

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 [UNITED STATES]:
SUMMARY STATISTIC FILE 1B [FIRST COUNT]

(ICPSR 8122)

Principal Investigator

United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

First ICPSR Version
July 1996

Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research
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DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 [UNITED STATES]:
SUMMARY STATISTIC FILE 1B [FIRST COUNT] (ICPSR 8122)

SUMMARY: These data from the "100 percent" items in the 1970 Census comprise population and housing characteristics such as age, race, sex, marital status, occupancy/vacancy status of housing units, housing tenure, number of housing units in structure, number of rooms in housing units, value of housing, contract rent, and the presence of telephones, plumbing, and complete kitchen facilities. These characteristics are reported for states, counties, Minor Civil Divisions or Census County Divisions, places, and Congressional Districts. The data are in DUALabs, Inc. compressed format and require the use of special software.

UNIVERSE: All persons and housing units in the United States.

NOTE: (1) The number of cases varies by state. (2) The codebook is provided as a Portable Document Format (PDF) File. The PDF format was developed by Adobe Systems Incorporated and can be accessed with the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Information on how to obtain a copy of the Acrobat Reader is provided through the ICPSR Website on the Internet. (3) The codebook (Part 52) comprises Parts 1 and 2 of the 1970 Census Users' Guide, published by the Bureau of the Census. (4) In the 1970 Census Users' Guide, this data collection is named "First Count Summary Tape, File B."

EXTENT OF COLLECTION: 51 data files + machine-readable documentation (PDF)

EXTENT OF PROCESSING: CONCHK.PR/ MDATA.PR/ SCAN

DATA FORMAT: Logical Record Length

Part 1: Connecticut	Part 2: Massachusetts
Part 3: Rhode Island	Part 4: Maine
Part 5: New Hampshire	Part 6: Vermont
Part 7: Pennsylvania	Part 8: New Jersey
Part 9: New York	Part 10: Delaware
Part 11: District of Columbia	Part 12: Maryland
Part 13: Virginia	Part 14: North Carolina
Part 15: South Carolina	Part 16: Georgia
Part 17: Alabama	Part 18: Mississippi
Part 19: Louisiana	Part 20: Florida
Part 21: Ohio	Part 22: Kentucky

Part 23: Indiana
Part 25: Tennessee
Part 27: Oklahoma
Part 29: Michigan
Part 31: Minnesota
Part 33: North Dakota
Part 35: Iowa
Part 37: Missouri
Part 39: Alaska
Part 41: Washington
Part 43: Nevada
Part 45: Utah
Part 47: New Mexico
Part 49: Idaho
Part 51: California

Part 24: West Virginia
Part 26: Arkansas
Part 28: Texas
Part 30: Wisconsin
Part 32: Nebraska
Part 34: South Dakota
Part 36: Illinois
Part 38: Kansas
Part 40: Hawaii
Part 42: Oregon
Part 44: Arizona
Part 46: Colorado
Part 48: Wyoming
Part 50: Montana

File Structure: rectangular
Variables: 447
Record Length: 1,800
Records Per Case: 2

Part 52: Codebook for All
Parts in PDF Format

A UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
PUBLICATION

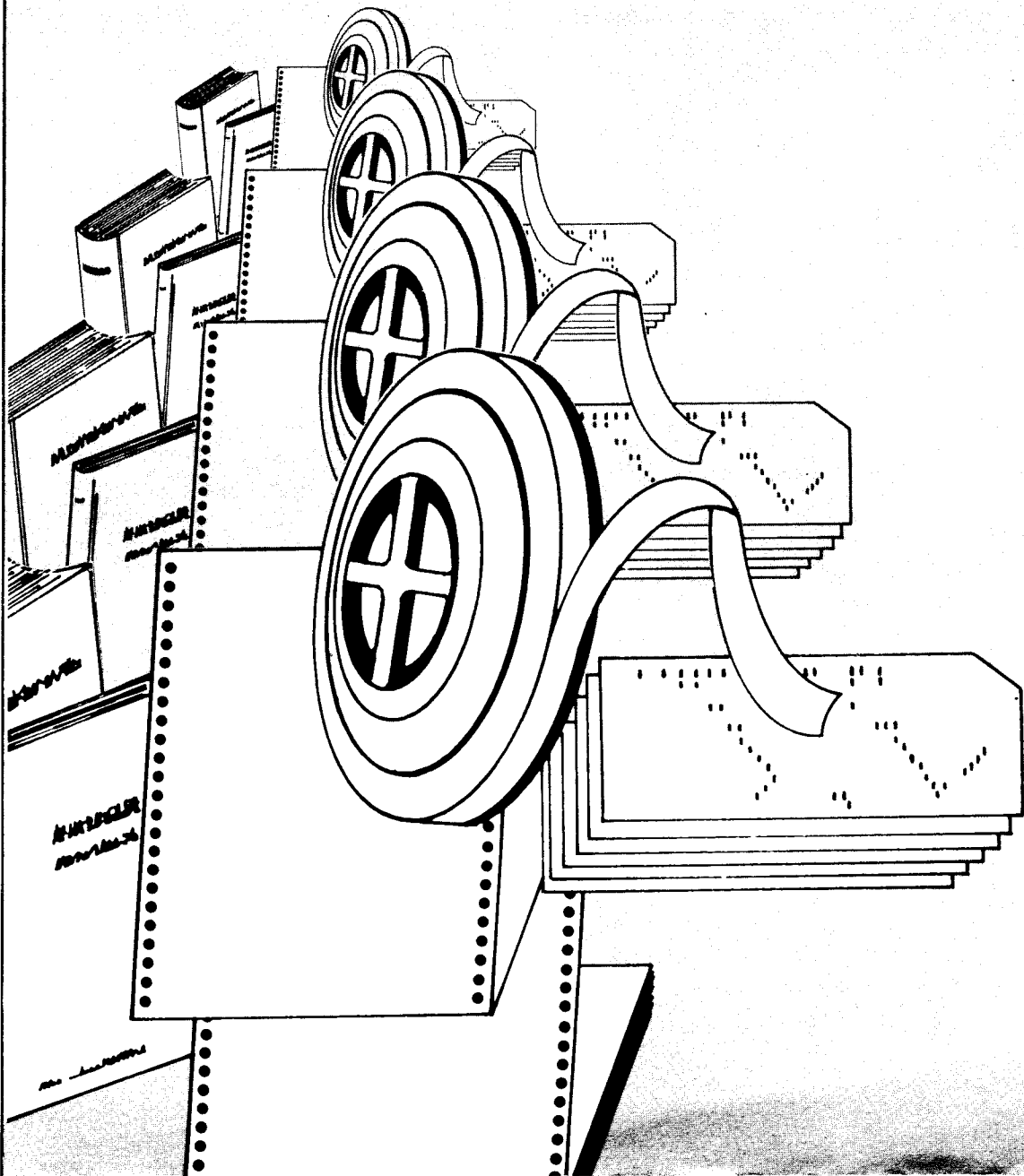


*State level info
STF files - counts*

1970 CENSUS USERS' GUIDE

PART I

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE
Bureau of
the Census



1970 CENSUS USERS' GUIDE

PART I



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Washington, D.C. 20402 - Price \$2.10 domestic postpaid or \$1.75 GPO Bookstore

CORRECTIONS

February 1972

The following corrections should be noted by 1970 Census Users' Guide readers. Changes in programs and publication plans which have occurred since the first printing of the Guide are not included in this list. Small-Area Data Notes, published monthly by the Bureau of the Census (see p. 53), informs data users of such changes.

Part I

page 25, col. 1, para. 1. This paragraph, continued from the preceding page, should read "went to 80 out of every 100 housing units; (2) the "15-percent long form" which contained the 100, 20, and 15-percent items and went to 15 out of every 100 housing units; and (3) the "5-percent long form" which contained the 100, 20, and 5-percent items and went to 5 out of every 100 housing units."

page 39, col. 1, para. 3. The sentence discussing the presentation of data for 5-digit ZIP areas should read: "Data will be shown at the 5-digit ZIP level for complete and partial 5-digit areas within SMSA boundaries."

page 44, col. 1, para. 6. Microfiche of printed reports should be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

pages 131 to 136. Dictionary index corrections. Correct concept number or add new entry.

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Part II

SEVERAL IMPORTANT CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE SUMMARY TAPE TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION. FOR A LIST OF THESE CHANGES, WRITE TO:

Data Access and Use Laboratory
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

PREFACE

The 1970 Census Users' Guide has been designed to serve data users as the principal resource for information about the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Procedures for collecting and processing census data are complex; data products and services are numerous and greatly varied in their characteristics; terminology is often uniquely associated with census programs or tabulations. The Users' Guide furnishes the information which data users need in order to effectively deal with these and other potential barriers to understanding and using the census to best advantage.

The Guide is organized into two separately bound sections:

Part I, including the text and three appendixes--1970 Census Users' Dictionary, Comparison of Printed Reports and Summary Tapes, and Glossary.

Part II, including seven appendixes--Technical Conventions, Character Set, First through Fourth Count Technical Documentation, and Address Coding Guide Technical Documentation.

Both parts will be valuable to anyone who expects to make substantial use of census data. Part I is relevant to the use of all census data products, whether printed reports, computer tape, or microform. Part II deals exclusively with data files on computer tape; however, even data users who expect to deal strictly with printed reports may find it helpful to know what additional data are on tape.

The completeness and accuracy of the 1970 Census Users' Guide are necessarily affected by the Guide's preparation in advance of the release of any final decennial data products. There are descriptive materials, such as technical documentation for the Fifth and Sixth Counts, which are not yet ready for release. Also, conditions may arise which require modifications in the plans described here, including specifications contained in the technical documentation. Information about new materials and program changes will appear in Small-Area Data Notes, Summary Tape User Memoranda, and other publications of the Census Bureau. In contrast with the earlier, second draft version of this Guide, no additional appendixes will be issued to purchasers.

Questions and comments concerning the 1970 Census Users' Guide, programs and procedures which it describes, or other aspects of the decennial census are welcomed and may be directed to the Data Access and Use Laboratory, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES: 1790 TO 1970

This section provides background information on the history of census-taking in the United States, from the first census in 1790 to the complex computerized operation of 1970.

Why a Census

Webster's defines a census as "a periodic governmental enumeration of population," the common conception of census-taking. Actually, a census can be a count of any class of identifiable entities--business establishments, housing units, farms, governments themselves, as well as people. Consequently, censuses are one of the most important means for a society to find out about itself. In the western world, census-taking goes back to ancient Rome. In the United States, census-taking goes back to the early seventeenth century, when the royal colony of Virginia conducted a census of population.¹

Although other colonies carried out complete enumerations, the American Revolution set in motion a train of events necessitating a nationwide population census on a periodic basis. In order "to form a more perfect Union," the States adopted the Constitution in 1787, the first article of which stipulates that:

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective Numbers.... 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.

Over the decades, the scope of census activities in America grew to include many facets of the Nation's life. Information from the censuses entered into important policy decisions and research and planning programs of all kinds.

National Growth Leads to Permanent Census Bureau

The first nationwide population census was conducted in 1790 as required by the Constitution. Compared to modern censuses, the 1790 census was a haphazard operation. U.S. marshals were responsible for the enumeration, but were limited by their regular duties in the amount of time and attention they could devote. There were numerous difficulties resulting from travel conditions and public suspicion; it is not surprising that it took 18 months to complete the enumeration.

¹Historical information in this and subsequent sections is largely drawn from (1) U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Fact Finder for the Nation*, pp. 2-7, and (2) National Archives, *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of the Census*, pp. 1-7.

This ad hoc, part-time quality continued to characterize census taking throughout the 19th century. A Census Office was formally established for the first time in connection with the census of 1850. However, it was a temporary office, disbanded when work on the 1850 census was completed and re-established for each census through 1900.

Responding to the growing pressures of a burgeoning population and demands for more quickly and more accurately reported data, the Congress took action in 1879 to place census collection on a more professional footing. The President was authorized to appoint supervisors of the census, who would recommend appropriate subdivisions of their districts and suitable persons to become enumerators. U.S. marshals were relieved of their census duties. In spite of this improved approach to census collection, serious problems remained. In 1890, the Superintendent of the Census expressed his difficulties thus:

... Although feeling justly proud of some of the achievements, the Superintendent of the Census acknowledges that much more remains to be done and that many imperfections exist; and in this the honest judgment of his collaborators concurs. These imperfections are not the results of dishonest work, of incompetent work; they are the result of the system under which the census is taken. Time enough is not allowed to start the machinery of this tremendous inquiry, embracing so many subjects and such infinite detail. The work (which, if properly done, would be sufficient for a life study of 40 to 50 bright specialists) is dumped upon the shoulders of a man taken from some other occupation, who was directed by an act of Congress to raise an army of 60,000 recruits, most of them necessarily raw, and perform the task. If he takes time to do it, the public becomes impatient. He puts it through rapidly, croakers rise up all over the land and declare the work cannot be correct. The remedy for all this is permanent Census Bureau, and already the intelligent public sentiment of all political parties is crystallizing in this direction. People are beginning to realize that the faults and errors of this census are not the shortcomings of any one man, but those of a system.²

²U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Compendium of the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I - Population*, pp. xxxii-xxxiii.

The Census Bureau was permanently established by an act of Congress in 1902, based in large part on the recommendations of several governmental studies during the 1890's. The Census Bureau initially remained attached to the Department of the Interior, as had been Census Offices since 1850. In 1903, the Bureau was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor and remained within the Department of Commerce when the separate Department of Labor was established in 1913.

Change to Meet New National Requirements

To fulfill the purposes of congressional and tax apportionment specified by the Constitution, the decennial census needs only to provide the figures for the number of persons (before 1870 free and slave persons) in each State. From the beginning, however, the utility of the census as a vehicle for obtaining other kinds of information vital for rational policy-making was recognized. James Madison noted in 1789 that the Congress

...had now an opportunity of obtaining the most useful information for those who should hereafter be called upon to legislate for their country, if this bill was extended to embrace some other objects besides the bare enumeration of the inhabitants; it would enable them to adapt the public measures to the particular circumstances of the community.

Congress followed Madison's suggestion to the extent of adding questions on age and sex to the 1790 schedule.

As the Nation grew, the appetite for information kept pace. In 1820, questions on citizenship and industry were added to the population census schedule; in 1840, questions on education and disability; and in 1850, questions on marital status, place of birth, occupation, and value of real estate owned. Supplemental questionnaires also came into use in 1850, and these grew in scope. In 1890, there were 11 different areas of "social statistics," with 14 housing inquiries and over 190 dealing with population items. By 1890, the basic population questionnaire itself was a document of over 30 items covering a wide range of topics. While taking the population census in that year, the enumerators not only dealt with eight supplemental questionnaires, but also had to take the censuses of agriculture, manufactures, and mortality. Almost a full decade was required to process these censuses. Clearly, streamlining was in order.

The establishment of a permanent census organization contributed to competence and new developments in mechanization provided a more efficient operation. Prior to 1870, census results were processed by hand. In compiling the population data for the latter part of the 1870 census a "tabulating machine" came into use. It was a simple wooden device used to form condensed tables of figures or characters. During the 1880's Herman Hollerith, a Census employee, perfected a punchcard machine for tabulating census results. This device was used in the 1890 census and substantially increased the rate at which data could be tabulated.

In 1940, the Census Bureau introduced sampling to collect portions of the population data; this made enumeration less onerous for the public and processing less burdensome for the Bureau. In addition, other censuses were gradually separated from the population census and conducted at different times. (The census of agriculture, for example, is now taken in years ending in 4 and 9, and the economic census in the years ending in 3 and 7.) In 1940, however, a census of housing was conducted simultaneously with the census of population, and this practice has continued in subsequent decennial censuses. Still, the schedule has been kept to reasonable proportions.

In 1970, four households in five received a census form containing seven questions relating to each individual, three to make sure everyone was counted, and 13 relating to the house. For one household in five there were additional items. One household in 20 received a form which could total 89 questions, but these included inquiries about the house. Not all questions applied to every family.

As demands for census information on more subjects increased, so did demand for greater geographic detail. Traditionally, population census figures have been presented for the political units of the Nation--the States, counties, minor civil divisions (townships, towns, etc.), and incorporated places (municipalities, villages, etc.). In 1910, the Census Bureau heeded the urgings of Dr. Walter Laidlaw of New York City and others to provide data for small subdivisions of cities as a basis for studying neighborhoods. Census tracts were delineated in eight cities, and census results were tabulated for these small areas.

Successively, other non-political areal units, useful for studying social and economic behavior patterns, were established and recognized in

census tabulations. Standard metropolitan statistical areas were defined for the 1950 census and census county divisions for 1960. In 1970, data for approximate ZIP code areas will be assembled for release on computer tape.

Recent Developments: The Computer Revolution

The Bureau must convert hundreds of millions of items of raw data into meaningful statistical summaries in the course of a modern decennial census. The necessity for doing this quickly, accurately, and efficiently has stimulated Bureau efforts to mechanize and automate its work.

Near the end of World War II, the Bureau entered into exploratory discussions about the potential of an electronic computer--ENIAC--being constructed for the Army. A study contract was awarded, and then in 1948 a contract was signed for a UNIVAC system. In 1951, the first commercially-operated computer in the country was at work processing a portion of the 1950 census. The 1960 census was fully computerized. Over the years, the Bureau has added larger and faster machines to its hardware stock.

Recent Developments: The Trend Toward The Bureau as Service Agency

Before 1960, the Census Bureau was first and foremost a production agency; its product being a set of printed volumes summarizing the results of each census. (Unpublished small-area summaries and special tabulations were available on a limited basis.) The Bureau concerned itself with production problems--problems of complete and accurate enumeration, efficient and accurate processing. Its mission was accomplished when the books came off the press. Relatively little consideration was devoted to problems of data access and use. What kinds of people used census data for what kinds of purposes? Was the data output of the Bureau satisfactory to users' needs? Were books enough? The Bureau did not have complete answers to these questions.

By 1960, a service component was introduced into the Bureau's workload as a growing community of users voiced demands for more and better census products and services. Over the course of the post-World War II decades, the Nation's policy-makers, planners, and researchers became increasingly aware of troubling social ills--urban blight, highway congestion, overburdened educational systems, hardcore poverty, unemployment, and racial

discrimination. These problems required definition before the solutions could be rationally approached. Population and housing census data represented a storehouse of information for determining the nature and extent of social problems and a general understanding of American society.

The growing community of data users had certain information requirements which the Census Bureau could not satisfactorily meet if it continued primarily as a producer of printed reports.

Users required more numerous and detailed tabulations which presented data for small, census-recognized areas, such as blocks and enumeration districts. To meet this need with printed reports would have required an unmanageably large expansion in the number and size of the reports.

Users located in urban centers needed information for special geographic areas not recognized in regular census tabulations, such as school districts, traffic zones, or police precincts. Requests were received for breakdowns of categories and different cross-tabulations than presented in the regular publications.

Users wanted information in machine-readable form, suitable for efficient analysis to their own specifications. The published volumes could be coded, punched, and read onto tape by users, but only at considerable time and expense.

In short, the user community increasingly required a flexible census data base with a variety of access techniques to meet an expanding set of needs.

Bureau Response: 1960

The computer which enabled the Bureau to keep up with its census production responsibilities also made it possible for the Bureau to take major steps in serving user needs. The 1960 census was the first wholly computerized census operation. The 1960 census was also the first from which users in any significant numbers were able to receive special data products and services. (A few special projects were performed using 1950 census data.)

To produce the printed 1960 census results, the Bureau used microfilm copy of the questionnaires to create basic record tapes (BRT's) containing information about each household and

person enumerated. From these BRT's, summary tapes were prepared containing tabulations of population and housing characteristics for the various geographic areas recognized in census reports. Extracts of these tapes were run through high-speed printers to create the final published volumes. The basic record and summary tapes were necessary production tools; once created, they could also generate special data products and services in addition to the regular publications.

Users were quick in grasping the possibilities. Following the census, individuals and organizations from the government, business, and academic worlds came forward to sponsor special projects of various kinds at their own expense. Data products and services purchased by users included 1960 census summary tapes; special tabulations of the BRT (i.e., tabulations not contained in the printed reports or on summary tapes); public use samples on tape carrying individual characteristics of a one-in-a-thousand sample of the population (to protect confidentiality, identifying characteristics, such as name and area of residence, were not included); matching studies (data summaries produced by matching cases from user-furnished lists to census basic records); and maps, tables printed from summary tapes, and copies of out-of-print materials.

Special tabulations and services furnished to users covered the full range of subject matter and illustrated the creative potentials of census data. Representative special tabulations projects listed below demonstrate what can be done with census results:

The Department of Justice used a special tabulation of white/nonwhite income differentials in poll tax case litigation to support basic constitutional objectives.

The Engineer's Office of Bergen County, New Jersey, used a special tabulation of the county's low income families to plan low cost housing for the elderly.

The New York City Planning Board used special small-area tabulations of housing and households for New York City to analyze and project the city's manpower potential, job requirements, new housing needs, etc. (This is an example of a tabulation tailored to the user's special geographic requirements as opposed to special subject interests.)

A research center of a major university used a special tabulation of characteristics

of teenagers in a large city as part of a detailed analysis of factors associated with educational development and abnormal behavior.

In short, the demand for a broader range of census products and services was substantial after 1960. The Bureau found itself acquiring a new role of service agency to the user community.

But as with any new role, there were some problems and difficulties. The Bureau continued to owe first allegiance to its production responsibilities, including not only the decennial census, but other censuses and a heavy load of current surveys as well. Special projects sponsored by outside users had to wait their turn. Prolonged delays were sometimes encountered when special tabulations projects required new computer programming. Users contributed to delays by providing vague specifications or changing their specifications after tabulations were in the testing phase.

Users contracting for copies of summary tapes encountered problems of inadequate tape layout documentation and tape incompatibility (i.e., tape languages and characteristics not suitable for use on the sponsor's computer facilities). They sometimes discovered that the volume of material received from the census exceeded that which their computer facilities customarily accepted as input for a job.

The Bureau needed to improve its data delivery capabilities in order to adequately serve the Nation's data users. It also needed to provide the user community better information about available products and services and better education to meet the requirements of efficient data access.

1970: The Bureau Becomes Data Deliverer as Well as Fact Finder

On the basis of inquiries from users during the intercensal period, the Bureau is expecting the demand for a broad, flexible range of products and services to be heavy following the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Accordingly, the Bureau is taking a number of steps to improve its data services capabilities just as it has long sought to improve data production capabilities. To plan developments for increasing the utility of the 1970 census data base, the Bureau created several new planning and research groups:

The New Haven Census Use Study Office explored ways of meeting local needs in the

New Haven community using the data base from the 1967 test census conducted there. The Use Study concentrated its efforts in the areas of user-oriented programing packages for producing special small-area tabulations, address matching, computer graphics, and automated address coding to append census geographic identification to local data files. It has prepared and issued several reports and program packages. (See *Census Use Programs and Materials*.)

The Data Access and Use Laboratory has contributed to the design and development of the data delivery system for the 1970 census. The Lab explores ways to more effectively meet the Nation's requirements for information from the 1970 census. Its current activities include the development of new data products, preparation of descriptive materials such as *Small-Area Data Notes* and the *Census Users' Guide*, support of the Summary Tape Processing Center program, and other efforts to assist data users. These and other programs and materials are described later, particularly in *Census Use Programs and Materials*.

The Tabulation and Data Delivery System Planning Group is composed of representatives from the Bureau's subject and processing divisions involved in the 1970 census and the Data Access and Use Laboratory. The group coordinates and oversees progress made by these divisions on 1970 census activities.

The experience of the Bureau with user needs has prompted a redefinition of the census product for 1970. There will be a broader data base from which data tabulations will be prepared for presentation in a variety of media (including, of course, printed reports which remain the most important medium of data access for many users). Developments to create a broad, flexible census data base include:

More data. There will be a few new subjects on the 1970 census questionnaire, such as activity 5 years ago, Spanish origin or descent, second home, etc. More importantly, as part of the regular publication program, there will be more items of information (representing primarily more cross-tabulations), particularly for small geographic areas. Computer tapes presenting summary data will contain substantially more items of data than will be printed.

Greater areal detail and flexibility. Data will be released for a larger number of small geographic areas, such as census tracts and city blocks, in more parts of the country as part of the regular tabulation program. The Bureau will also have the capability to produce special tabulations for user-defined areas.

Several media used for data delivery. Printed reports will be available on microfiche. Tabulations available on the printed page will also appear on computer tape, generally in greater detail. Microfilm display of the contents of a portion of the computer tapes will be released.

References

John C. Beresford, "Projected Innovations in the Data Delivery System for the 1970 Census," *Demography*. IV, No. 2 (1967), pp. 753-758, describes some of the activities and projects of the Data Access and Use Laboratory.

National Archives, **Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Bureau of the Census**, (Record Group 29), compiled by Katherine H. Davidson and Charlotte M. Ashby. (Washington, 1964). National Archives Publication No. 65-3.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Fact Finder for the Nation** (Washington, March 1965), summarized the history of census-taking in the United States and details the organization and activities of the present-day Census Bureau.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census Summary Tape User Memorandum No. 18, "The Bureau's Continuing Role in Providing Data Access Services," August 1, 1969.

THE 1970 CENSUS: FINDING THE FACTS

This section summarizes the steps involved in taking the 1970 census from questionnaire design to data production. Users who want to fully understand census data and use them to best advantage will benefit from this background information on collection and processing procedures going into the final product.

Which Facts

The items included in Census questionnaires are selected only after a lengthy process of consultation with census users, discussion with a council of federal agency representatives established by the Bureau of the Budget, review by advisory panels of subject matter experts, and careful deliberation by the Bureau staff.

Neither the Bureau of the Census, nor any other Federal agency, is free to ask any question it chooses. Each question must conform to the guidelines established by Congress in the Federal Reports Act of 1942. Briefly, this act, which is administered by the Bureau of the Budget under its reports control program, has both a positive and negative or preventive side. The preventive side results in the avoidance of duplicate, unnecessary, or burdensome reports.

Equally as important, however, is the act's positive objective of "insuring that the informational needs of government, and through it, of the public, are adequately met in the most efficient manner." Accordingly, each potential census question must be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget by the Census Bureau for approval and review to insure that the data obtained are "valid and appropriate to the purpose intended." Questions are eligible for inclusion on the final census questionnaires only after they have gone through this formal clearance procedure. Final authority for determining which approved questions will be included is lodged with the Secretary of Commerce by Title 13 of the U.S. Code, the basic legislation governing the censuses.

In choosing questions, the Census Bureau decides which ones are most important by consulting people who need the statistics. The needs of government agencies receive top priority, but those of businessmen, labor groups, research workers, and others are also considered--often through the use of advisory committees. These committees, which average about a dozen members each and meet several times a year, are established by professional organizations such as the American Statistical Association, or by the Bureau itself, e.g., a committee of population specialists drawn largely from universities. The advisory committees provide an organized and regular channel

of communication between the Bureau staff and professional experts. The committee members receive no salary from the Bureau. Their role is advisory, not decision-making.

In 1966, the Bureau also obtained suggestions and comments through intensive discussion with many individuals, organizations, and Federal agency representatives in a series of locally-sponsored public meetings in 23 cities across the country. The Bureau necessarily relies on this organized and regular flow of information in evaluating users' needs as a means for guiding future program development. Studies are made in an effort to determine both current uses and likely future needs for census data in existing local, State, and Federal programs.

The questions which were proposed for 1970 are too numerous to present here fully. Many were ruled out as not being in the broad public interest, which is the first criterion for possible inclusion. Others were vetoed as too complex or too personal, as more appropriate for a National sample survey than the census, or for other equally relevant reasons. After the list was initially reduced, further cuts had to be made on a priority basis in order to remain within the limits of the available resources and to avoid imposing an unreasonable burden on the respondent.

Among the proposals rejected for one or more of the above-mentioned reasons were questions on exterior building material, amount of taxes paid, auto accidents, religion, union membership, ownership of musical instruments, smoking, multiple job holding, distance to shopping areas, stock ownership, and expected family size.

The final format of the 1970 census questionnaire represents a balance between meeting the needs of users for data to carry out program and research responsibilities and the cost to the citizen and the government resulting from a too complex and lengthy questionnaire. Figure 1 presents the questions contained in the questionnaire and indicates whether a particular question was asked on a 100-percent, 20-percent, 15-percent, or a 5-percent basis.

Line No.	1. WHAT IS THE NAME OF EACH PERSON who was living here on Wednesday, April 1, 1970 or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?	2. HOW IS EACH PERSON RELATED TO THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? <i>Fill one circle.</i> If "Other relative of head," <u>also</u> give exact relationship, for example, mother-in-law, brother, niece, grandson, etc. If "Other not related to head," <u>also</u> give exact relationship, for example, partner, maid, etc.	3. SEX <i>Fill one circle</i>	4. COLOR OR RACE <i>Fill one circle.</i> If "Indian (American)," <u>also</u> give tribe. If "Other," <u>also</u> give race.	DATE OF BIRTH			8. WHAT IS EACH PERSON'S MARITAL STATUS? <i>Fill one circle</i>							
					5. Month and year of birth and age last birthday <i>Print</i>	6. Month of birth <i>Fill one circle</i>	7. Year of birth <i>Fill one circle for first three numbers; Fill one circle for last number</i>								
①	Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____	<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— <i>Print exact relationship</i> → <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, lodger <input type="radio"/> Patient or inmate <input type="radio"/> Other not related to head— <i>Print exact relationship</i> →	Male Female	White Japanese Hawaiian Negro or Black Chinese Filipino Other— <i>Print race</i> → Indian (Amer.) <i>Print tribe</i> →	Month _____ Year _____ Age _____	Jan.-Mar. Apr.-June July-Sept. Oct.-Dec.	186-192 187-193 188-194 189-195 190-196 191-197	0-5 1-6 2-7 3-8 4-9	Now married Widowed Divorced Separated Never married						
②	Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____	<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— <i>Print exact relationship</i> → <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, lodger <input type="radio"/> Patient or inmate <input type="radio"/> Other not related to head— <i>Print exact relationship</i> →	Male Female	White Japanese Hawaiian Negro or Black Chinese Filipino Other— <i>Print race</i> → Indian (Amer.) <i>Print tribe</i> →	Month _____ Year _____ Age _____	Jan.-Mar. Apr.-June July-Sept. Oct.-Dec.	186-192 187-193 188-194 189-195 190-196 191-197	0-5 1-6 2-7 3-8 4-9	Now married Widowed Divorced Separated Never married						
③	Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____	<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— <i>Print exact relationship</i> → <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, lodger <input type="radio"/> Patient or inmate <input type="radio"/> Other not related to head— <i>Print exact relationship</i> →	Male Female	White Japanese Hawaiian Negro or Black Chinese Filipino Other— <i>Print race</i> → Indian (Amer.) <i>Print tribe</i> →	Month _____ Year _____ Age _____	Jan.-Mar. Apr.-June July-Sept. Oct.-Dec.	186-192 187-193 188-194 189-195 190-196 191-197	0-5 1-6 2-7 3-8 4-9	Now married Widowed Divorced Separated Never married						
④	Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____	<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— <i>Print exact relationship</i> → <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, lodger <input type="radio"/> Patient or inmate <input type="radio"/> Other not related to head— <i>Print exact relationship</i> →	Male Female	White Japanese Hawaiian Negro or Black Chinese Filipino Other— <i>Print race</i> → Indian (Amer.) <i>Print tribe</i> →	Month _____ Year _____ Age _____	Jan.-Mar. Apr.-June July-Sept. Oct.-Dec.	186-192 187-193 188-194 189-195 190-196 191-197	0-5 1-6 2-7 3-8 4-9	Now married Widowed Divorced Separated Never married						
⑤	Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____	<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— <i>Print exact relationship</i> → <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, lodger <input type="radio"/> Patient or inmate <input type="radio"/> Other not related to head— <i>Print exact relationship</i> →	Male Female	White Japanese Hawaiian Negro or Black Chinese Filipino Other— <i>Print race</i> → Indian (Amer.) <i>Print tribe</i> →	Month _____ Year _____ Age _____	Jan.-Mar. Apr.-June July-Sept. Oct.-Dec.	186-192 187-193 188-194 189-195 190-196 191-197	0-5 1-6 2-7 3-8 4-9	Now married Widowed Divorced Separated Never married						
⑥	Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____	<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— <i>Print exact relationship</i> → <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, lodger <input type="radio"/> Patient or inmate <input type="radio"/> Other not related to head— <i>Print exact relationship</i> →	Male Female	White Japanese Hawaiian Negro or Black Chinese Filipino Other— <i>Print race</i> → Indian (Amer.) <i>Print tribe</i> →	Month _____ Year _____ Age _____	Jan.-Mar. Apr.-June July-Sept. Oct.-Dec.	186-192 187-193 188-194 189-195 190-196 191-197	0-5 1-6 2-7 3-8 4-9	Now married Widowed Divorced Separated Never married						
⑦	Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____	<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— <i>Print exact relationship</i> → <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, lodger <input type="radio"/> Patient or inmate <input type="radio"/> Other not related to head— <i>Print exact relationship</i> →	Male Female	White Japanese Hawaiian Negro or Black Chinese Filipino Other— <i>Print race</i> → Indian (Amer.) <i>Print tribe</i> →	Month _____ Year _____ Age _____	Jan.-Mar. Apr.-June July-Sept. Oct.-Dec.	186-192 187-193 188-194 189-195 190-196 191-197	0-5 1-6 2-7 3-8 4-9	Now married Widowed Divorced Separated Never married						
⑧	Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____	<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— <i>Print exact relationship</i> → <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, lodger <input type="radio"/> Patient or inmate <input type="radio"/> Other not related to head— <i>Print exact relationship</i> →	Male Female	White Japanese Hawaiian Negro or Black Chinese Filipino Other— <i>Print race</i> → Indian (Amer.) <i>Print tribe</i> →	Month _____ Year _____ Age _____	Jan.-Mar. Apr.-June July-Sept. Oct.-Dec.	186-192 187-193 188-194 189-195 190-196 191-197	0-5 1-6 2-7 3-8 4-9	Now married Widowed Divorced Separated Never married						
9. If you used all 8 lines—Are there any other persons in this household?		Yes No Do not list the others; we will call to get the information.		10. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if he should be listed—for example, a new baby still in the hospital, or a lodger who also has another home?		Yes No On back page, give name(s) and reason left out		11. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now—for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?		Yes No On back page, give name(s) and reason person is away.		12. Did anyone stay here on Tuesday, March 31, who is not already listed?		Yes No On back page, give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at his home address to report him to a census taker.	

Figure 1. 1970 Census Questionnaire

Figure 1. 1970 Census Questionnaire--Continued

80, 15, and 5 percent (100 percent)

A. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?		H9. Are your living quarters—		FOR CENSUS ENUMERATOR'S USE ONLY	
<input type="radio"/> One <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"/> Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? <i>Do not include cooperatives and condominiums here.</i> <input type="radio"/> A cooperative or condominium which is 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?		a4. Block number a5. Serial number 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 3 4 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 4 5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5 6 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 6 7 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 7 8 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 8 9 0 0 0 9 0 0 0 9	
Answer these questions for your living quarters H1. Is there a telephone on which people in your living quarters can be called? <input type="radio"/> Yes — What is the number? _____ <input type="radio"/> No		H10a. Is this building a one-family house? <input type="radio"/> Yes, a one-family house <input type="radio"/> 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? <input type="radio"/> Yes, 10 acres or more <input type="radio"/> Yes, commercial establishment or medical office <input type="radio"/> No, none of the above		B. Type of unit or quarters Occupied <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation Vacant <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="radio"/> Group quarters <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation <i>For a vacant unit, also fill C, D, A, H2 to H8, and H10 to H12</i>	
H2. 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?		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? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$5,000 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$7,499 <input type="radio"/> \$7,500 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$12,499 <input type="radio"/> \$12,500 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$17,499 <input type="radio"/> \$17,500 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 or more <i>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.</i>		C. Vacancy status Year round— <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 <input type="radio"/> Seasonal <input type="radio"/> Migratory	
H3. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? <i>Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cook stove, and a refrigerator.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, for this household only <input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household <input type="radio"/> No complete kitchen facilities for this household		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 → <input type="radio"/> Less than \$30 <input type="radio"/> \$30 to \$39 <input type="radio"/> \$40 to \$49 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$59 <input type="radio"/> \$60 to \$69 <input type="radio"/> \$70 to \$79 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$89 <input type="radio"/> \$90 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$119 <input type="radio"/> \$120 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$300 or more		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 years or more	
H4. 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 type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 rooms or more <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms		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.)		C/O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
H5. Is there hot and cold piped water in this building? <input type="radio"/> Yes, hot and cold piped water in this building <input type="radio"/> No, only cold piped water in this building <input type="radio"/> No piped water in this building					
H6. Do you have a flush toilet? <input type="radio"/> Yes, for this household only <input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household <input type="radio"/> No flush toilet					
H7. Do you have 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 bathtub or shower					
H8. Is there a basement in this building? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, built on a concrete slab <input type="radio"/> No, built in another way (include mobile homes and trailers)					

Figure 1. 1970 Census Questionnaire--Continued

Sample Housing Questions

<p>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—</p> <p>a. Electricity? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, average monthly cost is \$ _____ .00 <input type="checkbox"/> No, included in rent <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No, electricity not used</p> <p>b. Gas? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, average monthly cost is \$ _____ .00 <input type="checkbox"/> No, included in rent <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No, gas not used</p> <p>c. Water? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, yearly cost is \$ _____ .00 <input type="checkbox"/> No, included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i></p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, yearly cost is \$ _____ .00 <input type="checkbox"/> No, included in rent <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No, these fuels not used</p>	<p>H19. Do you get water from— <input type="checkbox"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="checkbox"/> An individual well? <input type="checkbox"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?</p> <p>H20. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="checkbox"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="checkbox"/> No, use other means</p>
<p>H14. How are your living quarters heated? Fill one circle for the kind of heat you use most.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms, or central heat pump <input type="radio"/> Built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind In some other way—Describe _____ <input type="radio"/> None, unit has no heating equipment</p>	<p>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.</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 complete bathrooms <input type="radio"/> 2 complete bathrooms, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 3 or more complete bathrooms</p>
<p>H15. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1969 or 1970 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1968 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</p>	<p>H22. Do you have air-conditioning? <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>H23. How many passenger automobiles are owned or regularly used by members of your household? Count company cars kept at home. <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 automobiles or more</p>
<p>H16. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer Other— Describe _____</p>	
<p>H17. Is this building— <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot?—Skip to H19 <input type="radio"/> On a place of less than 10 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 acres or more?</p>	
<p>H18. Last year, 1969, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to— <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more</p>	

15 and 5 percent

15 percent

Figure 1. 1970 Census Questionnaire--Continued
Sample Housing Questions

The 15-percent form contains the questions shown on page 4. The 5-percent form contains the questions shown in the first column of page 4 and the questions on page 5.

H24a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 stories <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 stories <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 stories <input checked="" type="radio"/> 13 stories or more	
b. If 4 or more stories— Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
H25a. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Gas <input type="radio"/> From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. <input type="radio"/> Bottled, tank, or LP Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </div> </div>	
b. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Gas <input type="radio"/> From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. <input type="radio"/> Bottled, tank, or LP Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </div> </div>	
c. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Gas <input type="radio"/> From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. <input type="radio"/> Bottled, tank, or LP Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </div> </div>	
H26. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 bedrooms or more	
H27a. Do you have a clothes washing machine? <input type="radio"/> Yes, automatic or semi-automatic <input type="radio"/> Yes, wringer or separate spinner <input type="radio"/> No	
b. Do you have a clothes dryer? <input type="radio"/> Yes, electrically heated <input type="radio"/> Yes, gas heated <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
c. Do you have a dishwasher (built-in or portable)? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
d. Do you have a home food freezer which is separate from your refrigerator? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
H28a. Do you have a television set? Count only sets in working order. <input type="radio"/> Yes, one set <input type="radio"/> Yes, two or more sets <input type="radio"/> No	
b. If "Yes"—Is any set equipped to receive UHF broadcasts, that is, channels 14 to 83? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
H29. Do you have a battery-operated radio? <i>Count car radios, transistors, and other battery-operated sets in working order or needing only a new battery for operation.</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, one or more <input type="radio"/> 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? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	

5 percent

Figure 1. 1970 Census Questionnaire--Continued
Sample Population Questions

The 15-percent and 5-percent forms contain a pair of facing pages. Questions 1 through 19 (as listed on page 2). Shown on each pair of pages in the 15-percent form are the questions designated as 15-percent here on pages 6, 7, and 8. Shown on each pair of pages in the 5-percent form are the questions designated as 5-percent here on pages 6, 7, and 8.

15 and 5 percent	Name of person on line (1) of page 2 Last name _____ First name _____ Initial _____	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. <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, public <input type="radio"/> Yes, parochial <input type="radio"/> Yes, other private
5 percent	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). <input type="radio"/> 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) <input type="radio"/> Mexican <input type="radio"/> Central or South American <input type="radio"/> Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Other Spanish <input type="radio"/> Cuban <input type="radio"/> No, none of these	21. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school he has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending, mark grade he is in. <input type="radio"/> Never attended school— Skip to 23 <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
15 percent	14. What country was his father born in? <input type="radio"/> United States OR (Name of foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.) _____ 15. What country was his mother born in? <input type="radio"/> United States OR (Name of foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.) _____	22. Did he finish the highest grade (or year) he attended? <input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)
5 percent	16. For persons born in a foreign country— a. Is this person naturalized? <input type="radio"/> Yes, naturalized <input type="radio"/> No, alien <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents b. When did he come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 70 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 54 <input type="radio"/> 1925 to 34 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 64 <input type="radio"/> 1945 to 49 <input type="radio"/> 1915 to 24 <input type="radio"/> 1955 to 59 <input type="radio"/> 1935 to 44 <input type="radio"/> Before 1915	23. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1956— Please go on with questions 24 through 41. <input type="radio"/> Born April 1956 or later— Please omit questions 24 through 41 and go to the next page for the next person.
15 percent	17. What language, other than English, was spoken in this person's home when he was a child? Fill one circle. <input type="radio"/> Spanish <input type="radio"/> Other— <input type="radio"/> French <input type="radio"/> Specify _____ <input type="radio"/> German <input type="radio"/> None, English only 18. When did this person move into this house (or apartment)? Fill circle for date of last move. <input type="radio"/> 1969 or 70 <input type="radio"/> 1965 or 66 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1968 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 64 <input type="radio"/> Always lived in this house or apartment <input type="radio"/> 1967 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 59	24. If this person has ever been married— a. Has this person been married more than once? <input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once b. When did he get married? When did he get married for the first time? Month _____ Year _____ Month _____ Year _____ c. If married more than once— Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
	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. <input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later Skip to 20 <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house <input type="radio"/> 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.? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (4) If "Yes," name of city, town, village, etc. _____	25. If this is a girl or a woman— How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. 9 10 11 12 or more None <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> 26. If this is a man— a. Has he ever served in the Army, Navy, or other Armed Forces of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Was it during— (Fill the circle for each period of service.) <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnam Conflict (Since Aug. 1964) <input type="checkbox"/> Korean War (June 1950 to Jan. 1955) <input type="checkbox"/> World War II (Sept. 1940 to July 1947) <input type="checkbox"/> World War I (April 1917 to Nov. 1918) <input type="checkbox"/> Any other time

Figure 1. 1970 Census Questionnaire--Continued

Sample Population Questions

5 percent	<p>27a. Has this person ever completed a vocational training program? For example, in high school; as apprentice; in school of business, nursing, or trades; technical institute; or Armed Forces schools.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No—Skip to 28</p> <p>b. What was his main field of vocational training? Fill one circle.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Business, office work <input type="radio"/> Nursing, other health fields <input type="radio"/> Trades and crafts (mechanic, electrician, beautician, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Engineering or science technician; draftsman <input type="radio"/> Agriculture or home economics <input type="radio"/> Other field—Specify <input type="text"/></p>	<p>c. Where did he work last week? If he worked in more than one place, print where he worked most last week. If he travels about in his work or if the place does not have a numbered address, see instruction sheet.</p> <p>(1) Address (Number and street name) _____</p> <p>(2) Name of city, town, village, etc. _____</p> <p>(3) Inside the limits of this city, town, village, etc.? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>(4) County _____</p> <p>(5) State _____ (6) ZIP Code _____</p>	15 percent														
	<p>28a. Does this person have a health or physical condition which limits the kind or amount of work he can do at a job? If 65 years old or over, skip to question 29.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Does his health or physical condition keep him from holding any job at all?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. If "Yes" in a or b—How long has he been limited in his ability to work?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than 6 months <input type="radio"/> 3 to 4 years <input type="radio"/> 6 to 11 months <input type="radio"/> 5 to 9 years <input type="radio"/> 1 to 2 years <input type="radio"/> 10 years or more</p>	<p>d. How did he get to work last week? Fill one circle for chief means used on the last day he worked at the address given in 29c.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Driver, private auto</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Taxicab</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Passenger, private auto</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Walked only</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Worked at home</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Other means—Specify <input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Railroad</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>After completing question 29d, skip to question 33.</p>		<input type="radio"/> Driver, private auto	<input type="radio"/> Taxicab	<input type="radio"/> Passenger, private auto	<input type="radio"/> Walked only	<input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar	<input type="radio"/> Worked at home	<input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated	<input type="radio"/> Other means—Specify <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> Railroad					
<input type="radio"/> Driver, private auto	<input type="radio"/> Taxicab																
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<input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar	<input type="radio"/> Worked at home																
<input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated	<input type="radio"/> Other means—Specify <input type="text"/>																
<input type="radio"/> Railroad																	
15 and 5 percent	<p>QUESTIONS 29 THROUGH 41 ARE FOR ALL PERSONS BORN BEFORE APRIL 1956 INCLUDING HOUSEWIVES, STUDENTS, OR DISABLED PERSONS AS WELL AS PART-TIME OR FULL-TIME WORKERS</p> <p>29a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes—Fill this circle if this person did full- or part-time work. (Count part-time work such as a Saturday job, delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; and active duty in the Armed Forces.) </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <input type="radio"/> No—Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. </td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">Skip to 30</p> <p>b. How many hours did he work last week (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off and add overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 to 14 hours <input type="radio"/> 40 hours <input type="radio"/> 15 to 29 hours <input type="radio"/> 41 to 48 hours <input type="radio"/> 30 to 34 hours <input type="radio"/> 49 to 59 hours <input type="radio"/> 35 to 39 hours <input type="radio"/> 60 hours or more</p>	<input type="radio"/> Yes—Fill this circle if this person did full- or part-time work. (Count part-time work such as a Saturday job, delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; and active duty in the Armed Forces.)	<input type="radio"/> No—Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.	<p>30. Does this person have a job or business from which he was temporarily absent or on layoff last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>31a. Has he been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No—Skip to 32</p> <p>b. Was there any reason why he could not take a job last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, already has a job <input type="radio"/> Yes, because of this person's temporary illness <input type="radio"/> Yes, for other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> No, could have taken a job</p> <p>32. When did he last work at all, even for a few days?</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> In 1970</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 1964 to 1967</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Skip to 36</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> In 1969</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1963</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Never worked</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> In 1968</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/> In 1970	<input type="radio"/> 1964 to 1967	<input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier	<input type="radio"/> Skip to 36	<input type="radio"/> In 1969	<input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1963	<input type="radio"/> Never worked		<input type="radio"/> In 1968				15 and 5 percent
	<input type="radio"/> Yes—Fill this circle if this person did full- or part-time work. (Count part-time work such as a Saturday job, delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; and active duty in the Armed Forces.)	<input type="radio"/> No—Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.															
<input type="radio"/> In 1970	<input type="radio"/> 1964 to 1967	<input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier	<input type="radio"/> Skip to 36														
<input type="radio"/> In 1969	<input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1963	<input type="radio"/> Never worked															
<input type="radio"/> In 1968																	

— continued —

Figure 1. 1970 Census Questionnaire--Continued
Sample Population Questions

<p>33-35. Current or most recent job activity <i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week, if any. If he had more than one job, describe the one at which he worked the most hours.</i> <i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1960.</i></p> <p>33. Industry a. For whom did he work? <i>If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 36.</i> <i>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</i> b. What kind of business or industry was this? <i>Describe activity at location where employed.</i> <i>(For example: Junior high school, retail supermarket, dairy farm, TV and radio service, auto assembly plant, road construction)</i> c. Is this mainly— <i>(Fill one circle)</i> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Retail trade <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other <i>(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</i></p> <p>34. Occupation a. What kind of work was he doing? <i>(For example: TV repairman, sewing machine operator, spray painter, civil engineer, farm operator, farm hand, junior high English teacher)</i> b. What were his most important activities or duties? <i>(For example: Types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, cleans buildings, finishes concrete)</i> c. What was his job title? </p> <p>35. Was this person— <i>(Fill one circle)</i> Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions... <input type="radio"/> Federal government employee... <input type="radio"/> State government employee... <input type="radio"/> Local government employee (city, county, etc.)... <input type="radio"/> Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm— <input checked="" type="radio"/> Own business not incorporated... <input type="radio"/> Own business incorporated... <input type="radio"/> Working without pay in family business or farm... <input type="radio"/></p> <p>36. In April 1965, what State did this person live in? <input type="radio"/> This State OR _____ <i>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, etc.)</i></p>	<p>37. In April 1965, was this person— <i>(Fill three circles)</i> a. Working at a job or business (full or part time)? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. In the Armed Forces? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No c. Attending college? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>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... <input type="radio"/> Self-employed or an unpaid family worker... <input type="radio"/></p> <p>39a. Last year (1969), did this person work at all, even for a few days? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No— <i>Skip to 41</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did he work in 1969, either full-time or part-time? <i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i> <input type="radio"/> 13 weeks or less <input checked="" type="radio"/> 40 to 47 weeks <input type="radio"/> 14 to 26 weeks <input type="radio"/> 48 to 49 weeks <input type="radio"/> 27 to 39 weeks <input type="radio"/> 50 to 52 weeks</p> <p>40. Earnings in 1969— <i>Fill parts a, b, and c for everyone who worked any time in 1969 even if he had no income.</i> <i>(If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)</i> a. How much did this person earn in 1969 in wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs? <i>(Before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.)</i> \$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR <input type="radio"/> None</p> <p>b. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own nonfarm business, professional practice, or partnership? <i>(Net after business expenses. If business lost money, write "Loss" above amount.)</i> <input checked="" type="radio"/> \$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR <input type="radio"/> None</p> <p>c. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own farm? <i>(Net after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above amount.)</i> \$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR <input type="radio"/> None</p> <p>41. Income other than earnings in 1969— <i>Fill parts a, b, and c.</i> <i>(If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)</i> a. How much did this person receive in 1969 from Social Security or Railroad Retirement? \$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR <input type="radio"/> None</p> <p>b. How much did he receive in 1969 from public assistance or welfare payments? <i>Include aid for dependent children, old age assistance, general assistance, and to the blind or totally disabled.</i> <input checked="" type="radio"/> \$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) <i>Exclude separate payments for hospital or other medical care.</i> OR <input type="radio"/> None</p> <p>c. How much did he receive in 1969 from all other sources? <i>Include interest, dividends, veterans' payments, pensions, and other regular payments. (See instruction sheet.)</i> \$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>
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15 and 5 percent

15 and 5 percent

5 percent

15 and 5 percent

5 percent

Table 1 provides a summarized comparison of the 1970 census items with the 1960 content. That the 1970 items do not differ strikingly from 1960 is not surprising. Although many new items were proposed, the dominant tone through most discussions of improvement of the 1970 product by users was for a greater exploitation of the existing (1960) items by more intensive cross-tabulation and by providing additional data for small areas. Thus, while a number of new items have been added on a sample basis (primarily to meet the program needs of Federal agencies), the subject needs which the decennial census serve have not changed greatly during the decade.

The stability of the census items stems from a desire to develop historical continuity in data series. This continuity is sometimes lost, however, and should be examined carefully on a case-by-case basis. A question asked for one census may not be asked for the next because it no longer yields useful data, or it is no longer important in most localities, or it may yield unreliable data. For example, the 1960 item on structural condition was dropped because it was based on a subjective rating made by the enumerators, which post-census evaluation studies found in many cases to be unreliable and inaccurate.

Table 1. 1970 Census Items Compared With 1960 Content

Population items	Complete-count or sample percentage	
	1960	1970
Relationship to head of household.....	100	100
Color or race.....	100	100
Age (month and year of birth).....	100	100
Sex.....	100	100
Marital Status.....	100	100
State or country of birth.....	25	20
Years of school completed.....	25	20
Number of children ever born.....	25	20
Activity 5 years ago.....	-	20
Employment Status.....	25	20
Hours worked last week.....	25	20
Weeks worked last year.....	25	20
Last year in which worked.....	25	20
Occupation, industry, and class of worker.....	25	20
Income last year:		
Wage and salary income.....	25	20
Self-employment income.....	25	¹ 20
Other income.....	25	² 20
Country of birth of parents.....	25	15
Mother tongue.....	25	15
Year moved into this house.....	25	15
Place of residence 5 years ago.....	25	³ 15
School or college enrollment (public or private).....	25	15
Veteran status.....	25	15
Place of work.....	25	⁴ 15
Means of transportation to work.....	25	15
Mexican or Spanish origin or descent.....	-	5
Citizenship.....	-	5
Year of immigration.....	-	5
Marital history.....	25	⁵ 5
Vocational training completed.....	-	5
Presence and duration of disability.....	-	5
Occupation-industry 5 years ago.....	-	5

¹Single item in 1960; two-way separation in 1970 by farm and nonfarm income.

²Single item in 1960; three-way separation in 1970 by social security, public assistance, and all other receipts..

³This item is also in the 5-percent sample but limited to State of residence 5 years ago.

⁴Street address included for 1970.

⁵In 1960, whether married more than once and date of first marriage; in 1970 also includes whether first marriage ended by death of spouse.

Table 1: 1970 Census Items Compared With 1960 Content--Continued

Housing items	Complete-count or sample percentage	
	1960	1970
Number of units at this address.....	-	⁶ 100
Telephone available.....	25	⁷ 100
Access to unit.....	100	100
Kitchen or cooking facilities.....	100	-
Complete kitchen facilities.....	-	100
Condition of housing unit.....	100	-
Rooms.....	100	100
Water supply.....	100	100
Flush toilet.....	100	100
Bathtub or shower.....	100	100
Basement.....	20	100
Tenure.....	100	100
Commercial establishment on property.....	⁸ 100	100
Value.....	⁸ 100	100
Contract rent.....	⁸ 100	100
Vacancy status.....	100	100
Months vacant.....	25	100
Heating equipment.....	25	20
Components of gross rent.....	25	20
Year structure built.....	25	20
Number of units in structure and whether a trailer.....	20	20
Farm residence (acreage and sales of farm products)....	⁹ 25	20
Land used for farming.....	¹⁰ 25	-
Source of water.....	⁹ 20	15
Sewage disposal.....	⁹ 20	15
Bathrooms.....	20	15
Air conditioning.....	5	15
Automobiles.....	¹¹ 20	15
Stories, elevator in structure.....	¹² 20	5
Fuel--heating, cooking, water heating.....	5	5
Bedrooms.....	5	5
Clothes washing machine.....	5	5
Clothes dryer.....	5	5
Dishwasher.....	-	5
Home food freezer.....	5	5
Television.....	5	5
Radio.....	5	5
Second home.....	-	5

⁶Collected primarily for coverage check purposes.

⁷Required on 100-percent basis for field follow-up purposes in mail areas.

⁸100-percent in places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, 25-percent elsewhere.

⁹Omitted in places of 50,000 or more inhabitants..

¹⁰For renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units outside places of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

¹¹20-percent in places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, 5-percent elsewhere.

¹²Collected only in places of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Sampling

People

Only five questions are asked of all individuals. The "complete count" or "100-percent" items on relationship to household head, sex, race, age, and marital status permit an accurate count of persons in each area as required by the Constitution to determine representation in Congress. These facts about a person together with his name and address are used to establish his identity and insure against double counting. However, the basic record tapes and summary tapes do not contain names or addresses, because these items are never used in Census Bureau tabulations. The complete-count tabulations provide only totals and cross-tabulations of the five items listed above.

All other information concerning individuals is obtained from questions asked of only a sample of the population. Sampling permits the collection of data about an area which reflect the characteristics of all persons in the area even though only a small number of individuals were actually questioned. This process allows the data to be obtained at a much lower cost. The sample cases are weighted to reflect the sampling percentages. For example, in a tabulation based on the 20-percent sample, the average case will have a weight of 5, that is, all figures are multiplied by approximately 5 so the final results will provide estimates for all people in an area. Thus, if the sample indicated that 51 families have an income between \$5,000 and \$6,000, and that 40 families have an income between \$7,000 and \$8,000, tabulations for that area would show that there are 255 families which have an income between \$5,000 and \$6,000, and 200 families which have an income between \$7,000 and \$8,000. This aspect of sample tabulations makes identification of particular individuals impossible. As an additional protection, the sampling procedures used a random start to select those households which were asked to answer the sample questions.

There was a 15-percent and a 5-percent sample in the 1970 census, and certain questions common to both samples resulted in a 20-percent sample (see Table 1). Whether a question was asked of everyone or of a sample of people depends in part on the size of the area for which statistics are to be tabulated and published. Information required for apportionment purposes and that which is to be tabulated for city blocks was collected on a 100-percent basis; that which is to be tabulated for larger areas, the smallest being a census tract, was asked on a 15- or 20-

percent sample basis. The 5-percent sample will provide reliable data for all large counties, and States.

Although the average census tract has a population of about 4000 persons, tracts having a population of as few as 1000 persons are not unusual. A tract with just 1000 inhabitants would be expected to have perhaps 300 households (and household heads). For a 5-percent sample this would mean 15 households, of which 10 might be owner-occupied and 5 renter-occupied. When combined for larger areas, such as an entire SMSA, 5-percent data could be expected to be fairly reliable. However, it should be noted that 5-percent sample data for census tracts, available on census summary tapes, can be used for statistical analysis only with great caution.

Housing units

The basic unit in census sampling is the housing unit. Therefore, the sample percentages (20, 15, and 5) are the same for housing units as for people. For example, in a household where each person answers 15-percent sample population questions, 15-percent sample housing data is also obtained. There are more complete-count housing unit questions (15) than population questions because of the need for housing data on a city block basis where a sample would not be reliable because of the small number of cases. These block data are essential to public and private housing programs, renewal, city planning, and other work related to the physical characteristics of our environment.

Group quarters

In addition to the private living quarters or "housing units," there are other living arrangements known as group quarters. Group quarters are institutions such as mental hospitals, homes for the aged, prisons, dormitories, military barracks, or any house or apartment with five or more occupants unrelated to the head of household.

The population questions are asked either on a "complete-count" or a sample basis as explained above; however, no housing information is collected.

Geographic Preparation

Geographic identification is crucial to every stage in the taking and processing the decennial census. Census tabulations are always prepared

in terms of specific geographic areas--whether the entire United States or a city block. Geographic areas also provide the basis of administrative control in taking the census in the field and in processing the returned questionnaires.

The Bureau engages in substantial geographic work preparatory to the census such as determining boundaries, mapping, and geographic coding. These activities result in geographic products--maps, code schemes, etc.--which are of value to users as well as the Bureau. These activities also determine which areas will be recognized in general census tabulations and which areas will require special procedures to produce data summaries. (See section on Data Products and Services, page 33.)

Boundary definitions

The Bureau of the Census is not responsible for establishing the boundaries of most geographic areas for which it generally tabulates data. Political boundaries for States, counties, minor civil divisions, cities, and wards are established by appropriate authorities. In a number of States, however, the minor civil divisions (MCD's) are not satisfactory units for reporting statistics because they no longer serve any local administrative purpose (e.g., townships in Oklahoma), or are unsuitably small (e.g., some Georgia militia districts), or they have frequently shifting boundaries (e.g., election precincts in Washington and Oregon). To provide divisions with stable and meaningful boundaries in these States, the Bureau established, in cooperation with State and local groups, census county divisions (CCD's) as permanent statistical areas.

The Bureau also defines and delineates densely populated but unincorporated population centers. Data is tabulated for those unincorporated places with a population of 1000 or more inhabitants. Within urbanized areas, only those unincorporated places with a population of 5,000 or more are identified.

Statistical boundaries are determined by groups with special interests, often with the advice and assistance of the Bureau of the Census. The Bureau of the Budget, with the help of other Federal agencies, is responsible for defining standard metropolitan statistical areas. Local census tract committees determine tract boundaries. Several kinds of economic regions have been set up by specialists in regional economics.

Functional or administrative boundaries are established by the appropriate agencies. The Post Office defines ZIP code coverage, police departments define police precincts, marketing departments and firms draw sales territories, and so on. (With the exception of ZIP codes, census tabulations do not recognize these kinds of areas; however, special tabulations may be feasible on a contract basis.) For purposes of taking the census, the Bureau itself defines an administrative area known as an enumeration district (ED), which represents a work assignment for a single enumerator. An ED may range in size from a city block to several hundred square miles, but usually encompasses from 750 to 1,500 persons.

Boundary changes

A general problem for the Bureau in all its geographic work (and to users interested in historical analysis) is that boundaries change over time. Geographic areas of all sizes are affected.

While State and county boundaries remain relatively unchanged, MCD or CCD boundaries are altered by incorporation of new places or annexations to existing ones and in other ways. Records of such changes are kept by the Bureau and extensive footnotes on the changes that have occurred since the previous census are provided in the first series of population reports (PC(1)-A).

Census tracts are designed to permit comparison from census to census. However, changes in their boundaries do occur. Tracts are often subdivided because of an increase in population, tract boundaries which follow corporate limits may change with shifts in these limits, and boundaries can change with alterations to the street pattern. Comparability tables are prepared to aid users in recognizing changes in these boundaries. The tables are available with each printed tract report.

Because enumeration districts are created for administrative purposes and are based on population size, their boundaries are generally not comparable from census to census. Comparability is usually only possible where block data are available to aggregate to the earlier ED boundaries.

The point to be recognized is that a user wishing to compare areas at two points in time should design a plan permitting adjustments necessary to produce comparability.

Boundary identification and coding

Maps provide a means of showing the location of various types of geographic and political boundaries. The Bureau, working with the best sources available, prepares maps defining the boundaries of the areas recognized in the general tabulations: States, counties, standard metropolitan statistical areas, minor civil divisions, places, tracts, blocks, and other areas, such as wards.

For purposes of identifying the data for each of the geographic areas, the basic data record for each individual housing unit contains a series of codes, one code for each level in the geographic hierarchy down to the enumeration district or block in areas where block data are to be produced. These code numbers are derived from the maps and a geographic coding scheme prepared by the Bureau. The basic record tape (BRT) is put through a tallying program which aggregates each data item into totals for specified geographic areas using the identification codes as "keys" to the desired areas.

The geographic codes and associated place names (where relevant) for each political and statistical subdivision of the United States for which data will be tabulated will be contained in the 1970 Master Enumeration District List (MEDList). The MEDList will be an expanded version of the 1960 Geographic Identification Code Scheme and will be available either on tape or in printed form. A detailed description of the MEDList is found in the section on Data Products and Services.

Sources of geographic error and their correction

None of the mapping can be any better than the geographic material on which it is based. The Bureau obtains the best source maps it can locate in preparing its own maps. Local cooperation is sought to ensure accuracy; nevertheless, errors may be present in the final product.

These maps were one of the sources used in preparing the Address Coding Guide (ACG) for those areas to be covered by a mail-out/mail-back enumeration process (see below). Conflicts between the areal definition of the maps and the residential listings were resolved with local cooperation at this stage also.

At the time the census was taken, errors in the geographic descriptions were exposed. A

record of geographic changes is kept to facilitate correction of the maps. Users depending on these maps for determination of user-defined small geographic areas should work with the post-census versions of these maps.

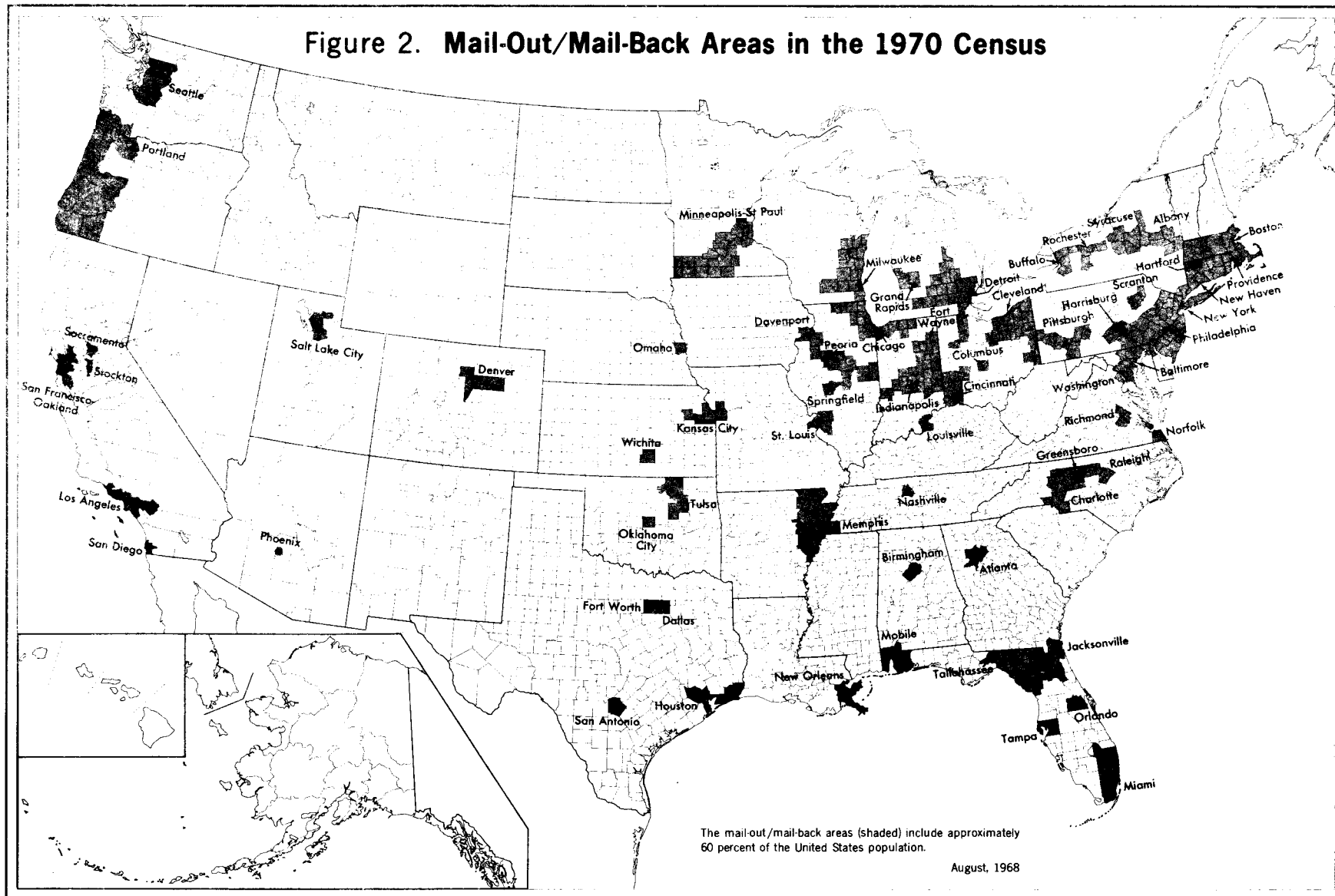
Collecting the Data

In 145 of the larger SMSA's and some rural test counties (altogether including about 60 percent of the total U.S. population), householders were asked to fill in questionnaires and return them by mail to the local census field office (see Figure 2). Enumerators obtained the necessary information from households that either did not respond or returned incomplete questionnaires. For the balance of the country, the traditional house-to-house canvass was used, supplemented (as in 1960) by the distribution to all households shortly before Census Day of a questionnaire containing the 100-percent population and housing questions.

The major steps in the mail-out/mail-back system are as follows: Over a span of approximately 6 months in 1969, about 40 million individual address labels were printed out from a computer tape containing city-type residential addresses--the Address Register. (These addresses were derived from a commercial mailing list.) The labels contained apartment designation (in multiunit structures), house number, street name, city, and ZIP code; however, they did not contain the name of the householder. Each label was affixed to a card, and the cards were turned over to the Post Office Department for transmittal to their respective letter carriers. Each carrier checked his cards for completeness and accuracy, i.e., nonexistent addresses were marked for deletion, incorrect addresses were corrected, and addresses for which the carrier had not been given a card were listed for addition to the Address Register cards. Lists then were returned to the Census Bureau and the necessary revisions were made to the computer tape.

The corrected tape was then processed through an Address Coding Guide so that each address could be assigned the appropriate geographic identification codes, e.g., tract, block, ward, city, county, etc. (See previous section.) Finally, the addresses were identified by the Census field control codes for district office, enumeration district (ED), and serial number within ED; and each address was designated through a random-start serialization technique to receive one of the three types of questionnaires. The three types were (1) the "short form" which contained the 100-percent items and

Figure 2. Mail-Out/Mail-Back Areas in the 1970 Census



went to 80 out of every 100 housing units; (2) the "15-percent long form" which contained the "5-percent long form" which contained the 100, 20, and 5-percent items and went to 5 out of every 100 housing units.

From this corrected, geographically-identified, field-coded, and sample-designated set of addresses, two primary sets of materials were printed. One was the individual address labels, which were affixed to the mailing pieces. Each mailing piece contained the appropriate type of questionnaire, an instruction booklet, and a return envelope. The second was a listing (or Address Register) of all the addresses in a particular ED which was used for control purposes.

Because addresses are, in a sense, individual information, the Address Registers will not be released to the public. The Address Coding Guides (ACG), however, are simply a record of address ranges for each blockface together with codes corresponding to the geographic areas of which a particular blockface is a part; i.e., block, tract, ward, 5-digit ZIP, congressional district, place, MCD or CCD, county or county equivalent, and State. The ACG in no way presents individual information. Therefore, ACG copies are available. (See section on Data Products and Services for further information).

This process did not cover the entire SMSA, but only the portion which received city delivery service from the Post Office Department. For the balance of the SMSA, temporary Census employees performed a special listing operation in late 1969 or early 1970. The listing procedure involved the location of each housing unit within an assigned enumeration district and the determination of its mailing address. The mail address for each housing unit (whether a city delivery type such as 121 Main Street or a rural delivery type such as Box 210, RFD #2) together with the name of the household head were recorded onto an Address Register listing sheet. Block numbers were also recorded if they appeared on the maps of the enumeration district.

The Address Registers which were developed in this manner were then used to prepare hand-addressed mailing pieces comparable to the computer generated ones discussed above.

About March 15, 1970, all mailing pieces were transmitted to local post offices. The carriers sorted the mailing pieces to recheck whether any

residential address had been omitted. The missing addresses were sent to the appropriate local Census office where they were added to the Address Registers, and mailing pieces were prepared. About four days before Census Day--Wednesday, April 1, 1970--all the mailing pieces were delivered. During the delivery process, the carriers made a final check for missing addresses and informed the Census office accordingly.

Householders were requested to fill out and mail back their questionnaires on Census Day. This request was reinforced by a widespread publicity campaign.

Within a few days after Census Day, check-in and review of the mail returns began. Incomplete questionnaires and nonresponse cases were followed up. The goal of the operation was to have a complete questionnaire for each address on the register, or an explanation on the register of why a listed address was not included in the census (e.g., it was really part of another housing unit, or it was not a residential address despite the letter carrier's belief).

The mail-out/mail-back system was developed after many years of study and field testing. The procedures developed for the 1970 census were successfully tested under as near census conditions as possible in 1968 in dress rehearsals in Dane County, Wisconsin and Trenton, New Jersey. The primary purposes of a mail census are to improve coverage, to improve the data from respondents, and to reduce the number of enumerators needed for the census. On the first point, by bringing the letter carrier's knowledge of his delivery area into the census process and by the repeated checks which this system makes feasible, improvement in coverage was evidenced. In the test areas, the postal check virtually eliminated that portion of the under-enumeration which results from an enumerator skipping an entire structure and its residents. Mail enumeration gives each respondent a chance to answer questions for himself at his own speed and to check his records if necessary, thus assuring privacy and increasing the likelihood of accuracy. The mail census system also permits the Census Bureau to concentrate effort on hard-to-enumerate areas by reducing demands on employees time in areas where cooperation in mailing back questionnaires is high.

With regard to reducing the total number of enumerators, the mail approach permitted a reduction in the number of field workers who

would have been needed for a house-to-house canvass of the areas where the mail system was used. The reduction eased to some extent the intense problems of staff recruitment and retention in the large cities, and sped up the completion of the enumeration process.

Problems in acquiring a mailing list and in locating the addresses on the list to a particular physical area--Box 283, RFD #1, for example--dictated that the country's more rural areas be excluded from the mail enumeration system at this time. Certain tests however, were carried on during the 1970 operation to help determine whether the scope of the mail system could be extended in future censuses.

In the nonmail areas, a technique much like the 1960 "single stage" approach was used. Several days before Census Day, letter carriers left at every housing unit an unaddressed short form questionnaire identical in content with the one used in mail areas. This questionnaire was similar to the Advance Census Report of 1960, except that the 1970 form was a FOSDIC document and used for final processing, whereas in 1960 the information was transcribed by the enumerator into a FOSDIC book. (FOSDIC stands for Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers, an optical scanning device which is capable of "reading" information from a microfilm copy of an appropriately designed and marked questionnaire and "transferring" the data to magnetic tape for processing on electronic computers.) The purpose of this advance distribution was to obtain the advantages of self-enumeration for the 100-percent items. At every fifth unit, the 1970 enumerator completed the same long-form (15- or 5-percent) questionnaire as was used in mail areas.

Processing the Data

Figure 3 provides a greatly simplified diagram of the 1970 census data processing steps. The complete-count data handled separately from the sample data in the processing operations. Although both types of data undergo similar steps, the complete-count data are prepared on a priority time schedule while the sample data require a time-consuming hand-coding operation.

The questionnaires were specially designed for optical scanning by FOSDIC. Questions were answered by blackening in a limited number of circles. In preparation for processing, a "breaker sheet," a geographic identification page in FOSDIC readable form, is prepared and

placed at the beginning of each enumeration district grouping of questionnaires. Because the complete-count items do not require hand-coding, the short form together with the 100-percent portion of the sample questionnaires can be microfilmed for FOSDIC processing with a minimum of handling.

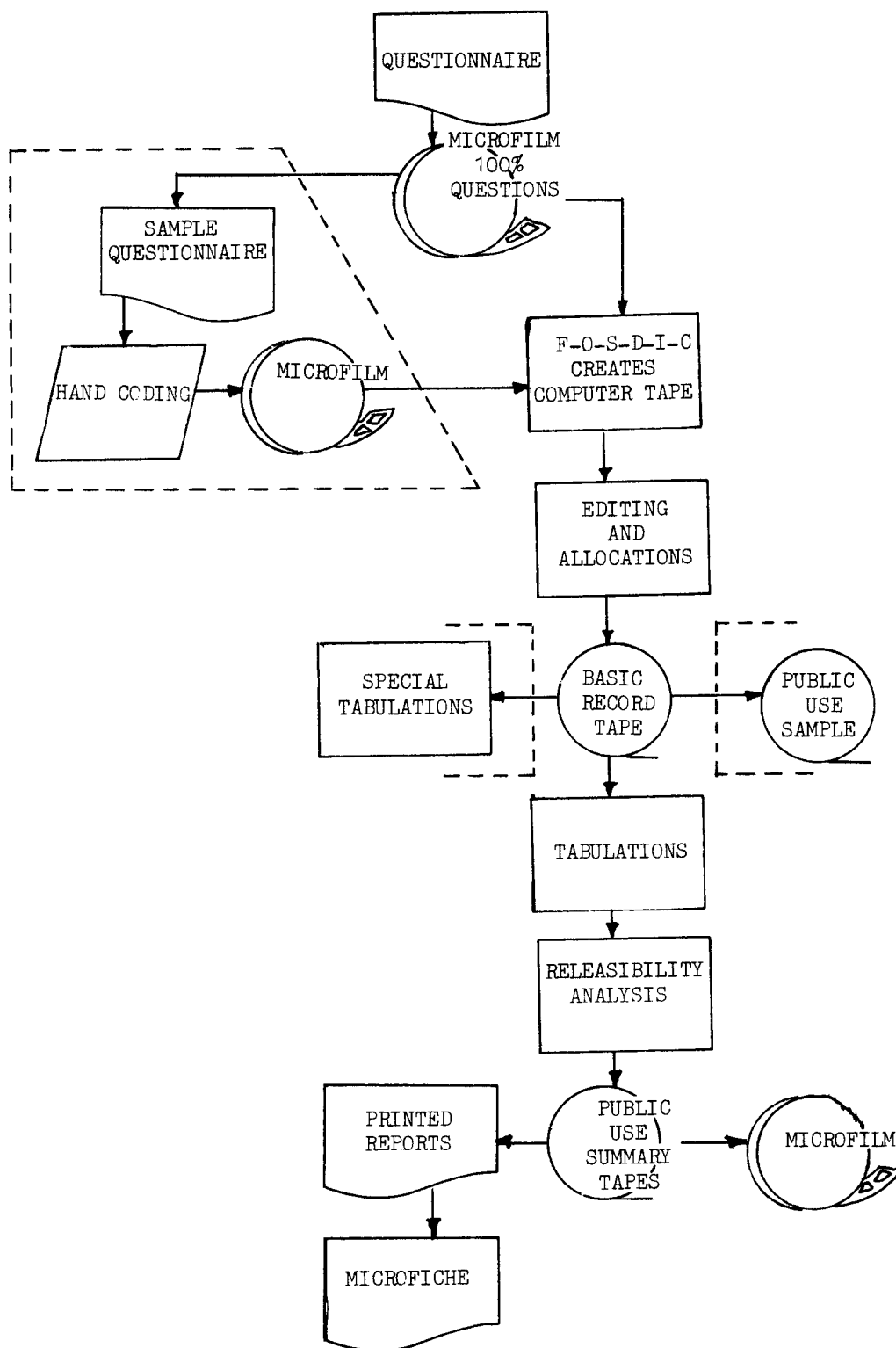
Several of the sample questions, such as those on income, occupation, and place-of-work have many possible answers, so the answers were hand-written. Because FOSDIC can read only darkened circles, a Bureau coder determines a code for each hand-written entry and then fills the appropriate circles. Therefore, after the 100-percent entries are accepted, the sample questionnaires are separated from the 100-percent forms and sent to the coding sections. After coding, the sample forms are microfilmed in their entirety for FOSDIC. When the microfilming is completed, the original questionnaires are destroyed, and the microfilm will ultimately be stored under security conditions in Pittsburg, Kansas.

The new FOSDIC machine (called FOSDIC-70 for the 1970 census) scans the microfilm, noted in each section the position of the darkened circles (light spots on the film negative), and converts these marks to bit patterns on magnetic tape. FOSDIC is also equipped with internal memory and programming capacity and performs some preliminary consistency checks and edits on the tape. The tape then will carry the information in a form that can be read and manipulated by electronic computers.

Instructions for the operations carried out by the computer are given in programs prepared for each major operation which are fed into the computer with the data from the census. Controlled by the stored program, the computer processes the data for each person (as coded by FOSDIC) through the editing, tallying, and cross-tabulating. An edit program checks the information on each record to determine whether any items are inconsistent or missing. For example, a record for a person identified as the wife of a household head but with a marital status of "single" is automatically changed to a marital status of "now married."

Some missing information will be supplied by allocation. The allocation procedure begins with a set of items stored in the computer. Substitutions are then made for missing items using the most recent record processed containing the item. The stored information is then used to make allocations for missing data items.

Figure 3. The Processing of the 1970 Census Data Products



This is necessarily a simplified presentation. Dashed lines indicate separate processing operations.

For example, in processing the 100-percent data, the stored information has an entry of age 25 for a male, white, head of household, with wife present. As another record with this set of characteristics comes through the computer with age reported as 26, the new age is substituted in the stored information for the original entry of 25. Now, if another record comes through for a person with the same characteristics but with age missing, the age of 26 is allocated to this individual. This procedure insures that the distribution of ages assigned by the computer for persons of a given set of characteristics will correspond closely to the reported age distribution of such persons in the current census.

The sample data are then processed through a sample weighting procedure in addition to the above processing. The goal of this procedure is to arrive at weights (multipliers) which, when applied to the sample respondents in a given small area, would match certain complete-count characteristics of that small area. In the 20-percent sample, for instance, a number close to 5 is found, which would produce an inflated population from the sample items that would be the same as the observed population in total and with respect to race, sex, age, family size, and housing characteristics. (See section on **Sampling**, page 21.)

Edited data about individuals, together with associated geographic information, are contained

on computer tapes known as the basic record tapes (BRT's). All complete-count and sample tabulations are made from these tapes. Because the BRT's contain information about individuals, they are confidential and may be tabulated for statistical purposes only by Census Bureau employees. Names and addresses of persons do not appear on the BRT's because there is no need for this information in statistical data summaries.

Data summaries are prepared on computer tapes from the BRT's for each of the geographic areas--blocks, tracts, places, counties, etc. The tapes containing these area tabulations are called census summary tapes. Summary tapes in turn are used to prepare more limited sets of tabulations which appear in the printed reports, complete with table headings, footnotes, etc. Some tabulations contained on the summary tapes and in the printed reports will also be released on microfilm. Other special tabulations of the basic record tapes may be prepared at user request and expense. (See section on **Data Products and Services**.)

All tabulations--general and special--pass through a variety of releasability analyses as they are prepared for delivery to the user. These analyses take many forms but their basic objective is to insure that no confidential data are released and that all data delivered are properly tabulated.

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THE 1970 CENSUS: DATA PRODUCTS AND DATA DELIVERY

Including:

The Concept of the Data Delivery System

Data Products and Services

Census Use Programs and Materials

Data Delivery Facilities

This section describes 1970 census data products and services, user education tools needed to work with the data, and data delivery facilities for obtaining the data. Users should consult the appendices to the **Users' Guide** for detailed information on selected census data products and tools.

The Concept of the Data Delivery System

Whenever people who produce data are separate from the people who use that data, a rational system for the delivery of data is required. Whether the separation of users and producers is within or between organizations, certain problems invariably exist. Data must be transmitted in an understandable form, with minimum delay, and without excessive cost.

The roles of producer and user of data are actually interdependent. It is obvious that the user of data depends on the producer for data itself, for information about the data, for organization of the data in useful ways, and for techniques of access to the data base. But, it is also true that the producer depends on the user for identification of problems requiring data, specifications of data application, recommendations on delivery media and data organization, analyses which test the suitability of the data produced, and mobilization of support for production activities. Communication between producer and user is mandatory if they are to avoid preoccupation with existing types of data to the neglect of new data requirements.

Throughout the preceding decade, the Bureau of the Census built upon its experience with the 1960 and earlier censuses to develop a more satisfactory data delivery system for the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Communication on data requirements occurred through extensive contact with data users in other Federal agencies, meetings with advisory committees composed of interested data users outside the Government, and conferences with local data users held in various parts of the country during 1966.

The remainder of the *Users' Guide* text describes elements of the 1970 data delivery system as developed thus far. Text sections include descriptions of data products and services (the data, media for delivery, and geographic tools); user education materials (sources for information on the meaning of data concepts, the Bureau's data resources, data access techniques, etc.); and data delivery facilities (facilities within and outside the Bureau for users to obtain data and related information, put the information to work, and transmit feedback back to the producer). There is also a section on Uses of Census Data (suggestions and examples of fruitful ways to apply census information in users' decision systems). Appendices to the *Users' Guide* describe in detail particular 1970 census data products and services. User education tools, such as the *Census Users' Dictionary*, are included as appendices.

Data Products and Services

The 1970 Census of Population and Housing is the source of a flexible data base from which a variety of data products and services may be obtained. As in the past, standard or general tabulations are produced by the Bureau with the appropriations made by Congress for the decennial census operation. These tabulations are available to users at relatively low cost and in a variety of media, including printed reports, summary tapes, and microform.

In addition to these summary tabulations, samples of the basic data records for households containing no name or address identification will be made available as Public Use Samples without endangering the confidentiality of the respondent. These samples will allow users to determine their own tabulation categories and perform certain types of cross-tabulations at a low cost on a representative sample of the population.

If a user needs tabulations not available from regular data products, a special tabulation service will be available at user request and expense. In most cases, these tabulations will require a reprocessing from the basic record tapes with user-supplied tabulation specifications.

From the Bureau's point of view, the only fundamental restrictions on filling users' requests for 1970 census data are that no data may be furnished which violate legal requirements for protecting individual confidentiality or which the Bureau regards as unreliable or inaccurate. The Bureau reviews every general and special data product released to users to insure that these standards are met.

From the user's point of view, the question of access to census data is more complex. A number of considerations enter into a decision to obtain census data. Essentially the user must engage in cost-benefit analysis of his data needs and his resources (staff, budget, etc.) to determine whether and which census products will prove helpful.

Points to consider include:

Subject content. Does the 1970 census questionnaire contain inquiries on the subjects--income, housing condition, etc.--desired by the user? Are the data categories contained in general tabulations satisfactory or are special tabulations necessary to satisfy the user's subject content specifications?

Geographic detail. Similar considerations apply. Can the user satisfy his geographic detail needs either through areal units recognized in general tabulations or through units which can be defined on a special tabulation basis?

Media. Both general and special tabulations may be supplied in several media. Are books, printed tables, or other hard copy sufficient? Does the user require data in the form of computer tapes? Is microfilm created from tape preferable to printed volumes?

Timeliness. Is this a factor? Some kinds of data are available sooner than others.

Cost. The benefits of different census products cannot be fully determined without considering cost. General tabulations in printed reports or microfilm are inexpensive, but may not precisely satisfy the user's subject content and geographic detail needs. General tabulations on summary tapes cost more but are computer-manipulable. Special tabulations are relatively costly but may be the only means of obtaining the precise subject and areal detail desired.

Costs and benefits of census products should also be balanced against the possibilities of obtaining similar data from other sources, for instance, local records or user-sponsored sample surveys. One big advantage of census data is that the costs of collection are absorbed by the general public revenues. In the case of general tabulations, processing costs are absorbed too.

The following sections describe the data products and services available from the 1970 census data base, including general information about subject content, geographic coverage, media, timing, and cost. Information about 1960 census products is also provided for purposes of comparison and for the benefit of users interested in working with 1960 data. Advantages and disadvantages of census products are suggested.

Users are urged to consult the references and appendices for detailed information about the 1970 census data base to aid them in arriving at census data access and use decisions.

General Tabulations and Services

General tabulations are data summaries produced by the Census Bureau with decennial census funds and made available to users at nominal cost (essentially covering the expense of

reproduction). The geographic and subject content of general tabulations are determined by the Bureau's professional staff consulting with interested Federal agencies and other users through the Bureau's advisory committee review system. General tabulations from the 1970 census are available in several media as indicated below.

Printed reports

As in every previous census, printed reports are a basic product of the 1970 census. They constitute one end result of the decennial census collection and processing operation financed by appropriated funds. Print reels containing the desired tabulations organized into tables with box and stub headings are created from census summary tapes and, by electronic means, are used to produce the printed reports. The result is an inexpensive, widely available data product.

The 1960 Printed Publications Program involved the production of successive waves of reports to facilitate timeliness of the data. The publication program included preliminary reports containing unofficial counts sent in by census field offices; advance reports containing selected final figures; final paperbound reports; and, for some sources of reports, clothbound volumes containing groups of final reports. The quantity of statistics published for the 1960 census was greater than that of earlier censuses. There were a total of approximately 138,000 pages of 1960 census reports. The costs were nominal, averaging one or two dollars per individual report, and not exceeding seven dollars.

The 1970 Printed Publications Program is now in essentially final form. As in the past, there will be a series of preliminary and advance reports for the population and housing censuses designed to convey quickly in printed form a limited collection of key data for numerous geographic areas.

The 1970 final reports will contain about the same number of data items for each geographic area as in 1960. The total number of pages will be larger as a result of an increase in the number of areas for which data are to be shown--more SMSA's, tracts, blocks, cities of 50,000 population or more, places of 1,000 population or more, increases in population size of many areas resulting in more data being shown, and more places qualifying for publication of separate data for Negroes. Costs of these reports will remain nominal. Following is a schedule of issue dates for the 1970 census reports.

1970 Population Census Reports

Preliminary

Three series are being issued based on preliminary population counts as compiled in the census field offices. These figures will be superseded by those in the advance and final reports.

Series PC(P1)
To be issued:
June-Sept. 1970

Preliminary Population Counts for Counties and Places. One report for each State, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and other outlying areas, showing preliminary counts for counties and for each incorporated place of 1,000 or more inhabitants. The series includes a U.S. summary report.

Series PC(P2)
To be issued:
June-Sept. 1970

Preliminary Population Counts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. One report for each SMSA showing preliminary counts for component parts of the SMSA.

Series PC(P3)
To be issued:
July-Oct. 1970

Preliminary Population Counts for Specified Areas. Several reports summarizing the preliminary counts for all cities of certain sizes, congressional districts, etc.

Advance

Two series will be issued presenting selected data prior to their publication in final reports. Each series will have a report for each State and the District of Columbia, as well as a U.S. summary report.

Series PC(VI)
To be issued:
Aug.-Dec. 1970

Final Population Counts. Official population counts will be presented for the State, counties, minor civil divisions, all incorporated places, and unincorporated places of 1,000 or more inhabitants.

Series PC(V2)
To be issued:
Sept.-Dec. 1970

General Population Characteristics. Selected data on age, sex, race, and relationship to head of household, will be shown for the State, SMSA's, counties, and places of 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Final

Volume I. Characteristics of the Population. This volume will consist of 58 "parts"--number 1 for the United States, number 2 through 52 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia in alphabetical order, and numbers 53 through 58 for Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and Trust Territory of the Pacific, respectively. Each part, which will be a separate clothbound book, will contain four chapters designated as A, B, C, and D. Each chapter (for each of the 58 areas) will first be issued as an individual paperbound report in four series designated as PC(1)-A, B, C, and D, respectively. The 58 PC(1)-A reports will be specially assembled and issued in a clothbound book, designated as Part A.

Series PC(1)-A
To be issued:
Sept. 1970-
Apr. 1971

Number of inhabitants. Final official population counts are presented for States, counties by urban and rural residence, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas, county subdivisions, all incorporated places, and unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

Series PC(1)-B
To be issued:
Oct. 1970-
May 1971

General Population Characteristics. Statistics on age, sex, race, marital status, and relationship to head of household will be presented for States, counties by urban and rural residence, SMSA's, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

Series PC(1)-C
To be issued:
Feb.-Nov. 1971

General Social and Economic Characteristics. Statistics will be presented on nativity and parentage, State or country of birth, Spanish origin, mother tongue, residence 5 years ago, year moved into present house, school enrollment (public or private), years of school completed, vocational training, number of children ever born, family composition, disability, veteran status, place of work, means of transportation to work, occupation group, industry group, class of worker, and income (by type) in 1969 of families and individuals. Each subject will be shown for some or all of the following areas: States, counties (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

Series PC(1)-D
To be issued:
Apr. 1971-
Feb. 1972

Detailed Characteristics. These reports will cover most of the subjects shown in Series PC(1)-C, above, presenting the data in considerable detail and cross-classified by age, race, and other characteristics. Each subject will be shown for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, and large cities.

Series PC(2)
To be issued:
1972

Volume II. Subject Reports. Each report in this volume, will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-relationships will generally be provided on a national and regional level; in some reports, data for States or SMSA's will also be shown. Among the characteristics to be covered are national origin and race, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, unemployment, occupation, industry, and income.

1970 Housing Census Reports

Preliminary

Series HC(P1)
To be issued:
June-Sept. 1970

Preliminary Housing Unit Counts for Places. One report for each State, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and other outlying areas showing the counts of housing units compiled in the census field offices. Figures will be shown for the State and places of 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Advance

Series HC(V1)
To be issued:
Sept.-Dec. 1970

General Housing Characteristics. One report for each State and the District of Columbia, as well as a U.S. summary report, presenting selected data prior to their publication in final reports HC(1)-A (described below) for the State, SMSA's, counties, and places of 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Final

Volume I. Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties. This volume will consist of separate reports for the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific. For each of these 58 areas, the data will first be issued in two separate paper-bound chapters, designated as A and B. The two chapters will then be assembled and issued in a hard-cover "part." These parts will mostly be issued in the fall of 1971. (For the outlying areas other than Puerto Rico, all the housing data will be included in chapter A.)

Series HC(1)-A
To be issued:
Oct. 1970-
May 1971

General Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties. Statistics on kitchen facilities, plumbing facilities, number of rooms, persons per room, units in structure, mobile home, telephone, value, contract rent, and vacancy status will be presented for States (by urban and rural residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, and counties.

Series HC(1)-B To be issued: Feb.-Nov. 1971	<u>Detailed Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties.</u> Statistics will be presented on a more detailed basis for the subjects included in the Series HC(1)-A reports, as well as on such additional subjects as year moved into unit, year structure built, basement, heating equipment, fuels, air conditioning, water and sewage, appliances, gross rent, and ownership of second home. Each subject will be shown for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and counties.
Series HC(2) To be issued: Apr. 1971- Feb. 1972	<u>Volume II. Metropolitan Housing Characteristics.</u> These reports, will cover most of the 1970 census housing subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. There will be one report for each SMSA, presenting data for the SMSA and its component large cities, as well as a national summary report.
Series HC(3) To be issued: Jan.-July 1971	<u>Volume III. Block Statistics.</u> One report, will be issued for each urbanized area showing data for individual blocks on selected housing and population subjects. The series will also include reports for the communities outside urbanized areas which have contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics from the 1970 census.
Series HC(4) To be issued: 1972	<u>Volume IV. Components of Inventory Change.</u> This volume will contain data on the disposition of the 1960 inventory and the source of the 1970 inventory, such as new construction, conversion, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses. Cross-tabulations of 1970 and 1960 characteristics for units that have not changed and characteristics of the present and previous residence of recent movers will also be provided. Statistics will be shown for 15 selected SMSA's and for the United States.
Series HC(5) To be issued: 1972	<u>Volume V. Residential Finance.</u> This volume will present data regarding the financing of privately owned nonfarm residential properties. Statistics will be shown on amount of outstanding debt, manner of acquisition of property, homeowner expenses, and other owner, property, and mortgage characteristics for the United States and regions.
Series HC(6) To be issued: 1972	<u>Volume VI. Estimates of "Substandard" Housing.</u> This volume will present data on "substandard" housing units for counties and cities, based on the number of units lacking plumbing facilities combined with estimates of units with all plumbing facilities but in "dilapidated" condition.
1970 Population-Housing Census Joint Report	
Series PHC(1) To be issued: Mar.-Oct. 1971	<u>Census Tract Reports.</u> This series will contain one report for each SMSA, showing data for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1970 census.

Advantages of printed reports. Printed reports offer two main advantages: low cost and easy accessibility. As they become available, they may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents or Department of Commerce field offices. Also, the printed volumes are distributed free on request to over a thousand Government Depository and Census Depository Libraries around the country where they are available for use.

Disadvantages of printed reports. Subject content in printed reports does not include the

full range of information tabulated in the census, primarily to keep report size and printing costs down to manageable levels. Geographic detail is similarly restricted. (See the appendix titled "Comparison of Printed Reports and Summary Tapes.") The general rule is "the smaller the area, the fewer tabulations printed." To some extent this is due to the need to protect confidentiality and preserve reliability--tabulations based on sample data are more reliable where the number of cases is greater. Also, printed tabulations cannot be readily manipulated by a computer. Users must code and punch the figures on cards to allow computer manipulation.

Summary tapes

In 1960, summary computer tapes containing tallies (totals) of characteristics for geographic areas were created from census basic record tapes in order to generate print reels for producing the printed reports. The tapes were primarily a production component and were made available to users only after a demand for them became apparent. However, the Bureau's 1960 processing and tabulation budget did not allow the Bureau to produce master user-oriented versions of these tape files. Instead, the files were recorded in a combination of binary, binary coded/decimal, and excess three tapes. Therefore, most users have had to ask the Bureau to convert these tape versions to some other format. The Bureau produces such tape copies on a reimbursable basis.

Available 1960 census summary tapes include: Tapes containing chapters A and B (complete-count) population data plus housing characteristics for enumeration districts and minor civil divisions; chapter C population data for larger areas (urban places, remainders of urbanized areas, rural farm and rural nonfarm portions of counties); chapter D (cross-tabulated sample) population data for larger areas (cities of 100,000 or more, remainders of large counties and large SMSA's, remainders of States); PHC(1) sample population data plus housing characteristics for census tracts; volume II population data for States in some cases and regions in others; volume I housing data for enumeration districts; complete-count housing data for city blocks; volume II (Metropolitan Housing) and volume VI (Rural Housing).

The chief advantage of 1960 census summary tapes in addition to being computer manipulable was the presentation of tabulations for small geographic areas, specifically enumeration districts.

In 1970, summary tapes are again playing an intermediate role in the data publication process. They constitute, in and of themselves, components of the general tabulation program supported by appropriated funds. Chart A on page 40 summarizes available 1970 census summary tape products. The tapes are being released in several series, generally on a State-by-State basis within each series:

First Count Summary Tapes are the first series of tapes available to the public. These tapes will contain about 400 cells of final complete-count population and housing data, summarized in file A for enumeration districts (in conventional enumeration areas)

or blockgroups (in portions of mail census areas having Address Coding Guides), and in file B for States, counties, minor civil divisions or census county divisions, places, and congressional districts.

The subjects tabulated include age, sex, color, marital status, relationship to head of household, tenure of occupied housing units, vacancy status, units in structure, rooms, plumbing facilities, basement, telephone, value and contract rent. Many tabulations are cross-classified by color. (See appendix TD series for complete tabulation description.) First Count file A will be contained on about 120 reels of tape for the Nation; file B on about 62 reels. The files will be issued by States; the reels for the first State processed becoming available by the fall of 1970 and the last State by the end of 1970.

This production schedule represents a considerable improvement over 1960. Moreover, the First Count summary tapes contain substantially more data than printed or available on tape in 1960 or to be printed in 1970. No data summaries for enumeration districts or blockgroups will be printed. They are available only on tape or microfilm. Summaries for other areas will be more extensive on tape than in the printed reports.

Second Count Summary Tapes, the next tape product from the 1970 census, have two file subdivisions. The Second Count file A will contain about 3,500 cells of complete-count population and housing data summarized for each census tract; file B will contain the same amount of items of complete-count population and housing data as in file A, summarized for States, counties, minor civil divisions or census county divisions, places, and SMSA's. Data for urban and rural parts of States, counties, and SMSA's will also be available in file B. Second Count tapes contain the same subjects as the First Count tapes but in much greater detail. (See appendices in the TD series.) Second Count file A will consist of 112 reels of tape for the Nation; file B about 167 reels. The tapes will be issued by States from October 1970 to April 1971.

Third Count Summary Tapes, containing 250 cells of complete-count population and housing data for each city block in urbanized areas and other areas which have contracted for block statistics, will become available from January to July 1971. The delay in issuing block tapes is due to the necessity of checking block codes very carefully. Blockgroup totals

derived from the block tapes may not equal totals on the First Count tapes. First Count tapes are issued as soon as possible and are not subject to such precise geographic verification. The block tape file will be contained on about 266 reels for the Nation. Note that these tapes contain fewer data items than carried on the tapes for larger areas, but considerably more, particularly population characteristics, than available in 1960 or to be printed in 1970. (See appendix in the TD series for complete tabulation description.)

Fourth Count Summary Tapes contain 20, 15, and 5 percent sample population and housing characteristics such as education, occupation, income, citizenship, vocational training, and household equipment and facilities. This count is organized into three file subdivisions. Fourth Count file A contains sample data for census tracts (sample data summaries will not be available for areas smaller than census tracts); file B contains minor civil division or census county division sample summaries; and file C includes summaries for State, counties, SMSA's, and places. Both files A and B and places in file C will have 13,000 data cells summarized for each census geographic area. File C, excluding places, will contain some 30,000 data cells for each area. These tapes will be issued by States from January through October 1971. Fourth Count summaries will be contained on about 1,000 reels of tape for the Nation. (Complete tabulation descriptions for the Fourth Count and subsequent counts will be available from the Census at a later date.)

Fifth Count Summary Tapes will contain population and housing sample data summaries for ZIP Code areas. The allocation of data to these areas will be accomplished as accurately as possible by prorating enumeration district sample counts to one or more corresponding ZIP Code areas. Approximately 800 data cells will be tabulated for each ZIP Code area. Data will be shown at the 5-digit ZIP level for ZIP areas entirely within SMSA boundaries. Data will be shown at the 3-digit ZIP level for the entire United States. It is expected that one reel of tape will contain summaries for 3-digit areas for the Nation, and 12 reels will contain summaries for 5-digit areas. No census data summaries for Zip Code areas will be printed. The Fifth Count tapes will become available in July 1971.

Sixth Count Summary Tapes will provide detailed tabulations and crossclassifications of sample population and housing character-

istics for States, SMSA's (metropolitan counties), nonmetropolitan counties of 50,000, and larger cities. The subject content of these tapes has not yet been fully determined, but will represent considerably more data than available in the preceding counts. The Sixth Count will be divided into a population data subfile and a housing data subfile. For the Nation, the population subfile will include an estimated total of 184 tape reels and the housing subfile about 131 reels. Tapes will be available from March through November 1971.

Since summary tapes must be created by the Bureau in order to process the census, they can be made available to users at relatively low cost. The price for 1970 census summary tapes will probably be about \$60 per reel. This amount covers the cost of the tape, copying the data onto the tape, technical documentation and handling charges.

Technical Documentation.--Summary tapes by themselves are merely strings of numbers unintelligible to users without translation devices. With every tape file distributed to users, the Bureau supplies a copy of the appropriate printed technical documentation (the TD-Series appendices to the *Users' Guide*), which describes the content of that particular tape file. It shows, for example, that a particular position or "cell" in a data record for each enumeration area contains the number of male household heads who are over 65 years of age, while another "cell" contains the number of unmarried females 25-34 years old. (See section on *Census Use Program and Materials*.)

Geographic Identification.--Distinguishing among the many different areas for which data are presented on a summary tape reel requires a geographic identification tool called the **Master Enumeration District List (MEDList)**. It enables a data user to interpret the geographic codes which are part of each data record, and thereby tell what State, county, place, etc. is being described. The MEDList is an expanded version of the **1960 Geographic Identification Code Scheme**. It will be available on a schedule paralleling the release of the First Count summary tapes by States. Users working with printed reports do not need the MEDList. However, users working with data on summary tapes or on microfilm created from tapes will need this identification device to interpret the geographic codes. (See section on *Geographic Products*.)

Display Programs.--The Census Bureau's Data Access and Use Laboratory has prepared

Chart A. Public Use Summary Computer Tape Files of the 1970 Population and Housing Censuses

Name of file	Coverage	Smallest geographic area			Approximate number of data cells for each geographic area	Tentative timing	File subdivisions	Approximate reels for U.S. (IBM 7-channel 556 CPI) ^{2/}
		In file	Average population size	Approximate number in U.S.				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1st Count..	100%	Blockgroup/ED	820	235,000 ED's and Blockgroups	400	Sep.-Dec. 1970	File A: BG or ED Summaries File B: State, County, MCD(CCD), MCD-Place, Place, Congressional District	125 62
2nd Count..	100%	Tract/MCD(CCD)	Tract: 4,000 MCD's: 200- to one million+	Tracts 34,600 MCD's (CCD's) 35,000	3,500	Oct. 1970 to Apr. 1971	File A: Tract Summaries File B: State, County, MCD(CCD), Places, SMSA, and Component Areas	112 167
3rd Count..	100%	Block	90	1,500,000	250	Jan.-July 1971	Not applicable	266
4th Count..	20% 15% 5%	Tract/MCD(CCD)	Tract: 4,000 MCD's: 200- to one million+	Tracts 34,600 MCD's (CCD's) 35,000	13,000 (File A & B, and Places) 30,000 File C (except Places)	Jan.-Oct. 1971	File A: Tract Summaries	pop. -162 hous. -214
							File B: MCD(CCD) Summaries	pop. -176 hous. -236
							File C: State, County, Places, SMSA, and Component Areas	pop. -104 hous. -102
5th Count..	20% 15% 5%	3- or 5-digit ZIP area	260,000 (3-digit areas) 10,000 (5-digit areas in SMSA's)	788 (3-digit areas) 12,500 ^{3/} (5-digit areas in SMSA's)	800	July 1971	File A: 3-digit ZIP area	1
							File B: 5-digit ZIP areas in SMSA's	12
6th Count..	20% 15% 5%	Pop.-Cities of 100,000+	500,000	132(100,000+)	Pop. 150,000 Hous. 110,000	Mar.-Oct. 1971	Pop.-Metr.Counties, Non-Metr. Counties 50,000+, Cities 100,000+, Central Cities, SMSA's.	pop. -184
		Hous.-Cities of 50,000+		333 (50,000+)			Hous.-State, Metr. Counties, Non-Metr. Counties 50,000+, Cities 50,000+, Central Cities, SMSA's.	hous. -131

¹Additional summary tape files will be developed subsequently.

²Summary tape files will also be available in 7- or 9-channel 800 CPI.

³Data will be tabulated for the population in 5-digit areas that fall within SMSA's. There is a total of 39,000 5-digit areas in the U.S.

DAULLIST, a computer program which reads a summary tape and displays data from specified records. The program displays the geographic identification as well as the population and housing counts with descriptions corresponding to the Bureau's published technical documentation. (See section on **Census Use Programs and Materials.**)

Hardware Compatibility. Not all computers "speak the same language." There are a number of sources of potential incompatibility between Census Bureau tapes and computers of various designs.

Generally, the computer tapes used in census processing are prepared for use on the Univac 1107 or 1108 computers. For 1970 census data, the Bureau's summary tapes created for internal use on Univac equipment are converted in a special operation to tapes for the IBM 360, which are compatible with the most common, but not all, computer hardware.

Below are several areas in which incompatibility may be encountered:

1. Tape drives vary in the number of parallel channels of recorded information across the width of the tape. 1970 summary tapes are available with 7 or 9 channels or tracks. Other strictly physical properties of tapes may be a source of incompatibility. 1970 census tape is mounted on 10-1/2" IBM-style reels.

2. A number recorded on magnetic tape is represented by a series of "bits" (a bit being one magnetized or unmagnetized spot, usually represented by a "one" or a "zero" in written explanations.) The number may appear in true binary form or as a coded decimal character formed by a certain pattern of bits. Naturally the data tape and the computer it is used on must use the same system for coding characters. 1970 summary tapes are coded in binary coded decimal (BCD) on 7-track tapes, or in extended binary coded decimal interchange code (EBCDIC) or American standard code for information interchange (ASCII) on 9-track tapes.

Within any system for coding numeric and alphabetic characters there may still be some patterns unique to one or another computer which require a programmed conversion when reading in data.

3. The number of characters or groups of bits recorded on an inch of tape is referred to as the density. Densities frequently used on commercial hardware are 200, 556, 800, or

1600 cpi (characters per inch). A particular computer tape drive is capable of reading only certain specified densities on magnetic tape. 1970 tapes will be available with 556 or 800 cpi on 7 channel tapes, 800 cpi only on 9 channel tapes. Because of the way the Bureau will be copying 1970 summary tapes, the number of tapes in a particular file is not affected by the choice of density.

4. Computers vary as to size of main storage. This affects the amount of data that can be read and stored at one time. Data obtained by one read operation from magnetic tape are called a block. If data blocks of a small size are used (e.g. small enough to be handled by a FORTRAN formatted "READ" statement) the spacing required between each block takes up more tape than the data itself. Therefore, to reduce the size and cost of summary tape files, the Bureau creates packed data blocks of a larger size, which may be divided by the user into sub-blocks where necessary.

5. For identification, most summary tapes contain header and trailer labels. 1970 census summary tapes contain standard labels for the IBM 360. Some other computers have difficulty with these labels, and a special operation may be required to bypass the labels or recopy the tapes without them. Technical documentation which accompanies each 1970 tape describes the labels further.

For further information on the points listed above, summary tape users should refer to the appendices, "Character Set for the 1970 Census Summary Tapes" and "Technical Conventions for 1970 Census Summary Tapes."

Advantages of summary tapes. The major advantages of using summary tapes are their early availability, their computer-readable and manipulable character, and their extensive subject matter content and geographic detail. Summary tapes are available somewhat earlier than the printed reports derived from them. This is an important consideration for users involved in programs depending on up-to-date census information for their local areas. The computer readable nature of the tapes also means that less time is lost between obtaining tabulations and having them in a form ready for rapid, extensive machine analysis.

The greater subject and geographic detail available on summary tapes will enable users to broaden their data analysis and application horizons beyond what can be accomplished with the printed reports. (See the appendix titled "Comparison of Printed Reports and Summary Tapes.") Even the limited amount of data on

the First Count tapes provides a city with an information resource for beginning an evaluation of the dimensions of its social problems and needs. Later as summary tapes containing sample-based information become available, this statistical profile of the city can become more detailed and more precise. (See section on **Dimensions of Census Data Use**.)

Disadvantages of summary tapes. The computer readable nature of the tapes constitutes a potential disadvantage for users who lack access to computer facilities. However, these users might be able to overcome this disadvantage by obtaining the computer services of a Summary Tape Processing Center established to provide summary tape services to census data users. (See section on **Data Delivery Facilities**.)

The subject content and geographic detail on the summary tapes are fixed, just as in printed reports. Users can manipulate geographic tabulation units to some extent, e.g., blockgroups could be combined into user-defined neighborhoods, census tracts into local planning areas, etc.; but no tabulations are possible from the tapes for areas smaller than the smallest area identified on the tape, or for larger areas which cannot be made up of entire units identified on the tape. In addition, no subject matter tabulations are possible other than those carried on the tape. Categories may be collapsed, but cannot be further broken down or cross-tabulated in any different way.

A special problem in working with computer-readable data files, such as census summary tapes, is the lead time necessary to develop plans and computer programs to put the data to work. The user must develop a research design to be programmed. Successful programming requires thorough knowledge of the format and contents of the tape and working out "bugs"--errors in the tape, faulty programming logic, or hardware incompatibilities. As much of this preparatory work as possible should be done in advance of receipt of the tapes so that the user does not lose the advantages of the timeliness of the data.

The Bureau has taken steps to ensure that problems of tape incompatibility or inadequate documentation are minimized in 1970. In order to aid users in planning and programming for 1970 census summary tape use, the Bureau is making available summary tape test reels for each Count. These are discussed later in the **Census Use Programs and Materials** section.

A related problem in summary tape use concerns cost. The costs of the tapes themselves are only a small fraction of the total costs in computer equipment, operating time, programs, and personnel of actually working with the data and applying them to users' research and decision-making systems. Census users may be able to lessen these costs by cooperating with other users or obtaining the services of the Summary Tape Processing Centers which will be able to service the data needs of many users. (See section on **Data Delivery Facilities**.)

Microform

Microfilm from the 1970 census. The contents of the First Count summary tapes will be available on microfilm on a State-by-State basis soon after the summary tapes are released. The expected cost will be about \$8 per roll of 16 mm microfilm, with three rolls needed to contain the contents of a complete reel of summary tape. Microfilm of the Third Count will also be available, but on a special order basis, rather than as a regular data product.

The microfilm will be prepared directly from the First Count tapes. A special machine, the S-C 4411, "reads" a summary tape containing specific formatting instructions and arranges the tape's contents for photographing. In order to minimize the amount of film and programming required, the microfilm frames are essentially an array of numbers organized into lines and columns. There is no descriptive text found on the microfilm itself; purchasers will be provided with documentation similar to that used with the summary tapes. On the documentation there is a listing of the tabulated items (referred to as a matrix) accompanied by the line and column location of the various items. Figure 4 illustrates a frame format identical to that for the 1970 census First Count microfilm.

The frames are numbered consecutively on each roll of film. Coded geographic identification appears at the top of the frame. This, too, is explained in the microfilm documentation. Users will also need to consult the **1970 Master Enumeration District List** which will carry all the codes for the political and statistical subdivisions of States for which 1970 data are tabulated.

Advantages of First Count microfilm. The microfilm offers the entire contents of the First Count summary tapes but does not require the use of a programmer or computer to be read. No printed report will contain all the information found on the microfilm and tapes.

Secondly, the cost is not great. Allowing the maximum of 3 rolls of microfilm per reel of tape, the cost is about \$15 as compared to \$60 for a summary tape.

Thirdly, if a reader-printer is available, a photocopy of any frame can be made at about the cost of a regular xerox copy.

Finally, it is a easily stored and managed source of important information.

Disadvantages of microfilm. Use of the microfilm may be somewhat tedious because of the necessity to identify and locate a specific geographic unit by hand. In addition, the documentation will be necessary for locating the desired data. Also, a microfilm reader is necessary, and if photocopies are desired, a reader-printer is required.

Microfiche of 1970 Census Printed Reports. All of the final printed reports issued from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing will be publicly available on microfiche. In essence, microfiche is a sheet of microfilm containing multiple microimages in a grid pattern. Several sizes and formats for microfiche are available. Federal specifications generally provide for 60 images (or frames) arranged in five rows of 12 frames and a title area to identify the subject matter on a card approximately 4 x 6 inches in size. (See Figure 5).

Final census reports will be filmed as soon as they become available. Users will be able to order microfiche of the volume I population reports by State and other reports in their entirety. Announcement of the availability of the microfiche will be made with the announcement for the printed reports. Purchasers can order printed reports from the Superintendent of Documents at the Government Printing Office and microfiche from the Publications Distribution Office at the Census Bureau.

A price has not yet been set for the microfiche, but it is expected to cost about \$.25 per card.

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Microfiche. Microfiche is a very compact medium for storage of census data, in contrast to the printed reports. However, a special reader and reader-printer (if copies are desired) are necessary in order to use it.

Other eye readable copy

In 1960, some unpublished general tabulations were available in tables reproduced from the summary tapes in the form of original tabulation

sheets, photocopies, and xerox copies. Special Table PH-1 contained unpublished complete-count population and housing data for enumeration districts, census tracts, and minor civil divisions; Special Table PH-2 contained unpublished sample data for tracts; and Special Tables PH-3 through PH-7 contained unpublished sample data for minor civil divisions outside tracted areas.

In 1970, microfilm will be the chief non-computer tape medium for obtaining unpublished tabulations. Complete-count tables for census tracts, which will appear in Census Tract reports, will be available on loose pages in advance of these reports. The tabulations are selected from the Second Count data files.

Geographic products

The Census Bureau prepares a number of geographic tools useful for working with census data summaries below the national level. These tools include: (1) Census maps, (2) the Master Enumeration District List (MEDList), (3) Address Coding Guides, and (4) geographic base files.

Maps needed for census enumeration and to develop geographic code schemes for tabulating census results are prepared by the Bureau using the best available sources. The maps are submitted to local review for updating and correction of errors. (See section on Collection and Processing, Geographic Part.)

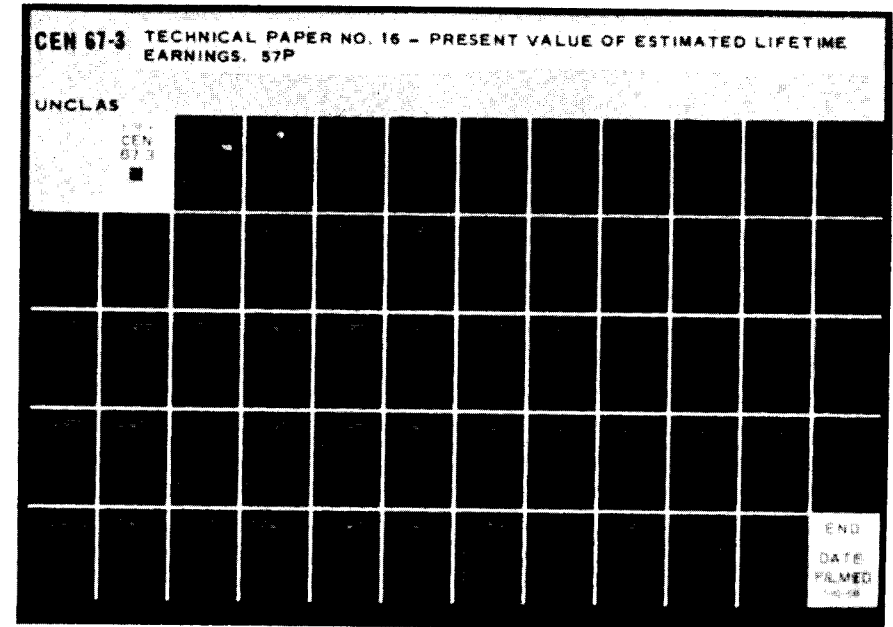
In 1960, the Census Bureau began to improve the maps available for census purposes and notable gains have been made. 1960 census maps, available for working with census tabulations below the national level, included U.S. County Division Maps (also showing incorporated and unincorporated places), census tract, city block, and enumeration district maps.

For users working with 1970 census data summaries, however, there are several types of maps being released by the Bureau. A Metropolitan Map Series has been created for the urbanized area of every standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).

These maps are at a common scale of 1 inch = 2,000 feet. Metropolitan Maps are invaluable to users working with small-area census tabulations in metropolitan areas. These maps contain streets and street names and all census-recognized boundaries down to the city block level. The Metropolitan Map Series consists of about 3100 map sheets covering a land area more than 100,000 square miles.

Figure 5. Microfiche for the 1970 Census of Population and Housing

This is what a Census Microfiche looks like. It is a negative film strip, size 4" x 6" which contains from 58 to 70 pages of print reduced to approximately 1/20th of the original size. A microfiche reader is used to magnify the print to original size. Reader-printers are available on the market which will quickly and easily enlarge photocopies of any or all pages in a report.



The 108 publications containing 4,650 printed pages was condensed on 123 microfiche which occupies a depth of 1" in a 4" x 6" card file. Large files of reports can be easily maintained where they will be available for fast retrieval. It takes less time to refile, too.

Information on microfiche readers and reader-printers may be obtained by consulting any company in the micro-film industry.

Maps for areas beyond the coverage of the Metropolitan Maps are of two types: county maps and place maps. County maps identify the minor civil division or census county division, tract, place, and enumeration district boundaries and are generally at a scale of 1 inch = 2 miles. If finer geographic detail is needed for individual places having more than one enumeration district, place maps may be purchased which show streets and contain enumeration district boundaries and census tract boundaries where applicable. They are generally available for places not included in the Metropolitan Map Series.

Other maps available from the Bureau include: (1) Tract outline maps, defining census tract boundaries and numbers; (2) a series of State maps identifying minor civil division boundaries, or census county division boundaries, and places identified in the census tabulations; (3) a United States map of counties containing boundaries for approximately 3100 counties. Chart B on page 47 summarizes the 1970 census maps.

Master Enumeration District List (MEDList). The MEDList will serve as the source of information for geographic codes contained on census summary tapes. It provides a listing of State, county, and area or place names corresponding to numerical identification codes used on the summary tapes. Knowledge of the codes for areas of interest is essential to a summary tape user in developing programs for processing the summary tapes. The MEDList furnishes official population and housing total counts for enumeration districts and block groups from which congressional district and other area totals may be summarized. The inclusion of the counts makes the MEDList a valuable tool for apportionment purposes.

The 1970 MEDList is an expanded version of the 1960 Geographic Identification Code Scheme. The 1960 counterpart, issued in 1961, did not contain block and census tract codes, enumeration district codes, or population and housing total counts.

In order to give users lead time in preparing for the use of the MEDList, an abbreviated version is available containing codes identified to the census tract level. The final version of the MEDList, containing a complete set of geographic codes and area names down to the enumeration district and block group level, will become available on a State-by-State basis in conjunction with the First Count summary tapes throughout the fall of 1970. (A complete MEDList for the entire country will become available in

January 1971.) Both the abbreviated and final versions of the MEDList can be obtained on magnetic tape, microfilm, and paper copy.

To permit identification of areas for which data has been compiled, both versions (abbreviated and final) of the MEDList should be used in conjunction with census maps. The preliminary MEDList will assist summary tape users in preparing their computer programs for processing summary tapes. The final MEDList will serve the same purpose; however, it will also be useful for redistricting and reapportionment purposes since it will include small-area population counts.

Address Coding Guides (ACG's). To conduct the census by mail, the Census Bureau had to know every address where people might reside. An Address Register was prepared on computer tape, containing the addresses of all housing units in the post office city delivery areas. (Addresses in the mail census area but outside city post office delivery areas were obtained through a special hand-listing operation. (See section on Collection and Processing.)

The questionnaire sent to each address was assigned an Address Serial Number obtained from the Address Register and used in subsequent processing. The Address Register, with its link to the individual census records, is not available to users.

Since the objective of the census is to provide summary data for various geographic units, geographic codes had to be assigned to the address on the Address Register. To accomplish this geographic coding operation, an Address Coding Guide was created by local planning agencies in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. These coding guides were used in a matching operation with the Address Register to determine the codes for each address.

Address Coding Guides (ACG's) were prepared on computer tape for the post office city delivery areas in the 145 mail census standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's). The ACG does not contain confidential information and is available to the public on a cost basis (see appendix, TD Series).

Essentially, the Address Coding Guide is an inventory of street names and address ranges for street sides between intersecting streets or other boundaries (i.e., address ranges for block-faces or sides of a city block). Each blockface record also contains its census tract and block,

Chart B. 1970 Census Maps Available for Public Use

MAP SERIES	SCALE	NUMBER OF MAP SHEETS	SIZE OF MAP SHEETS	AVAILABILITY
METROPOLITAN MAPS - essentially cover urbanized areas of SMSA's and contain all census recognized boundaries down to the block level.	1" = 2,000' Other scales available by special order only.	Varies according to size of urbanized areas. ^{1/}	18" x 24"	Preliminary maps are currently available; also these maps (in final form) will accompany HC(3) reports. ^{2/} (Not available for contract block reports.)
COUNTY MAPS - contain boundaries for MCD-CCD's, incorporated places, tracts, and enumeration districts.	Generally, 1" = 2 miles.	1 map per county, except for very large counties.	Generally, 18" x 24"	Preliminary maps are currently available. ^{2/}
PLACE MAPS - for incorporated and unincorporated places; contain tract and enumeration district boundaries. ^{3/}	Varies according to size of place; range from 1" = 400' to 1" = 1,500'.	Generally, 1 map sheet per place.	Varies according to size of place.	Preliminary maps are currently available. ^{2/}
STATE MINOR CIVIL DIVISION OR CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION MAPS - include township and city boundaries.	Generally, 1" = 12 miles.	1 map sheet per State.	3' x 4'	These maps will be available in mid-1970; also, will appear with PC(1)A and PC(1)B in sectionalized form.
TRACT OUTLINE MAPS - show tract boundaries and incorporated limits for places over 25,000 or more population.	Varies according to size of SMSA and complexity of tracted area; range from 1" = $\frac{1}{8}$ mile to 1"=10 miles.	Generally, 2 map sheets per SMSA.	22" x 24"	After tabulation of 1970 tract data; also will be available with PHC(1) reports.
UNITED STATES MAP OF COUNTIES - contain boundaries for approximately 3,100 counties.	1:5,000,000 or approximately 79 miles per inch.	Single map sheet.	26" x 41"	Currently available.

^{1/} A listing of the number of Metropolitan Map sheets for each urbanized area (UA) is included in Data Access Description, CG-1. This number can range from as few as 2, to as many as 137 map sheets for a given UA.

^{2/} Final maps are expected to become available in late 1970.

^{3/} There are approximately 100 "no map" places in the U.S.--These are usually places under 1,000 population.

ward, 5-digit ZIP, congressional district, place, minor civil division, county, and State codes. Local agencies which assisted in the preparation of the ACG for their area received a free copy in either tape or printed form. Other users may obtain ACG's at cost.

ACG's are useful in several ways. They can be used as a blockface dictionary when requesting special tabulations from the Bureau. The special tabulations may be for local areas, such as school districts or traffic zones, defined by groups of blockfaces. (See section on Special Tabulations.)

The Address Coding Guide can be used as a geographic reference source to code local data records for analysis. A clerical geographic coding process would involve referencing a printout from the ACG and recording the desired codes (normally census tract) on the data collection form. ADMATCH, a computer program available from the Census Bureau, provides a computer approach to this task. The program uses the Address Coding Guide to assign codes to data records that contain street addresses and are on cards or computer tape. These geographically coded records can then be summarized for analysis.

In spite of precautions, errors may have escaped detection in Address Coding Guides. In addition, changes after the coding was completed (new streets, streets eliminated, etc.) impair utility.

Geographic Base Files (GBF). Geographic Base File is a Bureau term describing an Address Coding Guide that has been improved by the addition of Dual Independent Map Encoding (DIME) features and "XY" coordinates.

Soon after the beginning of the preparation of the Address Coding Guides for the 1970 census, it was recognized that these guides could have been prepared by somewhat different techniques that would have yielded improved accuracy as well as increased utility for a variety of purposes. These new techniques were developed under the title of DIME, which is an acronym for Dual Independent Map Encoding.

DIME, in essence, adds to each record of the ACG identifying numbers for the "nodes" or intersections at the ends of each street segment, and an identification of the blocks on each side of the street. DIME also adds non-street features such as rivers, shorelines and city limits. The Address Coding Guide without DIME

is a loose description of the streets in the address system. DIME knits them together. With nodes and street side identifications in the system, a computer can trace a route around each block and come back to the point of beginning or, failing that, can note that there is an error or omission in the Address Coding Guide.

With the addition of "XY" coordinates to the DIME file, it is possible to display data using computer generated maps, calculate areas of blocks, tracts, etc., calculate the distance between any two points, retrieve data for the areas located within a given distance of a particular point, and accomplish other analyses.

The DIME technique was developed by the joint efforts of the staff of the New Haven Census Use Study and the Statistical Research Division of the Census Bureau. DIME has provoked considerable interest throughout the country. The Census Bureau recognizes the system's usefulness to planners and government officials and also the utility of its computer-edit procedures for accurate Bureau work. The Bureau has offered to ACG SMSA's the option of adding DIME features and coordinates to their ACG, thus creating a geographic base file, and to non-ACG SMSA's the option of constructing a geographic base file from scratch using the DIME technique. This work is a cooperative cost-sharing venture between the Bureau, other Federal agencies, and the local areas.

The Southern California Regional Information Study (SCRIS) in Los Angeles is building on the New Haven experiences to gain a better understanding of geographic base files and their uses. Both the Bureau of the Census and SCRIS are giving thorough consideration to the implementation of methods for maintaining geographic base files so that they will retain their usefulness between censuses. (For additional information on SCRIS see **Census Use Programs and Materials**.)

Public use samples

Virtually all the publicly available data from the census are summary data rather than basic data about individual persons or households. Releasing data about specific individuals is precluded by the confidentiality restrictions of the census. Samples of basic data with identifying information removed will, however, be made available for large areas for statistical purposes.

In 1960, the Bureau of the Census made available on tape or punchcards the separate records of the population characteristics of approximately 180,000 individuals, comprising

a 0.1-percent sample of the population of the United States. The information contained on the records comprised a selection of the characteristic of persons enumerated in the 25-percent sample (consequently it was a 1/250 sample of the 25%). The sample was designed to be self-weighting; that is, each person was assigned a weight of 1,000.

This sample enabled users during the 1960's to prepare analytical tabulations of the characteristics of the population of the United States. The names and address information of the respondents and certain of the more detailed items, such as place of residence, were not revealed. Data in these samples were used by a number of university, government, and private research organizations. The sample was also used as training material in social science departments of many colleges and universities.

Similar samples will be drawn from the returns of the 1970 census; in fact, the total Public Use Sample (P.U.S) program has been greatly expanded. The intent is to make the samples much more appropriate for analysis of subgroups defined by geographic or demographic considerations. The basic elements of the Public Use Sample project are as follows:

1. There will be 6 basic Public Use Sample files, each containing sample records for 1 percent of the population, or roughly 2 million individuals.

2. No names or addresses will appear in the file. Geographic codes will identify only areas (e.g., States, SMSA's or areas defined by a set of geographic identifiers) with more than 250,000 population.

3. All of the characteristics of people and households recorded in the census sample basic records will be on the Public Use Sample records. Detail on place-of-residence, place-of-work, and very high incomes is limited to avoid identification of a particular individual.

4. Records will be organized on a household-by-household basis so that characteristics of the various family members may be inter-related and associated with housing unit characteristics. Sampled vacant units and persons in group quarters will be present in the file.

5. The user may obtain a P.U.S. file drawn either from 15-percent sample records or 5-percent sample records (See section on Collection and Processing). A "one percent"

P.U.S. file from 15-percent sample records will in fact be 1/15 of all such records, and likewise 1/5 of 5-percent sample records.

6. The user will have the option of obtaining a P.U.S. file including "Neighborhood Characteristics," a set of social indicators which allow comparison of the individual's characteristics with information about the kind of neighborhood he lives in. These neighborhoods will not be identified, but will represent areas roughly the size of census tracts.

Geographic Detail. The six P.U.S. files include three drawn from 15-percent sample households and three drawn from 5-percent sample households. The three mutually exclusive files in each case allow three different kinds of geographic identification:

1. "SMSA and County Group" files identify each SMSA over 250,000 population, and similarly large groups of counties elsewhere. Where an SMSA can be subdivided into parts made up of whole counties, each of which has 250,000 population, these distinctions will also be made. County groups to be used have not yet been defined.

2. "State" files identify each State, and within larger States identify urban and rural, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan parts.

3. Census Divisions (sub-divisions of the country into nine State groups) and size of urbanized area are identified in the "neighborhood characteristics" files. These are the only files which include neighborhood characteristics, presented for each household.

Availability. Public Use Sample files will be available on IBM-compatible magnetic tape, 7- or 9-track, at the cost of reproduction. A single 1-percent P.U.S. file for the U.S. will probably take up 30 reels of tape. Subfiles extracted from the basic 1-percent files, such as 0.1-percent or 0.01-percent subfiles, will also be available. Segments of a 1-percent file, covering only part of the country or including only certain populations, such as Negro households, may similarly be requested.

Public Use Samples from 1970 census records will be available in the latter part of 1971.

Comparable 1960 Public Use Sample. 1960 census basic records are being resampled to provide a 1960 Public Use Sample with maximum comparability with the 1970 samples. The sampling fraction will be 1-percent and geographic identification will be identical to the

"State" scheme described previously. Format and subject matter content will parallel that of the 1970 products as nearly as possible. Sampling of particular cases will be done independently of the 1970 samples and no matched comparisons for particular households will be possible. This new 1960 P.U.S. will probably be available in late 1970.

Advantages of Public Use Samples as a census data product. Public Use Samples are most useful to researchers interested in the relationship among demographic variables more detailed than those explored in regular census tabulations. In 1970, researchers will also be able to analyze the effect of community characteristics (living in a high-income area, for example) on these relationships for individuals. Public Use Samples have the advantage of containing large numbers of individual records, compared with most privately-sponsored sample surveys. They are also available at relatively low cost because users are spared the expense of collecting the data and putting them in a form ready for computer analysis.

Disadvantages. Since a user must tabulate a Public Use Sample to produce desired summary statistics, P.U.S. use entails greater expense than that of published summary data. Public Use Samples are also not appropriate for the user interested in small geographic areas. When there are relatively few cases being tabulated, the reliability of observed relationships suffers. Hence, users who attempt to make extensively detailed cross tabulations may find the sample size unacceptably low. In these cases, special tabulations performed by the Census Bureau, on a reimbursable basis, should be considered.

Special Tabulations

Special tabulations include those projects performed by the Bureau at user request and user expense. Users are charged not only costs of reproduction, but also any programing, clerical, machine or other costs necessary to provide the service. However, users are spared the costs of the original data collection.

Special tabulations become necessary most commonly when user needs for certain subject or geographic detail cannot be satisfied by general tabulations. Because special tabulations are much more costly than general tabulations, users must balance these added costs against the benefits of obtaining the precise data required. It should be pointed out that special tabulations at one census tend to become general tabulations at the next. In response to user demand, summary tapes, Public Use Samples and more tabulations for small geographic areas, all available essentially on a special

service basis in 1960, are to be generally available data products in 1970. However, there will still be users who require special tabulations from the 1970 census data base.

Special tabulations are those which require retabulating the census basic record tapes containing records for individuals and households to obtain data summaries for geographic areas not recognized in general tabulations, and/or include subject breakdowns or cross-classifications not appearing in general tabulations:

1. Users may need special tabulations when general tabulations are not available for the particular geographic areas they want to work with. Users may request their own tabulation areas within the following limits:

For portions of the country located outside urbanized areas, where the census was not conducted by mail, and where Address Coding Guides or other geographic base files have not been prepared, no geographic areas which cut across enumeration district boundaries, may be specified as tabulation units.

In those urbanized areas where the census was not conducted by mail and no Address Coding Guide is available, the city block is available as the smallest geographic building block.

In mail census areas (large metropolitan areas of the country), where there is an Address Coding Guide, blockfaces (sides of blocks) can be used to construct geographic tabulation areas to user specifications. No tabulations may be obtained for individual blockfaces (to protect confidentiality), but users may combine blockfaces to make up areas of their own choosing, for example, police precincts, health districts, or planning zones. These areas need not conform to census boundaries. The Address Coding Guide which carries blockface codes and address ranges for city streets makes this geographic flexibility possible. However, it should be noted that special tabulations requiring aggregations of blockfaces will be expensive and time consuming; accordingly, users are urged to define their special tabulation areas in terms of whole blocks which can be readily identified on the census basic record tapes.

2. In addition to, or instead of, special area tabulations, users may require different subject content than is available in the general tabulations. For instance, the user

may desire income distributions showing different class intervals than those generally tabulated, or cross-classifications, such as family size, not included among regular tabulations. The user may want to study populations, such as Chinese nativity, not generally tabulated, or tabulations of subjects (such as mother tongue) which present the full array of categories carried on the basic record tapes (over 70 in this case), as opposed to the limited set shown in general tabulations (about 25). The possibilities are almost endless. Users are limited ultimately (in addition to the usual confidentiality and reliability restrictions) by the coded categories carried on the complete-count and sample basic record tapes, and by their own imaginations in combining and reordering these categories.

Special tabulations must be carried out only by the Bureau personnel in order to protect individual confidentiality. The Bureau performed a large number of special tabulations for users on the 1960 census data base, and expects to continue to service as many special tabulations of 1970 census data as it can without interfering with its regular workload through an organization known as the Central Users' Service.

Costs of special tabulations vary, depending on such factors as the quantity of data requested, the complexity of users' data specifications, processing costs for personnel and equipment, the media desired (printouts, computer tapes, etc.), as well as planning and overhead costs. Special tabulations performed by the Bureau on 1960 data ranged in cost from less than \$500 to over \$100,000 and averaged about \$10,000. Users may cut costs by pooling resources to obtain a special tabulation.

The procedure for obtaining a special tabulation can be divided into several steps. First, the user should outline his data needs in the form of dummy statistical tables and list the areas for which the data are desired. In drawing up the tables, it is helpful to include several data items (if possible) which would correspond to published census numbers. These control figures usually will not affect the cost of a special tabulation but will provide some confirmation that the computer program is tallying the desired universe or population group.

As a second step in getting a special tabulation, the dummy tables and list of areas should be sent to the Central Users' Service of the Bureau. (The functions of this office are explained in more detail in the section on Data Delivery Facilities.) The Central Users' Service will evaluate these specifications in

terms of feasibility, possible duplication of work already done, correspondence to census item definitions, and alternative ways of compiling the data. Once these points have been resolved, an official estimate of the cost and timing for preparing the tabulation will be developed and sent to the customer.

As the third step in this process (if the customer decides to proceed with the tabulation), the official cost estimate is signed and returned with the required funds to the Bureau. An account for the project is then established and programmers are assigned to write or modify the necessary computer program.

The fourth step in the special tabulation process is reached when the computer program has been compiled and is ready for testing. At this time, a small or partial input file for the desired tabulation universe is used in a test run of the program. The resulting data are checked by the Central Users' Service for conformity to the user's specifications and agreement with published census data. This test output is then sent to the customer for his examination and acceptance before further work is done. When the customer has indicated his acceptance of the test data output, full-scale production is undertaken and the resulting data are sent to the customer. After a reasonable period of time, the customer's account is closed and the related computer programs and output tapes are blanked or retired to the Bureau's record storage facilities. If printed output was generated, the Central Users' Service retains one copy of these materials.

Special tabulations may be furnished to users in any media desired--computer printouts, type-written or hand-posted tables, microfilm, microfiche, punched cards or magnetic tape. The Bureau reserves the right to restrict the publication of special tabulation results provided to users, to publish the data itself, or to make them available to others.

Advantages of special tabulations as a census data product have already been outlined--namely geographic and subject content precision.

Disadvantages include high cost and the fact that a substantial amount of time may be required to obtain the desired data. Specifications must be formed, computer programs written and tested, and the job run, without interfering with regular Bureau activities.

Census Use Programs and Materials

In addition to the products and services summarized previously, a number of guides,

references, computer programs, and other aids are available to the user of census data. These are intended to assist him in identifying desired information and to expedite his subsequent acquisition and use of the appropriate products or services. The *Users' Guide* is, itself, one of the key census use materials. This section of the *Guide* presents descriptions of other materials for users.

The Census Use Study

The Census Use Study was established by the Census Bureau in 1966 as a research and development project to explore the needs for and uses of small area data on the local and regional level. New Haven, Connecticut, was selected as the location for the study since this city was scheduled to be the location of a full-scale pretest census early in 1967. The basic program for the study was structured around the following project objectives:

Exploration of current uses and probable future needs for census data in existing local, State, and Federal programs.

Development of a system to assist in the interrelating of census data with local and State data to meet specific needs. Initial contacts revealed that many agencies wished to relate such data sources but were hindered by conflicting area definitions.

Investigation of the possibilities for cooperative data collection activities between the Census Bureau and other Federal, State, and local agencies with special emphasis on preparation of guides and development of uniform terms and procedures.

A study of the adequacy of census data tabulations for local use, with particular attention to the level of detail and media of presentation (e.g., magnetic tape, printout).

Research on the feasibility of computer mapping techniques for local agency display of census or other data.

Analysis of local use of census data to determine additional uses, or improved uses, by developing procedures which could be utilized in local community programs.

Guided by these objectives of the study, research was carried out in the following areas:

- Geographic base systems (DIME)
- Record matching (ADMATCH)
- Computer mapping
- Special tabulations of data

- Special sample surveys
- Local data user interests and needs

The study was supported financially by several Federal agencies:

- Department of Commerce
- Office of Civil Defense of the Department of Defense
- Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of Transportation

The City of New Haven also provided support and about 30 local agencies participated.

The results of the study are being presented in a series of reports and computer program packages. These include:

Report No. 1. General Description. An overview of the development and operations of the New Haven Census Use Study. Price: 25 cents.

Report No. 2. Computer Mapping. A report on the mapping of census and local data using several computer mapping techniques. Price: 25 cents.

Report No. 3. Data Tabulation Activities. A report on the contents and uses of special tabulations provided to local agencies from the 1967 special census of New Haven, Connecticut. Price: 25 cents.

Report No. 4. The DIME Geocoding System. A report on the development of the Dual Independent Map Encoding (DIME) geographic base file including a description of the file and the edit system, uses of the file, and methods for creating a DIME file. Price: 50 cents.

Report No. 5. Data Interests of Local Agencies. A description of a series of surveys undertaken to explore the needs of local agencies for small area data. Price: \$1.00.

Report No. 6. Family Health Survey. A report on a sample survey taken to augment data from the special census of New Haven with information on various elements of family health. Price: 50 cents.

Report No. 7. Health Information System. This report documents the development of a maternal and child health information system utilizing census and local data. Price: 75 cents.

Report No. 8. Data Uses in Health Planning. This report outlines the uses of data in health planning based on the general research conducted by the Census Use Study. Price: 50cents.

Report No. 9. Data Uses in Urban Planning. A description of the general findings of the Census Use Study as they apply to urban planning. Price: 25 cents.

Report No. 10. Data Uses in School Administration. A report describing the uses of data in school administration based upon activities conducted by the Census Use Study with local school administrators. Price: 25 cents.

Report No. 11. Area Travel Survey. A description of a sample survey conducted to augment the New Haven special census data with basic data for use in transportation planning. Price: undetermined.

ADMATCH: An Address Matching System. A computer program package designed for use in assigning geographic codes to local records using a DIME or similar geographic base file. Includes a user's manual and computer programs. Price: \$60. (Manual may be purchased separately for 75 cents.)

DIME: A Geographic Base File System. A computer program package for creating a DIME geographic base file. Includes clerical instruction, a computer manual and programs. Price: undetermined.

GRIDS: A Computer Mapping System. A computer program package for use on small-scale computers which provides three mapping options within a grid pattern: Density, shading, and value maps. Includes a user's manual and computer programs. Price: undetermined.

For additional information about the Census Use Study reports or to place an order, write the Publication Distribution Section, Bureau of the Census. The computer program packages can be obtained from the Central Users' Service, Bureau of the Census. Checks should be made payable to "Census-Department of Commerce."

The New Haven phase of the Census Use Study ended, except for the ongoing health information system project, in July 1969. At that time, the Southern California Regional Information Study (SCRIS) was established in Los Angeles, California.

SCRIS, jointly sponsored by the Bureau and the Southern California Association of Governments, will attempt to transfer experience gained in New Haven to a larger and more

complex urban area. As the Bureau's contribution, several Census Use Study members are participating in this effort. The remainder of the staff, as well as the office space and furnishings, has been provided by agencies of the city and county governments, regional planning associations, and private organizations.

The work program of SCRIS is divided into two parts. The first includes the preparation of an ACG/DIME file by adding DIME features to the Los Angeles Address Coding Guide. In association with this task, the staff will develop procedures that will be incorporated into recommendations for a national geographic base file maintenance and updating program.

The second part of the SCRIS work program involves the use of various tools and techniques from the New Haven project in conjunction with local studies utilizing local and census data from the SCRIS area. The SCRIS staff members from the Los Angeles area agencies, along with the participating local, regional, and private organizations, will conduct this phase of the study with the Census Bureau personnel supplying technical assistance. The Census Bureau expects that the participation in the study will provide valuable insight concerning the uses of 1970 census data in a large metropolitan region. This experience is expected to benefit all other metropolitan areas in their exploration of the data.

Information resources for users of unpublished products

To effectively use census data products as they become available, it is important to become familiar with advance descriptions of them and to keep informed about related programs and materials. The Bureau has several means for keeping users up to date on data access and use developments and for orienting them to the problems and potentialities of census data use. These include:

Small-Area Data Notes. This publication is issued monthly to provide current reports on events of interest to users of census data. It announces new programs, products, and services available from the Bureau of the Census, and draws attention to meetings and relevant developments outside the Bureau. A question and answer format is sometimes used to clarify census plans for users. To be placed on the list to receive future copies, write to the Publications Distribution Section, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Data Access Descriptions. The Descriptions are papers which provide data users with advance, detailed information on data

products, such as the summary tapes, and cover other aspects of census data access and use. Each issue deals with a specific topic and is prepared when the necessary information becomes available, rather than on a regular schedule. Persons on the mailing list to receive **Small-Area Data Notes** will also receive **Data Access Descriptions**.

Summary Tape User Memoranda. The Memoranda provide timely information particularly important for persons planning to use summary tape data. Current Memoranda deal with the summary tape test reels, display programs, geographic tools, and other products and services. They also announce summary tape user conferences and provide a public listing of Summary Tape Processing Centers. To be placed on the mailing list, write to the Publications Distribution Section, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Summary Tape Information Library Memoranda. This memoranda series is designed for libraries interested in informing patrons about 1970 census summary tapes and assisting them in locating materials relevant to using census data on tapes. Libraries which advise the Data Access and Use Laboratory of their interest will be included in the Summary Tape Information Library program. They will then receive these memoranda, data access publications, technical documentation of tape files, and other descriptive materials.

1970 Census User Conferences. The Census Bureau is cooperating with State and local organizations, such as city planning offices, regional councils of government, universities, and chambers of commerce, which sponsor conferences for data users in their areas. The focus of these meetings, also known as "summary tape user conferences," is the 1970 census products and services, particularly the census summary tapes and the materials and geographic tools needed to use them effectively. As the 1970 tapes become available, the focus may shift to technical problems of tape use and ways in which the data may be applied in urban planning, marketing, and other areas. Sponsoring organizations which would like to arrange for participation of Census Bureau representatives in a census user conference should contact the Data Access and Use Laboratory. Travel and per diem expense of Bureau representatives must be reimbursed by the sponsoring organization. The Laboratory will also assist in providing handout materials for user conferences. Some items can be furnished free of charge and

others on a cost basis. Conferences are announced in **Small-Area Data Notes** and **Summary Tape User Memoranda**.

Directory of Census Procedures and Tabulation Units for Small Areas. The Directory is being prepared to help users identify the nature and extent of available census data for specific localities. It indicates the geographic tabulation units (blocks and tracts) available and enumeration procedures (mail or nonmail, ACG, geographic base file) for places of 25,000 or more population, counties, SMSA's, and States. For example, use of the Directory will enable persons to determine if a particular local area is included in block, tract, and mail census programs.

Technical materials needed to use census products

There are several types of technical reference materials and technical aids which are important for understanding census products, avoiding misinterpretation and misapplication of the data, and gaining access to desired tape data. These include:

Census Users' Dictionary. The Dictionary, an appendix to the Users' Guide, has been designed as a single standard reference to the definitions for the geographic and subject concepts employed by the Bureau in collecting and presenting 1970 census data. The Dictionary includes: the Introduction; Part I, Geographic Areas; Part II, Population Census Concepts; Part III, Housing Census Concepts; and an Alphabetical Index.

Within each part, concept definitions are organized into broad subjects such as Family Structure or Household Equipment. Each subject or area concept defined is assigned a unique identifying number to indicate the conceptual logic and structure of census categorization. Concepts which logically stand alone, for example, "sex" or "type of foundation in a housing unit," receive whole numbers (59 and 170 respectively). Subcategories of these concepts, such as "male" and "female" for sex, are indented under the main concept and receive fractional numbers (59.1 and 59.2 respectively).

In addition to definitions of concepts as they appear in general census tabulations, the Dictionary contains information about the census questions from which concepts derive, additional categories not tabulated but stored on basic record tapes at the Bureau which may be available on a special tabulation basis, and the universes to which concepts apply (e.g.,

all persons or persons 14 years and over). Each part includes an introduction which discusses collection and processing procedures and other considerations affecting concept meanings and the availability of information.

Glossary of Technical Terms and Abbreviations. Included in this Glossary are technical terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of census data; terms used in the technical documentation of summary files on magnetic tapes; and other terminology which may be used in meeting requests for census data or special services. Also included are frequently used abbreviations. The Glossary is included as an appendix to the Users' Guide.

Technical Documentation. Technical documentation is prepared for all Census computer tape and punchcard data files. This documentation describes in detail the content, logical structure, format, and pertinent technical information for each particular data file. Documentation is prepared for each summary tape file, Master Enumeration District List, Public Use Sample file, or other Census-prepared computer tapes. Each tape sold to the public is accompanied by its appropriate documentation.

Available 1970 census summary tape technical documentation constitutes the TD-Series appendices to the Users' Guide. This documentation is considered final; however, it is possible that some alterations will be made before delivery of the 1970 census data reels.

The first few pages of the documentation provide technical details about storage of data on tape (e.g., record format; recording density; record, block and file size; language; file organization; etc). The geographic codes presented for the areas summarized are also described. The remaining pages describe the data content of the file and the field size and relative location of each data item.

Care has been taken to make the documentation as explicit and complete as possible. The tabulation description format is designed to clearly indicate which universe (persons 14 years old and over, owner-occupied housing units, etc.) is being tabulated by which subject variables and to prevent any confusion over which data items come first on the tape. Users will find the Census Users' Dictionary and Glossary of Technical Terms and Abbreviations useful references if they do encounter unfamiliar concepts or terms in the documentation.

Format and Technical Information about Tape Data Files on IBM-Compatible Tapes. Two documents, "Character Set for the 1970 Census Summary Tapes" and "Technical Conventions for 1970 Census Summary Tapes" describe the special character set, header and trailer labels, and other technical conventions associated with census summaries on industry-compatible IBM tapes. Procedures for indicating which data have been suppressed are also described. These papers are appendices to the Users' Guide.

Summary Tape Test Reels. A test reel for each 1970 summary tape file is developed well in advance of the availability of its 1970 file. Users who intend to purchase the 1970 summary tapes may work with these test reels to develop their tape use plans and the various routines and analytic programs they wish to apply to the actual summary tapes. Thus, when the summary tapes do arrive, users will be able to begin working with them immediately.

Test reels for the First through Fifth Count summary tapes are now available. They contain tallies (formatted as they will appear on the 1970 tapes) based on the census pretest conducted in Dane County, Wisconsin. Each reel may be purchased on IBM 7- or 9-channel tape at a cost of \$60 (fee includes the cost of the physical tape reel itself plus the cost of copying, handling, postage, and technical documentation printing costs) from the Central Users' Service, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

DAULLIST. The Data Access and Use Laboratory of the Census Bureau has prepared a computer program to list the contents of the 1970 Census First Count summary tapes, including the First Count test tape. The program, called DAULLIST, reads the summary tapes and prints the geographic identification and the population and housing counts with descriptions corresponding to the First Count tape documentation provided with tapes purchased from the Bureau. Options are provided to permit a user of the program to select those geographic areas and the particular population and housing data items of interest.

The DAULLIST program is written in both FORTRAN IV and COBOL Level D for the IBM System/360 computer run under the Disk Operating System. Both versions require two tape units and 65K bytes of core storage. The FORTRAN version uses an Assembler Language subroutine to read the large (1800 characters) records on the First Count tape.

The DAULLIST computer program package (a copy of the program tape and a manual of program documentation) is available for a cost of \$60 (tape reel included) from the Central Users' Service of the Bureau. The magnetic tape contains three files: (1) The source program in FORTRAN IV with the Assembler Language subroutine, (2) the source program in COBOL, and (3) the text used in printing the table and item descriptions.

At this time, DAULLIST display programs for the Second and Third Counts are being developed. No decision has been made to develop display programs for later Counts.

Guides to Federal Statistics

There are a number of guides and catalogs for users interested in reviewing the social and economic statistics available from the Census Bureau and other Federal agencies. These include:

1. **Bureau of the Census Catalog.** The Catalog is published four times a year; each quarterly issue is cumulative to the annual (fourth) issue. The Catalog is divided into two parts, each of which is arranged by major subject field (e.g., Agriculture, Governments, Population, etc.). Part I, Publications, is a classified and annotated bibliography of all publications issued by the Bureau of the Census during the year to date. Geographical and subject indexes to the contents of the publications are provided. Selected publications of other agencies and selected technical papers and articles by Bureau staff members are also referenced.

Part II, Data Files and Special Tabulations, provides a listing of those materials which became available at the Bureau during the Catalog period. Included are data files on computer tape or punchcards, selected special tabulations of data (on tapes, cards, and printed tallies) prepared for users, and unpublished nonstatistical materials, such as maps and computer programs.

The Catalog is available by subscription (annual fee, \$3.00) from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402 or the U.S. Department of Commerce field offices.

2. **Census Bureau Programs and Publications: Area and Subject Guide.** This Guide is another basic reference for all users and potential users of Census Bureau data. It is a

comprehensive review of the current programs of the Bureau and of the statistical reports issued by the Bureau in the 1960's. It includes Bureau programs in agriculture, construction, distribution and services, foreign trade, geographic reports and maps, governments, housing, manufacturing and mineral industries, population, transportation, general economic statistics, statistical abstract and supplements, and studies of foreign countries. For each subject area, the **Area and Subject Guide** gives brief descriptions of the programs and activities in that area. Then, in table format, it lists the title of each publication, together with the geographic areas and the principal subjects covered. Also included in the Guide are detailed definitions of the geographic areas referenced and two appendices--Finding Guides to Recent Census Bureau Statistics and Recent Methodological Studies. The Guide is available for \$1.50 from the same sources as the Catalog.

3. **Directory of Federal Statistics for Local Areas: 1966.** This directory is a finding guide to current sources of Federally published socio-economic data for local areas (that is, areas smaller than States). Over 180 publications of 33 Federal agencies are referenced. The information is arranged in tabular form under 22 main subject headings. It includes a description of the subject and tabular detail found in each source document cited and specifies the kind of area (SMSA's, counties, cities, rural areas, city blocks, etc.) for which the data are presented and the frequency of the data. The appendices include a subject index and a guide to the listed sources. The statistics covered are limited to the period from 1960 to July 1966. This directory is also available from the Superintendent of Documents for \$1.00.

4. **Directory of Federal Statistics for States: 1967.** This directory is a companion document to the Directory for Local Areas. It serves as a finding guide to Federal sources of published social, political, and economic statistics for States. In a similar manner, it describes the detail included in particular publications, shows the periodicity of the data, and specifies the publications in which the data appear. A subject index and complete bibliography are also included. The statistics covered are limited to the period from 1960 to July 1967. The Directory costs \$2.25 and is available from the Superintendent of Documents.

Data Delivery Facilities

There will be several different sources for 1970 census data products and related materials. As in previous censuses, the regular printed reports may be purchased directly from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from the U.S. Department of Commerce field offices. Also, the full range of printed reports will be available for reference at over 1,000 Federal Depository and Census Depository Libraries across the country.

Other data products and materials, such as summary tapes, public use samples, maps, address coding guides, and software packages, will be available from data delivery facilities located at the Bureau. Some of these materials will also be available from Summary Tape Processing Centers, which are either public or private organizations.

Data delivery facilities at the Census Bureau

In the past, user requests for general tabulations presented on summary tapes or for special tabulations and other services have been met on an *ad hoc* basis. However, anticipating substantially increased demands for these services after 1970, the Bureau has established a central office for handling these requests. This unit, the Central Users' Service, acts as liaison between users and the appropriate subject matter and processing divisions of the Bureau. The office standardizes requests and handling procedures wherever possible and views each special project within the framework of the overall demand and workload for non-book products. Following is a list of functions performed by the Central Users' Service.

The Central Users' Service handles all requests for standard or special summary tapes, microfilm, public use samples, printouts, MEDLists, and special tabulations. It is also responsible for computer program packages available from the Bureau including DAULLIST, ADMATCH, DIME, and GRIDS. Standard ordering and billing procedures are employed in most cases.

The Service coordinates the actions of the Bureau's operating divisions in providing the customer with these census materials and special cost and time estimates when necessary. In addition to coordinating these working operations, the Central Users' Service arranges subject-matter assistance for tabulation requests that require special

demographic, geographic, or statistical consultation. The office also endeavors to combine requests for similar materials if such action is agreeable to the involved parties and will lead to a saving in time or money for the clients. By working with this type of centralized user service, the Bureau's staff can function with greater speed and accuracy in meeting the customer's informational needs.

In connection with its role as coordinator of user requests, the Central Users' Service will maintain a retrieval capability for all special projects, including information on cost, geographic and subject contents, and media. This information will enable the Central Users' Service to plan future projects more rationally and perhaps to locate data of immediate value to the user.

The Central Users' Service will also try to maintain a Summary Tape Applications Register (STAR). Users working with census summary tapes outside the Bureau will be asked to feed back information to the Bureau on their various uses. Then when a user wants to know whether anyone had worked with certain summary tape files or performed certain analyses of the data, the office can check against the Applications Register.

The Geography Division of the Bureau will also play an important role in meeting the needs of those who plan to use data from the 1970 census. Census maps, essential for working with small-area data, are available from the Geography Division at a nominal cost. (See Chart B, page 47 for detailed information on maps).

Data facilities outside the Federal Government

A major component of the 1970 census data delivery facilities will be based in the user community itself. Some of the users of the 1960 census summary tapes developed sufficient skills in tape use and had the resources and interest to assist other people in the use of the summary tapes. This assistance took the form of providing other users with copies of the summary tapes, displays of the data from their own tapes, and calculations and aggregations based on summary tapes.

The Bureau recognized that these groups were performing a valuable service. They were forerunners of the Summary Tape Processing Centers which are being established around the country to help meet user needs in connection with the 1970 census data. Many census data users, interested in data from summary tapes, may find it advantageous to use the services of

a Summary Tape Processing Center rather than purchase and manipulate the tapes themselves.

The Bureau is recognizing organizations which intend to offer services to 1970 census data users. As a general rule, a Summary Tape Processing Center will buy tape reels of one or more data files for the State in which it is located, its region, or, in a few cases, the whole country. Some centers will do only simple data retrieval and tape copying from summary tapes; others will prepare analytical reports or provide consultation services as well. Producing "packed" tapes, which reduce the number of tape reels required for a data file, is an important service offered by some centers.

The Bureau of the Census is in no sense "franchising" processing centers and it neither controls nor certifies their activities. Any legitimate organization, public or private, may be recognized. It may perform services on a profit or nonprofit basis for a selected group of

data users or the general public. There is no limit to the number of processing centers that may be recognized in a particular area. A listing of the centers is maintained by the Bureau and is available to anyone on request. Further information on the Summary Tape Processing Center concept and on requirements for recognition as a center are contained in Summary Tape User Memorandum No. 10 (Revised).

There is the likelihood that some libraries will purchase census summary tapes from the Bureau or a Summary Tape Processing Center and maintain the tapes for the use of their patrons. Data services might range from tape copying to statistical analysis. While the Bureau has no program to provide tapes free of charge to libraries, it will furnish a variety of tape-related materials to libraries which participate in the Summary Tape Information Library program. Libraries with tape holdings may also be recognized as Summary Tape Processing Centers.

A. Ross Eckler, "Profit from 1970 Census Data," **Harvard Business Review**, July-August 1970.

Marshall Turner, "Special Tabulations of 1970 Census Data," paper prepared for the Eighth Annual Symposium on Biomathematics and Computer Science in Life Sciences (March 1970).

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DIMENSIONS OF CENSUS DATA USE

Introduction

The preceding sections acquaint the user of 1970 census data with the availability and accessibility of the data. Census data use is equally important. While there are as many different uses of data as there are different problems confronting users, it is possible to describe uses which are relevant across disciplines and organizations, as well as discuss and give illustrative examples of particular uses associated with such activities as school planning, housing construction, and marketing.

This section does not include mechanical or statistical techniques which may be employed; that is, there is no discussion of what software to use with census summary tapes, what statistical measures or techniques to employ, how to construct statistical tables, prepare maps by computers, conduct a matching study, or build a geographic base file.

This section discusses how the data may be applied in decision-making processes. In order to use the large quantity of available data effectively, there must be an awareness of what data are important in understanding and solving particular problems and their applications. Fortunately, there are some common applications of census data among most users. Certain types of use have relevance to the problem definition, program assessment, and planning operations of any user. Common usage can also be found among users belonging to the same or related functional areas of government, having the same academic research interests, sharing the same concerns in market planning, and so on.

The following discussion provides a general description and some specific examples of data uses relevant to several dimensions.

Dimension I - General Census Data Uses

In discussions of census data and their use, reference is sometimes made to certain general types or categories of data use. By way of introducing the subject of use and because these broad use categories have wide applicability, they will be briefly described here.

Benchmark

Census data, for areas ranging from city blocks to the entire Nation, serve as a valuable base or benchmark for data collection efforts which follow. The results of sample surveys can be

compared with census results both to assess the reasonableness of the survey data and to detect and measure changes in the characteristics being investigated.¹

Sampling frame

Census data, reasonably current or updated, may be used as the guide or frame for sampling. They provide detailed information on small areas, structures, and categories of people which may be adequate for designing purposive samples to collect data relevant to particular problems.²

Target definition

Normally, a census data user will have a fairly definite problem or objective in mind when he turns to census data resources. It may be to assess the need for public housing, to draw school district boundaries, or to choose a location for a branch store. Census data can often be used to specify or define geographical areas and their characteristics relevant to the user's problem or objective. For example, if the user's target is inadequate housing, he can use census data on overcrowding, lack of certain facilities, and age of structure to help describe existing conditions and to pinpoint city blocks and neighborhoods needing improvement.

Program planning

Census data are often a basic element in the development of community programs and in business planning. After the data have been used in defining existing characteristics of the subject under study, they are normally reconsidered for any contribution they can make to the development of effective plans. Continuing with the example used above, a local official preparing plans for community public housing would use census data on size and income of families in inadequate housing, number of inadequate units, occupations of potential residents, and similar topics to aid in deciding the number and size of units to be built, their location, and the need for additional facilities such as schools, shopping areas, and playgrounds.

Dimension II - Functional Areas of Use

Several of the illustrations of data use in particular functional areas given here are drawn from the local governmental level. Similar functional areas are found at the State and Federal levels of government. A few examples of data use in market research are also included in this section.

Education

Public school officials concerned with all levels of education will find census data useful in evaluating past performance, assessing the dimensions of problem areas, and planning appropriate programs. Complete-count and sample census data, ranging from counts by age to indicators of social characteristics of small areas, are potentially useful.

1. Information on the size of particular age groups and on numbers enrolled in "regular" schools can be of considerable use in assessing a school system's adequacy in reaching the target population or age group of each educational level. Enrollment figures will be available for particular age groups, e.g., 3-4, 5-6, 20-21, from the Fourth Count summary tape file. These figures or local enrollment data can be used with age group totals from the Second Count summary tape file for evaluations such as the following:

Comparison of the enrollment of 16 to 17 year-olds with the total for this age group gives a picture of the area's dropout situation and might indicate a need for special corrective measures.

Local school officials might also be interested in enrollment figures for the 18 to 19 and 20 to 21 year-old age groups. Contrasted with totals, these enrollment figures might suggest a need for establishment or expansion of community college facilities.

2. Such data on target populations is also of use in program planning concerned with building, classroom, teacher, and equipment requirements. However, more detail is needed. Single years of age data for census tracts are carried in the Second Count summary tape file. If finer geographic detail is required in order to locate facilities or draw school boundaries more efficiently, data on various age groupings are available for blockgroups or enumeration districts in the First Count file and for blocks in the Third Count file.

3. Data on race and ethnic composition of the school age population may be needed to plan integrated school facilities or special programs for various groups. Single years of age by race is available in the Second Count file, and age groups for Puerto Ricans and other Spanish Americans in certain tracts appear

in the Fourth Count file, along with number of foreign born under 21.

4. Local school systems can use census data as part of their educational programs. Instruction in demography and in city and regional planning seems increasingly needed if tomorrow's adults are to cope with the problems of their society in an informed manner. Census data are a prime source of information needed to discuss population trends, study alternative public policies relating to urban renewal and transportation, report on the social conditions of a community, etc.

Urban Planning and Development

The broad concerns of urban planning and development necessitate access to a comprehensive array of data describing the characteristics of particular geographic areas ranging from blocks to SMSA's. As in other functional areas, summary census data have relevance for problem definition, assessment of past performance, and program planning. At a minimum, they should provide a first definition of problems to be tackled and suggest topics which merit special surveys; at a maximum, they may serve as the basis for definite actions.

1. Statistical profiles are a convenient and effective way of presenting summary data on a particular area. Such profiles aid in the assessment of the current situation and make comparisons of areas relatively easy, as in the following cases:

An urban renewal agency interested in developing a method for identifying "blighted" neighborhoods could prepare profiles for a number of block groups classified as blighted, as well as for a number of block groups considered not blighted. By comparing the profiles for two groups of areas, specific items could be identified which show the greatest variation. It might be possible to construct a "blight index" from these items which could be used to select other blighted areas.³

An urban planning organization interested in defining neighborhoods, that is, areas sharing similar housing problems, family composition, age distribution, income level, and other characteristics, can determine the boundaries of such areas by combining block groups and tracts which,

on the basis of profiles, seem homogeneous. Such neighborhoods would serve as a logical focus of attention for assessing needs for program action.

2. Profiles or collections of indicators are useful primarily in the early stages of planning when an overview and basis for comparing various areas is important. Once a particular area is targeted upon, more detailed information will be needed and the geographic area may be further defined. An urban planner, interested in closely considering a number of tracts or smaller areas to select those most in need of housing improvement or new units, can utilize information such as counts of housing units lacking specified plumbing facilities and counts of occupied units by value. For example:

In a Technical Assistance Bulletin concerning measures of living quality in Model Neighborhoods, HUD suggests that a number of conditions reflecting housing quality, cost, crowding, and construction be determined before initiating a Model Neighborhood project. Specific amounts of change in these initial conditions could then be established as objectives or goals of the project. Census data available from summary tape files are adequate for determining some of the initial conditions. These include number and proportion of families by characteristics of the housing unit and number and proportion of families by tenure of housing unit, both from the Second Count summary tape file.⁴

Health and Welfare

As with the other functional areas considered, the health and welfare area draws upon census data for use in problem definition, assessment of existing conditions, and program planning. Area profiles prepared with summary data can be useful tools, particularly when a basis for comparing a number of areas is needed. Area profiles enable focusing on features associated with deficiencies in on-going public services, and areas having such features may be targeted for expansion in services or facilities.

In Minneapolis, the Planning Commission and the Community Health and Welfare Council combined staff efforts during 1964-

1965 to develop area profiles based largely on 1960 census data, and profiles of many social agency services to these particular areas. The profiles of social services reflect the number of individuals receiving each type of service per 1,000 persons who are likely to make use of the services. Analysis show that areas in Minneapolis which have a low proportion of young people participating in Scouting activities, for example, generally have poor housing, low income and education attainment, and high incidences of delinquency and dependency.⁵

In New Haven, Connecticut, a Health Information System has been developed through the cooperative efforts of the Connecticut Department of Health and the New Haven Census Use Study. The system's resources include summary data from a special census taken in that city, as well as the results of a Family Health Survey, birth and infant death records for July 1966 through September 1967, and hospital obstetrical records for about the same period from a major hospital. Data from these sources, aggregated to the blockgroup level, are interrelated and catalogued in terms of a large cross-section of social, socioeconomic, migratory, fertility, and health indicators. Indicators are used as the basic unit of measurement so that the large amount of information can be analyzed. The system will be helpful in selecting areas in need of intensive medical care units and child daycare centers, examining socioeconomic characteristics of families which relate to deficient birth weight and child disease, surveying family health needs, and similar projects.⁶

Market Research

Government agencies are not the only organizations that use census data. Census data is also valuable in the area of market research.

Information on the characteristics of small areas is probably the most valuable contribution made by census data to market research. There are a variety of ways in which small-area data can be utilized. A business concern, with some knowledge of

where its clientele is concentrated, may find it useful to determine what portion of the total population in a particular area it is reaching. For areas where the concern feels effort should be made to enlarge its "share" of the total number of possible customers, census data on ethnic, educational, migratory, occupational, and other characteristics may suggest effective promotional approaches.

Census data for small areas are often of great value to businesses which find it to their advantage to emphasize reaching a particular segment of the population. A supermarket chain may use census data on family size and age distribution, as well as other characteristics, to locate areas with young and growing families as possible sites for new units. Other types of businesses, department stores, for example, might consider special advertising efforts to reach households in such areas.

Census data relevance to market research is not limited to describing characteristics of small areas. A supermarket chain may want to develop a store location and marketing strategy for an urbanized area or an SMSA so that changes in existing marketing areas can be anticipated, necessary changes in existing units planned, and potential areas for new locations detected. Census data, particularly when combined with other economic and social data, are suggestive of such things as the overall growth or decline of a city, changing population concentration and income distribution from one part of the area to another, and new housing patterns and developments.⁷

Dimension III - Community Characteristics

Essentially all efforts at data analysis involve the use of statistical ratios. Expressing relationships between quantitative variables in ratio form is basic to summarizing and interpreting social, economic, and business data. It is important, then, to give attention to the use of ratios involving census data as indicators or indices of community characteristics. The application of ratios in the analysis of public use sample data and summary tabulations will be briefly discussed here.

Certain public use sample files from the 1970 census will include a collection of approximately

55 indicators of neighborhood characteristics as part of the record for each household. The "neighborhood" described will be approximately the size of a tract in population. The inclusion of these indicators will allow researchers to correlate data on individuals with indicators of environmental characteristics on a scale never before possible.

The development of indicators of neighborhood characteristics is a familiar operation for anyone who uses summary tabulations of census data. Printed reports and summary tapes include a limited number of summary tabulations already calculated, but most are prepared as needed by users.

Area profiles are a basic means for presenting characteristics. Such presentation enables the user to clearly describe an area within the limitations imposed by the data available and facilitates comparison with other areas.

For example, an extremely thorough and effective collection of area profiles was prepared for enumeration districts, tracts, and larger areas of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area after the 1960 census. Each profile included 38 indicators, such as sex ratio, young adults 18 to 29 as a percent of the population 18 to 64, and an index of overcrowding, as well as scales allowing comparison with jurisdictional and metropolitan averages for each indicator. Data presented in this way could be easily used in efforts such as: (1) Determining the extent to which certain conditions are present in particular neighborhoods; (2) classifying areas into homogeneous groupings on the basis of comparable indicator ratings; and (3) assessing the potential for marketing particular merchandise.⁸

Conclusion

There is wide acknowledgement that the decennial census provides data which are extremely useful to governmental, academic, and business communities. So useful, in fact, that there appears to be substantial support for a quinquennial census. In spite of this long established high regard for the census, efforts to describe the uses of data resulting from the census have been fragmentary and usually of a very general

nature. Scattered through the literature of various disciplines and professions, items do appear occasionally which deal specifically with selected data uses. Also, textbooks and related materials sometimes deal in broad terms with census data use in discussion of basic statistical sources.

There is a clear need for material which provides detailed treatment of the uses of census

data. Such a resource would be of value to the experienced data user as a checklist of the numerous kinds of uses and as a possible source of new ideas; someone not well acquainted with census data use would find such material a helpful introduction and a reference source of continuing value. In connection with this aim, the Bureau plans to request feedback from census data users, particularly summary tape users, and make such information generally available.

Footnotes

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⁵ Profile of Minneapolis Communities, September, 1964, and Profile of Social Agency Services, June, 1965, Community Health and Welfare Council, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

⁶ John C. Deshaies, Census Data for Health Planning, (a paper presented to the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association), New Haven Census Use Study, Bureau of the Census, September, 1968.

⁷ Guide to Store Location Research With Emphasis on Super Markets, Curt Kornblau, Ed., sponsored by Super Market Institute, Inc., 1968, pp. 4 and 99.

⁸ Users' Guide to Dimensions of Neighborhoods and Area Profile Manual, prepared by the Metropolitan Population Project, Edward B. Olds, Director, Health and Welfare Council of the National Capital Area, 1962.

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CENSUS USERS' DICTIONARY



*Prepared by:
Data Access and
Use Laboratory*

Introduction

The Census Users' Dictionary is a comprehensive dictionary of geographic, population, and housing concepts for which data are collected and presented by the Bureau of the Census. The Dictionary is designed to be a convenient standard reference to facilitate accurate communication among users, between users and the Census Bureau, and within the Bureau itself. The Dictionary may also serve users as a general guide to available census tabulations.

Population and housing concept titles in this Dictionary reflect terminology used in the technical documentation of 1970 census summary tapes. Specific concept title wording which will be used in census printed reports is, in some cases, still being developed at the time of this writing and may differ from that in the technical documentation. Similarly, the wording of concept definitions which will appear in printed reports may reflect modifications resulting from continued review during the coming months.

Census Bureau Statistical Programs

The Bureau is responsible for conducting all censuses (complete enumerations) authorized by Federal law, including the censuses of:

Population. Taken every 10 years in years ending with zero. (First census in 1790.) Definitions of population concepts in the Census Users' Dictionary apply to the 1960 census and the 1970 census.

Housing. Taken every 10 years in years ending with zero. (First census in 1940.) Housing concepts definitions apply to the 1960 and 1970 censuses.

Governments. Taken every 5 years in years ending with 2 and 7. (First census in 1850.)

Agriculture - Taken every 5 years in years ending with 4 and 9. (First census in 1840.)

Economic Censuses

Construction. Taken every 5 years in years ending with 2 and 7. (First census in 1967.)

Business. Formerly taken every 5 years in years ending with 3 and 8. (First census in 1930.) Beginning in 1967 taken every 5 years in years ending with 2 and 7.

These same comments apply to the census of:

Manufactures. (First census in 1870.)

Mineral Industries. (First census in 1840.)

Transportation. (First census in 1963.)

Definitions in the Census Users' Dictionary largely concern those subject concepts employed in the population and housing censuses. Concepts relating to the other censuses may be added at a later date. The Dictionary also includes a section (Part I) which presents definitions of geographic areas recognized in tabulations of all censuses.

Census Procedures: Implications for Concept Definitions

Several aspects of 1970 census collection and processing procedures affect concept definitions and merit a brief mention at this point.

Collection. Certain questions on the census form are not designed strictly for tabulation purposes. Some of these questions, such as the respondent's name, are included only to aid in checking completeness of enumeration. Other questions may be worded so as to increase the probability of reliable responses, for example, asking data of birth as well as age in years. Finally, some concepts tabulated are derived not from a direct question but inferred from one or more items more readily understood by the respondent, i.e., family-type tabulations are a product of questions on an individual's age and relationship to the head of the household.

Processing. Census questionnaires are not simply processed as they stand. Extensive editing procedures (computerized for the most part) are employed to render the data as complete and accurate as possible. Inconsistent answers are reconciled according to fixed editing rules. Missing entries are filled in according to set criteria. Characteristics of the universe are estimated from sample information.

Computers read edited responses onto basic record tapes, so called because they contain information about individual units enumerated (persons, households, and housing units in the case of the census of population and housing). Basic record data are then tabulated or summarized on summary tapes which are used to produce the final printed results. Because of the summarization of data items, data categories

carried in the end products of the census may differ from the categories carried in the basic record tapes.

Implications for Census Data Users

The collection and processing procedures involved in an operation of such massive proportions as the 1970 Census of Population and Housing are necessarily complex. The implications for concept definitions, such as those just mentioned, will be of differing importance to data users depending upon their plans for employing the data.

First, all users require concise, basic definitions of census concepts which appear in the tabulations the Bureau makes generally available; i.e., in printed reports, on summary tapes, and microfilm.

Second, there is a subcategory of users which finds knowledge of changes or additions in concept definitions throughout the census process important as a guide to the availability of additional information. The Census Bureau can make available, at user expense, special tabulations from the basic record tapes to produce different breakdowns or combinations of data categories to user specifications. However, no data is released that violates the confidentiality of an individual.

Finally, a small segment of data users requires detailed information regarding operational considerations affecting census concepts in order to apply sophisticated techniques of analysis to the data or to relate their own data to census statistics. This group may need to know, for instance, the percentage of nonresponse to a question and what was done about the missing information.

This Dictionary meets the general need for basic definitions of census concepts and furnishes information of value to persons planning requests for special tabulations from the Bureau. Requirements for more detailed information on census procedures as they affect concept definitions will be met later through papers and reports published by the Bureau and responses to inquiries from data users.

Using the Dictionary

The Census Users' Dictionary is organized to facilitate user understanding of census statistics. There is a part for geographic area definitions and separate parts for concept definitions associated with population and housing data. Each part includes an introductory discussion of collection and processing procedures and other

considerations which affect concept meanings and the availability of information. Within each part, concept definitions are organized into broad subjects, such as family structure or occupancy status, generally in the order in which they appear in census publications. Each part is assigned a series of numbers to be used with each definition. Those numbers not used are available for future concept additions. For example, Part I is assigned concepts 1 through 49 but the concepts run only through number 35.

Note that only concepts which appear in connection with tabulated results receive identifying numbers. Additional concepts or categories carried on basic record tapes or census schedules are indicated in the text of appropriate numbered concepts' definitions. Numbers are assigned to indicate the conceptual logic and structure of census categorization. Concepts which logically stand alone and do not constitute subcategories of other concepts, for example, "sex" or "type of foundation in a housing unit," receive whole numbers (59 and 170 respectively). Subcategories of these concepts, such as "male" and "female" for sex, are indented under the main concept and receive suffix numbers (59.1 and 59.2 respectively). It is possible for a concept to be broken down in this manner into many sublevels of categorization. Words and phrases which appear in bold or are underlined are, in most cases, census concepts (vacancy status, family type, urbanized area) or sub-categories of concepts (vacant year-round units, husband-wife families, urban fringe). To aid the user in quickly locating a desired concept or category, an Alphabetical Index is appended to the Dictionary.

The text of concept definitions usually proceeds from the basic to the complex. Users who only require a general idea of a concept, such as "household relationship" or "tenure status of occupied housing units," need not look further than the first sentence or paragraph in most instances. Users who want to know what questionnaire categories the concept is derived from, what additional categories are available, and so on, must look further.

Concept definitions include information derived from instructions to respondents and enumerators which affect concept meanings and, in many cases, information about the progress of a concept from questionnaire categories to processing categories to final tabulations. However, definitions are not completely "operational." Precise details on editing and allocation procedures are not supplied.

Part I. Geographic Areas

(Concepts 1 through 49)

Introduction

This section of the Census Users' Dictionary describes the geographic areas recognized in census tabulations. Definitions specify:

The defining characteristics of the area. Both general and detailed descriptions are presented. Users who only require a general idea of a standard metropolitan statistical area, for example, need not look further than the first sentence or paragraph of the definition.

The agency which defines the area. Many areas are political entities such as States, counties, and municipalities with legally established boundaries. Others are identified by the Census Bureau or other governmental agencies based upon statistical criteria to satisfy particular information needs.

The number of units in each geographic category. For example, 50 States, 1,500 unincorporated places in 1960, 233 SMSA's in 1970. Many areas have increased in number over the past decade because of population growth (more units now meet certain population size minimums), such as urban places, or because they are now identified in larger portions of the country, such as tracts.

The censuses which recognize the area. This includes the population and housing, governments, agriculture, or economic censuses. Population and housing census tabulations recognize more types of areas than other censuses, particularly more types of smaller areas, primarily because the universe enumerated in this census--people and households--is larger, making it possible to present data without violating confidentiality requirements.

The type of geographic codes assigned to the area. Geographic codes, ranging in length from 1-digit to multi-digit characters, have been assigned to various political and statistical areas for control and tabulation purposes. For example, each township or equivalent area (including census county

divisions) is assigned a numeric code in alphabetic sequence within the county.

The area definitions do not include a statement of the subject matter which is tabulated for each type of area. Generally speaking, the larger the area the greater the number and detail of the tabulations produced and published. In many cases, summary tapes contain data for areas smaller than are recognized in the printed reports. In addition, it is possible, in some cases, to obtain information for areas not recognized on the summary tapes or the printed reports on a contract basis. Smaller areas generally mean smaller numbers of reporting units. Hence, to avoid disclosure about individual units, data for these small areas sometimes must be suppressed.

In addition to taking into account the fact of suppression, users need to interpret small-area tabulations with caution, particularly if the information was collected on a sample basis. Smaller numbers of reporting units in tally cells may lessen the reliability of the figures because of sampling fluctuations.

Changes in boundaries from one census to another can be expected. Therefore, users desiring to analyze characteristics of particular areas--large or small--over time should be prepared to cope with the problem of area comparability.

Geographic Areas and Concepts

1. **States--**The major political units of the United States. The 1970 State codes, appearing on the summary tapes and related geographic products, are two-digit numbers assigned in sequence to States listed alphabetically. A listing of these codes is contained in the Federal Information Processing Standard Publication (FIPSPUB), Nos. 5 and 6.

The 1960 census State codes, also a two-digit numeric, were assigned by geographical divisions. The first digit indicates the geographic division within which the State is located and the second digit the State.

1.1 Quasi-State or Pseudo-State-- A portion of a large State which is identified only for data processing purposes at the Census Bureau when data exceeds capacity of a single work unit. Two-digit numeric codes are assigned to Quasi-State areas when they appear in census summary tapes.

1.2 United States-- This designation includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

1.21 Conterminous United States-- The 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia. Alaska, Hawaii, and outlying areas are excluded.

1.3 Puerto Rico and other outlying areas-- Information for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Guam is published in the reports of the censuses of agriculture, population, housing, business, manufacturers, and mineral industries. In addition, some census of population and housing reports show information for the Canal Zone and American Samoa. Population and housing totals are also available for the small outlying areas of Midway, Wake, Canton and Enderbury Islands, Johnston Island and San Island, the Swan Islands, the Corn Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

2. Geographic division-- This is an area composed of contiguous States, with Alaska and Hawaii also included in one of the divisions. There are 9 geographic divisions and these have been used largely unchanged for the presentation of summary statistics since the 1910 census. See Figure 1.

3. Region-- A unit composed of two or more geographic divisions. There are 4 regions, although for some purposes the Northeast and North Central Regions have been combined into the North Region. See Figure 1.

4. State Economic Areas (SEA's)-- These are single counties or groups of counties within a State which are relatively homogeneous with respect to economic and social characteristics. Boundaries are drawn in such a manner that each economic area has certain significant characteristics which distinguish it from adjoining areas. There are 509 SEA's.

The larger SMSA's are recognized as SEA's. In 1960, all SMSA's of 1,000,000 or more population constituted SEA's except: (1) in New England (SMSA's in New England are groups of cities and towns rather than counties); and (2) in cases where SMSA boundaries cross State

lines, thereby necessitating designation of each State's part of the SMSA as a separate SEA.

In 1970, the SEA's of 1960 will be used without change. SEA's are identified in census tabulations by a two-digit numeric code or a one-digit alphabetic code and are assigned sequentially within the State.

5. Economic Sub-Regions (ESR's)-- The 121 ESR's are combinations of the 509 SEA's, each grouping bringing together those SEA's which are most closely related in terms of their economic and social characteristics. In order to achieve such homogeneity, State lines are frequently crossed. A three-digit numeric code is assigned to each Economic Sub-Region.

6. Counties-- Counties are the primary political administrative divisions of the States, except in Louisiana where such divisions are called parishes, and in Alaska where 29 census divisions have been recently established as county equivalents. In 1960, census statistics for Alaska were shown for 24 election districts (reduced to 19 in 1961).

A number of cities (e.g., Baltimore, St. Louis, and many Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization and thereby constitute primary divisions of their States. A three-digit numeric code unique within State is assigned to each county. The codes used are those defined in the Federal Information Processing Standard Publications (FIPSPUBS) No. 6.

On the summary tapes, each summary record geographic identification carries two FIPSPUBS codes for county - the 1970 county code and the 1970 county of tabulation code. These two codes usually agree. However, users should note that when the 1970 county of tabulation code differs from the 1970 county code, a record had been assigned an incorrect 1970 county code, and the 1970 county of tabulation code represents a correction which should be followed in the aggregation of records.

In 1960, county tabulations included the District of Columbia and the three parts of Yellowstone National Park in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. In 1970, only the District of Columbia and the segment of Yellowstone National Park in Montana are included in county tabulations.

There were 3,134 counties and county equivalents in the U.S. in 1960. County maps are available which identify the minor civil division (or census county division), tract, place, and enumeration district boundaries.

WEST

WASH. OREG. IDAHO CALIF. NEV. UTAH ARIZ. N. MEX. MONT. WYO. S. DAK. NEBR. COLO. N. DAK. MINN. IOWA WIS. MICH. OHIO PA. MD. DEL. N.J. MASS. CONN. R.I. VT. N.H. MAINE

West North Central

NORTH CENTRAL

East North Central

East South Central

South Atlantic

Middle Atlantic

NEW ENGLAND

Mountain

West South Central

SOUTH

ALASKA

HAWAII

0 100 200 MILES

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

On the 1970 summary tapes, a one-digit code, known as the central county code, indicates those counties that contain central cities of SMSA's. The insertion of an "O" in this field indicates all those counties which contain SMSA central cities and a "1" for all counties which do not.

6.1 Census division--In Alaska there are no counties; for this State, census statistics were shown in 1960 for 24 election districts. Statistics for 1970 are presented for the 10 boroughs and 29 census divisions which generally conform to the 1960 election districts outside of the boroughs.

7. Congressional districts--These areas are defined by State legislatures for the purpose of electing congressmen to the U.S. House of Representatives and may change after each decennial census. Congressional districts are identified by a two-digit numeric code which corresponds to the number assigned in State legislation, except on occasion "01" is used to identify areas in which members of Congress are elected at large, rather than by district.

Population and housing are the only censuses which tabulate statistics for the 435 congressional districts. Published census reports include only population totals for each district. These are found, along with much other census data, in the *Congressional District Data Book* and its supplements. Additional information from other censuses is presented only for districts made up of whole counties or for the smallest combination of split-county congressional districts following county lines. A series of reports from the 1964 Census of Agriculture shows data for congressional districts made up of whole counties.

Several population and housing data items are tabulated for each congressional district on the First Count summary tape.

8. School districts--Tabulations of the census of governments recognize independent school districts; "dependent" school systems are regarded as agencies of other governments and are therefore excluded. A drop in number from over 34,500 in 1962 to over 21,500 in 1967 is due primarily to consolidation and reorganization. School districts are not recognized for regular tabulations of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.

9. Special purpose districts

9.1 Water locations--Areas established to provide tabulations useful in analyzing the population growth of SMSA's near coasts,

lakes and rivers. Water locations first appeared in the 1960 population census report titled *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PC(3)-1D.

9.2 Production areas--These are essentially single SMSA's or clusters of SMSA's selected to represent relatively large but geographically compact concentrations of industrial activity. They are utilized in some reports from the census of transportation. There are 25 of these areas.

9.3 Industrial water-use regions--Twenty of these units (defined by a Federal interagency committee) are recognized in a subject report from the census of manufactures, *Water Use in Manufacturing*. Each region is a combination of counties grouped to recognize major drainage basins.

9.4 Fishing regions--Ten of these (defined by the Department of the Interior) have statistics printed in the report from the 1963 Census of Commercial Fisheries.

9.5 Petroleum regions--Statistics for 8 of these regions are presented in a report from the census of business on one of the whole sale trade businesses. They are defined by the Departments of Defense and the Interior and by the Executive Office of the President.

9.6 Lumber industry regions--Statistics for the 10 regions are shown in the annual Current Industrial Report, *Lumber Production and Mill Stocks*.

9.7 Regional marketing areas--Statistics for the areas for brick and structural clay tile (except surfacing tile) appear in the monthly Current Industrial Report *Clay Construction Products*.

9.8 Oil and gas districts--These regions are located in Louisiana, Texas, and New Mexico. In Louisiana, they are composed of parishes, and in New Mexico and Texas they are composed of counties. Statistics for the 17 districts are shown in the reports on petroleum and natural gas industries in the census of mineral industries.

10. Foreign trade statistical areas--Statistics on U.S. imports and exports are published for many different areas. Information is shown for foreign countries, foreign ports, Puerto Rico, U.S. possessions (Virgin Islands, Wake-Island, Guam, and American Samoa), U.S. coastal districts, U.S. customs districts, U.S. ports (including Great Lakes ports), and for combinations of trading areas.

Four classification schedules show the specific areas used in compiling the statistics. Foreign ports grouped into 20 major trading areas with 31 subdivisions are listed in Schedule K; definitions of these areas are in Schedule R. Foreign country designations made by the Census Bureau frequently include adjacent provinces, territories, islands and other areas; these are found in Schedule C. The American ports included in the 25 U.S. customs districts are in Schedule D. The schedules are available from the Census Bureau.

11. Ward--Wards are political subdivisions of cities used for voting and representation purposes. These areas are usually reported in the population and housing census tabulations in cities of 3,000 or more which have provided boundary information. It is planned that 1970 census population totals for wards of cities with 10,000 or more will be published in the census reports; unpublished statistics for wards are available at the cost of photocopying the census tabulations. Ward statistics appeared in a Supplementary Report, PC (S1), of the 1960 Census of Population.

The ward code is a two-digit number for each ward within a place of 3,000 or more population which contains wards.

12. Municipalities and townships--In the census of governments reports, statistics are shown for types of government rather than for types of places, and the statistics for individual cities and towns are shown for either municipality or township governments. The term "municipality" includes all active governmental units officially designated "cities," "boroughs," "villages," or "towns" (except in New England, New York and Wisconsin). This concept generally corresponds to the incorporated places that are recognized in the population and housing censuses.

The term "township" as used in the census of governments refers to over 17,000 organized governments located in 17 States. The designation includes governments known officially as "towns" in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; some "plantations" in Maine; and "locations" in New Hampshire; as well as all governmental units officially called townships in other areas having this type of government.

13. Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's)--These are the primary political and administrative subdivisions of a county; for example, towns, townships, precincts, magisterial districts, and gores. MCD tabulations are made for the census of population and housing. Each township or equivalent area (including census county

divisions) is assigned a three-digit numeric code in alphabetic sequence within a county. Codes are not consecutive; gaps of five were allowed for addition of new units. In 1960, over 31,000 MCD's were recognized. Almost two-thirds of these were townships.

For those States in which MCD's are not suitable for presenting statistics, census county divisions (CCD's) are established by the Census Bureau.

In 1960, territories in counties that were not organized into MCD's were reported as a single unit in each county although they may have been split into several discontinuous pieces. In 1970, each separate discontinuous territory will be reported in one or more pieces and given a name. If the piece of unorganized territory in the county is large in area or population, it may be divided into named parts in a manner similar to the delineation of census county divisions. This program is limited to South Dakota, Minnesota, and Maine.

The publication code indicated on the summary tapes is a one-digit number assigned to specific minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's) to indicate whether or not they will be included in printed reports. The codes include: 0 = MCD/CCD records which are to be published; 1 = MCD/CCD records which are independent coextensive incorporated places and are not to be published; 2 = the 19 Connecticut MCD's which are coextensive with dependent incorporated places and are to be published.

MCD-CCD maps are available by State and show township and city boundaries.

13.1 MCD - place--This term applies to a unit of tabulation appearing in file B of the First Count summary tape. MCD-places occur in the following situations in most States, the incorporated places form sub-units within minor civil divisions in which they are located; in other States, all or some of the incorporated places are themselves also minor civil divisions; and incorporated places, as well as unincorporated places, may be located in two or more minor civil divisions. An MCD-place is, therefore, any place which is either tabulated in segments, if the place straddles MCD boundaries, or tabulated as a whole, if the place is an MCD itself or a sub-unit of an MCD.

14. Census County Divisions (CCD)--In the 21 States for which MCD's are not suitable for presenting statistics, either because the areas have lost their original significance, are too

small, have frequent boundary changes, or have indefinite boundaries, the Census Bureau has established relatively permanent statistical areas and designated them as CCD's.

The 18 States with CCD's in 1960 were: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. In 1970, three additional States, Delaware, North Dakota, and Oklahoma, will have CCD's defined.

The population, housing, and agriculture censuses are the only ones for which CCD data have been tabulated. MCD's and CCD's are not recognized in tabulations of the 1969 Census of Agriculture, however. CCD's are defined with boundaries that seldom require change and can be easily located--e.g., roads, highways, power lines, streams, and ridges. The larger incorporated places are recognized as separate CCD's even though their boundaries may change as a result of annexations. Cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants generally are separate CCD's, and some incorporated places with as few as 1,000 population may be separate CCD's.

CCD boundaries were reviewed by county officials and various State agencies and were approved by either the governors or their representatives. Consideration was given to the trade or service areas of the principal settlements and in some instances to major land or physiographic differences.

Unincorporated enclaves within a city are included in the same CCD as the city. In tracted areas, each CCD is normally a single tract or group of tracts, or the combination of two CCD's represents one tract.

For 1970, most CCD counties with small populations that were single CCD's in 1960 have been split into two; also, some CCD's have been consolidated in SMSA counties where central cities have annexed all or major portions of surrounding small CCD's, and other CCD's have been modified or completely changed to agree with newly established census tracts.

MCD-CCD maps are issued by State and include township and city boundaries.

15. Place (Cities and other incorporated and unincorporated places)--The term place, as used in the decennial population and housing census, refers to a concentration of population, regardless of the existence of legally prescribed units, powers, or functions. However, most of the places identified in the census are incorporated

as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, the larger unincorporated places are delineated.

A four-digit numeric code is assigned to each place in alphabetic sequence within State. Place codes are unique within States but place boundaries can cross county, MCD, or CCD lines. These codes are gapped at intervals of five digits to permit insertion of codes for additional places. There are about 20,000 places. In the six New England States, a four-digit New England town code, which is essentially a pseudo-place code, is used to assign New England towns in alphabetic sequence with places within the State. The New England town codes were assigned at intervals of ten (larger than the place code intervals) to provide for insertion of new towns and places.

Since there are no incorporated places in Hawaii, there has always been a problem of recognizing and delimiting places in this State. Only two places, Honolulu and Hilo, have had legal boundaries. Since 1960, a program has been developed under the direction of the State legislature whereby the State Department of Planning and Economic Development has delineated boundaries of places with an estimated population of 300 or more, in cooperation with the Geography Division of the Census Bureau. The Bureau has agreed to treat these places, which are identified as cities, towns, and villages, in the same manner as incorporated places in other States.

A one-digit numeric code, which identifies places by type, appears on the summary tapes and is called the place description code. The codes are: (1) central city of an SMSA only, (2) central city of an urbanized area only, (3) central city of both an SMSA and an urbanized area, (4) other incorporated place, (5) unincorporated place, and (7) not a place. Code 6 is no longer used.

Places are classified on the summary tapes according to a two-digit place size code which identifies the size group (16 groups) into which a place falls on the basis of actual 1970 population. The size codes are: (00) under 200; (01) 200 to 499; (02) 500 to 999; (03) 1,000 to 1,499; (04) 1,500 to 1,999; (05) 2,000 to 2,499; (06) 2,500 to 4,999; (07) 5,000 to 9,999; (08) 10,000 to 19,999; (09) 20,000 to 24,999; (10) 25,000 to 49,999; (11) 50,000 to 99,999; (12) 100,000 to 249,999; (13) 250,000 to 499,999; (14) 500,000 to 999,999; (15) 1,000,000 or more.

The New England town size codes, also identified on the tapes, consist of the same codes and size groupings shown above.

Place maps may be purchased showing streets and containing enumeration district boundaries and also tract boundaries where applicable.

15.1 Incorporated places--These are political units incorporated as cities, boroughs (excluding Alaska), villages, or towns (excluding New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). Most incorporated places are subdivisions of the minor civil divisions in which they are located; for example, an incorporated village located in an unincorporated township. Some incorporated places, however, constitute MCD's or cross MCD and county lines. Incorporated places never cross State lines since they are chartered by a State. In 1960, they numbered over 18,000.

Statistics for incorporated places of all types and sizes are given in the population and housing census reports; the figures for larger cities are quite detailed. The other censuses provide information for incorporated places of larger than a specified size:

2,500 in the census of governments and the retail trade and selected services segments of the census of business

5,000 in the wholesale trade segment of the census of business

10,000 in the census of manufactures

In the census of business reports, statistics are shown for towns in New England and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey (not usually classified as incorporated places) with an urban population of 2,500 or more (5,000 for the wholesale trade segment) or a total population of 10,000 or more.

In the 1970 Census of Population and Housing, boroughs in Alaska are not included as incorporated places because they may include incorporated places within their limits and also they may include large areas with little population. Similarly excluded are towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin. All townships are excluded.

15.11 Annexed areas--Areas annexed to incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants since the preceding census are recognized separately in certain decennial census tabulations.

A one-digit annexation code on the summary tapes indicates areas annexed to cities since the previous census; 0 = no and 5 = yes. A code "9" is used in some instances to identify areas annexed to smaller cities.

15.2 Unincorporated places--These are densely settled population centers which are

not incorporated. Each has a definite residential nucleus, and boundaries are drawn by the Census Bureau to include insofar as possible, all the closely settled area. In the publications of the census of population and housing, statistics are shown, in all except urbanized areas, for unincorporated places of 1,000 or more population. In 1960, there were over 1,500 of these unincorporated places.

In order to recognize all unincorporated places of 1,000 or more, outside the urbanized area, in unincorporated places are being enumerated separately in 1970 for settlements estimated to have at least 800 inhabitants, as was done in 1960. The Bureau has received varying degrees of cooperation from all the State highway departments in identifying and delineating these places and in providing maps; the coverage, therefore, should be more complete than ever before.

There will be no "urban by special rule" towns in New England or townships in New Jersey or Pennsylvania, as there were in the 1960 census. Unincorporated places may, instead, be defined for the built-up areas in any of these towns and townships which fall outside the urbanized areas.

Within the urbanized areas, except in New England, only unincorporated places of 5,000 inhabitants or more are recognized, in contrast to the 10,000 cutoff level in 1960. Census tract committees have aided greatly in extending the identification of these unincorporated places.

One further change, made with the consent of the Department of Defense, is to recognize and delineate military installations outside incorporated places; the parts of the installations that are built-up, are recognized as unincorporated places.

15.3 Urban place--This designates all incorporated and unincorporated places of 2,500 or more. In 1960, towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which contained no incorporated municipalities, had 25,000 or more inhabitants, or had from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants with a population density of 1,500 or more persons per square mile, were regarded as urban places; also included were counties in other States which contained no incorporated municipalities and had a density of 1,500 inhabitants or more per square mile. These special rules will not be applied in the 1970 census. There were almost 5,500 urban places in 1960 and will be over 6,000 in 1970.

16. **Urban - rural areas (population)**--According to the definition adopted for use in the 1960 censuses, the urban population comprised all persons living in:

A. Places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, and towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin).

B. The densely settled urban fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of urbanized areas.

C. Towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as subdivisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more, or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile.

D. Counties in States other than the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile.

E. Unincorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants.

NOTE: Rules (C) and (D) have been dropped for the 1970 census. Therefore, rural areas are those remaining areas not falling into one of the categories set forth by definition (A), (B), or (E).

The Bureau of the Census uses a one-digit numeric code on the summary tapes to classify enumeration districts as urban, rural, or a combination of these. The urban - rural code designations are as follows: 0=urban and 1=rural.

17. **Urbanized areas (UA)**--An urbanized area contains a city (or twin cities) of 50,000 or more population (central city) plus the surrounding closely settled incorporated and unincorporated areas which meet certain criteria of population size or density. Beginning with the 1950 Censuses of Population and Housing, statistics have been presented for urbanized areas, which were established primarily to distinguish the urban from the rural population in the vicinity of large cities. They differed from SMSA's chiefly in excluding the rural portions of counties composing the SMSA's and excluding those places which were separated by rural territory from densely populated fringe around the central city. Also, urbanized areas are defined on the basis of the population distribution at the time of the

census, and therefore the boundaries are not permanent.

Contiguous urbanized areas with central cities in the same SMSA are combined. Urbanized areas with central cities in different SMSA's are not combined, except that a single urbanized area was established in each of the two Standard Consolidated Areas.

Essentially the same definition criteria are being, followed in 1970 as in 1960 with two exceptions:

A. The decision not to recognize selected towns in New England and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as urban places under special rules will affect the definition of some areas in these States. Included in urbanized areas will be only the portions of towns and townships in these States that meet the rules followed in defining urbanized areas elsewhere in the United States. This also affects Arlington County, Virginia, which will be considered an urban unincorporated place rather than an urban by special rule county.

B. A change has been introduced with regard to the treatment of extended cities (previously called "overbounded") that contain large areas of very low density settlement. The decision to distinguish between urban and rural parts of extended cities in urbanized areas and to exclude the rural parts from the urbanized areas will help to present a more accurate representation of the population that is truly urban. Approximately sixty incorporated places are involved of which about twenty are central cities. An alphabetic code "A" appearing on the census summary tapes will identify these particular areas.

Pre-census planning indicated approximately fifty potential new urbanized areas. Those which prove to have a qualified central city or twin central cities in 1970 will appear in the published reports.

Maps in the Metropolitan Map Series essentially cover the urbanized areas of SMSA's and contain all recognized census boundaries down to the block level.

Two sets of four digit numeric codes for urbanized areas are contained in the 1970 census tabulations. The potential urbanized area code will identify each record (collection of related data items) in each urban fringe zone. This zone includes all of the area which has the potential of being part of an urbanized area after the 1970 census. The actual urbanized area code uniquely identifies all records in each urbanized area. The final extent of the urbanized

area and, therefore, each of the specific records that will contain this code is not determined until after the 1970 census.

The components of UA's and their specific definitional criteria are as follows:

17.1 Central city of an urbanized area--An urbanized area contains at least one city which had 50,000 inhabitants in the census as well as the surrounding closely settled incorporated and unincorporated areas that meet the criteria for urban fringe areas. (There are a few urbanized areas where there are "twin central cities" that have combined population of at least 50,000.) All persons residing in an urbanized area are included in the urban population.

17.2 Urban fringe--In addition to its central city or cities, an urbanized area also contains the following types of contiguous areas, which together constitute its urban fringe:

A. Incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

B. Incorporated places with less than 2,500 inhabitants, provided each has a closely settled area of 100 dwelling units or more.

C. Enumeration districts in unincorporated areas with a population density of 1,000 inhabitants or more per square mile. (The area of large nonresidential tracts devoted to such urban land uses as railroad yards, factories, and cemeteries is excluded in computing the population density.)

D. Other enumeration districts in unincorporated territory with lower population density provided that it serves one of the following purposes:

1. To eliminate enclaves.
2. To close indentations in the urbanized area of one mile or less across the open end.
3. To link outlying enumeration districts of qualifying density that were no more than 1-1/2 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.

A change in the definition since 1960 involves dropping the use of towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and counties elsewhere which were classified as "urban by special rule." These areas

or their parts, will qualify as part of the urbanized area only if they meet rule C above.

18. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)--The concept of an SMSA has been developed in order to present general-purpose statistics. On the basis of the criteria listed below, the geographical boundaries of SMSA's are drawn by the Office of Statistical Policy in the Bureau of the Budget with the advice of representatives of the major Federal statistical agencies. A four-digit code identifies each SMSA. These codes are defined in Federal Information Processing Standard Publications, No. 8.

In 1960, there were 215 SMSA's in the United States and Puerto Rico; as of 1969, there are 233. Generally speaking an SMSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one city (or twin cities) having a population of 50,000 or more plus adjacent counties which are metropolitan in character and are economically and socially integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining SMSA's. The name of the central city or cities is used as the name of the SMSA. See Figure 2. There is no limit to the number of adjacent counties included in the SMSA as long as they are integrated with the central city nor is an SMSA limited to a single State; boundaries may cross State lines, as in the case of the Washington, D.C. - Maryland - Virginia SMSA.

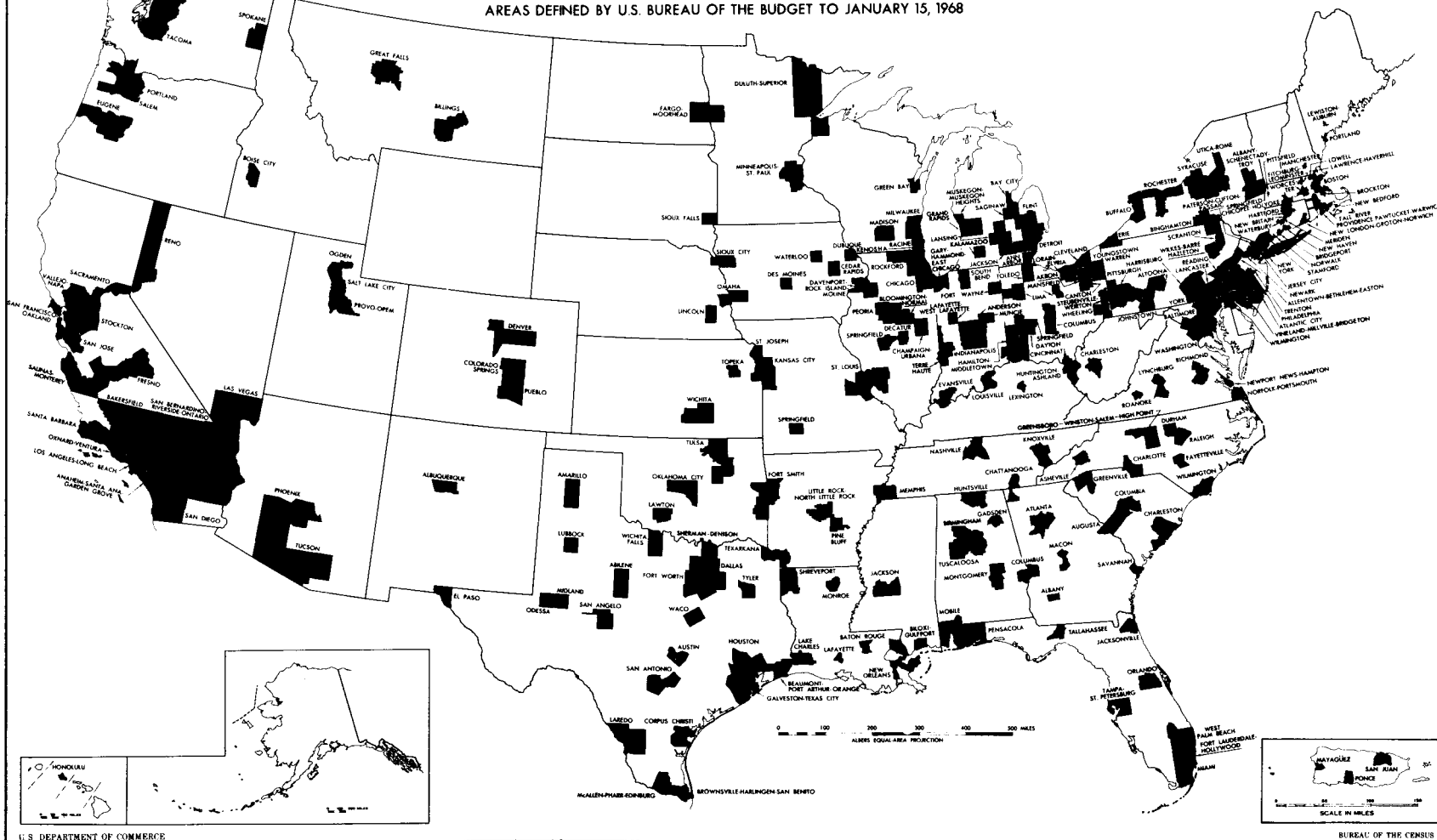
Where the Current Population Reports series presents statistics for the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan populations, "metropolitan" refers to persons residing in SMSA's and "non-metropolitan" refers to persons not residing in an SMSA even though they may live in a city.

Criteria for SMSA's:

A. Population size--each SMSA must include at least:

1. One city with 50,000 inhabitants or more, or
2. Two cities having contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000. If two or more adjacent counties each have a city of 50,000 inhabitants or more and the cities are within 20 miles of each other (city limits to city limits), they will be included in the same area unless there is definite evidence that the two cities are not economically and socially integrated.

Figure 2. STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
AREAS DEFINED BY U.S. BUREAU OF THE BUDGET TO JANUARY 15, 1968



B. Metropolitan character of outlying counties--specifically, the following criteria must be met:

1. At least 75 percent of the labor force of the county must be in the nonagricultural labor force.
2. The county must meet at least one of the following conditions:
 - a. It must have 50 percent or more of its population living in contiguous minor civil divisions having a density of at least 150 persons per square mile, in an unbroken chain of minor civil divisions with such density radiating from a central city in the area.
 - b. The number of nonagricultural workers employed in the county must equal at least 10 percent of the number of nonagricultural workers employed in the county containing the largest city in the area, or the outlying county must be the place of employment of at least 10,000 nonagricultural workers.
 - c. The nonagricultural labor force living in the county must equal at least 10 percent of the nonagricultural labor force living in the county containing the largest city in the area, or the outlying county must be the place of residence of a nonagricultural labor force of at least 10,000.

C. Integration of central county and outlying counties--sufficient economic and social communication:

1. At least 15% of the workers living in the given outlying county must work in the county or counties containing the central city or cities of the area, or
2. At least 25 percent of those working in the given outlying county must live in the county or counties containing the central city or cities of the area.

D. In New England, where city and town are administratively more important than the county and data are compiled locally for those minor civil divisions, cities and towns are the units used in defining SMSA's. Here, a population density criterion of at least 100 persons per square mile is used as the measure of metropolitan character and the integration criteria for the towns and cities are similar to criterion C.

18.1 Central city of an SMSA--The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city. One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities in the SMSA on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:

- A. The additional city or cities must have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000 except that both cities are central cities in those instances where cities qualify under A, (2) of the criteria for SMSA's.
- B. The additional city or cities must have at least 250,000 inhabitants.

18.2 Ring of an SMSA--The ring is all of the SMSA that is not part of the central city itself. This concept is used in the population census to provide information on commuting patterns of workers.

Reports from the 1970 census will include all existing SMSA's. Boundries will not be re-drawn until 1972.

19. Standard Consolidated Areas (SCA's)--In view of the special importance of the metropolitan complexes around two of the Nation's largest cities, New York and Chicago, several contiguous SMSA's and additional counties that do not meet the formal integration criteria but do have other strong interrelationships have been combined into SCA's known as the New York-Northeastern New Jersey SCA, and the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana SCA.

In census tabulations, a one-digit alphabetic code is assigned to these two SCA's. They are as follows: A = New York SMSA, Newark (N.J.) SMSA, Jersey City (N.J.) SMSA, Paterson-Clifton-Passaic (N.J.) SMSA, and Middlesex and Somerset Counties in New Jersey; B = Chicago SMSA and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago SMSA in Indiana.

20. Universal Area Code (UAC)--All central cities of SMSA's, selected towns, and all counties and central business districts in the U.S. are assigned a five-digit numeric Universal Area Code. UAC's are assigned to each area requiring separate identification in the population census tabulations of mobility and place of work.

The level of a UAC is indicated in the tabulations by a one-digit numeric code. The levels are: County (1), Town (New England) (2), City (3), and Central Business District (4).

21. Major Retail Center (MRC)--This is a concentration of retail stores located in an SMSA

but not in the central business district of its chief city. (SMSA's may have more than one MRC.) To be considered an MRC, a shopping area must contain at least one major general merchandise store - usually a department store. MRC's include not only planned suburban shopping centers but also the older "string" street and neighborhood developments which meet the prerequisites. Frequently the boundaries of a single MRC include stores located within a planned shopping center as well as adjacent stores outside the planned portion. In general the boundaries of MRC's are established to include all the adjacent blocks containing at least one store in the general merchandise, apparel, or furniture-appliance groups of stores. In some cases MRC's are defined as census tracts.

The census of business is the only source of MRC statistics. In 1963, there were 972 MRC's identified in the 131 cities with CBD's; in 1967, there were 1,780 identified in almost all SMSA's.

22. Central Business District (CBD)-- The central business district is usually the downtown retail trade area of a city. As defined by the Census Bureau the CBD is an area of very high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail business offices, theaters, hotels, and service businesses, and with a high traffic flow. CBD's consist of one or more census tracts and have been defined only in cities with a population of 100,000 or more.

A one-digit numeric code, known as the Central Business District indication, denotes what tracted areas are to be tabulated as part of a CBD; 0 = yes and 1 = no.

23. Census tract-- Census tracts are small, relatively permanent areas into which large cities and adjacent areas are divided for the purpose of providing comparable small-area statistics. Tract boundaries are determined by a local committee and approved by the Census Bureau; they conform to county lines. Tracts are originally designed to be relatively homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status and living conditions; the average tract has about 4,000 residents. From time to time, changes may be made in tract boundaries; they are not necessarily comparable from census to census.

Census tracts are often used by local agencies in tabulating their own statistics. In 1960, there were over 23,000 tracts identified in 180 areas of the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

All SMSA's presently recognized are completely tracted for the 1970 census. In addition, over 2,000 census tracts will be recognized in non-SMSA cities and counties. The 1970 total is about 34,600 tracts.

Each tract is assigned a six-digit numeric identification number. The first four digits are the "basic" code and the last two the "suffix" code. The suffix is only used when necessary to identify two or more tracts formed from a former single tract. The six-digit code appears on the Metropolitan Map Series maps as a large printed number, i.e., 14 (representing 0014--with no suffix) or 14.01 (representing 0014 with the suffix .01). The maps are printed without leading zeroes on the left but when the code is used in publications, the summary tapes and the Master Enumeration District List (MEDList), then (1) no period occurs, and (2) leading zeroes are used, e.g., 0014 or 001401 for a split tract. Basic tract codes can range from 1 to 9999 and the suffix codes range from 00 (shown blank) to 95. Suffix code 99 is reserved for crews of ships. The number is always unique within county, usually unique within SMSA and, in a few instances, within State.

The Tracted Area Code, a four-digit number that uniquely identifies all records in each tracted area, appears on the summary tapes. Tracted areas are usually SMSA's and adjacent territory (non-SMSA cities and counties).

Maps defining census tract boundaries will be included in the published tract reports. These maps will be similar to those of earlier censuses, in that tract outlines and numbers will be shown; other streets and features will be omitted. The names of streets which form tract boundaries will be included except for very short street segments.

23.1 Tract groups-- In 1960, cities with a population of 1 million or more identified groups of tracts to form special areas for population and housing tabulations: Chicago - Community Areas; Detroit - Sub-community Areas; Los Angeles - Statistical Areas; New York - Health Areas; Philadelphia - Wards. No such areas will be identified in 1970 tabulations.

24. Standard Location Area (SLA)-- This is an area defined by the Office of Civil Defense. Special housing and population census tabulations are produced for use in OCD's damage assessment program. In 1960, SLA's consisted of tracts in tracted areas (tracts lying both inside and outside cities of 50,000 or more were regarded as split tracts and were treated as

two separate SLA's); wards in untraced cities of 25,000 or more where wards are identified; groups of enumeration districts (averaging 5,000 population) in cities of 25,000 or more with neither tracts nor wards; urban places of 2,500 to 25,000 outside tracted areas; MCD's or CCD's, grouped where necessary to attain a minimum population of 2,000 in remaining areas. Standard Location Areas for 1970 have not yet been established.

25. City block--A city block is normally a well-defined rectangular piece of land, bounded by streets and roads. However, it may be irregular in shape or bounded by railroad tracks, streams or other features. Blocks may not cross census tract boundaries, but may cross other boundaries such as city limits. A three-digit numeric identification number is assigned to each block; its first digit is always one or greater. Block numbers are unique within each census tract.

Block data will be tabulated and published for all cities with populations of 50,000 or more prior to 1970. There are about 350 such cities. Block data will also be tabulated and published for cities which may exceed 50,000 in 1970 and for approximately 900 cities and other areas that have contracted for block statistics. All block data discussed here will be available on census summary tapes.

25.1 Block face--The side of a city block; a segment of the periphery of a block or of a cul-de-sac into a block. Block faces can be identified using the Address Coding Guide and grouped to any specifications at request for a special tabulation.

25.2 Block group--This designation is new in 1970, and is used in census-by-mail areas where Address Coding Guides have been prepared. A block group is a combination of contiguous blocks having a combined average population of about 1,000. Block groups are approximately equal in area (discounting parks, cemeteries, railroads yards, industrial plants, rural areas, etc.); they are subdivisions of census tracts which simplify numbering and data control. Each block group is identified by the first digit of the three-digit block number. Block group "1" will contain any block in range 101-199, block group "2" in range 201-299, etc. However, normally only the first few numbers in a range are used. For purposes of providing small-area population and housing census data, they are the equivalent of enumeration districts within the mail-out/mail-back areas where Address Coding Guides have been prepared.

Block groups (and blocks) are typically defined without regard to the boundaries of political or administrative areas, such as cities, minor civil divisions, and congressional districts. When a block group straddles one or more of these boundaries, data for those parts in different areas will be tabulated separately. Where such a split occurs, the tapes contain two (or more) data records having the same block group number within the census tract but a different place, annexation, minor civil division, or congressional district code depending on the situation. The First Count tapes do not contain a "flag" to indicate that a block group has been split; however, the Master Enumeration District List (MEDList) can be used to identify split block groups.

In the Address Coding Guide areas, block groups are actually split into so-called "computer enumeration districts" by the Census Bureau to facilitate data processing and enumeration follow-up. No tabulations are produced for these so called enumeration districts since they cannot be mapped as coherent geographic entities.

25.3 Block numbering areas--In untraced areas where city blocks will be tabulated on a contract basis, blocks have been numbered in block numbering areas which are identified by census tract-type numbers ranging from 9400.00 to 9999.00. Block numbering areas are also defined in parts of untraced counties that are within the 1970 potential urbanized area. Block numbering areas are unique within county boundaries and usually contain a population of about 4,000 people. Data are not tabulated for these areas.

Population and housing data from the decennial censuses have been published in a series of separate reports by census tract (primarily for SMSA's); a great many more statistics will be tabulated but not published and will be available at a nominal cost from the 1970 censuses.

Information about the census tract program is found in the Census Bureau's *Census Tract Manual* which tells how to get tracts established, outlines the responsibilities of local groups, tells about the large body of published and unpublished statistics which the Bureau has tabulated for census tracts, and reviews the ways tract statistics have been made more useful.

26. Enumeration Districts (ED's)--These small population areas average about 250 housing units and are defined by the Census Bureau. They are

used for the collection and tabulation of population and housing census data for the conventional enumeration areas and for portions of the mail-out/mail-back SMSA's not covered by the Address Coding Guide.

A four-digit numeric code (ED basic code) is assigned sequentially to each ED within a county, and in some instances within a District Office territory. A one-digit alphabetic suffix code is used to indicate splits of original ED's. Another one-digit code, commonly called ED type, identifies an ED as being in one of the following areas: Address Coding Guide (0), Prelist (1), and Conventional (non-mail) (2). ED's in Address Coding Guide areas are called block groups.

Two administrative factors play a part in determining the geographic definition of enumeration districts. These are: (1) the estimated population size of the ED should constitute an adequate enumerator workload; and (2) the enumeration district must fall within the boundaries of certain areas for which the results are to be tabulated, i.e., tracts, cities, minor civil divisions, etc.

City boundaries often subdivide a census tract or minor civil division into several separate parts. These separate parts are often combined into a single enumeration district on the basis of the workload and boundary considerations described above. Each part is identified on the census map by the same ED number followed by the word Part. However, the data on the summary tape for this split ED are aggregated for the different parts and presented as a single record.

26.1 District office--Temporary offices are set up in each of the Census Bureau's regional field office areas, the number for each area being determined primarily by the size and character of the population. Under the direction of the District Supervisor, crew leaders and their enumerators are selected and trained, and all follow-up work is carried out. Incomplete forms are completed and non-responses are eliminated if possible. For control purposes, each of the approximately 400 District Offices has been assigned a four-digit numeric code. The first two digits indicate the Census Field Region and the two remaining ones the specific District Office within the Region. The District Office boundaries contain about one-half million people and may cross State lines.

27. Address Register--This is a computer tape listing of all addresses for housing units (occupied or vacant) and other living quarters within addresses in selected areas receiving

city delivery postal service in the mail-out/mail-back census areas in 1970. It is used in preparing mailing labels and for drawing samples of housing units. This file is considered confidential and cannot be made available to anyone outside the Bureau of the Census.

28. Address Coding Guide (ACG)--New in 1970, this is an essential tool for the tabulation of census data in urbanized areas covered by the mail census. An ACG contains the actual or potential beginning and ending house numbers on every side of every block, (address range), the street name, the block and tract numbers and other geographic codes.

By referring to an ACG, persons requesting special tabulations from the Census Bureau will be able to define their own geographic units, to correspond to school districts, police precincts, etc. Copies of the guide are available to the public for the cost of reproduction.

28.1 Address range--In the ACG, the lowest and highest addresses of a range of addresses on a block face. Both are odd or even, never mixed except through error. In most cases the potential address range is shown. An address range of zero (0) to zero may appear when a block side contains no addresses or the potential range is unknown. High and low addresses may be the same if there is only one address on a block face.

28.2 Area code--During the preparation of ACG's, a three-digit numeric code, known as the area code, was devised solely to provide an identification combining MCD and place codes. The area code was assigned to MCD's or CCD's alphabetically within county, and to all places within each MCD or CCD. Numbers were assigned at intervals of five, beginning with 005, (except in Cook County, Illinois and Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where numbers were assigned at intervals of four, beginning with 004) to provide for insertion of new places and changes in alphabetic listing of MCD/CCD's. The MCD-place combination would have required seven digits if the normal codes were used.

28.3 Serial number--Generally a five-digit identifier of a single record in the Address Coding Guide for an urbanized area. The serial number is unique within SMSA.

A suffix to the serial number, known as the check digit, is mathematically derived from the serial number and used to detect errors in transcribing or punching serial numbers. A typical use of the serial number is to

identify records that are to be changed. When the serial number and its check digit are introduced into the computer (with other data), the check digit is recomputed and compared to that supplied. In the absence of a match, the entire record is rejected for correction of the error.

28.4 Street code--A five-digit numeric code for each street name in the Address Coding Guide. The street code is unique within postal finance areas. The postal finance area number (identification used by the Post Office Department) is the last 5-digits of the 7-digit Postal Data Code. The first two digits are a numeric State code. Postal Data Codes must be used with the street codes to distinguish among identical street codes in different postal finance areas.

29. Mail census areas (mail-out/mail-back areas)--For the 1970 census, in 145 SMSA's (and Appleton, Oshkosh, and Fond du Lac Wisconsin, areas which are not SMSA's) an Address Register compiled from a modified commercial mailing list was used to prepare individual address labels for the households in the city postal delivery area. In the balance of the metropolitan area, a special pre-listing was done and mailing pieces were addressed by hand; these addresses were not, however, put onto the computerized Address Register. About sixty percent of all households were part of this mail-out/mail-back system.

Questionnaires (either short forms or long forms) were left in mail boxes several days prior to April 1, 1970 and households were requested to place them in the return mail on census day. Follow-up-work was done by enumerator visit if the telephone did not suffice.

29.1 Pre-list areas--Some portions of SMSA's enumerated by the mail-out/mail-back procedure are not covered by the purchased mailing list. The Census Bureau made its own pre-listing of addresses in these areas. Mailing pieces for these areas were addressed by hand. There are no plans to add these addresses onto the computerized Address Register.

30. Non-mail areas (conventional enumeration areas)--Areas other than the 145 SMSA's in the mail-out/mail-back area were enumerated essentially as the census has previously been conducted. Letter carriers left unaddressed short-form questionnaires at each housing unit on April 1, and the enumerator visited each unit, bringing the sample long-form questionnaires at that time for particular households.

31. Census listing book--Printed address lists, usually containing between 300 and 600 addresses clustered within a given area are used to facilitate the control of receipts and work assignment for following enumerators. These books are confidential and are not available to the public. In 1970, these books exist only in pre-list and non-mail areas.

32. Master Reference File (MRF)--The numeric codes and associated place names (where relevant) for all areas recognized in regular or general census tabulations are carried on this computer tape. The smallest unit on the MRF is the city block in urbanized areas and the enumeration district in other areas. The codes are organized hierarchically (e.g., all the MCD codes for one county are grouped together, the county codes for the State, etc.). A selective printout of the MRF, called the Master Enumeration District List, is available for public use.

32.1 Master Enumeration District List (MEDList)--Contains relevant geographic codes and place names for the political and statistical subdivisions of States for which 1970 census data are tabulated. The MEDList is an expanded version of the *1960 Geographic Identification Code Scheme*. The smallest unit on the MEDList is the block group in areas where Address Coding Guides have been developed and the enumeration district in all other areas. The MEDList contains a total population and housing unit count for each block group and enumeration district. The MEDList is needed in conjunction with the census use summary tapes and microfilm.

33. Dual Independent Map Encoding (DIME)--This system of the 1970 census creates a geographic base file for computer mapping. DIME records contain address ranges and block numbers for both sides of each street segment. Block boundaries other than streets (e.g., rivers, shorelines, and city limits) are also included. DIME records can also carry grid coordinates for street intersections and other major map features.

The DIME system makes possible a computer display of data on maps, calculation of the area of blocks and tracts, calculation of the distance between two points, retrieval of data for areas specified as lying within a given distance of a particular point, and the accomplishment of other analyses. DIME also ensures greater accuracy of the Address Coding Guide through use of a topological edit.

The Bureau of the Census is working with other Federal and local agencies to permit the addition

of DIME features to already existing Address Coding Guides in most of the SMSA's included in the mail-out/mail-back census. Since the DIME system has several benefits over the ACG, it is also being used in nearly all non-mail SMSA's for creating a geographic base file. This geographic base file program was made possible through the cooperation and funding of local participants and Federal agencies.

34. ZIP Code areas-- These areas are established by the Post Office for directing and sorting mail. ZIP areas are identified by 5-digit codes. The first 3 digits indicate a major city or sectional distribution center; the last 2 digits signify a specific post office's delivery area within the center. Zip areas do not coincide with census areas and will change according to postal requirements. They are not mutually exclusive areas and their boundaries do not necessarily follow clearly identifiable physical features.

ZIP areas were not recognized in any previous census. Fifth Count summary tapes will be the only source for population and housing data by ZIP Code. The allocation of the data to the ZIP Code areas will be accomplished as accurately as possible by prorating ED sample counts to their respective ZIP Codes.

34.1 City reference file-- This file lists all 35,000 U.S. post offices and the names of cities and towns within each (including variant names and spellings). The ZIP codes, 3-digit codes for multi-ZIP code post offices, and 5-digit codes for single ZIP code post offices, are included for each place name. The total file consists of over 100,000 records and is used for ZIP coding of incoming addresses

which do not contain ZIP codes; it is available on request at cost.

34.2 Street name reference file-- This computer tape or printed listing of street names within post office area includes street codes and number ranges within ZIP code. It can be used to assign 5-digit ZIP codes to addresses with missing ZIP codes and for assigning street codes. Since this file contains no confidential information, it can be made available to the public on a cost basis.

35. Summary and record-type codes-- The summary type code is a one-digit code designating the geographic level of summarization for each record on the First Count summary tape. Summary types are as follows: 0=State, 1=County, 2=MCD (CCD), 3=MCD (CCD) Place Segment, 4=Place, 5=Congressional District, 7=Enumeration District, 8=Block Group. Code 6 is not applicable.

The record type is a numeric code (one or two digits in length) designating a particular kind of tabulation on the Third and Fourth Count summary tapes. It is used for sorting the records within these files. For example, file A of the Fourth Count is sorted by 1970 county of tabulation, tract number, and record type.

35.1 Sequencing keys-- Alphanumeric fields on the summary tapes which contain various geographic identifiers as determined by the designated summary area. These keys appear on various summary tapes for publication control purposes. Refer to the technical documentation of summary tapes for further details.

Part II. Population Census Concepts

(Concepts 50 through 149)

Introduction

This part of the Census Users' Dictionary defines the subject concepts recognized in 1960 and/or 1970 population census tabulations. Concepts and their categories and subcategories are included which appear in tabulations the Census Bureau makes available to users through printed publications, computer tapes, and microfilm or microfiche. Concepts are organized under broad headings such as Education, Financial Well-being, etc. Concept definitions indicate or are affected by:

Census questions from which the concept is derived. All concepts (tabulation categories) in this section are derived from responses to one or more census questions. In most cases the concepts are directly comparable to specific response categories. This is true for sex, type of school in which enrolled, year moved into present house, vocational training, etc. In other cases, concepts are derived by combining answers to two or more questions to obtain recodes, for instance, in the determination of labor force status and employment status. Where respondents write in answers, Census Bureau personnel determine a code for each handwritten entry according to specified rules. Occupation, industry, income, and mother tongue are among the concepts derived by coding.

Concept categories carried on basic records, but not on summary tapes. For reasons of cost, report size, usefulness, and reliability, fewer concept categories may be tabulated in a particular matrix than are included on the basic records. For instance, the basic records carry some 70 language codes for the concept mother tongue, but only 20 appear on any summary tape or in any printed report. Similarly, one hundred dollar intervals are used in coding income up to a certain maximum on basic records, but income tabulations employ broader income intervals.

Users may request special tabulations on a contract basis which recognize the full range of concept categories carried on the basic records. However, no information will be furnished which violates the confidentiality of the individual.

The universe to which the concept applies. Not all concepts are tabulated (or carried on

basic records) for the entire population. Marital status, for instance, is tabulated for persons 14 years of age and over only, country of origin for the foreign stock only, occupation and industry for the experienced civilian labor force and labor reserve only. Quite a few tabulations are made for persons in households only, excluding groups quarters.

The census(es) to which the concept applies (year). Most concepts apply both to the 1960 and 1970 population censuses. A few are new in 1970; others have additional or different categories or different universes in 1970.

Whether related questions are complete-count or sample. A very few questions are asked of the entire population--only those basic facts about people such as sex and age which are needed to make an accurate count of persons in each area. These are called complete-count or 100-percent items.

All other items about people are obtained from samples. Sampling permits the collection of data about an area which reflect the characteristics of all persons in the area even though only a small number of individuals were actually questioned. This process also allows the data to be obtained at a much lower cost. Sample cases are weighted to reflect the sampling percentages. In a tabulation based on the 20-percent sample, for example, all cases have weights which average 5; that is, all figures are multiplied by 5 so the final figures will be estimates for all the people in an area rather than just 20 percent of them. Control totals for the multiplication are obtained from the 100-percent items.

In 1960, there was a 25-percent sample; in 1970 there will be a 15-percent sample and a 5-percent sample (in order to reduce the length of the questionnaire for any one individual). Certain questions common to both samples will result in a 20-percent sample. Whether a question is asked of everyone or of a sample of people depends in part on the size of the area for which statistics are to be tabulated and published. Basic population data, including that required for apportionment purposes, is collected on a 100-percent basis and published for city blocks. Data which is considered important for areas

as small as census tracts and minor civil divisions is to be collected on a 15- or 20-percent sample basis. The 5-percent sample includes items needed for larger cities, counties, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and States.

The sample percentages for population items included in the 1970 census schedules in comparison with items in the 1960 census are shown below.

Instructions for respondents in mail-census areas. The meaning of concepts and categories derived from replies on mailed-back questionnaires (except where Census editing

procedures change the replies) depends on respondents' interpretation of the questions, which may or may not be as the Census intended. Some interpretive instructions were included with the questionnaire; these are reflected in the concept definitions included in this dictionary.

In the less densely populated areas of the country, enumeration procedures were the same as the single-stage procedure employed in 1960. In addition, special procedures were used to enumerate persons living in certain types of group quarters, such as college dormitories.

Population items	Complete-count or sample percentage	
	1960	1970
Relationship to head of household.....	100	100
Color or race.....	100	100
Age (month and year of birth).....	100	100
Sex.....	100	100
Marital Status.....	100	100
State or country of birth.....	25	20
Years of school completed.....	25	20
Number of children ever born.....	25	20
Activity 5 years ago.....	-	20
Employment Status.....	25	20
Hours worked last week.....	25	20
Weeks worked last year.....	25	20
Last year in which worked.....	25	20
Occupation, industry, and class of worker.....	25	20
Income last year:		
Wage and salary income.....	25	20
Self-employment income.....	25	¹ 20
Other income.....	25	² 20
Country of birth of parents.....	25	15
Mother tongue.....	25	15
Year moved into this house.....	25	15
Place of residence 5 years ago.....	25	³ 15
School or college enrollment (public or private).....	25	15
Veteran status.....	25	15
Place of work.....	25	⁴ 15
Means of transportation to work.....	25	15
Mexican or Spanish origin or descent.....	-	5
Citizenship.....	-	5
Year of immigration.....	-	5
Marital history.....	25	⁵ 5
Vocational training completed.....	-	5
Presence and duration of disability.....	-	5
Occupation-industry 5 years ago.....	-	5

¹Single item in 1960; two-way separation in 1970 by farm and nonfarm income.

²Single item in 1960; three-way separation in 1970 by social security, public assistance, and all other receipts..

³This item is also in the 5-percent sample but limited to State of residence 5 years ago.

⁴Street address included for 1970.

⁵In 1960, whether married more than once and date of first marriage; in 1970 also includes whether first marriage ended by death of spouse.

Editing and allocation procedures. Extensive efforts are made to ensure that data collected in the decennial population censuses are complete and accurate. Checking for completeness and consistency of replies began at the local district offices which received the mailed-back questionnaires. The questionnaires were then sent to a central processing center, microfilmed, and fed into an optical scanner (FOSDIC) which reads the information onto magnetic computer tapes. A computer edit program operates on these tapes to check further for completeness and consistency of the data. Certain entries are changed or "edited" according to fixed instructions. For instance, a person identified as the wife of a household head with a marital status of "single" is automatically changed to marital status of "married," if there is also a "head." Where single entries or whole questionnaires are missing, information is "allocated" for those persons. For example, if earnings were not reported for a male in a certain age group and occupation category who worked 40 or more weeks in 1969, the computer would supply to him the earnings of the last male processed living in the same area with the same age, occupation, and weeks worked characteristics.

Population and density

50. **Total population--** The total population of a geographic area recognized in census tabulations comprises all persons enumerated whose usual place of residence at time of census was determined to be in that area.

Citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, legation, etc. were not enumerated. Resident aliens were enumerated like other Americans.

51. **Population density--** Population density for a geographic area is calculated as the number of persons per square mile of land area (includes dry land; land temporarily or partially covered by water, such as swamps; streams, canals, etc. less than 1/8 mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, etc. of less than 40 acres).

52. **Place of residence at time of census--** Each person enumerated was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of abode, generally the place where he lived and slept. This place was not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, etc.

In the application of this rule, persons were not always counted as residents of the places

where they happened to be found by the census enumerators or received a census questionnaire in the mail. Persons temporarily away from their usual place of residents--in a hospital, in a hotel, visiting another home, abroad on vacation--were allocated to their homes.

Certain groups in the population were allocated to a place of residence according to special rules. Persons in the Armed Forces quartered on military installations in the United States were enumerated as inhabitants of the places where their installations were located; college students as inhabitants of the places where they resided while attending college; crews of U.S. merchant vessels in harbor as inhabitants of the ports where their vessels were berthed; crews of U.S. naval vessels not deployed to an overseas fleet were enumerated as inhabitants of the home port of the vessel; inmates of institutions as inhabitants of the places where the institutions were located; persons without a usual place of residence and persons staying overnight at a mission, flophouse, jail, etc. as inhabitants of the places where they were enumerated.

American citizens abroad for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) are not included in the population of the United States or any subnational geographic area, but are tallied as the overseas population.

The place of residence of each individual is then defined in terms of the geographic areas--States, counties, etc.--recognized in census tabulations. The smallest area for which tabulations are generally prepared is the city block in areas with blocks and the enumeration district in other areas.

53. **Urban-rural residence--** This is one of the more important breakdowns of the population by geographic residence. The determination of urban-rural residence is made after census results have been tabulated. Geographic areas are classified as urban or rural on the basis of their population size or density at the time of the census.

53.1 **Urban population--** Generally, all persons residing in areas determined to be urbanized areas or in places of 2,500 or more outside urbanized areas. A common breakdown of the urban population is given below.

53.11 **Population in central cities of urbanized areas.**

53.12 **Population in urban fringe of urbanized areas.** Population in urbanized areas but not in central cities.

53.13 Other urban population outside urbanized areas. Population in places of 2,500 or more outside urbanized areas.

53.2 Rural population--Population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

53.21 Rural farm population--Rural population residing on farms, as ascertained from responses to a question on acreage and dollar sales of farm products.

Persons are classified as residing on farms if they indicate they live on places of 10 or more acres from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$50 or more in the previous calendar year, or places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more.

53.22 Rural nonfarm population--Population residing in rural territory but not on farms.

54. Metropolitan residence--This is another important breakdown of the population by geographic residence. It refers to residence in a standard metropolitan statistical area.

54.1 Metropolitan population--Population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas.

54.2 Nonmetropolitan population--Population residing outside SMSA's.

55. Place of residence five years ago--Ascertained for persons five years of age or over, who were asked to indicate if they lived in "this house" five years ago or a "different house," and, if the latter, to indicate the State (or foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) county, and city or town where they lived. (Residence five years ago was to be indicated for the person's usual place of residence.)

In 1970, persons in the 15-percent sample only were asked the question on place of residence five years ago. Persons in the 5-percent sample were asked a less detailed question on State of residence five years ago. Persons fourteen years and over (in the 5-percent sample) were to indicate if they lived in "this State" five years ago and if not, to specify the State (or foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.) in which they lived.

56. Mobility status--Refers to the geographic mobility of the population aged five years and

older, comparing the place of residence at time of census with the place of residence five years ago.

56.1 Nonmovers (in same house)--Persons living in the same house at time of census as five years ago. Includes those who had moved but returned.

56.2 Movers (mobile population)--Persons living in a different house in the United States at time of census than five years ago. Includes only persons for whom sufficient information concerning place of residence five years ago is obtained. (Missing information is supplied where available from other members of the person's family.) A common breakdown of the mobile population is given below.

56.21 Intracounty movers--Persons living in a different house but in the same county at time of census as five years ago. Includes those who had moved from the county but returned.

56.22 Intercounty movers (migrants)--Persons living in a different county at time of census than five years ago. The migrant population is commonly broken down into intercounty migrants, same State and intercounty migrants, different State.

56.3 Abroad--Persons residing in a foreign country or an outlying area of the U.S. five years ago. (In 1960, persons living in Alaska or Hawaii in 1955 but in other States in 1960 were classified as living in a different State in 1955.

56.4 Moved, place of prior residence not reported--Includes persons living in a different house at time of census than five years ago, but did not provide sufficient or consistent information about their previous place of residence.

Also includes persons who gave no indication whether their place of residence at time of census was different from or the same as their place of residence five years ago, but who in response to the question on year moved into present house indicated that they moved into their present house within the five-year period before the census.

57. Year moved into present house--Persons were asked to indicate the most recent move they made by one of several time period categories. In 1970 the categories are: 1969-1970, 1968, 1967, 1965-1966, 1960-1964, 1950-

1959, 1949 or earlier, and "always lived in this house or apartment." The categories were comparable in 1960.

Persons who moved back into the same house or apartment where they lived previously were asked to give the year when they began the present occupancy. Persons who moved from one apartment to another in the same building were asked to give the year they moved into the present apartment.

Age and sex

58. Age--Age is usually determined in completed years as of the time of enumeration from replies to a question on month and year of birth. (Only year of birth by quarter is actually carried on census basic records.) Age is estimated from other information reported in the schedule if the respondent fails to indicate birth date.

Age is tabulated by single years from under 1 year, 1, 2, 3, ... to 98, 99, and 100 years or more; and by many different age groupings, such as five-year age groups.

Median age is calculated as the value which divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half the cases falling below this value, one-half above. Median age is generally computed from the age intervals or groupings shown in the particular tabulations, except that median age in tabulations of single years of age is based on five-year age groups.

59. Sex

59.1 Males

59.2 Females

Sex ratio is calculated as the number of males per 100 females.

Race

60. Race--refers to the division of the population into white, Negro, and several other racial categories. These racial categories do not correspond to strict scientific definitions of biological stock. Persons were asked to indicate their race by selecting one of the following: White; Negro or Black; Indian (American); Japanese; Chinese; Filipino; Hawaiian; Korean; Other (specify). (In Alaska, Hawaiian and Korean were omitted and Aleut and Eskimo were added.)

Written entries in the "other" category are checked against a list of possible written entries.

This list indicates whether the written entry should remain in the "other" category or be correctly classified in one of the printed categories. If the written entry does not appear on the list, the entry remains in the "other" category.

60.1 White population--Includes persons who indicated their race as white. Also includes persons who indicated the "other race" category and furnished written entries that should correctly be classified in the white category.

60.2 All other races population--Includes all persons who did not indicate their race as white or did not have their entry classified as white.

60.21 Negro and other races population--Includes persons who indicated their race as one of the following:

60.211 Negro--Includes persons who indicated their race as "Negro or Black." Also includes persons who indicated the "other race" category and furnished a written entry that should be classified as "Negro or Black."

60.212 American Indian--Includes persons who indicated their race as Indian (American) or reported an Indian tribe.

In 1970 persons who indicated their race as American Indian were also asked to indicate their tribe.

60.213 Japanese--Includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese and persons with written entries that should be classified as Japanese.

60.214 Chinese--Includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese and persons with written entries that should be classified as Chinese.

60.215 Filipino--Includes persons who indicated their race as Filipino and persons with written entries that should be classified as Filipino.

60.216 Hawaiian and Korean--Includes persons in all the States (excluding Alaska) who indicated their race as Hawaiian or Korean. Also includes persons in the States who had written entries that should be classified as Hawaiian or Korean. In Alaska, persons who are Hawaiian and Korean are included in the "other races" category.

60.217 Aleut and Eskimo--Includes persons in the State of Alaska who indicated their race as Aleut or Eskimo. In the other 49 States persons who indicated Aleut and Eskimo are included in the "other race" category.

60.218 Other races population-- Includes persons who indicated the "other race" category and had a written entry that is not classified as another category.

During publication this is often considered as a residual category and includes statistics for all races not shown separately.

60.22 Mixed parentage-- Persons indicated racial mixture are classified according to the race of the father, if he was present in the household and his race was one of the races entered for the person. If the father's race cannot be determined, the first race listed is used.

Nativity, parentage, ethnic background

61. Nativity--Ascertained from a question on place of birth (State, foreign country or U.S. possession) or, in certain cases, parents' place of birth. The population is classified into two major groups: native and foreign born. Place of birth was to be reported for the mother's usual place of residence, rather than the location of the hospital, etc., where birth occurred.

61.1 Native population--Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or a possession of the United States. Also included are persons who, although they were born in a foreign country or at sea, have at least one native American parent.

The native population is classified by State of birth and related categories. Codes for each State and major U.S. possession are carried on census basic records. However, detailed tabulations of State of birth are not prepared. Rather, a more general categorization of State of birth related to State of residence, which is useful for migration analysis, is presented. The complete set of categories is as follows:

61.11 Natives born in state of residence (persons living in state of birth)--Persons born in the State in which they were residing at time of enumeration.

61.12 Natives born in other states--Persons born in a State other than one in which they were residing at time of enumeration. This category is further broken down into region of birth in some tabulations.

61.13 Natives born in outlying area of U.S. (at Sea, etc.)--Census basic records carry natives born in outlying areas of U.S. as a separate category from natives born at sea or abroad of American parents.

61.131 Puerto Rican stock--Includes persons known to have been born in Puerto Rico and other persons with one or both parents born in Puerto Rico. Also referred to as "natives of Puerto Rican origin" or as "persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage."

61.14 Natives State of birth not reported--Persons whose place of birth was not reported are assumed to be native in the absence of contradictory information.

61.2 Foreign born population--Includes all persons not classified as native.

62. Parentage--Information obtained from a question on birthplace (country) of mother and father is used to classify the native population of the United States into two categories: native of native parentage and native of foreign or mixed parentage.

62.1 Native of native parentage--Includes native persons, both of whose parents are also native of the United States.

62.2 Native of foreign or mixed parentage--Includes native persons, one or both of whose parents are foreign born.

63. Foreign stock--Includes the native population of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign born population. The foreign stock is classified by country of origin.

63.1 Country of origin and country of birth--The foreign stock is classified by country of origin--either country of birth or country of birth of parents. Separate distributions are shown for the foreign born (based on country of birth) and for the native population of foreign or mixed parentage (based on country of birth of parents). Native persons of foreign parentage whose parents were born in different foreign countries are classified according to the father's country of birth.

Countries specified in the distributions comprise those officially recognized by the U.S. State Department at the time of the census. (Respondents were asked to report country of birth according to international boundaries recognized by the U.S. at the time of enumeration and to distinguish between Ireland and Northern Ireland.) Over 80 countries are separately shown in some country of origin tabulations.

64. **Spanish-American population--** In the 1960 census, selected tabulations were prepared for the Puerto Rican population in areas outside the five Southwestern States where Spanish surname population was identified.

In the 1970 census, the Spanish-American population is defined differently according to the sample a person is enumerated in and his State of residence. All tabulations except those for 5-percent data are based upon a 15-percent sample, defined as follows:

a. In New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, persons of Puerto Rican stock, (See 61.131 above).

b. In the five southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), persons of Spanish language (see 67.1 below) or persons not of Spanish language but of Spanish surname identified by matching with a list of about 8,000 such names.

c. In the remaining States, persons of Spanish language. (See 67.1 below.)

Tabulations of 5-percent data are for persons who report Spanish origin or descent including Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish. Spanish origin or descent is ascertained by means of a 5-percent sample question new with the 1970 census.

65. **Citizenship--**Not asked in 1960. In 1970 ascertained for persons born abroad, who were asked if they were naturalized citizens, aliens, or born abroad of American parents (native). The total population is then classified as native citizens, naturalized citizens, or aliens.

66. **Year of immigration--** Not asked in 1960. In 1970 ascertained for the foreign born who were asked to indicate when they came to the United States to stay. The reply is categorized by several time periods: 1965-70, 1960-64, 1955-59, 1950-54, 1945-49, 1935-44, 1925-34, 1915-24 and before 1915.

67. **Mother tongue--**In 1960, only the foreign born were asked what language was spoken in the person's home before he came to the U.S. If a person reported more than one language, the code assigned was the mother tongue reported by the largest number of immigrants from his native country in the 1940 census.

In 1970, persons, regardless of place of birth, were asked what language, other than English, was usually spoken in the person's home when he was a child. If more than one foreign language were spoken, respondents were to indicate the principal one.

Tabulations are presented for over 20 common European languages, plus American Indian languages, Chinese, Japanese, and Arabic. Over 70 language categories are carried on census basic records.

67.1 **Spanish language population--** Persons who report Spanish as their mother tongue, as well as persons in families in which the head or wife reports Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

Education

68. **Enrollment status--**In 1960, ascertained for persons 5 to 34 years of age, who were classified as enrolled in school if they attended regular school or college at any time since February 1, 1960. (Attendance at a nursery school, business or trade school, or adult education classes was not to be counted; "regular" schooling included kindergarten and schooling leading to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.) Persons enrolled in a regular school who did not actually attend because of illness, etc. were classified as enrolled in school. In 1970, ascertained for persons 3 years and older, who are classified as enrolled in school if they attended regular school or college at any time since February 1, 1970. ("Regular" schooling includes nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling leading to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.)

69. **Level and year or grade of school in which enrolled--**Persons enrolled in school were asked the year or grade in which enrolled up to 6 or more years of college. In 1960, enrollment was classified into four levels with separate years or grades identified within each level as indicated below. In 1970, enrollment is classified as in 1960 with the addition of nursery school.

69.1 Nursery school--Identified in 1970, but not in 1960.

69.2 Kindergarten

69.3 Elementary school--Includes grades 1 through 8, identified separately in some tabulations. (Persons enrolled in a junior high school are classified as enrolled in elementary school or high school according to year in which enrolled.)

69.4 High school--Includes grades 9 through 12, identified separately in some tabulations. (See elementary school, above, for treatment of junior high school enrollment.)

69.5 College--Includes 1 through 5 academic years and 6 years or more, identified separately in some tabulations. College enrollment is defined to include enrollment in junior or community colleges, regular 4-year colleges, and graduate or professional schools.

70. Type of school in which enrolled-- Persons enrolled in school are classified by type of school in terms of public or private, as indicated below.

70.1 Public school enrollment-- Includes persons attending schools controlled and supported primarily by local, State, or Federal governmental agencies.

70.2 Private school enrollment--Includes persons attending schools controlled and supported mainly by religious organizations (parochial schools) or private persons or organizations. In 1970, parochial school enrollment and other private school enrollment are identified as separate categories for each level of school except college.

71. Years of school completed--In 1960, ascertained for persons 5 years of age and over; in 1970, for persons 3 years of age and over, who were asked the highest grade or year of regular school they ever attended up to 6 or more years of college. Persons attending school were asked the year they were completing. Persons were also asked whether they finished the year specified as the highest grade attended (or were attending that year).

The number tabulated in each category of years of school completed includes persons who report completing that grade or year plus those who attended but did not complete the next higher grade. A common breakdown is no school

years completed; 1-4, 5-6, 7, 8 years elementary; 1-3, 4 years high school; 1-3, 4 academic years or more college. Single years of the highest grade attended are carried on census basic records. Tabulations are commonly produced for particular age groups such as persons 14 and over, persons 25 and over, persons 14 to 24 not enrolled in school.

Median school years completed is calculated as the value which divides the population in half. Years of school completed statistics are converted into a continuous series: the first year of high school becomes grade 9, the first year of college grade 13, etc. Persons who have completed a given year are assumed to be evenly distributed from .0 to .9 of the year. For example, persons who have completed the 12th grade are assumed to be evenly distributed between 12.0 and 12.9.

72. Vocational training--Not asked in 1960. In 1970, ascertained for persons 14 to 64 years of age who were asked whether they ever completed a vocational training program; for example, in high school, as an apprentice, in a school of business, nursing, or trades, in a technical institute, or an Armed Forces school. Respondents were also asked to indicate the main field of such training as follows: business, office work; nursing, other health fields; trades and crafts; engineering or science technician, draftsman; agriculture or home economics; other field. Vocational training does not include courses received by correspondence, on-the-job training, or Armed Forces training not useful in a civilian job.

Marital status and history

73. Marital status-- Persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married."

73.1 Single (never married)--Includes persons whose only marriage was annulled.

73.2 Ever married--Includes persons married at time of enumeration including separated, plus widowed and divorced.

73.21 Now married--Includes persons married only once plus persons who remarried after being widowed or divorced. Enumerators were instructed to report persons in common-law marriages as married.

73.211 **Married, spouse present**--Persons whose spouse was enumerated as a member of the same household, even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on vacation, visiting, in hospital, etc. This category is recorded as a sample item only.

The number of married males, wife present by definition equals the number of married females, husband present, but may not do so in tabulations of the sample because of the method used to weight information on persons enumerated in the sample portion of the census.

73.212 **Married, spouse absent**

73.2121 **Separated**--Persons who reported they were separated. (Includes persons deserted or living apart because of marital discord, as well as legally separated persons.)

73.2122 **Married, spouse absent, other**--Married persons whose spouse was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Includes those whose spouse was employed and living away from home, whose spouse was absent in the Armed Forces, or was an inmate of an institution, all married persons living in group quarters, and all other married persons whose place of residence was not the same as that of their spouse. This category is recorded as a sample item only.

73.22 **Widowed**

73.23 **Divorced**--Persons legally divorced.

74. **Times married**--Ascertained for persons ever married, who were asked if they had been married once or more than once.

75. **Age at first marriage**--Shown in completed years for persons ever married. Ascertained from a question on month and year of marriage if married once, and month and year of first marriage if married more than once.

76. **Termination of first marriage**--Not asked in 1960. In 1970, persons ever married who

reported they had been married more than once were asked if their first marriage ended because of death of spouse. This information is used in conjunction with current marital status to classify the entire ever married population by marital history as follows.

76.1 **Widowed only**--Persons married only once who were widowed at the time of enumeration, plus persons married more than once whose first marriage ended by the death of the spouse and who were not divorced. (In printed reports, this group is combined with 76.3 to represent known to have been widowed.)

76.2 **Divorced only**--Persons married only once who were divorced; plus persons married more than once whose first marriage did not end by the death of the spouse and who were not widowed. (In printed reports, this group is combined with 76.3 to represent known to have been divorced.)

76.3 **Widowed and divorced**--Persons married more than once whose marital status at the time of enumeration was widowed and whose first marriage did not end in death of spouse, or whose marital status was divorced and whose first marriage ended in death of spouse.

76.4 **Neither widowed nor divorced**--All other married persons married only once.

Fertility

77. **Children ever born**--In 1960 total live births of women age 14 or over (in some tabulations 15 or over) who reported they were ever married. In 1970, total live births are ascertained (and carried on census basic records) for all women age 14 or over, regardless of marital status. (Tabulations generally are still for married women). Respondents were asked to indicate number of children ever born as none, 1, 2, 3, ... up to 12 or more. (For purposes of computing total children ever born, the terminal category is given a mean value of 13.)

The questionnaire instructed respondents to exclude stepchildren or adopted children. Enumerators were instructed to include children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children still at home.

This information is used in fertility analysis. The number of children ever born per 1,000 women of several age groups is calculated for all women and for ever married women.

78. **Fertility ratio**--This is calculated as the number of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 women 15 to 49 years old. (The base includes single women as well as women ever married.)

Living arrangements

79. **Household/group quarters membership**--All persons enumerated are classified as living in households or group quarters.

79.1 **Household membership**--All persons occupying a single housing unit (see Part III, Housing Concepts) are referred to as a household. Average population per household is calculated as the population in households divided by the number of households. (See also persons per unit in Part III.)

79.2 **Group quarters membership**--All persons who are not members of households are regarded as living in group quarters. (See Part III, Housing Concepts.)

Quarters occupied by 5 or more persons unrelated to the head of the household are called group quarters. Quarters with no designated head but with 6 or more unrelated persons are also group quarters.

Some quarters occupied by only one or two persons may also be group quarters. For example, one to five persons occupying a surgical ward of a general hospital, who have no usual residence elsewhere, are in group quarters, as are students living in dormitories. Institutional quarters occupied by one or more patients or inmates are institutional group quarters.

All members of group quarters are classified as either secondary individuals or as inmates of institutions. Group quarters members are classified by type of group quarters as shown below.

79.21 **Inmates of institutions**--Persons for whom care or custody is being provided in institutions. Includes inmates of mental hospitals, inmates of homes for the aged, and inmates of other institutions. Census sample basic records include type of institution categories.

79.22 **Other persons in group quarters (Noninmates)**--Further classified as shown below. (See also secondary individual.)

79.221 **Persons in rooming houses**--In addition to rooming and boarding houses, this category includes group quarters in ordinary homes, tourist homes, residential clubs, and Y's. (Not all persons living in these types of quarters are classified as living in group quarters; some are classified as living in housing units.) (See Concept No. 151.1, housing units.)

79.222 **Persons in military barracks**--Quarters for military personnel which are not divided into separate housing units. In 1960, data on persons in such quarters were shown only for men. In 1970, they will include both men and women as well as being shown separately for men.

79.223 **Persons in college dormitories**--Includes dormitories and fraternity and sorority houses.

79.224 **Persons in other group quarters**--Includes general hospitals (including quarters for staff), missions or flophouses, ships, religious group quarters such as convents, dormitories for workers (such as logging camps or quarters for migratory workers). In 1960, women in military barracks were also classified as in other group quarters in tabulations. In 1970, resident staff members of institutions (persons occupying group quarters on institutional grounds who provide care or custody for inmates) are classed as in other group quarters in tabulations (but carried separately on census basic records); in 1960, such persons were shown as a separate category.

80. **Household relationship**--Ascertained from replies to a question on relationship to household head. Respondents were asked if they were the "head of household," "wife of head," "son or daughter of head," "other relative of head" (and to specify exact relationship), "roomer, boarder, lodger," "patient or inmate," "other not related to head" (and to specify exact relationship).

80.1 **Head of household**--One person in each household was designated as the "head." that is, the person who was reported as the head by the members of the household. However, if a married woman living with her husband was reported as the head, her husband is

considered as the head for the purpose of simplifying the tabulations.

Two types of household head are distinguished--head of a family and primary individual. A family head is a household head living with one or more persons related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. A primary individual is a household head living alone or with non-relatives only.

80.2 Wife of head--A woman married to and living with a household head. This category includes women in common-law marriages as well as women in formal marriages. In complete-count tabulations, the number of wives of head is the same as the number of husband-wife households and the number of husband-wife families. The number does not equal the number of married women, husband present, since it excludes those married women whose husbands are not household heads (as in subfamilies, Concept No. 81.111).

80.3 Child of head--A son, daughter, step-child, or adopted child of the head of the household of which he is a member, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. (Also see own children Concept No. 84.1.)

80.4 Other relative of household head--Household member related to head by blood, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In the sample they are classified as grandchild of head, parent of head or son- or daughter-in-law of head, brother or sister of head, parent-in-law of heads or brother- or sister-in-law of head and other relative of head, and are identified as separate categories in some tabulations.

80.5 Nonrelative of household head--Any household member not related to the head; further classified as lodger, resident employee, and friend or partner. These categories are recorded as sample items only.

80.51 Lodger--Persons identified as "roomer, boarder, lodger." In the sample it includes foster children not already identified as "roomer, boarder or lodger."

80.52 Resident employee--An employee of the household (such as maid, cook, hired farm hand, companion, nurse), who

usually resides in the housing unit. Also includes the employee's relatives living in the housing unit.

80.53 Friend or partner--This is a residual category, including all persons not identified as "roomer, boarder, or lodger" or "resident employee." In tabulations, it is often combined with "roomer, boarder, lodger."

Family structure

81. Family/unrelated individual status--All persons enumerated are classified as family members, unrelated individuals, or inmates of institutions.

81.1 Family--Two or more persons living in same household who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. (No families are recognized in group quarters.) All persons living in a household related to each other are regarded as one family. For instance, a son of the head and his wife living in the household are treated as part of the head's family.

The number of families does not necessarily equal the number of households, since not all households include families. Families are classified in the complete-count basic records by family size or number of persons in a family from 2 persons to 35 persons. Average number of persons per family is calculated.

81.11 Family (primary)--Family whose head is also the household head. In 1970, primary families are simply termed families.

81.111 Subfamily--Married couple with or without own children, or one parent with one or more own children (parent-child group), living in a housing unit and related to the household head, but excluding the head (for example, a son, his wife and children, living with the household head). Since subfamily members are counted as part of the head's (primary) family, too, the number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families per sex or in any tabulations for families. Census basic records include categories of sub-families by family type.

81.12 Secondary family--In 1960, a family in a household whose head was not related

to the household head. In 1970, secondary families are not recognized (since there are so few); persons formerly classed as secondary family members are classed as secondary individuals.

81.2 Unrelated individual--Persons not living with relatives, but living in a household entirely alone or with one or more persons not related to him, or living in group quarters (excepting inmates of institutions).

81.21 Primary individual--Household head living alone or with nonrelatives only. The number of primary individuals living alone equals the number of one-person households.

81.22 Secondary individual--Unrelated individual who is not a household head or who lives in group quarters (excepting inmates of institutions).

82. Family Type (family head)--Families (primary) and subfamilies are classified by type according to sex and marital status of the family head as indicated below.

82.1 Husband-wife families--The head and his wife were enumerated as members of the same household.

82.2 Other families with male head--Family with male head, but no spouse of head present.

82.3 Families with female head--Family where the head is female and there is no spouse of head present.

83. Married couples--Husband and his wife were enumerated as members of the same household. (No married couples were recognized in group quarters.) This category is recorded as a sample item only. The number of married couples equals the number of married males, wife present. By definition it also equals the number of married females, husband present, but may not do so in tabulations because of the method used to weight information on persons enumerated in the sample portion of the census. The number of married couples bears no necessary relationship to the number of families, since some married couples may constitute subfamilies of household heads' families, while some families may be headed by single individuals.

83.1 Married couples with own household--In 1960, the same as husband-wife primary families. In 1970, the same as husband-wife families.

83.2 Married couples without own household--In 1960, two subcategories were recognized: married couples without own household living with nonrelatives, i.e., husband-wife secondary families; and married couples without own household living with relatives, i.e., subfamilies with both spouses present.

In 1970, only the second category of married couples without own household living with relatives is recognized.

84. Children

84.1 Own children--Never-married persons under 18 who are son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the family head.

84.2 Related children--Own children under 18 plus all other family members under 18 (regardless of marital status) related to the family head.

Military status and history

85. Military status--Ascertained as of time of enumeration for all persons 14 years of age and over. This information is used in connection with labor force concepts.

85.1 Civilians--Persons 14 and over not in the Armed Forces at the time of enumeration.

85.2 In the Armed Forces--Persons 14 and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

86. Veteran status and history--Veterans are civilian males (persons on active duty at the time of enumeration are excluded), 14 years of age and over, who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States, regardless of whether their service was in war or peace-time. Veterans in 1960 were asked whether they served in World War I (April 1917 to Nov. 1918), World War II (Sept. 1940 to July 1947), the Korean War (June 1950 to Jan. 1955), and "any other time, including present service." Persons who reported serving in both the Korean War and World War II were tabulated as a separate group. All others who reported more than one period of service were classified according to the most recent wartime period of service reported.

In 1970, veterans were asked whether they served in World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam Conflict (August 1964 to present), and any other time.

Work patterns: labor force and employment concepts

87. Labor force status--Ascertained for persons 14 years of age and over as of the calendar week prior to data of enumeration (reference week). In 1970, most labor force tabulations will be presented for persons 16 years and over.

87.1 Labor force--Includes persons classified as employed or unemployed plus members of the Armed Forces.

87.11 Civilian labor force--All persons employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

87.111 Experienced civilian labor force--Employed plus experienced unemployed.

87.2 Not in labor force--All persons 14 and over not classified as members of the labor force, including persons doing only incidental unpaid work on a family farm or business (less than 15 hours during the reference week). Most of the persons in this category are students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who are not looking for work, inmates of institutions, or persons who cannot work because of long-term physical or mental illness or disability.

87.21 Labor reserve--Persons classified as not in the labor force during the reference week, but who indicated in reply to the question on year last worked that they did work within the ten-year period preceding the census.

88. Employment status--Ascertained for persons 14 years of age and over from replies to several questions relating to work activity and status during the reference week. These questions were: Did this person work at any time last week (include part-time work such as Saturday job or helping without pay in family business or farm and active duty in the Armed Forces; exclude housework, school work, or volunteer work)? How many hours did he work last week (at all jobs)? Does this person have a job or business from which he was temporarily absent either because of illness, vacation, labor dispute, etc., or because he was on layoff last week? Has he been looking for work during the past four weeks, and if so, was there any reason why he could not take a job last week?

88.1 Employed--Civilians 14 years and over who during the reference week were either "at work"--who did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or "with a job but not at work"--were temporarily absent because of reasons such as illness, vacation, etc. The two categories, at work and with a job but not at work, are shown separately in some tabulations.

88.2 Unemployed--In 1960, civilians 14 years and over who were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week but were "looking for work" within the past 60 days. (Examples of looking for work include registering at an employment office, writing letters of application, etc.) Persons waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off or furloughed were also counted among the unemployed.

In 1970, civilians 14 years and over who were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" within the past 4 weeks and were "available for work" during the reference week. Persons waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or who were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days were counted among the unemployed.

(Availability for work is indicated by replies to a question--new in 1970--whether there was any reason why the respondent could not take a job last week.)

88.21 Experienced unemployed--Those unemployed who indicate in reply to the year last worked question that they have worked at some time in the past.

89. Unemployment rate--Represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force. Unemployment rates shown for occupation and industry groups are based on the experienced civilian labor force, since occupation and industry cannot be ascertained for those unemployed who have never worked.

90. Hours worked--Ascertained for persons 14 years of age and over who indicate they were "at work" during the reference week. Respondents were asked how many hours they worked last week at all jobs, excluding time off and including overtime or extra hours. The information was collected for the following categories: 1 to 14 hours, 15 to 29 hours, 30 to 34 hours, 35 to 39 hours, 40 hours, 41 to 48 hours, 49 to 59 hours, 60 hours or more.

Tabulations are shown for hours worked by several categories. The information is also used to classify employed persons "at work" into full-time employed (persons working 35 hours or more during the reference week) and part-time employed (persons working less than 35 hours during the reference week).

91. **Weeks worked**--Ascertained for persons 14 years of age and over who worked at all during the calendar year preceding the census. Two questions on this subject were asked: "Last year (1969), did this person work at all, even for a few days?" If yes, then How many weeks did he work in 1969, either full-time or part-time?" Paid vacations, paid sick leave, and military service are counted as weeks worked. The following time categories were presented: 13 weeks or less, 14 to 26 weeks, 27 to 39 weeks, 40 to 47 weeks, 48 to 49 weeks, and 50 to 52 weeks.

It should be noted that the determination of weeks worked during the previous year was essentially independent of the determination of the current employment status of the respondent.

92. **Year last worked**--Ascertained for persons 14 years of age and over who were not classified in one of the following categories: "at work," "Armed Forces," "with a job but not at work." Respondents were asked when they last worked at all, even for a few days (including any work for pay or profit, unpaid work on a family farm or business, and active service in the Armed Forces), for several time period categories. For 1960, these were 1960, 1959, 1955 to 1958, 1950 to 1954, 1949 or earlier, and never worked; for 1970 categories were 1970, 1969, 1968, 1964 to 1967, 1960 to 1963, 1959 or earlier, and never worked.

Year last worked was tabulated for persons classified as not in the labor force or unemployed.

93. **Disability status**--Not asked in 1960. In 1970, ascertained for persons age 14 to 64. Respondents were asked if they had a health condition or disability which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job and whether their health prevented them from doing any work at all. Persons who answered "yes" to either or both questions are classified as disabled; persons who responded that they had a disability but were not prevented from doing any work at all as disabled, able to work; persons who responded their health prevented them from doing any work at all as disabled, cannot work.

94. **Duration of disability**--Not asked in 1960. In 1970, persons who indicated they had a disability affecting the kind or amount of work they could do on a job were asked how long they had been disabled: less than 6 months, 6 to 11 months, 1 to 2 years, 3 or 4 years, 5 to 9 years, 10 years or more.

Work patterns: occupation, industry, and related concepts

95. **Occupation**--Ascertained for persons 14 years of age and over in the experienced civilian labor force or in the labor reserve. Employed persons were to report the occupation at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. The experienced unemployed and persons in the labor reserve were to report their last occupation. (Excludes the small number of experienced unemployed persons who last worked more than 10 years ago).

In 1960, respondents were asked to describe what kind of work they were doing, for example, 8th grade English teacher, farmer, grocery checker, etc. In 1970, respondents were asked to give this information and, in addition, to specify their most important activities on duties on the job, such as types, cleans building, sells cars, etc., and to indicate their job title. This additional information was requested so that occupation can be coded more accurately.

Information supplied by respondents is assigned an occupation code by clerks. In 1960, there were 11 major occupation groups and an occupation not reported category (listed below). The major occupation groups were divided into 494 items: 297 specific occupations and 197 subcategories which were mainly industry distributions of 13 specific occupations. Tabulations which present the complete range of specific occupations and subcategories are referred to as detailed occupation tabulations. Other tabulations present intermediate levels of classification, combining specific occupations and subcategories into broader groupings.

The occupation classification scheme employed in 1960 is fully described in Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, *Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*, available from the Superintendent of Documents.

1960 Major Occupation Groups

95.1 Professional, technical and kindred workers

95.2 Farmers and farm managers

95.3 Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm

95.4 Clerical and kindred workers

95.5 Sales workers

95.6 Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers

95.7 Operatives and kindred workers

95.8 Private household workers

95.9 Service workers, except private household

95.10 Farm laborers and foremen

95.11 Laborers, except farm and mining

95.12 Occupation not reported

For 1970, there are 12 major groups instead of 11 as in 1960. The new major group, entitled "Transport Equipment Operatives," is made up of bus drivers, parking attendants, truck drivers, and others similarly employed. The categories comprising the new major group were moved from the 1960 major group "Operatives and Kindred Workers," affording a basis for comparability.

A second revision (shown below) was the recasting of the arrangement of the major groups to reflect four broad occupational areas. The major groups and the occupational areas to which they relate are as follows:

1970 Major Occupational Groups	Occupational Areas
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	
Managers and administrators, except farm	White collar workers
Sales workers	
Clerical and kindred workers	
Craftsmen and kindred workers	
Operatives, except transport	Blue collar workers
Transport equipment operatives	
Laborers, except farm	
Farmers and farm managers	
Farm laborers and farm foremen	Farm workers
Service workers, except private household	Service workers
Private household workers	

A third revision to the major groups relates to the processing of the data. Individuals who did not report an occupation were allocated to a major group through an allocation matrix based on selected demographic and economic characteristics. Thus, major group totals in 1970 include persons allocated to the major groups.

Fourth, instead of having the categories within each major group listed alphabetically, subgroupings, or occupation "families," have been established in several major groups. For example, the service workers group, to clarify its content, has been reclassified into 5 sub-categories--cleaning service, food service, health service, personal service, and protective service.

The *Classified Index of Occupations* to be used in the 1970 census is scheduled to be published this year. Copies will be available from the Superintendent of Documents of the Government Printing Office. Also, see the *Statistical Reporter*, December 1969, for a relevant article and occupations listing.

96. Industry--Ascertained for persons 14 years of age and over in the experienced civilian labor force or in the labor reserve. Employed persons were to report the job at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. The experienced unemployed and persons in the labor reserve were to report the job they last held. Respondents were asked the name of their employer (company or organization); what kind of business or industry this was (describe activity at location where employed, for example, county junior high school, auto assembly plant, retail supermarket, farm, etc.); and to indicate whether this was primarily manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, or other. The name of employer is a basic tool in coding industry, since coders refer to lists of establishments showing their industrial classification from the quinquennial Economic Censuses.

Information supplied by respondents is assigned an industry code. In 1960, there were 12 major industry groups and an industry not reported category (listed below). These groups were further classified into 150 specific categories. Intermediate levels of industry classification scheme were presented in some tables. The 1960 industry classification scheme is described fully in Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, *Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*, available from the Superintendent of Documents.

- 96.1 Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries
- 96.2 Mining
- 96.3 Construction
- 96.4 Manufacturing
- 96.5 Transportation, communication, and other utilities
- 96.6 Wholesale and retail trade
- 96.7 Finance, insurance, and real estate
- 96.8 Business and repair services
- 96.9 Personal services
- 96.10 Entertainment and recreation services
- 96.11 Professional and Related services
- 96.12 Public administration
- 96.13 Industry not reported

For the 1970 census, the Industry Classification System, like that for occupation, has been revised. This system is designed for use in classifying the industry returns for the 1970 population census and demographic surveys to be conducted by the Bureau of the Census during the decade of the seventies. The system is patterned after the classification outlined in the 1967 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual (S.I.C.)*.

For 1970, there are 226 uniquely identified groups in the classification in contrast to the 150 groups in the 1960 classification. These 76 additional codes stemmed from revisions to 24 specific 1960 industry categories. For the most part, the changes represent establishment of smaller, more homogeneous groups. The 1960 "Industry Not Reported" category has been eliminated. Cases where codes are not reported will be allocated to the major groups.

The 1970 *Classified Index of Industries* will be published some time this year. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents. Also, see the *Statistical Reporter*, April 1969, for a relevant article and industries listing.

97. **Class of worker**--Ascertained for persons 14 years of age and over in the experienced civilian labor force or in the labor reserve. Employed persons were to report class of worker for the

job at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. The experienced unemployed and persons in the labor reserve were to report class of worker for the job last held. Respondents were asked to indicate class of worker by one of several categories shown below. Note that the determination of class of worker was independent of occupation and industry classification but refers to the same job.

97.1 **Private wage and salary workers**--Includes persons who indicated they were employees of a private company, business, or individual, working for wages, salary, or commissions, and those noted in 97.3 below.

97.2 **Government workers**--Includes persons who indicated they worked for a governmental unit (Federal, State, or local). In 1970, employees of the Federal government, State governments, and local governments were ascertained as separate subcategories.

97.3 **Self-employed workers**--Persons who indicated they were self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm. In 1970, respondents were asked to specify whether their own business was incorporated or unincorporated. Those who said the business was incorporated are classified as private wage and salary workers rather than as self-employed.

97.4 **Unpaid family worker**--Persons who indicate they worked without pay in a family business or farm (the business or farm was operated by a family relative).

98. **Activity five years ago**--Asked in 1970 for the first time and ascertained for persons 14 years of age and over who were asked if, in April, 1965, they were "working at a job or business (full or part-time)," if they were "in the Armed Forces," or if they were "attending college."

99. **Occupation five years ago**--Asked in 1970 for the first time and ascertained for persons 14 years of age and over who indicated they were working at a job or business five years ago. Respondents were asked to specify their occupation or "kind of work" in 1965. The questions on major activities and job titles were not included. Occupation five years ago is then coded as for current occupation.

100. **Industry five years ago**--Asked in 1970 for the first time and ascertained for persons 14 years of age and over who reported they were

working at a job or business five years ago. Respondents were asked to specify the industry for which they worked five years ago. The supplementary questions on name of employer and manufacturer, wholesaler, etc., were not included. Industry five years ago is then coded as for current industry.

101. **Class of worker five years ago**--Asked in 1970 for the first time and ascertained for persons who reported they were working at a job or business five years ago. The information was obtained from a question which asked if they were "an employee of a private company or government agency" or "self-employed or an unpaid family worker."

Work patterns: place of work and means of transportation to work

102. **Place of work**--Ascertained for persons 14 years of age and over who reported working at some time during the reference week, (except those on leave, sick, etc.). They were asked where they worked "last week." (Persons who worked at more than one job are to report place of work for the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours; persons who traveled in their work or worked in more than one place are to report where they began work if they reported to a central headquarters, or where they worked the most hours.)

In 1960, respondents were to specify city or town, county and State where they worked. Place of work replies were tabulated in various ways by the worker's place of residence; for example, working in same county or different county as worker's place of residence; working in same State, contiguous State, or noncontiguous State as place of residence. Place of work by place of residence was also tabulated for universal area code areas.

In 1970, respondents were to specify State, zip code, county, city or town, and exact street address where they worked. Tabulations similar to 1960 will be produced. In addition, since street address was ascertained, place of work may be coded to small geographic areas such as tracts or enumeration districts and made available on that basis if requested as a special tabulation.

103. **Means of transportation to work**--Ascertained for persons 14 years of age and over who reported working during the reference week, including Armed Forces personnel. Respondents

were asked that principal mode of travel or type of conveyance used to get to their place of work on the last day they worked.

In 1960, the categories were private auto or car pool; railroad, subway or elevated (the latter two categories were combined in tabulations); bus or streetcar; taxicab, other means (taxicab was included in other means in tabulations); walked only; worked at home.

In 1970, the categories are driver, private auto; passenger, private auto; bus or streetcar; subway or elevated; railroad; taxicab, walked only; worked at home; other means.

Financial well being: income and poverty concepts

104. **Total income**--Ascertained for all persons 14 years of age and over for the preceding calendar year, even if they had no income. Total income is the sum of the dollar amounts of money respondents reported receiving (best estimate if exact amount not known) as wages or salary income, net nonfarm and farm self-employment income, and other income, as specified below. In statistics on family income or household income, the combined incomes of all members of each family or household are treated as a single amount. For unrelated individual income and for income statistics of persons 14 years and over, the classification is by the amount of their own (individual) total income.

Income is tabulated by several intervals. For example, under \$1,000, \$1,000 - \$1,999 ... \$9,000 - \$9,999, \$10,000 - \$14,999, \$15,000 - \$24,999, \$25,000 and over. The 1960 census basic records included dollar amounts for each type of income in intervals of \$10 from \$1 - \$9 to \$9,990 - \$9,999 and in intervals of \$1,000 from \$10,000 - \$10,999 to \$24,000 - \$24,999. Two separate categories were provided for each of the following items: (1) no income and (2) incomes of \$25,000 and over. (Net loss from self-employment and all other sources was included in intervals of \$100 from \$1 - \$99 to \$9,800 - \$9,899. Net losses of \$9,900 and over were tabulated separately.)

In the 1970 census basic records, for dollar amounts of each type of income, questionnaire dollar entries within \$100 intervals from \$1 - \$99, \$100 - \$199, to \$99,900 - \$99,999 are shown as one-tenth of the midpoint value for that interval. For example, any questionnaire entry between \$100 and \$199 is represented as "15" on the basic record; any questionnaire entry between

\$99,900 and \$99,999 is represented as "9995" on the basic record. Similarly, dollar amounts within \$10,000 intervals from \$100,000 - \$109,999, \$110,000 - \$119,999 to \$980,000 - \$989,999 are shown as one-tenth of the midpoint value for that interval. For example, any questionnaire entry between \$100,000 and \$109,999 is represented as "10500" on the basic record; any questionnaire entry between \$980,000 and \$989,999 is represented as "98500" on the basic record. Separate categories are provided for no income and incomes of \$990,000 or more. Net losses from self-employment income (section 104.12 below) and income from all other sources (section 104.23 below) are included in intervals of \$100 from \$1 - \$99 to \$9,800 - \$9,899. Net losses of \$9,900 or more are carried as one category.

Median and mean incomes are calculated for families, unrelated individuals, and persons 14 years and over for total income and for each type of income. (In the 1960 derivation of aggregate amounts for calculating mean income, persons in the open-ended interval "\$25,000 and over" were assigned an estimated mean of \$50,000 for each income type. In the 1970 derivation of aggregate amounts for each income type, persons in the open-ended interval "\$990,000 and over" are assigned an estimated mean of \$995,000.)

104.1 Earnings--The sum of wage or salary income and net self-employment income.

104.11 Wage or salary income--Money respondents reported receiving as wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs (before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, etc.). Respondents were to include sick leave pay, but exclude military bonuses, reimbursements for business expenses, and pay "in kind."

104.12 Self-employment income--Money respondents reported receiving as profits or fees (net income after business expenses) from their own business, professional practice, partnership, or farm. (If the enterprise lost money, respondents were to report the amount of loss.) In 1970, self-employment income from a farm (including earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper, excluding payment "in kind") was reported separately from other self-employment income.

104.2 Income other than earnings (other income)--Money respondents reported receiving from sources other than wages or salary and self-employment. In 1960, res-

pondents were asked to report other income as a single amount. In 1970, respondents were asked to specify other income as follows.

104.21 Income from social security or railroad retirement--Includes U.S. Government payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, or to disabled workers; excludes Medicare reimbursements.

104.22 Income from public assistance or welfare--Includes amounts received from Federal, State, and local public programs such as aid for dependent children, old-age assistance, general assistance, and aid to the blind or totally disabled. Excludes separate payments for hospital or other medical care.

104.23 Income from all other sources--Includes interest; dividends; veterans payments of all kinds; retirement pensions from private employers, unions, and governmental agencies; and other regular payments such as net rental income, unemployment insurance benefits, workmen's compensation, private welfare payments, alimony or child support, Armed Forces allotments and regular contributions from persons not members of the household. Excludes receipts from sale of personal property, capital gains, lump-sum insurance or inheritance payments, or payments "in kind."

105. Poverty level--Not ascertained in 1960. In 1970, families and unrelated individuals (excluding college students in dormitories and Armed Forces personnel in barracks) are classified as being above or below the poverty level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index takes into account such factors as family size, number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence, as well as the amount of money income. The poverty level is based on an "economy" food plan designed by the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low." The definition assumes that a family is classified as poor if its total money income amounts to less than approximately three times the cost of the "economy" food plan. These cutoff levels are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index.

In 1970, percent below poverty level is calculated as the proportion of the total universe which reports income below the poverty level: for example, below poverty level families as a percent of all families.

106. **Income deficit**--Not ascertained in 1960. In 1970, the income deficit is calculated as the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals and their respective poverty levels. Families and unrelated individuals can then be classified both by the absolute amount of their income deficit and by the ratio of their income to the poverty level. 1970 census tabulations express the income deficit in both absolute and relative terms.

107. **Poverty areas**--All census tracts and MCD's outside tracted areas will be classified as poverty or non-poverty areas on the basis of population census data. Poverty areas will be those tracts and MCD's with an incidence of poverty at least one and one-quarter times the national average. 1970 is the first census for which such statistics will be a part of the regular printed reports.

Part III. Housing Census Concepts

(Concepts 150 through 250)

Introduction

This part of the Census Users' Dictionary defines the subject concepts recognized in 1960 and/or 1970 housing census tabulations. Concepts and their categories and subcategories are included which appear in tabulations the Census Bureau makes generally available to users through printed publications, summary tapes, and microfilm or microfiche. Housing Census Concepts (Part III) is subdivided into three sections: Basic Housing Concepts, Components of Inventory Change (CINCH) Survey, and Survey of Residential Finance. The last two sections include introductory material specifically relevant to the programs involved (pp. 124-129).

Concepts in the Basic Housing Concepts section are organized under broad headings such as Financial Characteristics, Household Equipment, etc. Concept definitions indicate or are affected by:

Census questions from which the concept is derived. All concepts (tabulation categories) in this section are derived from responses to one or more census questions. In most cases, the concepts are directly comparable to specific response categories. This is true for year structure built, value of unit, rooms in unit, etc. In other cases, concepts are derived by combining answers to two or more questions to obtain recodes, for instance in the determination of plumbing facilities or gross rent. Two questions (H-12 and H-14) include an "other" category where respondents can write in replies, which Census Bureau personnel then code into one of the specified categories.

Concept categories carried on basic records, but not on summary tapes. For reasons of cost, report size, usefulness, and reliability, fewer categories may be tabulated than are included in the basic records. For instance, sample basic records carry specific dollar amounts of contract rent, but contract rent tabulations are commonly by ten-dollar intervals. Users may request special tabulations on a contract basis which recognize the full range of concept categories carried on the

basic records. However, no information will be furnished which violates the confidentiality of the individual.

The universe to which the concept applies. Not every concept is tabulated (or carried on basic records) for every housing unit. Tenure, for instance, is only tabulated for occupied housing units, and value is only tabulated for "single-family, owner-occupied" and "vacant for sale" units which are on lots of less than 10 acres and with no business on the property.

The census(es) to which the concept applies (year). Most concepts apply to both the 1960 and 1970 housing censuses. A few 1960 concepts have been dropped for 1970; a few new concepts have been added.

Whether related questions are complete-count or sample. Some of the questions are asked about each unit and are called complete-count or 100-percent items. These are necessary because of the need for housing data on a city block basis where a sample would not be reliable because of the small number of cases.

All other items about housing units are obtained from samples. Sampling permits collection of data about an area which reflect the characteristics of the housing inventory at a much lower cost than complete enumeration. Sample cases are weighted to reflect the sampling percentages. In a tabulation based on the 20-percent sample, for example, all cases have weights which average 5; that is, all figures are multiplied by approximately 5 so the final figures will be estimates for the total housing inventory in an area rather than just 20 percent of it. Control totals for the multiplication are obtained from the 100-percent items.

In 1960, there was a 25-percent sample (although some items asked of the entire 25-percent sample were processed onto basic record tapes for only a 20- or 5-percent sample); in 1970, there will be a 15-percent sample and a 5-percent sample (in order to

reduce the length of the questionnaire for any one household). Certain questions common to both samples will result in a 20-percent sample. Whether a question is asked for every housing unit or only a sample depends primarily on the size of the area for which statistics are to be tabulated and published. Information needed for city blocks is collected on a 100-percent basis; that which is considered important for areas as small as

census tracts and minor civil divisions is to be on a 15- or 20-percent sample basis. The 5-percent sample includes items needed for larger cities, counties, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and States.

The sample percentages for housing items included in the 1970 census schedules in comparison with items in the 1960 census are shown below.

Housing items	Complete-count or sample percentage	
	1960	1970
Number of units at this address.....	-	¹ 100
Telephone available.....	25	² 100
Access to unit.....	100	100
Kitchen or cooking facilities.....	100	-
Complete kitchen facilities.....	-	100
Condition of housing unit.....	100	-
Rooms.....	100	100
Water supply.....	100	100
Flush toilet.....	100	100
Bathtub or shower.....	100	100
Basement.....	20	100
Tenure.....	100	100
Commercial establishment on property.....	³ 100	100
Value.....	³ 100	100
Contract rent.....	³ 100	100
Vacancy status.....	100	100
Months vacant.....	25	100
Heating equipment.....	25	20
Components of gross rent.....	25	20
Year structure built.....	25	20
Number of units in structure and whether a trailer....	20	20
Farm residence (acreage and sales of farm products)....	⁴ 25	20
Land used for farming.....	⁵ 25	-
Source of water.....	⁴ 20	15
Sewage disposal.....	⁴ 20	15
Bathrooms.....	20	15
Air conditioning.....	5	15
Automobiles.....	⁶ 20	15
Stories, elevator in structure.....	⁷ 20	5
Fuel--heating, cooking, water heating.....	5	5
Bedrooms.....	5	5
Clothes washing machine.....	5	5
Clothes dryer.....	5	5
Dishwasher.....	-	5
Home food freezer.....	5	5
Television.....	5	5
Radio.....	5	5
Second home.....	-	5

¹Collected primarily for coverage check purposes.

²Required on 100-percent basis for field follow-up purposes in mail areas.

³100-percent in places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, 25-percent elsewhere.

⁴Omitted in places of 50,000 or more inhabitants..

⁵For renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units outside places of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

⁶20-percent in places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, 5-percent elsewhere.

⁷Collected only in places of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

Instructions for respondents in mail census areas. The meaning of concepts and categories derived from replies on mailed-back questionnaires (except where Census editing procedures change the replies) depends on respondents' interpretation of the questions, which may or may not be as Census intended. Some interpretive instructions are included with the questionnaire; these are reflected in the concept definitions included in this dictionary.

In the housing census there is the special problem that people are being asked to supply information not about themselves but about the housing unit they occupy. In some cases, the questions apply to the entire structure in which the housing unit is located; for instance, heating equipment, year structure built, or fuels. Where respondents live in a large apartment building for example, they may be less than familiar with these items for their building. There is also the problem that vacant units as well as occupied units are included in the housing inventory. Enumerators must obtain information about these units from landlords, owners, neighbors, etc.

Editing and allocation procedures. Extensive efforts are made to ensure that data collected in the decennial housing censuses are complete and accurate. Checking for completeness and consistency of replies begins at the local district offices which receive the mailed-back questionnaires. The questionnaires are then microfilmed and fed into a FOSDIC machine which reads the information onto magnetic computer tapes. A computer edit program operates on these tapes to check further for completeness and consistency of the data. Certain entries are changed or "edited" according to fixed instructions. For example, if a housing unit is enumerated as having "no piped water" but having bathing and toilet facilities, the computer changes water supply to "hot and cold piped water." Where single entries or whole questionnaires are missing, information is "allocated" for those units from other information reported on the questionnaire or from information reported for a similar unit in the immediate neighborhood.

Housing inventory

150. Total housing units (housing inventory)--Total housing units in a geographic area recognized in census tabulations (see Part I, Geographic Areas) comprise all living quarters

located in that area which are determined to be housing units, including occupied and vacant units.

Living arrangements: Definition of a housing unit

151. Living quarters--All structures occupied or intended for occupancy as living quarters are classified as housing units or group quarters. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory; no housing information is collected about them.

151.1 Housing units--Housing units comprise houses, apartments, groups of rooms, or single rooms, which are occupied, or vacant but intended for occupancy, as separate living quarters. Specifically, there is a housing unit when the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access to the unit from the outside or through a common hall, or (2) in 1960, a kitchen or cooking equipment for the occupants' exclusive use; in 1970, complete kitchen facilities for the occupants' exclusive use.

Structures intended primarily for business or other non-residential use may contain housing units; for example, the living quarters of a merchant in back of his shop. Separate living quarters occupied by staff personnel (but not inmates) in institutions which meet the definitional criteria constitute housing units; as do separate living quarters of supervisory staff in dormitories, nursing homes, etc. Any separate living quarters, which meet the above criteria, in rooming or boarding houses are classified as housing units, as are entire rooming or boarding houses where there are four or fewer roomers unrelated to the person in charge. Trailers, tents, boats, railroad cars, hotel and motels occupied by usual residents which meet the definitional criteria constitute housing units; as do vacant rooms or suites in hotels where 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by usual residents.

151.2 Group quarters--Living arrangements for other than ordinary household life. Includes institutions such as mental hospitals, homes for the aged, prisons, etc., plus other quarters containing 6 or more persons where five or more are unrelated to the head. Such quarters are most commonly found in dormitories, military barracks, etc.; but may also

be in a house or apartment used as a rooming house or occupied on a partnership basis, if five or more of the occupants are unrelated to the head. Group quarters are not included in the housing inventory.

152. Access (entrance to unit)--Living quarters are classified as having direct access or access through other living quarters as indicated below.

152.1 Direct access--Living quarters have direct access if the entrance to the unit is direct from the outside of the structure or through a common or public hall, lobby, or vestibule used by occupants of more than one housing unit. (The common hall must not be part of any unit, but clearly separate from all units in the structure.)

152.2 Access through other living quarters--Living quarters have access through another housing unit when the only entrance is through a hall or room which is part of the other unit.

153. Kitchen facilities--The 1960 concept of kitchen facilities was a kitchen or cooking equipment. A kitchen was a room used primarily for cooking and meal preparation; cooking equipment was defined as a range or stove, whether or not regularly used, or other equipment such as a hotplate regularly used to prepare meals.

The 1970 concept of kitchen facilities is complete kitchen facilities, defined as including a sink with piped water, a range or cook stove (excluding portable cooking equipment), and a refrigerator (excluding ice boxes). These facilities must be located in the same building as the living quarters but need not be all in the same room.

Kitchen facilities are further classified as indicated below.

153.1 This unit only--Kitchen facilities used or, in the case of vacant units, intended for use only by the occupants of the unit.

153.2 Also used by another household--The kitchen facilities also used or intended for use by someone else in the building not a member of the respondent's household.

153.3 None--In 1970, means that one or more of the specified equipment items is lacking.

Location of housing units

154. Urban-rural location--This is one of the more important breakdowns of the housing in-

ventory by geographic location. The determination of urban-rural location is made after census results have been tabulated. Geographic areas are classified as urban or rural on the basis of certain criteria as to their population size or density at the time of the census. (See Concept No. 12, urban-rural areas.)

154.1 Urban housing units--Generally units located in areas determined to be urbanized areas or urban places outside urbanized areas.

154.2 Rural housing units--Units not classified as urban comprise rural units.

154.21 Rural farm housing units--Rural occupied units located on farms, as ascertained from questions on acreage of place where located and gross dollar sales of farm products. In 1960, occupied units located on farms where the occupants reported paying cash rent for the house and yard only were not classified as rural farm units. (In 1970, there was no question on whether rent paid includes any land used for farming.) Vacant rural units are classified as nonfarm.

Farms are places of 10 acres or more from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$50 or more in the previous calendar year, or places of less than 10 acres (other than city or suburban lots) from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more.

In 1970, rural farm housing units are classified by five classes of dollar sales of farm products: \$50-249 (places of 10 or more acres only), \$250-2,499, \$2,500-4,999, \$5,000-9,999, \$10,000 or more.

154.22 Rural nonfarm housing units--All other rural units, including occupied units located in rural territory but not on farms, and all vacant rural units.

155. Metropolitan location--This is another important breakdown of the housing inventory by geographic location.

155.1 Metropolitan housing units--Units located in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's).

155.2 Nonmetropolitan housing units--Units located outside SMSA's.

Occupancy status

156. **Occupancy status**--All housing units are classified as occupied or vacant.

156.1 **Occupied housing units (Households)**--A unit is considered occupied if it was the usual place of residence of the person(s) living in it at the time of enumeration. (See Concept No. 52, place of residence.) Included are units occupied by persons only temporarily absent (on vacation, etc.) and units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence (for example, migratory workers).

156.2 **Vacant housing units**--Generally a unit is considered vacant if no persons were living in it at the time of enumeration. However, units temporarily occupied by persons having a usual place of residence elsewhere are classified as vacant; whereas units where the usual residents were only temporarily absent are not classified as vacant.

Newly constructed vacant units are included in the housing inventory if all exterior doors and windows and final usable floors were in place. Vacant units under construction, units being used for nonresidential purposes, units unfit for human habitation, condemned, or scheduled for demolition, and vacant trailers excluded from the housing inventory.

Occupancy characteristics of occupied housing units

157. **Population in units**--Total number of persons living in quarters, located in a specific geographic area, which are classified as housing units, excluding persons living in group quarters.

Persons per unit is also calculated. Occupied housing units are classified by the number of persons in the unit from 1 to 8 persons or more in 1960 and 1 to 9 persons or more in 1970. 1960 census basic records carried number of persons in the unit up to 29; 1970 records up to 35.

Median number of persons per occupied unit is calculated as the value which divides the distribution in half. In computing the median, a continuous distribution is assumed, with the whole number of persons as the midpoint of the class interval (for example, 3 as the midpoint of the interval 2.5 to 3.5 persons per unit).

Average number of persons per occupied unit is also calculated.

158. **Persons per room**--Occupied housing units are classified by the number of persons per room, calculated by dividing the number of persons by the number of rooms in each unit. In 1960, categories of persons per room tabulated were: 0.50 or less, 0.51 to 0.75, 0.76 to 1.00, 1.01 to 1.50, 1.51 or more; in 1970, the terminal category is broken down into 1.51 to 2.00, 2.01 or more. Persons per room data are used to determine overcrowding in housing units.

In 1960, the highest category for number of rooms was 10 or more, this was given an assumed mean value of 11. In 1970, the highest category is 9 rooms or more, given an assumed value of 10 in calculating averages.

159. **Characteristics of persons in occupied housing units**--It is possible on a special tabulation basis to associate any and all characteristics of persons in households with characteristics of the housing units they occupy. Characteristics of occupied housing units are cross-tabulated in standard data products by a limited number of person characteristics, most commonly for the household head, as indicated below. (See Part II, "Population Census Concepts," for detailed definitions.)

159.1 **Age**--Age group of household head, and (primary) family head is shown in some housing census tabulations.

Number of own children under 18, under 6, and 6 to 17 is shown in some housing census tabulations. In 1960, extensive tabulations of senior citizen housing (persons 60 and over and 65 and over) were made.

159.2 **Race of household head**--The race of household head is reflected in some census tabulations. In 1960 counts were presented for units with white and nonwhite household heads; in 1970 for units with white and Negro household heads. Separate tabulations were Presented for nonwhite-occupied units in 1960; in 1970, for Negro-occupied units. Selected tabulations are also prepared for the Spanish-American population (see Concept No. 64).

159.3 **Household (head) type and household relationship**--Type of household head is shown in some housing tabulations as (primary) family head, further broken down by family type (husband-wife, other male head, female head); and as primary individual (male, female).

Household relationship is shown in some tabulations as households or families with or without nonrelatives.

Number of persons per family and per household is also shown in some housing census tabulations.

159.4 Income--Total income by several income intervals and median income of (primary) families, primary individuals, and household heads, are shown in some housing census tabulations.

160. Year moved into (occupied) unit--Determined from information reported for the household head's most recent move by one of several time period categories. (The question was the same as used to determine year moved into present house for the total population in population census tabulations, concept No. 57.) In 1960, these categories were: 1959 to 1960, 1958, 1957, 1954 to 1956, 1950 to 1953, 1940 to 1949, 1939 or earlier, and "always lived here." In 1970, the questionnaire categories are 1969 or 1970, 1968, 1967, 1965 or 1966, 1960 to 1964, 1950 to 1959, 1949 or earlier, and "always lived in this house or apartment."

Respondents who moved back into the same house or apartment where they lived previously were asked to give the year when they began the present occupancy. Respondents who moved from one apartment to another in the same building were asked to give the year they moved into the present apartment.

161. Tenure--For occupied housing units.

161.1 Owner-occupied housing units--A housing unit is owner-occupied if respondent living in the unit reported that it was "owned or being bought" (i.e., owned outright, mortgaged, or being bought on land contract) by someone in the household. (The owner need not be the head of the household and may be either the sole owner or co-owner.)

161.11 Cooperatives or condominiums--In 1960, cooperative apartments or houses owned or being bought by someone in the household were classed as part of the owner-occupied category. In 1970, cooperatives or condominiums constitute a separate category from other owner-occupied units.

161.2 Renter-occupied housing units--All occupied housing units which were not owner-occupied are classified as renter-occupied.

161.21 Occupied units rented for cash--Includes units where respondents reported that money rent was paid or contracted for.

The rent may have been paid by persons who were not members of the household; for example friends, relatives, a welfare agency, etc.

161.22 Occupied units rented without payment of cash--Includes units where respondents reported the unit was occupied without payment of cash rent and was not being owned or bought; for example, houses or apartments provided free of rent by friends or relatives who owned the property but lived elsewhere, parsonages or houses or apartments occupied by janitors or caretakers in full or partial payment for services, units occupied by tenant farmers or share-croppers who paid no cash rent.

162. Second Homes--There was a 1970 question on whether any member of the household owned a second home which he occupied sometime during the year. Second homes included single family homes, vacation cottages, hunting cabins, etc. Respondents were to exclude vacant trailers, tents, or boats, and second homes used only for investment purposes. Note that this question obtained information about the number of households with second homes and not the number of second homes itself.

Vacancy characteristics of vacant units

163. Vacancy status--Vacant housing units were classified by vacancy status as of the time of enumeration. Vacancy status classification was based on whether the unit was for year-round or seasonal occupancy, and if year-round the purpose for which the unit was being held (sale, rent, etc.). Vacancy status, as other characteristics of vacant units, was determined by enumerator questioning of landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, etc.

163.1 Vacant year-round units--Vacant units which were intended for occupancy at any time of the year, even if used only occasionally throughout the year.

163.11 Vacant year-round units--Vacant units intended for year-round occupancy which were offered for sale or rent. In 1960, the concept of "available" vacant units was used. A unit for rent or for sale was classified as available if it was in sound or deteriorating condition, but not if

in dilapidated condition. In 1970, the item on housing condition was not included in the census, so the concept of "available" unit was not utilized.

163.111 Vacant units for sale only-- Vacant year-round units offered for sale only, usually one-family houses, but also including vacant units in a cooperatively owned apartment building which were for sale only, and vacant units in a multi-unit structure which was for sale as an entire structure, if the particular unit was intended to be occupied by the new owner and was not also for rent.

163.112 Vacant units for rent-- Vacant year-round units offered for rent or for rent or sale at the same time; including vacant units in a multiunit structure which was for sale as an entire structure if the particular unit is intended for rent.

163.12 Vacant year-round units rented or sold awaiting occupancy-- Vacant units for year-round occupancy which were rented or sold, but the new occupants had not moved in as of the time of enumeration. (In 1960, included only sound or deteriorating vacant units.)

163.13 Vacant year-round units held for occasional use-- Vacant units for year-round occupancy which were held for weekend or other occasional use. (In 1960, included only sound or deteriorating vacant units). In 1960, the intent of this category was to identify homes reserved by their owners as second homes.

Because of the difficulty of distinguishing between this category and seasonal vacancies, it is possible that some units which should be included in the occasional use category are classified as seasonal.

163.14 Vacant year-round units held for other reasons-- Vacant units for year-round occupancy which were held off the market for reasons not specified above; for example, units held for a janitor or caretaker, settlement of an estate, pending repairs or modernization, or personal reasons of the owner. (In 1960, included only sound or deteriorating units.)

163.2 Vacant seasonal units-- Vacant units intended for occupancy during only a season

of the year; for example, units for summer or winter recreational use, units for herders or loggers.

In 1970, complete-count and sample housing characteristics are tabulated only for year-round units; i.e., occupied units plus vacant year-round units, excluding vacant seasonal and migratory units. This is because "not reported" rates for sample housing items are extremely high for seasonal and migratory vacancies.

163.3 Vacant migratory units-- Units for migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. In 1970, vacant migratory units are identified as a category separate from vacant seasonal units, and counts of each are included in the tabulations. (1960 census basic records also carried such units as a separate category.)

In 1970, complete-count and sample housing characteristics are tabulated only for year-round units; i.e., occupied units plus vacant year-round units, excluding vacant seasonal and migratory units. This is because "not reported" rates for sample housing items are extremely high for seasonal and migratory vacancies.

164. Vacancy rates-- Vacancy rates for the homeowner housing inventory and the rental housing inventory are calculated as indicated below.

164.1 Homeowner vacancy rate-- Calculated as the number of vacant units for sale as a percentage of the total homeowner inventory (owner-occupied units plus vacant units for sale).

164.2 Rental vacancy rate-- Calculated as the number of vacant units for rent as a percentage of the total rental inventory (renter-occupied units plus vacant units for rent).

165. Duration of vacancy-- The length of time from the date the last occupants moved away from the unit to the date of enumeration. For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, duration of vacancy was the time period from the date construction was completed to the date of enumeration.

In 1960, the basic record for duration of vacancy was categorized as: less than 1 month, 1 up to 2 months, 2 to 4 months, 4 to 6, 6 or more. In

1970, the categories are: less than one month, 1 up to 2 months, 2 up to 6 months, 6 months up to 1 year, 1 up to 2 years, 2 years or more.

Financial characteristics of housing units

166. Value of unit--The respondent's estimate of how much the property would sell for on the current market or (for vacant units) the asking price at the time of enumeration. Value was collected only for one-family houses (one-unit structures), detached and attached, which were owner-occupied or vacant for sale, and which were not on places of 10 or more acres, or on properties which also had a business establishment (a retail store, gasoline station, etc.) or a medical or dental office. Cooperatives, condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers were excluded from the value tabulations.

One-family houses on places (lots) of 10 acres or more, or with a business establishment or medical office on the property, were identified by a separate question on the schedule. No estimate of the value of such units was obtained.

A property is defined as the house and land on which it stands. Respondents were to estimate the value of the entire property even if the occupant owned the house but not the land or owned the property jointly with another owner.

Respondents were to indicate estimated value by several categories. In 1960, these were: less than \$5,000, \$5,000 - 7,400, \$7,500 - 9,900, 10,000 - 12,400, \$12,500 - 14,900, \$15,000 - 17,400, \$17,500 - 19,900, \$20,000 - 24,900, \$25,000 - 34,900, \$35,000 or more. In 1970 the categories ended in "99," e.g., \$5,000 - 7,499, and the following categories were added: \$35,000 - 49,999 and \$50,000 or more.

Total value, median value, and average value of housing units are calculated. (Midpoints of intervals are used in calculating average values. In 1960, values under \$5,000 were assigned a mean of \$3,500, and values of \$35,000 or more a mean of \$42,000; in 1970 values of \$50,000 or more are assigned a mean of \$60,000.)

167. Rent--Rent was asked only for renter-occupied housing units rented for cash rent and vacant units, for rent, excluding one-family houses on places of 10 or more acres. Respondents were to indicate rent only for the housing unit being enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

167.1 Contract rent--The monthly dollar rent agreed upon or (for vacant units) the monthly dollar rent asked at the time of enumeration, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that were included. Respondents were to indicate monthly contract rent to the nearest dollar. (If rent was paid by the week or some other time period, respondents were to indicate the amount and the time period so that their monthly contract rent can be entered by census employees.)

Contract rent is tabulated by several distributions; for example, less than \$30, \$30 - 39, \$90 - 99, \$100 - 119, \$120 - 149, \$150 - 199, \$200 - 249, \$250 - 299, \$300 or more. The category "no cash rent" is also included in tabulations of contract rent for all renter-occupied units. (Census samples basic records carry dollar amounts on contract rent from \$1 to \$999.)

Total, median, and average contract rents are calculated for rental units.

Vacant units for rent are also classified as with all utilities included in rent and with some or no utilities included in rent.

167.2 Gross rent--Gross rent is calculated for renter-occupied units rented for cash rent (with the exclusions noted above for rent). It represents the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas,) and fuels, to the extent that these are paid for by the renter (or paid for by a relative, welfare agency, or friend) in addition to the rent. Gross rent thus eliminates differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuel in contract rent.

In 1960, respondents were to indicate if they paid for electricity, gas, water or fuels (oil, coal wood, kerosene) in addition to rent; and if yes, to indicate the estimated average monthly dollar cost for electricity, gas, water, and the total yearly cost for fuel. In 1970, respondents were to answer similarly but further specify if they did not use particular utilities or fuels.

Gross rent is calculated from this information. Gross rent is tabulated by several distributions; for example, less than \$30, \$30 - 39, \$90 - 99, \$100 - 119, \$120 - 149, \$150 - 199, \$200 - 249, \$250 - 299, \$300 or more. (Census basic records carry dollar amounts of gross rent up to \$999.)

Total, median, and average gross rent are calculated.

168. Ratios of income to value and rent

168.1 Value-income ratio--Calculated for owner-occupied units (with the exclusion noted in the discussion of value of unit. Concept No. 166). Value-income ratio is the value of the unit in relation to the total income reported by the (primary) family or primary individual for the preceding year.

Value-income ratio is tabulated as follows: value as less than 1.5 times income, 1.5 to 1.9, 2.0 to 2.4, 2.5 to 2.9, 3.0 to 3.9, 4.0 or more, and not computed. (The category not computed includes units occupied by families or primary individuals who report no income or a net loss.)

168.2 Rent-income ratio (Gross Rent as Percentage of Income)--Calculated for renter-occupied units for which gross rent is tabulated. Rent - income ratio is the yearly gross rent expressed as a percentage of the total income reported by the (primary) family or primary individual for the preceding year.

Rent-income ratio is commonly tabulated as follows: yearly gross rent as less than 10 percent of total income, 10 to 14 percent 15 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 or more, and not computed. (The category not computed includes renter-occupied units rented without payment of cash rent and units occupied by families or primary individuals who report no income or a net loss.)

Structural characteristics

169. Units in structure (type of structure)--Housing units are classified by the number of units (including occupied and vacant, excluding business units or group quarters) in the structure in which they are located, as indicated below. Data are tabulated only in terms of housing units. Except for one-family houses (detached and attached), there is no information regarding number of structures. In 1960, determination of units in structure was by enumerator observation or, by inquiring of the landlord, the janitor, etc.; in 1970, by respondent replies to a question on whether this is a building for one family, 2 families, etc. (Categories which respondents could specify are indicated below.)

A structure is defined as a separate building that either has open space on all four sides (detached),

or is separated by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof (attached). Tabulations of this and other structural characteristics are in terms of number of housing units rather than number of structures.

169.1 1-Unit--Structures containing only one housing unit, further classified as indicated below. (1-unit structures may contain business units.)

169.11 1-Unit Detached--1-unit structures detached from any other house, i.e., with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining private garage or contain a business unit.

169.111 Trailers--Occupied trailers or mobile homes are shown separately from other 1-unit detached structures in some tabulations. In 1960, trailers were further classified as mobile (resting on wheels or on a temporary foundation, such as blocks or posts), or on permanent foundation (mounted on a regular foundation of brick or concrete, etc.). In 1970, this breakdown was omitted.

169.12 1-Unit attached--1-unit structures which have one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating them from adjoining structures; for example, a row house.

169.2 2 or More Units--Structures containing 2 or more housing units; further broken down as 2-units, 3 or 4-units, 5 to 9-units, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, 50 or more units.

In 1970, to reflect the wording on the questionnaire, tabulations of units in structure are sometimes in terms of buildings for two families, 3 - 4 families, etc.

170. Type of foundation--Housing units are classified by the type of foundation of the structure or building in which they are located, as indicated below.

170.1 With a basement--Structures are considered to have basements if they have an enclosed space beneath all or part of the structure, are accessible to the occupants, and are of sufficient depth so that an adult can walk upright. The basement floor must be below ground level on all or part of its perimeter.

170.2 On a concrete slab--Structures built on a concrete slab have no basement and no crawl space or air space below the first floor.

170.3 Other--Structures built with other types of foundations include structures supported on piers or posts, built on a continuous masonry foundation (without a basement), built directly on the ground, or built in unconventional ways, such as with a central supporting mast.

171. Number of stories in structure--Housing units are classified by the number of stories in the structure in which they are located. In 1960, the categories were 1 to 3 stories or floors and 4 or more; in 1970, 1 to 3 stories, 4 to 6, 7 to 12, 13 or more. Respondents were not to count basements as stories.

In 1960, number of stories was collected only for housing units located in places of 50,000 or more inhabitants; in 1970 for all units.

172. Elevator in structure--Only for housing units in structures with four stories or more. In 1960, elevator in structure was obtained only for such housing units located in places of 50,000 or more inhabitants; in 1970, for all such units.

172.1 With passenger elevator--4 or more story structures have elevators if there is an elevator which passengers may use.

172.2 Walkup--4 or more story structures where there is no passenger elevator.

173. Year structure built--Housing units are classified by the year the structure in which they are located was built, i.e., the date the original construction was completed (not the date of any later remodeling, addition, or conversion).

In 1960, the categories were: 1959 to March 1960, 1955 to 1958, 1950 to 1954, 1940 to 1949, 1930 to 1939, 1929 or earlier. The 1970 categories were updated by ten years.

Tabulations on the number of units built during a given period relate to the number of units in existence at the time of enumeration, which may not be the same as the original number. Year built data are particularly susceptible to response errors and nonreporting, since respondents must rely on their memory or estimates of persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time, etc.

174. Rooms in unit--The categories were from 1 room to 10 rooms or more in 1960 and from

1 to 9 or more in 1970. Respondents were to count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, etc.; and to exclude kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other space used for storage.

Total, median, and average number of rooms for all (or certain kinds of) housing units are calculated. Persons per room is also calculated.

174.1 Bedrooms in unit--Number of bedrooms, from 1 bedroom to 4 bedrooms or more in 1960 and from 1 to 5 or more in 1970. Respondents were to count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes; for example, dens, enclosed porches, and rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently. They were not to count rooms used incidentally for sleeping, such as a living room with a hideaway bed.

Substandard housing

175. Substandard housing--Statistics on substandard housing are tentatively scheduled for publication in 1973 in *Housing*, Volume VI, "Estimates of Substandard Housing." The estimates of "substandard" housing are based on the number of units lacking some or all plumbing facilities in 1970, plus updated 1960 proportions of dilapidated units with all plumbing facilities applied to units with all plumbing facilities in 1970.

Plumbing characteristics

176. Plumbing facilities--Plumbing facilities include toilet facilities, bathing facilities, and water supply. Tabulations of plumbing facilities are considered a measure of housing quality. Housing units are classified by plumbing facilities as follows.

176.1 With all plumbing facilities--Housing units which have pipd hot and cold water inside the structure, flush toilet and bath tub or shower inside the structure for use only by the occupants of the unit (including roomers, boarders, and other non-relatives) are considered to have all plumbing facilities.

176.2 Lacking some or all plumbing facilities--Housing units which lack one or more plumbing facilities; i.e., which lack

piped hot and/or cold water, lack toilet or bathtub or have a toilet or bathing facilities used also by occupants of another unit.

176.21 **Lacking hot water only**--Units which have all facilities except hot water.

176.22 **Lacking other plumbing facilities**--Units which lack one or more of the following: piped water, a flush toilet used only by the occupant household, or a bathtub or shower used only by the occupant household.

176.3 Use of plumbing facilities

176.32 **For this household only**--Describes plumbing (flush toilet, or bathtub or shower) used only by the occupants of one housing unit or, in the case of vacant units, plumbing intended only for the use of future occupants.

176.32 **Also used by other household**--Describes plumbing used by the occupants of more than one housing unit or, in the case of vacant units, plumbing intended for use by more than one unit.

177. **Toilet facilities**--Housing units are classified by toilet facilities as follows.

177.1 **Flush toilet**--Housing units have flush toilets (supplied with piped water) if they are inside the structure and available for the use of the occupants. Flush toilets are classified according to whether they are used only by the occupant household or are used also by occupants of another unit.

177.2 **No flush toilet facilities**--Includes privies, chemical toilets, outside flush toilets, as well as no toilet on the property.

178. **Bathing facilities**--Housing units are classified by bathing facilities as follows.

178.1 **Bathtub or shower**--Housing units have a bathtub or shower if either facility is supplied with piped water (not necessarily hot), is located inside the structure and available for the use of the occupants of the unit. Bathing facilities are classified according to whether they are used by the occupant household only or are also used by occupants of another unit.

178.2 **No bathtub or shower**--Includes units with only portable facilities as well as units

with no bathing facilities inside the structure and available for the use of the occupants.

179. **Water supply**--Housing units are classified by water supply in terms of piped hot or cold versus no piped water as indicated below.

179.1 **Hot and cold piped water inside structure**--Water must be available to the occupants of the unit. The hot water need not be supplied continuously.

179.2 **Only cold piped water inside structure**--Water must be available to the occupants of the unit.

179.3 **No piped water**--In 1960, units with no piped water inside structure but piped water outside structure available on the same property (either outdoors or in another structure) constituted a separate category from units with no piped water available at all (i.e., the only source of water was a hand pump, open well, spring, cistern, etc., or the occupants obtained water from a source not on the same property).

In 1970, all units with no piped water available inside the building are treated as a single category, regardless of whether piped water is available outside the building on the same property.

180. **Bathrooms**--Housing units are classified by the number of complete and partial or half bathrooms in the unit. In 1960, the categories were 1 (complete) bathroom, 1 plus partial, 2 or more, and none or only a partial bathroom (including shared). In 1970, the categories were 1 complete bathroom, 1 plus half, 2 complete, 2 plus half, 3 or more complete, and none or only a half bathroom (including a bathroom also used by another household).

180.1 **Complete bathroom**--A bathroom with all plumbing facilities, including hot piped water, a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin for the use of only the occupant household. The facilities must be located inside the structure and located in one room.

180.2 **Partial or half bathroom**--A partial (1960 terminology) or half (1970 terminology) bathroom has toilet facilities (flush toilet) or bathing facilities for exclusive use but not both. Units with partial or half bathrooms are included under units with "more than 1 bathroom," "1 plus partial," etc., if the unit also has a complete bathroom. Units with only a partial or half bathroom are included under units with none or only a half bathroom.

180.3 None or only a half bathroom--Includes units with no bathroom, units with only a partial or half bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities also used by occupants of another unit.

181. Source of water--Housing units are classified by the source of their water supply as indicated below. In 1960, source of water was not collected for housing units in places of 50,000 or more. In 1970, source of water was obtained for all units.

181.1 Public system or private company--A common source supplying running water to more than five units. This source may be a city or county water department, a water district, a private water company, cooperative or partnership group, or a well which supplies 6 or more houses or apartments.

181.2 Individual well--A source serving five or fewer units from a well on the property of the unit being enumerated or on a neighboring property.

181.3 Other--Water coming directly from springs, creeks, rivers, etc., and all other sources.

182. Sewage disposal--Housing units are classified by the sewage disposal system for the structure in which the unit is located as indicated below. In 1960, sewage disposal was not collected for housing units in places of 50,000 or more, but in 1970 this item was collected and tabulated for all units.

182.1 Public sewer--Includes units connected to a city, county, sanitary district, neighborhood, or subdivision sewer system.

182.2 Septic tank or cesspool--An underground tank or pit into which sewage flows from the plumbing fixtures in the building.

182.3 Other or none--Includes on individual sewer line running to a creek, lake, swamp, etc., units with a privy, and other arrangements.

Heating equipment and fuels

183. Heating equipment--All housing units are classified by type of heating equipment used. Vacant units are classified by the type of heating equipment available for use or used by the previous occupants (if the unit is without heating equipment). Respondents were to report only the principal kind of equipment. Respondents

indicated heating equipment by one of the following categories; or they described the means, in which case their response is coded into an appropriate category.

183.1 Steam or hot water system--A central heating system which supplies steam or hot water to conventional radiators, baseboard radiators, heating pipes embeded in walls or ceilings, heating coils or equipment which are part of a combined heating ventilating or heating-air conditioning system.

183.2 Central warm air furnace with ducts or central heat pump--A central warm air furnace is a system which provides warm air through ducts (passageways for air movement) leading to the various rooms. In 1970, central heat pumps or reverse cycle systems were specified as part of this category.

183.3 Built-in electric units--Electric heating units permanently installed in floors, walls, or ceilings. Does not include electric heaters plugged into an electric outlet.

183.4 Floor, wall, or pipeless furnaces--Floor and pipeless furnaces deliver heated air to the room in which the furnace is located, or, in some types of floor furnaces, to two adjoining rooms on either side of a partition. Wall furnaces, installed in walls or partitions, deliver heated air to the room(s) on one or both sides. None of the three types of furnaces have ducts leading to other rooms.

183.5 Other means with flue--In 1960, included circulating heaters, radiant and other gas room heaters, freestanding room heaters, parlor stoves, ranges or cook stoves used for heating, and fireplaces, regardless of fuel, if equipped with a flue, vent or chimney for removal of smoke, fumes, and combustion gases.

In 1970, this category is termed room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene. It consists of circulating heaters, convectors, radiant gas heaters that burn gas, oil, kerosene or other liquid fuel, and which are connected to a flue, vent, or chimney. The category excludes fireplaces or stoves burning coal or wood.

183.6 Other means without flue--In 1960, included any of the following, if used as the principal source of heat: room heaters that burn gas, kerosene, or any other fuel, but do not have a flue or chimney; electric heaters that get current through a cord plugged into

an ordinary electrical outlet; portable heaters.

In 1970, the category is termed room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene. It consists of unvented room heaters (circulating and radiant) burning gas or liquid fuel. The category excludes portable heaters.

183.7 Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind--This category is new in 1970, and consists of heating devices transferred from the two other means categories of 1960. Fireplaces as the principal source of heat is self-explanatory; in 1960 they were included in other means with flue. Stoves means room heaters that burn coal or wood--parlor stoves, circulating heaters, cookstoves also used for heating, etc. These must be vented if the rooms in which they are located are to be usable when they are burning; they also were included in other means with flue in 1960. Portable heaters (classified in 1960 as other means without fuel) can be picked up and moved around at will, either without limitation (kerosene, oil, gasoline heaters) or within the radius allowed by a flexible gas hose or an electric cord (gas, electric heaters). This classification includes all electric heaters that get current through a cord plugged into a convenience outlet.

183.8 Not heated--Consists of units without heating equipment--most common among units in warmest part of the country (Hawaii, southern Florida, etc.) and seasonal units not intended for winter occupancy.

184. Heating fuel--For occupied housing units only. Respondents are to indicate the fuel most used for heating the unit by one of the following categories.

184.1 Coal or coke

184.2 Wood--May be salvage wood as well as trees felled by users and purchased wood. In some tabulations "wood" is not shown separately but included in the category other fuel.

184.3 Utility gas--Gas from underground pipes serving the neighborhood supplied by a public utility company, municipal government, etc.

184.4 Bottled, tank, or LP gas--Bottled, tank, or liquefied petroleum gas stored in tanks which are replaced or refilled as necessary.

184.5 Electricity

184.6 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.--Fuel oil, distillate, residual oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids and semi-fluids.

184.7 Other fuel--All other fuels not specified elsewhere, including purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste materials such as corncobs, etc.

184.8 No fuel used or none

185. Cooking fuel--For occupied housing units only; the fuel most used for cooking. The same categories as for heating fuel; respondents who eat all meals elsewhere were to report "no fuel."

186. Water heating fuel--For occupied housing units only; the fuel most used for heating water. The same categories as for heating and cooking fuel; units which reported no hot piped water are classified as using no fuel for heating water

Household equipment*

187. Clothes washing machine--In 1960, respondents were to report only washing machines owned by a member of the household (whether located in the unit or elsewhere on the property). In 1970, respondents could also report machines provided as part of the equipment in their living quarters, but not coin-operated machines or machines in storage.

187.1 Wringer or spinner--A power-operated washing machine which requires handling of the laundry between washing and rinsing.

187.2 Automatic or semi-automatic--In 1960, a machine which washes, rinses, and damp dries in the same tub, without intermediate handling. Housing units with both automatic and wringer washing machines were included in the automatic washing machine category. In 1970, washer-dryer combinations were also included.

*Household equipment items are only collected for occupied housing units.

187.3 **Washer-Dryer Combination**--In 1960, a single machine which washes and fully dries the laundry in the same tub. Combined with automatic or semi-automatic in 1970.

187.4 **None**--The housing unit has no washing machine.

188. **Clothes dryer**--Basis for inclusion the same as for clothes washing machines. Occupied housing units are classified as having gas heated clothes dryer, electrically heated clothes dryer, or no clothes dryer (none).

In 1960, units with **washer-dryer combination** were not included in the clothes dryer category; in 1970, such units are tabulated as having a clothes dryer.

189. **Home food freezer**--Basis for inclusion the same as for clothes washing machines. Occupied housing units are classified as having 1 or more home food freezers (separate from the refrigerator) or as having none.

190. **Dishwasher**--Not collected in earlier censuses. Basis for inclusion the same as for clothes washing machines. Occupied housing units are classified as having a dishwasher (built-in or portable) or as having no dishwasher.

191. **Telephone available**--Occupied housing units are classified as having a telephone available, if there is a telephone on which the occupants can receive calls. The telephone may be located in the housing unit or elsewhere, as in the hall of an apartment building, in another apartment, or in another building entirely.

192. **Automobiles available**--Occupied housing units are classified by the number of passenger automobiles owned or regularly used by any member of the household (including nonrelatives, such as lodgers) as follows: 1 automobile available, 2, 3 or more, none.

Respondents were to include company cars kept at home and to exclude taxicabs, pickups, larger trucks, cars being junked or permanently out of working order.

193. **Air conditioning**--For occupied housing units by the following categories. Respondents were to include only equipment with a refrigeration unit to cool air and to exclude evaporative coolers and fans or blowers not connected to a refrigerating apparatus.

193.1 **1 room unit**--An individual window or through-the-wall air conditioner unit designed

to deliver cooled air to the room in which it is located.

193.2 **2 or more room units**

193.3 **Central system**--An installation designed to deliver cooled air to each principal room of a house or apartment.

193.4 **No air conditioning or none**

194. **Television sets**--Categories the same as in 1960: 1, 2 or more, none. Respondents were to include sets of all kinds that were located in the unit and were in working order--floor models, built-in, table, portable, combination with radio or phonograph.

In 1970, a further question asked whether the household had a television set equipped to receive UHF broadcasts (i.e., channels 14 to 83). Respondents were to include sets which could be tuned directly to channels 14 to 83, sets which could receive UHF broadcasts by means of a converter, or through a community (CATV) or master antenna which receives incoming UHF signals and transfers them to a vacant VHF channel (2 to 13).

195. **Radio sets**--In 1960, occupied housing units were classified by the number of radio sets located in the unit: 1, 2 or more, and none. Respondents were to include floor models, built-in, table, combination with TV or phonograph or clock, and to include sets being repaired as well as sets in working order. Respondents were to exclude "ham radio" sets automobile radios, and sets not in working order which were not being repaired.

In 1970, occupied housing units are classified only by the number of battery operated radios owned by any member of the household as follows: 1 or more, and none. Respondents were to include only sets in working order and sets needing only new batteries; specifically included were car radios, transistor sets, and battery-operated sets which can also operate on house current.

Components of Inventory Change (CINCH) Survey

During the early 1950's, pressures developed from many sources for more sophisticated and useful data on the dynamics of the housing inventory than that provided by the decennial census of housing. There was a need to analyze the changes in the national housing inventory by type of addition, loss, new construction,

demolition, conversion, and merger. This need was first met by the Census Bureau through data collection in the 1956 National Housing Inventory. In 1959 a Components of Inventory Change survey was conducted as a part of the 1960 Census of Housing; this study provided information on the changes in the housing inventory for the decennial period April 1950 to December 1959 as well as on changes which had occurred since the December 1956 National Housing Inventory. Requests for data on changes in the housing inventory during the 1960's have resulted in the inclusion of the Components of Inventory Change Survey as part of the 1970 Census of Housing.

The components of change. The basic components of housing inventory change are additions, losses, conversions, mergers, and "sames." With reference to the 1970 survey, they are defined as follows.

Additions are those units which did not exist in 1960 and have been newly constructed, moved to site, created from group quarters, or created from space previously used for nonresidential purposes.

Losses comprise those units which existed in 1960 but do not exist now. These include units now used as group quarters, changed to nonresidential use, demolished, moved from site, destroyed by fire or flood, etc.

Conversions cover those units created by division of a 1960 unit into two or more 1970 units. **Mergers** are those 1970 units resulting from merger of two or more 1960 units.

Sames are the great bulk of the 1960 units which were not affected by these changes. That is, they are living quarters enumerated as one housing unit in 1960 and as one housing unit in 1970.

Note: For operational definitions see concepts 200-203 below.

The 1970 CINCH program. The CINCH program gathers and reports information on the demographic and housing characteristics pertaining to the various components. Among such characteristics are the following: number of rooms, year built, condition and plumbing facilities, tenure, value, rent, household composition, and family income. In addition, selected 1970 and 1960 characteristics such as tenure, value, rent, and family income will be cross-tabulated for units found to be the "same." Such information will reflect changes occurring to these

units during the decade. Information on recent movers (i.e., heads of households who moved after January 1, 1969) will also be provided. This will be done in cross-tabulations relating characteristics of the present and previous units occupied by recent movers.

The 1970 survey will be conducted in the fall and winter of 1970-71. It will be based on a sample of housing units located in the 357 PSU (primary sampling unit) areas designated for Bureau of the Census current survey programs plus non-PSU counties in the 15 selected standard metropolitan statistical areas. The data will be summarized for the U.S., for the four geographic regions, and for 15 SMSA's. As in 1960, the survey's findings will be published as Volume IV in the series of 1970 publications from the census of housing.

Use of the data. CINCH data is widely used by analysts in business and government. The major value of the information is the basis it provides for projecting future housing requirements for the various sectors of our population. The home building industry needs the information to estimate the extent to which the overall demand for new houses is being met, while bankers and mortgage lenders use it as a guide to lending practices. Producers of building materials and home equipment are aided by information on changes in the housing inventory in their planning for volume and type of production; public utility companies use the information to plan their rate of expansion.

The Federal government, as well as State and local governments, is concerned with changes in both the housing supply and its characteristics because housing construction constitutes an important part of the Nation's economy and credit structure. Various departments and agencies use information on housing trends to establish policies for regulating the flow of mortgage credit, maintaining high levels of employment, planning, and developing housing programs and goals.

Description of the 1970 Survey

Unit of Enumeration. The unit of enumeration, or measurement, will be the housing unit. The definition of a housing unit is the same as the one used in the 1970 census and is essentially the same as the 1960 census definition.

The sample. The sample for measuring counts of the components will consist of about 320,000 units. A subsample of about 120,000 units will

be used for compiling the detailed demographic and housing characteristics.

One part of the sample will be selected from 1960 census addresses of those housing units in the 25 percent sample. The 1960 sample will provide counts and characteristics for all components except new construction and whole structure "additions" such as changes from nonresidential to residential use, moved to site, etc.

The count and most of the characteristics for new construction are obtained from the 1970 census tabulations for units reported built in the 1960-70 period. However, several items which will not be obtained in the census will come from the 1970 CINCH sample. These include "condition of unit" and detailed information on "recent movers." The 1970 CINCH sample will also provide information on the counts and characteristics for whole structure additions.

Procedures. The procedures for interviewing will largely be determined by the adequacy or inadequacy of the addresses for the sample units. After the sample units have been selected, the areas in which the units are located will be screened according to the criteria used for current surveys in order to determine the adequacy of the addresses. The results of the screening operation will then determine the procedures.

1. Areas with adequate addresses (urban areas).

In areas where the addresses are sufficiently specific, interviewers will visit the specific addresses of the 1960 sample units and will determine the components for all units in the building. If the building is no longer standing, interviewers will determine the disposition (e.g., demolished or moved from site) from neighbors or other reliable respondents. For buildings still containing living quarters, interviewers will make a unit-by-unit comparison based on information from the 1960 census. This procedure will provide the counts for the following components: same, conversions, mergers, part structure additions and losses, and whole structure losses such as demolitions, moved from site, etc.

For the 1970 sample the addresses of units will be matched with the 1960 census enumerators' listing books. All non-matching units will be checked for additional character-

istics of new construction and for the count and characteristics of whole structure additions.

2. Areas with inadequate addresses (rural areas).

In these areas, a sample of units in small land area segments will be used. Interviewers will list selected characteristics for all 1970 units located on the segments and make a unit-by-unit comparison with information from the 1960 census to determine the following components: same, conversions, mergers, part structure additions and losses and whole structure additions. A sub-sample of the existing units will be interviewed for more detailed characteristics. The 1970 sample units in these areas will be matched against the 1970 census schedules. All units built in 1960 or later will be interviewed for the additional items which are not collected in the 1970 census.

Timing. The enumeration is tentatively scheduled for the fall and winter of 1970-71. The information for the first SMSA is scheduled to be published in late fall 1972 with the publications for the remaining SMSA's and the United States following very closely.

Scope. For the 1970 program, separate data will be published for the United States, four geographic regions, and fifteen individual standard metropolitan statistical areas. In response to requests from users of the data, reports for each SMSA will present data separately for the total SMSA, the central city, and possibly the area outside the central city.

The SMSA's, by region, are: **Northeast Region**--Boston, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia; **North Central Region**--Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis; **South**--Atlanta, Houston, Miami, Washington; **West**--Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle.

All the above SMSA's except Houston and Miami were included in the 1959 Components of Change Survey. The SMSA's not to be included in 1970 which were included in 1959 are: Minneapolis-St. Paul, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, and Dallas. Of these, only Dallas was in both the 1956 National Housing Inventory and the 1959 survey.

Unpublished tabulations. It is currently planned to tabulate selected information for analytical purposes. These analytical tabulations will be available to the users at nominal cost. Some

examples of these tabulations are: current use of site for 1960 buildings which are no longer in the inventory; a more detailed breakdown of other additions and losses; more detailed tables of the 1960 and 1970 characteristics for "same" units; and previous and present residences of "recent movers;" etc. Special tabulations can be obtained by users on a contract basis. It is not planned, however, to provide users with the computer tapes.

Components of Inventory Change Concepts

A majority of concepts in the Components of Inventory Change (CINCH) Survey are identical to those in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Some of the demographic characteristics will not, however, be collected or reported in as much detail as in the decennial census. There are no changes in definition of components of change from the 1960 program.

The following concepts (in alphabetical order) employed in CINCH are used in the same manner as in the census.

- Age of persons in household
- Bathtub or shower
- Color or race of head of household
- Gross rent
- Contract rent
- Duration of vacancy
- Flush toilet
- Group quarters
- Heating equipment
- Highest year of school completed by head
- Hot and cold piped water
- Housing unit
- Income of primary families and individuals
- Number of bathrooms
- Number of bedrooms
- Number of housing units in structure
- Number of persons in unit
- Number of rooms in unit
- Relationship to head of unit
- Sex
- Tenure
- Type of living quarters
- Vacancy status
- Value of property
- Year head moved into unit
- Year structure built

Concepts Unique to CINCH

The components of change

200. **Same unit**--A unit which existed in 1960 in the same form as it does in 1970. Living quarters enumerated in 1970 as one housing unit

are "same" if they were classified as one and only one housing unit in 1960. A "same unit" may have a different number of rooms, changes in architecture, changes in plumbing equipment, or other changes in characteristics.

201. **Different unit**--A unit which has been altered in some way since 1960 to create either more or less units in 1970. The housing unit was created by dividing (converting) one 1960 unit into two or more or by combining (merging) two or more 1960 units into one.

A 1970 unit may have more or less space than in 1960 because of remodeling or alterations, but this does not necessarily make it a "different unit." Only if the alteration or remodeling changes the number of units is it a "different unit."

201.1 **Conversion**--Conversion is the creation of two or more 1970 housing units from fewer 1960 units through structural alteration or change in use. Structural alteration includes such changes as adding a room or installing partitions to form another housing unit. "Change in use" is a simple rearrangement in the use of space without structural alteration, such as locking a door which closes off one or more rooms to form a separate housing unit. Each unit involved in the change is a converted unit.

201.2 **Merger**--Merger is the opposite of conversion. It is the combining of two or more 1960 housing units into fewer 1970 units through structural alteration or change in use. Structural alteration includes such changes as the removal of partitions or the dismantling of kitchen facilities. Change in use may be a simple rearrangement in the use of space without structural alteration, such as unlocking a door which formerly separated two housing units. In other instances, a household on the first floor may occupy both the first and second floors which formerly constituted separate housing units.

202. **Lost unit**--A unit which existed in 1960 but does not exist as a housing unit in 1970.

202.1 **To group quarters**--A 1960 housing unit may have become a "group quarters" by 1970. For example, a large single housing unit structure may have become a lodging house.

202.2 **To nonresidential**--A 1960 housing unit may now be used for nonresidential purposes, such as for a store, office space, permanent storage, etc.

202.3 Unfit-- A housing unit which existed in 1960 and is now both vacant and unfit for human habitation is unfit. Unfit for human habitation is defined as a building intended for residential use where the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements.

202.4 Condemned-- A housing unit which existed in 1960 and is now designated as condemned by a sign, notice, or mark on the building or in the neighborhood is in this category. The sign may show that the unit is condemned for reasons of health or safety.

202.5 Demolished-- A housing unit in a building which has been torn down since 1960 is considered demolished. This category does not include units lost by fire, flood, etc.

202.6 Moved from site-- A housing unit which has been moved from its 1960 site would be in this category. Included are mobile homes and trailers which have been moved from their 1960 sites.

202.7 Other (burned, etc.)-- This includes all other recorded 1960 units which are no longer in existence. Examples are units which have been lost by fire, flood, wind, or hail, and vacant units which are scheduled for demolition.

203. Added unit-- An added 1970 unit is a unit which did not exist in 1960 and has been newly constructed, moved to the site, created from group quarters or created from space previously used for nonresidential purposes.

203.1 From group quarters-- Group quarters (rooming houses, dormitories, transient hotels, etc.) which have been changed to housing units are in this category.

203.1 From nonresidential-- These are housing units which have been created from nonresidential space such as a store, garage, barn, and the like.

203.3 Moved to site-- A housing unit which has been moved to its present site since 1960 would be in this category. This includes mobile homes and trailers which have been moved to their present site since 1960, if they were occupied in 1960 and are occupied in 1970.

203.4 New construction-- Any unit in a building which has been built since 1960 is new construction.

Condition

204. Condition of housing unit-- In the 1970 CINCH Survey, as in the 1960 Census of Housing, housing units will be classified by condition (categories indicated below) on the basis of enumerator observation. Enumerators are to look for specified visible defects relating to weather tightness, extent of disrepair, hazards to the physical safety of the occupants, and inadequate or makeshift construction.

204.1 Sound condition-- Housing units are to be classified as sound if they have no visible defects or only slight defects that are normally corrected during the course of regular maintenance. Examples of slight defects are lack of paint, small cracks in the plaster, cracked windows, etc.

204.2 Deteriorating condition-- Units are to be classified as deteriorating if they need more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. Deteriorating units have one or more defects such as several broken or missing window panes, a shaky or unsafe porch, holes or open cracks over a small area of a wall, etc.

204.3 Dilapidated conditions-- Units are to be classified as dilapidated if they do not provide adequate shelter and in their present condition endanger the health and safety of their inhabitants. They might have such defects as holes, open cracks, etc., over a large area of the foundation or walls, substantial sagging of floors and roof, or extensive damage by storm, fire, or flood.

Recent movers

205. Recent mover-- A household head who moved into his residence after January 1, 1969 is considered a recent mover.

206. Previous residence-- The previous residence is the last housing unit in which the present head lived before moving into the present unit. If the household is in the recent mover category, a series of questions about the previous unit is asked: location, whether he was head there at the time of moving, the number of rooms, the year originally built, the number of units in the structure, tenure, value, disposition, contract monthly rent, main reason for moving, and number of times the head moved since January 1, 1969.

1970 Residential Finance Program

The Residential Finance Survey is designed to provide data about the financing of nonfarm, privately-owned, residential properties. Similar surveys were conducted in 1950 and 1960, and, in a more limited fashion, in 1956.

The Residential Finance program makes a distinction between two types of properties--homeowner properties, which have from one to four housing units, one of which is occupied by the owner, and all other properties.

Data are collected from the owner of the property, and, if the property is mortgaged, from the holder of the mortgage. The property owner is asked to provide information about the property itself, e.g., number of units, when it was built, when it was acquired, purchase price, current market value. Homeowners are also asked about their housing expenses and about themselves, e.g., age, income, color. Owners of rental property are also asked about some of their expenses and about their rental receipts. All owners are asked if their property is mortgaged, and if so, to whom they make their mortgage payments. The lender is then asked to provide information about the mortgage, e.g., interest rate, face amount, term, current outstanding debt.

The 1970 survey will be based on a national sample of approximately 65,000 properties, of which about half will be home-owner properties. Data will be available for the total United States and for the four Census regions.

In addition, the U.S. data will be presented by size of place and by type of area (e.g., inside central cities of SMSA's).

Tabulation plans are not final, but it is expected that the basic tables will provide all of the information collected by type of mortgage (FHA-insured, VA-guaranteed, or conventional) and by type of mortgage holder (commercial banks, life insurance companies, etc.). In addition, some analytical tables will be provided. Publication is planned for the middle of 1972.

The data compiled in the Residential Finance Survey are particularly useful to economists and financial analysts who guide and counsel home and apartment builders, financial institutions and institutional investors (pension funds, endowments, etc.), producers of building materials, real estate companies, community planners, and governmental agencies at the Federal, State, and local level.

In essence, the 1970 publications will be comparable to those from 1960. Persons desiring detailed information on the 1970 program are advised to address inquiries to the Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Residential finance concepts

In general the 1970 concepts and their definitions will be those used in 1960. Anyone needing detailed information should address inquiries to the Housing Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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New Construction.	203.4
New England	
Town Code	15
Town Size Code	15
Noninmates of Institutions	79.22
Non-Mail Areas.	30
Nonmetropolitan	
Housing Units	155.2
Population (SMSA)	18, 54.2
Nonresidential.	202.2
Nursery School	69.1
O	
Occupation	95
5 Years Ago	99
Occupied Housing Units.	156.1
By Owner	161.1
By Renter	161.2
Oil and Gas Districts	9.8
One-Unit Structure.	169.1
Attached.	169.12
Detached.	169.11
Origin or Descent.	64.1
Other Races (Population)	
All Other	60.2
Negro and Other.	60.21
Other.	60.218
Outlying Areas, Puerto Rico and Other.	1.3
Overbounded Cities.	17.(b)
Overcrowding	177
P	
Parentage.	62
Mixed	60.22
Parochial School Enrollment	70.2
Partner (or Friend)	80.53
Persons	
Characteristics of, in Occupied units	159
Per Room.	158
Per Unit.	157
Persons in	
College Dormitories.	79.223
Military Barracks	79.222
Rooming Houses.	79.221
Petroleum Regions.	9.5
Place.	15
Description Code	15
Of Residence at Time of Census	52
Of Residence Five Years Ago.	55
Of Work	102
Size Code	15

	Concept number
Places	
Incorporated	15.1
Unincorporated	15.2
Urban.	15.3
Plumbing Facilities	176
Lacking Some or All.	176.2
Use of	176.3
With All	176.1
Population	
Density.	51
In Units	157
Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan	18, 54.1, 54.2
Total	50
Urban/Rural	16, 53.1, 53.2
Postal Data Code	28.4
Poverty Areas.	107
Pre-list Areas.	29.1
Previous Residence	206
Primary	
Family.	81.11
Individual	81.21
Private	
School Enrollment	70.2
Wage and Salary Workers	97.1
Production Areas.	9.2
Property.	166
Pseudo-State.	1.1
Public Assistance Income	104.22
Public School Enrollment.	70.1
Publication Code	13
Puerto Rico and Other Outlying Areas	1.3
Q	
Quarters	
Group.	151.2
Living	151
Quasi-State	1.1
R	
Race	60
of Household Head	159.2
Radio Sets.	195
Railroad Retirement Income.	104.21
Rate	
Homeowner Vacancy.	164.1
Rental Vacancy	164.2
Unemployment.	89
Ratio	
Fertility.	78
Rent/Income	168.2
Value/Income	168.1
Record Type	35
Recent Mover	205
Region	3
Regional Marketing Areas	9.7
Regions	
Fishing.	9.4
Industrial Water-Use	9.3
Lumber Industry	9.6
Petroleum.	9.5

	Concept number		Concept number
Relative (other) of Household Head . . .	80.4	Social Security or Railroad Retirement	
Rent.	167	Income	104.21
Contract	167.1	Sound Condition (CINCH)	204.1
Gross	167.2	Spanish Surname Population	60.4
Income Ratio	168.2	Special Purpose Districts	9
Rental Vacancy Rate	164.2	Standard Consolidated Area	19
Renter Occupied Units	161.2	Standard Location Area	24
Residence		Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area .	18
Farm	154.21	State	1
Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan	18	Economic Area	4
Nonfarm	154.22	of Residence Five Years Ago	55
Urban/Rural	53, 154.1	Quasi or Pseudo	1.1
Resident Aliens	50	Status	
Resident Employee	80.52	Disability	93
Retail Center (Major)	21	Employment	88
Ring of an SMSA	18.2	Family/Unrelated Individual	81
Rooming Houses, Persons in	79.221	Labor Force	87.1
Rooms, Number in Unit	174	Low Income	105
Rural		Marital	73
Area	16	Military	85
Farm Housing Units	154.21	Occupancy	156
Nonfarm Housing Units	154.22	Vacancy	163
Population	16, 53.2	Veteran, and History	86
		Stories, Number in Structure	171
S		Street	
Salary (or Wage) Income	104.11	Code	28.4
Same Unit	200	Name Reference File	34.2
School		Structure	
College	69.5	Elevator in	172
Districts	8	Number of Stories in	171
Elementary	69.3	One-Unit	169.1
High	69.4	Attached	169.12
Kindergarten	69.2	Detached	169.11
Median Years Completed	71	Two or More Units	169.2
Nursery	69.1	Units in	169
Other Private Enrollment	70.2	Year Built	173
Parochial Enrollment	70.2	Subfamily	81.111
Private Enrollment	70.2	Subregions, Economic	5
Public Enrollment	70.1	Substandard Housing	175
Type	70	Summary Type	35
Years Completed	71		
Second Homes	162	T	
Secondary		Telephone Available	191
Family	81.12	Television Sets	194
Individual	81.22	Tenure	161
Self-Employed Workers	97.3	Owner Occupied	161.1
Self-Employment Income	104.12	Renter Occupied	161.2
Separated	73, 2121	Toilet	
Sequencing Keys	35.1	Facilities	177
Serial Number	28.3	Flush	177.1
Service Workers	95	Other	177.2
Sewage		Total	
Disposal	182	Housing Units	150
Public Sewer	182.1	Income	104
Septic Tank or Cesspool	182.2	Population	50
Sex		Townships (and Municipalities)	12
Female	59.2	Tract	23.1
Male	59.1	Tracted Area	23
Shower (or Bathtub)	178.1	Trailer	169, 111
Single	73.1	Training (Vocational)	72

Held for Other Reasons	163.14
Value	
Income-Ratio	168.1
Of Property	166
Of Unit	166
Veteran Status and History	86
Vocational Training	72
W	
Wage or Salary Income	104.11
Walkup	172.2
Ward	11
Washing Machine, Clothes	189
Water	
Locations	9.1
Source	181
Public System or Private Co.	181.1
Individual Well	181.2
Supply	179
Weeks Worked	91
Welfare Income	104.22
White Collar Workers	95
White-Population	60.1
Widowed	73.22
and Divorced	76.3
Neither, Nor Divorced	76.4
Only	76.1
Wife of Household Head	80.2
Work	
Place of	102
Means of Transportation to	103
Worked	
Hours	90
Weeks	91
Year Last	92
Workers	
Blue Collar	95
Class of	97
Private Wage and Salary	97.1
Government	97.2
Farm	95
Self-Employed	97.3
Service	95
Unpaid Family	97.4
White Collar	95
Y	
Year	
Last Worked	92
Moved into Present House (or	
Apartment)	57, 160
Moved into Unit	160, 57
Structure Built	173
of Immigration	67
Years of School Completed	71
Z	
ZIP Code Areas	34

Comparison of Printed Reports and Summary Tapes

A number of advantages and disadvantages of printed reports and summary tapes as data products have been described in the Users' Guide. One of the advantages cited for 1970 census summary tapes is that they will include greater subject and geographical detail than will be available in printed reports. Since the data content of these products may be an important factor in deciding whether tapes or printed reports will be best suited to the user's purposes, it is a subject which deserves further consideration.

Hundreds of tabulations for various geographical combinations and levels will be available on tape, and many of these, generally presented with declining amounts of detail in moving from larger to smaller areas, will appear in printed reports. As a result, it is not practical to attempt a presentation which details the differences in content. The objective here is to provide a summary of the content of these products to answer the more general questions which users are likely to have (see table 1).

The following material describes some data products not yet finalized. However, if changes occur, they should not be sufficient to significantly affect this summary.

Also, concerning printed materials, attention is limited to those final reports which are the primary printed source of data for small areas. Following the reporting pattern planned for the 1970 census, they are:

Census of the Population, Vol. I, "Characteristics of the Population," Parts 2-57, Chapters A, B, C, and D. (Notation: PC(1)-2A, PC(1)-5B, etc.)

Census of Housing, Vol. I, "States and Small Areas," Parts 2-55. (Notation: HC(1)-2, HC(1)-3, etc.)

Census of Housing, Vol. II, "Metropolitan Housing," Chapters 2-55. (Notation: HC(2)-2, HC(2)-3, etc.)

Census of Housing, Vol. III, Part A, "Block Statistics," (Notation: HC(3)-1A, HC(3)-1B, etc.)

Censuses of Population and Housing, "Census Tract Report," Number 1, 2, (Notation: PHC(1)-1, PHC(2)-2, etc.)

In considering the following material, users should keep two points in mind: (1) Tables in the published reports are shown in considerably less detail than the corresponding data on the summary tapes; and (2) small-area data presented on tapes can be combined to create summaries for larger, census-recognized areas when the summaries are omitted from the tape. However, because data items for small areas are often suppressed to preserve confidentiality, summaries for larger areas may be affected by this suppression.

1970 Population Census Data

I. First Count Data

A. Printed Reports (Census of Population, Vol. I, Parts 2-57, Chapter A).

1. Geographical areas represented: States (or outlying areas) and counties and their urban and rural parts; places grouped by size, urban-rural, SMSA - non SMSA, and incorporated-unincorporated categories; incorporated places; unincorporated places of 1,000 or more; annexed areas; minor civil divisions or census county divisions; component parts of urbanized areas and SMSA's.

2. Data published: Total population counts for the areas cited; also, selected data from past censuses, area in square miles for counties, and certain derivable percentages.

B. Summary Tapes (see Data Access Description, CT-2, First Count Summary Tape).

1. Geographical areas presented: States, counties, Congressional Districts, minor civil divisions or census county divisions, places, and enumeration districts or block-groups. As noted earlier, tract data, for example, are accessible by aggregating appropriate blockgroups or enumeration

districts. However, totals may be affected by suppression at the BG or ED level.

2. Data tabulated: Complete-count (100 percent) data for total population, age, sex, race, marital status, relationship to household head, family type, and combinations of these. Historical, percentage, and land area data are not included.

II. Second Count Data

A. Printed Reports (Census of Population, Vol. I, Parts 2-57, Chapter B; and "Census Tract Reports").

1. Geographical areas represented: (1) In Chapter B: States (or outlying areas) and counties and their urban and rural parts; places grouped by size, urban-rural, and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan categories; SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 1,000 or more, and minor civil divisions or census county divisions; (2) in "Census Tract Reports": SMSA's counties, places of 25,000 or more population, and tracts.

2. Data published: For all or part of the above areas counts are given by sex, race, age, marital status, relationship to head of household, type of family, and combinations of these. Table 2 shows the 100-percent population items included in tract reports, as well as sample items. The 100-percent items are drawn from the Second Count.

B. Summary Tapes (see Data Access Description, CT-3, Second Count Summary Tape).

1. Geographical areas represented: States, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, places, minor civil divisions or census county division, and tracts.

2. Data tabulated: Tabulations involve the same data types as for printed reports, but include more detail, e.g., more racial categories, single years of age through 99, and cross-tabulation by total, white, and Negro.

III. Third Count Data

A. Printed Reports (Census of Housing, Vol. III, A "Block Statistics.") (see table 5)

1. Geographical areas represented: Blocks and tracts within urbanized areas and within other areas that have contracted for block statistics.

2. Data published: Total population, and percent of total population which is (1) Negro, (2) in group quarters, (3) under 18 years old, and (4) 62 years old and over.

B. Summary Tapes (see Data Access Description, CT-4, Third Count Summary Tape).

1. Geographical areas represented: Blocks and tracts within urbanized areas and within other areas that have contracted for blocks statistics.

2. Data tabulated: Total population by race (white, Negro, and other) and sex, age and sex (21 age categories), and relationship to household head; population 14 and over by marital status and sex; population under 18 by relationship to household head and type of household.

IV. Fourth Count Data

A. Printed Reports (Census of Population, Vol. I, Parts 2-57, Chapter C; and "Census Tract Reports"). (See tables 2, 3, and 4.)

1. Geographical areas represented: (1) In Chapter C: States and their urban and rural parts, SMSA's, urbanized areas, urban places, counties, and rural farm and rural nonfarm population of counties; (2) in "Census Tract Reports": SMSA's, counties, places of 25,000 or more population, and tracts.

2. Data published: See table 2 for a listing of the characteristics shown for each geographical level. Each characteristic may represent more than one tabulation. Also, it should be kept in mind that the range of information presented generally contracts as the size of the areas decreases. For example, the means of transportation to work tabulation for tracts contains six response categories, instead of nine as presented for larger areas.

B. Summary Tapes (see Data Access Description, CT-5, Fourth Count Summary Tape.)

1. Geographical areas represented: States, SMSA's and component parts, counties, places, minor civil divisions or census county divisions, and tracts.

2. Data tabulated: Characteristics described are the same as in printed reports

(see table 2). Several additional tabulations appear. For example: Total population by citizenship status (native, naturalized, alien) for particular age categories, and total males 16 and over in the experienced civilian labor force by six occupational categories and their total for 13 income ranges. For all geographical levels, each item will be tabulated by total, white, Negro, Spanish-American; urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm.

V. Fifth Count Data

A. No printed reports will be derived from the file.

B. Summary Tapes (see **Data Access Description**, Fifth Count Summary Tapes).

1. Geographical areas represented: 5-digit level ZIP areas in SMSA's, and 3-digit level elsewhere.
2. Data tabulated: Population counts for areas cited given by sex, age, and race; income by race and size of family; characteristic of families by low income status.

VI. Sixth Count Data

A. Printed Reports (**Census of Population**, Vol. I, Parts 2-57, Chapter D).

1. Geographical areas represented: SMSA's, central cities, and places of 50,000 or more population.
2. Data published: Sample population items presented in considerable detail and cross-tabulated by age, race, and other characteristics.

B. Summary Tapes (see **Data Access Description**, Sixth Count Summary Tape).

1. Geographical areas represented: Metropolitan counties, nonmetropolitan counties of 50,000 or more population, cities of 100,000 or more, and SMSA's.
2. Data tabulated: The same sample population items as for printed reports, but using more extensive cross-tabulations by age, sex, race, and other characteristics. Data shown for Negro and Spanish-American.

1970 Housing Census Data

I. First Count Data

A. Printed Reports: An Advance Report of housing data for each State is planned for the fall of 1970. Most 100-percent housing characteristics, drawn from the First Count, would be printed for the State, SMSA's, and places of 10,000 or more, and counties.

Complete-count (100-percent) housing data for **Housing**, Vol. I, and "Census Tract Reports" will be drawn from second count tabulations (see II below).

B. Summary Tapes (see **Data Access Description**, CT-2, First Count Summary Tape.)

1. Geographical segments represented: States, counties, Congressional Districts, minor civil divisions or census county divisions, places, and enumeration districts or blockgroups.
2. Data tabulated: Among the items included are housing units by number of rooms, persons per room, number of units with basement, value of owner-occupied units (eight value categories), contract rent (nine rent categories), plumbing facilities, and crowded units by type of household.

II. Second Count Data

A. Printed Reports (**Census of Housing**, Vol. I, Chapters 2-55; and "Census Tract Reports"). (See tables 3 and 4.)

1. Geographical areas represented: (1) In **Housing**: States by urban-rural and SMSA--non-SMSA; SMSA's and component parts, urbanized areas; places of 1,000 and more; and counties; (2) in "Census Tract Reports": SMSA's, counties, places of 25,000 or more population, and tracts.
2. Data published: See table 3. The 100-percent items listed in that table are drawn from the Second Count tabulations.

B. Summary Tapes (see **Data Access Description**, CT-3, Second Count Summary Tape).

1. Geographical areas represented: States, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, places, minor civil divisions or census

county divisions, and tracts. Also urban-rural designations for states, SMSA's and counties.

2. Data tabulated: Subjects tabulated are the same as for **Housing**, Vol. I reports. Greater detail is often available. For example, there are 14 cash rent ranges rather than 10 as in the printed reports. Also, tapes include such tabulations as owner-occupied units by household type and race of head for five value ranges, and owner-occupied units by number of rooms and race of head for five value ranges. Most Second Count summary tape items are cross-tabulated by tenure for total and Negro.

III. Third Count Data

A. Printed Reports (**Census of Housing**, Vol. III, "Block Statistics,"), (See table 5.)

1. Geographical areas represented: Blocks and tracts within urbanized areas and within other areas that have contracted for block statistics.

2. Data published: See tables 5 which presents the planned outline for tables 1 and 2 of "Block" reports. Also shown is the outline for the tables which will appear in the reports for the contract block areas.

B. Summary Tapes (see **Data Access Description**, CT-4, Third Count Summary Tape).

1. Geographical areas represented: Blocks and tracts within urbanized areas and within other areas that have contracted for block statistics.

2. Data tabulated: In addition to data items found in printed reports, the block tape includes such data as number of units with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more rooms; total number of rooms in total, and Negro-owned and rented units; number of units with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more persons; and total number of persons in total, and Negro-owned and rented units.

IV. Fourth Count Data

A. Printed Reports (**Census of Housing**, Vol. I, Chapters 2-55; and "Census Tract Reports"). (See tables 3 and 4.)

1. Geographical areas represented: (1) In **Housing**: States by urban-rural non-farm-rural farm and SMSA--non-SMSA; SMSA's and component parts, urbanized areas; places of 2,500 and more; and counties; (2) In "Census Tract Reports": SMSA's, counties, places of 25,000 or more population, and tracts.

2. Data published: See tables 3 and 4. Spanish-American data are presented in a pattern similar to that for Negroes. However, no 5-percent sample data for places 2,500 to 10,000 are given for Spanish-American.

B. Summary Tapes (see **Data Access Description**, CT-5, Fourth Count Summary Tape).

1. Geographical areas represented: States, SMSA's and component parts, counties, places, minor civil divisions or census county divisions, and tracts. Also urban, rural nonfarm-rural farm designation.

2. Data tabulated: The summary tapes include a number of tabulations not found in the printed reports, such as: gross rent by number of rooms, value of owner-occupied unit by income, and plumbing facilities by household composition and age of head. Most data are tabulated by tenure for total, Negro, and Spanish-American.

V. Fifth Count Data

A. No printed reports will be derived from this file.

B. Summary Tapes (see **Data Access Description**, CT-6, Fifth Count Summary Tape).

1. Geographic areas represented: 5-digit level ZIP areas in SMSA's, and 3-digit level elsewhere.

2. Data tabulated: Tenure and vacancy status, plumbing facilities, gross rent, value of property, telephone available, year structure built, automobiles available, rent-income ratios, and household equipment items.

VI. Sixth Count Data

A. Printed Reports (**Census of Housing**, Vol. II, Chapters 2-55, "Metropolitan Housing").

1. Geographical areas represented: SMSA's, central cities, and places of 50,000 or more.

2. Data published: Cross-tabulations by principal housing and household subjects such as value of property, gross rent, income, plumbing facilities by persons per room, number of rooms, number of units in structure, and size of household.

B. Summary Tapes (see Data Access Description, Sixth Count Summary Tape to be published).

1. Geographical areas represented: SMSA's, central cities, places of 50,000 or more, metropolitan counties, and non-metropolitan counties of 50,000 or more population.

2. Data tabulated: Extensive cross-tabulations including many "three-way" cross-tabulations such as household composition by age of head, by year structure built, and by value of property. Most of the data are tabulated by tenure and for Negro and Spanish-American households.

Table 1. Summary Tape Files and Printed Reports Derived From These Files

Name of Summary Tape File Name of Printed Reports Derived from the Tape File	Geographic Coverage*	Subject Content**	When Available (Issued by States)
TAPE: <u>First Count</u> , File A	Blockgroups or ED's	400 complete-count population and housing data cells	Sept.-December 1970
REPORT: No reports will be derived from this file.			
TAPE: <u>First Count</u> , File B	Places, MCD's (CCD's), Counties, Congres- sional Districts, States	400 complete-count cells (same as File A)	Sept.-December 1970
REPORT: <u>Population</u> , Volume I Chapter A		Population totals only	Sept. 1970-April 1971
TAPE: <u>Second Count</u> , File A	Census tracts	3500 complete-count population and housing data cells	Oct. 1970-April 1971
REPORT: <u>Population and Housing</u> , Census Tract Reports		190 complete-count population and housing data cells	March-October 1971 (Loose copies of these tables will be available for pur- chase earlier.)
TAPE: <u>Second Count</u> , File B	Places, MCD's (CCD's) Counties; UA's, SMSA's and their components, States	3500 complete-count population and hous- ing data cells	Oct. 1970-April 1971
REPORT: <u>Population</u> , Volume I, Chapter B		Extracts of the above	Oct. 1970-May 1971
REPORT: <u>Housing</u> , Volume I, States and Small Areas, Chapter A		Extracts of the above	Oct. 1970-May 1971

Table 1. Summary Tape Files and Printed Reports Derived From These Files—Continued

Name of Summary Tape File Name of Printed Reports Derived from the Tape File	Geographic Coverage*	Subject Content**	When Available (Issued by States)
TAPE: <u>Third Count</u> File	City Blocks	250 complete-count population and housing data cells	January-July 1971
REPORT: <u>Housing</u> , Volume III, Block Statistics		25 complete-count population and housing data cells	January-July 1971
TAPE: <u>Fourth Count</u> , File A	Census Tracts	13,000 sample popula- tion and housing data cells	January-October 1971
REPORT: <u>Population and Housing</u> , Census Tract Reports		Very limited extracts of the above	March-October 1971
TAPE: <u>Fourth Count</u> , File B (MCD/CCD) and File C (other areas)	States, counties, MCD's (CCD's), Places, SMSA's and Component Urbanized Areas	13,000 (File B) or 30,000 (File C) sample population and housing data cells	January-October 1971
REPORT: <u>Population</u> , Volume I, Chapter C	Larger places, coun- ties, Urbanized Areas, SMSA's, States	Extracts of the above	February-November 1971
REPORT: <u>Housing</u> , Volume I, States and Smaller Areas, Chapter B	Larger places, coun- ties, Urbanized Areas, SMSA's States	Extracts of the above	February-November 1971
TAPE: <u>Fifth Count</u>	5-digit areas in SMSA's; 3-digit elsewhere	800 sample population and housing data cells	July 1971
REPORT: No reports will be derived from this file			

Table 1. Summary Tape Files and Printed Reports Derived From These Files—Continued

Name of Summary Tape File Name of Printed Reports Derived from the Tape File	Geographic Coverage*	Subject Content**	When Available (Issued by State)
TAPE: <u>Sixth Count</u>	Pop.-Metr. Counties, Cities 100,000+ Central Cities, SMSA's	150,000 sample popula- tion cells, 110,000 sample housing cells	March-October 1971
REPORT: <u>Population</u> , Volume I, Chapter D	Hous.-State, SMSA, Metr. Counties, Cities 50,000+, and Central Cities	Extracts of the above	April 1971- February 1972
REPORT: <u>Housing</u> , Volume II, Metropolitan Housing characteristics		Extracts of the above	April 1971- February 1972

* Small-area data presented on the tapes can be combined to create summaries for larger, census-recognized areas when the summaries are omitted from the tape. However, because data items for small areas are often suppressed to preserve confidentiality, summaries for larger areas may be affected by this suppression.

** "Data cell" represents a single summary of a tabulation unit (e.g. a person or a housing unit) having a certain characteristic (e.g. age group or tenure). For example, a tabulation of total population by single years of age from "under 1" to "100 or more" includes 101 data items.

NOTE: Summary tape files associated with the special Subject Reports will also be released.

Table 2. Content of Series P-C(1)C State Reports and Tract Reports: 1970

Characteristics	The State	SMSA's, UA's, places of 50,000+	Places of 10,000 to 50,000	Places of 2,500 to 10,000	Counties	Rural farm and rural nonfarm population of counties	Areas with Negro population of 400 or more		Tracts - Total	Tracts - 400 or more Negroes, Spanish-American
							SMSA's, UA's, places of 25,000+	Counties		
Marital status.....									X	X
Age.....	X					X			X	X
Relationship to head of household..	X					X			X	X
Families by number of own children..	X									
Nativity and parentage.....	X	X	X		X				X	
Country of origin.....	X	X	X		X					
Mother tongue.....	X	X	X		X				X	
State of birth.....	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Residence in 1965.....	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Year moved into present house.....	X	X								
Place of work.....	X	X	X		X				X	
Means of transportation.....	X	X							X	
Veteran status.....	X	X	X		X					
School enrollment.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Years of school completed.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vocational training.....	X	X								
Children ever born.....	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Family composition.....	X	X	X		X		X	X		
Previous marital status.....	X	X								
Group quarters population by type..	X	X	X		X					
Disability.....	X	X								
Employment status.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Industry.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Weeks worked.....	X	X	X		X		X	X		
Class of worker.....	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Last occupation of unemployed.....	X	X	X		X		X			
Work status in 1965.....	X	X								
Family income.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Income of persons.....	X	X	X		X		X	X		
Median earnings for selected occupations.....	X	X								
Type of income.....	X	X	X		X		X	X		
Characteristics of families and persons with income below poverty level.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: For many subjects the amount of detail has been collapsed in moving from large to small areas.

Table 3. Planned Content of Housing Volume I Report and Census Tract Reports

Subject	The State	SMSA's and component parts	Places of 10,000 to 50,000 ¹	Places of 2,500 to 10,000 ¹	Places of 1,000 to 2,500 ¹	Counties			Tracts - total	400 or more Negroes, or Spanish-Americans in tracts	
						Total ¹	Rural ²	Occupied farm ²			
100-PERCENT ITEMS											
Access.....	X	X	X						X		
Rooms.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	3X	3X	X	X	
Units in structure.....	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Basement.....	X	X	X								
Population, 1970.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Persons per room.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	3X	3X	X	X	
With plumbing.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	3X	3X	X	X	
Race.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Tenure.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	3X	3X	X	X	
Vacancy status.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Duration of vacancy.....	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		
Bathtub or shower.....	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			
Plumbing facilities.....	X	X	X	X	X	3X	3X	X	X	X	
Flush toilet.....	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			
Water supply.....	X	X	X	X		X	3X	3X			
Complete kitchen facilities.....	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		
Value.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
With plumbing.....	X	X	X	X		X	X				
Contract rent.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
With plumbing.....	X	X	X	X		X	X				
Telephone.....	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			
Persons.....	X	X	X	X	X	X	3X	3X	X	X	
20-PERCENT ITEMS											
Year structure built....	X	X	X	X		X	3X	3X	X	X	
Units in structure.....	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Gross rent.....	X	X	X	X		X	3X		X	X	
Heating equipment.....	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
15-PERCENT ITEMS											
Complete bathrooms.....	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Sewage disposal.....	X		X	X		X	3X	3X	X	X	
Source of water.....	X		X	X		X	3X	3X	X	X	
Air conditioning.....	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Automobiles available...	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Year moved into unit....	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
5-PERCENT ITEMS											
Bedrooms.....	X	4X	4X			4X	X	X			
Second home.....	X	4X	4X			4X	X	X			
Clothes dryer.....	X	4X	4X			4X	X	X			
Clothes washer.....	X	4X	4X			4X	X	X			
Dishwasher.....	X	4X	4X			4X	X	X			
Home food freezer.....	X	4X	4X			4X	X	X			
Cooking fuel.....	X	4X	4X			4X	X	X			
House heating fuel.....	X	4X	4X			4X	X	X			
Water heating fuel.....	X	4X	4X			4X	X	X			
Television (sets).....	X	4X	4X			4X	X	X			
Television (UHF-equipped).....	X	4X	4X			4X	X	X			
Battery-operated radio..	X	4X	4X			4X	X	X			
Elevator in structure...	X	4X	4X								

¹Data for units with Negro or Spanish-American head are only shown for areas with 400 Negro or Spanish-American inhabitants or more.

²In this column, the only items shown for units with Negro head are those to which footnote 3 applies.

³Data shown for units with Negro head if 400 Negro inhabitants or more.

⁴Data for units with Negro head are only shown for areas with 10,000 Negro inhabitants or more.

Table P-1. General Characteristics of the Population

Census Tracts

RACE

All persons	.....
White	.....
Negro	.....
Percent Negro	.....

AGE BY SEX

Male, all ages	.....
Under 5 years	.....
3 and 4 years	.....
5 to 9 years	.....
5 years	.....
6 years	.....
10 to 14 years	.....
14 years	.....
15 to 19 years	.....
15 years	.....
16 years	.....
17 years	.....
18 years	.....
19 years	.....
20 to 24 years	.....
20 years	.....
21 years	.....
25 to 34 years	.....
35 to 44 years	.....
45 to 54 years	.....
55 to 59 years	.....
60 to 64 years	.....
65 to 74 years	.....
75 years and over	.....

Female, all ages	.....
Under 5 years	.....
3 and 4 years	.....
5 to 9 years	.....
5 years	.....
6 years	.....
10 to 14 years	.....
14 years	.....
15 to 19 years	.....
15 years	.....
16 years	.....
17 years	.....
18 years	.....
19 years	.....
20 to 24 years	.....
20 years	.....
21 years	.....
25 to 34 years	.....
35 to 44 years	.....
45 to 54 years	.....
55 to 59 years	.....
60 to 64 years	.....
65 to 74 years	.....
75 years and over	.....

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

All persons	.....
In households	.....
Head of household	.....
Head of family	.....
Primary individual	.....
Wife of head	.....
Other relative of head	.....
Not related to head	.....
In group quarters	.....
Persons per household	.....

TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN

All families	.....
With own children under 18 years	.....
Number of children	.....
Husband-wife families	.....
With own children under 18 years	.....
Number of children	.....
Percent of total under 18 years	.....
Families with other male head	.....
With own children under 18 years	.....
Number of children	.....
Families with female head	.....
With own children under 18 years	.....
Number of children	.....
Percent of total under 18 years	.....
Persons under 18 years	.....

MARITAL STATUS

Male, 14 years old and over	.....
Single	.....
Married	.....
Separated	.....
Widowed	.....
Divorced	.....
Female, 14 years old and over	.....
Single	.....
Married	.....
Separated	.....
Widowed	.....
Divorced	.....

Table P-2. Social Characteristics of the Population

Census Tracts

NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, & COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

All persons	.....
Native of native parentage	.....
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	.....
Foreign born	.....
Foreign stock	.....
United Kingdom	.....
Ireland (Eire)	.....
Sweden	.....
Germany	.....
Poland	.....
Czechoslovakia	.....
Austria	.....
Hungary	.....
U.S.S.R.	.....
Italy	.....
Canada	.....
Mexico	.....
Cuba	.....
Other America	.....
All other and not reported	.....
Persons of Spanish language ¹	.....
Other persons of Spanish surname ¹	.....
Persons of Spanish mother tongue	.....
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	.....

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old	.....
Nursery school	.....
Public	.....
Kindergarten	.....
Public	.....
Elementary	.....
Public	.....
High school	.....
Public	.....
College	.....
Percent enrolled in school by age:	.....
16 and 17 years	.....
18 and 19 years	.....
20 and 21 years	.....
22 to 24 years	.....
25 to 34 years	.....
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	.....

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons, 25 years old and over	.....
No school years completed	.....
Elementary:	.....
1 to 4 years	.....
5 to 7 years	.....
8 years	.....
High school:	.....
1 to 3 years	.....
4 years	.....
College:	.....
1 to 3 years	.....
4 years or more	.....
Median school years completed	.....
Percent high school graduates	.....

CHILDREN EVER BORN

Women, 35 to 44 years old ever married	.....
Children ever born	.....
Per 1,000 women ever married	.....

RESIDENCE IN 1965

Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970?	.....
Same house as in 1970	.....
Different house:	.....
In central city of this SMSA	.....
In other part of this SMSA	.....
Outside this SMSA	.....
North and West	.....
South	.....
Abroad	.....

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK

All workers	.....
Private auto:	.....
Driver	.....
Passenger	.....
Bus or streetcar	.....
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	.....
Walked to work	.....
Worked at home	.....
Other	.....
Inside SMSA	.....
A city central business district	.....
Balance of A city	.....
Balance of A County	.....
B County	.....
C County	.....
D County	.....
E County	.....
F County	.....
G County	.....
H County	.....
I County	.....
J County	.....
K County	.....
Outside SMSA	.....
Place of work not reported	.....

Table 4. Published Census Tract Report-Population Data--Continued

Table P-3. Labor Force Characteristics of the Population

Census Tracts

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Male, 16 years old and over	
Labor force	
Percent of total	
Civilian labor force	
Employed	
Unemployed	
Percent of civilian labor force	
Not in labor force	
Inmate of institution	
Enrolled in school	
Other under 65 years	
Other 65 years and over	

Male, 16 to 21 years old	
Not enrolled in school	
Not high school graduates	
Unemployed or not in labor force	

Female, 16 years old and over	
Labor force	
Percent of total	
Civilian labor force	
Employed	
Unemployed	
Percent of civilian labor force	
Not in labor force	

Married women, husband present	
In labor force	
With own children under 6 years	
In labor force	

OCCUPATION

Total employed, 16 years old and over	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	
Health workers	
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	
Managers and administrators, except farm	
Salaried	
Self-employed in retail trade	
Sales workers	
Retail trade	
Clerical and kindred workers	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	
Construction craftsmen	
Mechanics and repairmen	
Operatives, except transport	
Transport equipment operatives	
Laborers, except farm	
Farm workers	
Service workers ¹	
Cleaning and food service workers	
Protective service workers	
Personal and health service workers	
Private household workers	

Female employed, 16 years old and over	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	
Managers and administrators, except farm	
Sales workers	
Clerical and kindred workers	
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	

Operatives, including transport	
Other blue-collar workers	
Farm workers	
Service workers, except private household	
Private household workers	

INDUSTRY

Total employed, 16 years old and over	
Construction	
Manufacturing	
Durable goods	
Transportation	
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	
Wholesale trade	
Retail trade	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	
Business and repair services	
Personal services	
Health services	
Educational services	
Other professional and related services	
Public administration	
Other industries	

CLASS OF WORKER

Total employed, 16 years old and over	
Private wage and salary workers	
Government workers	
Local government workers	
Self-employed workers	
Unpaid family workers	

Table P-4. Income Characteristics of the Population

Census Tracts

INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS

All families	
Less than \$1,000	
\$1,000 to \$1,999	
\$2,000 to \$2,999	
\$3,000 to \$3,999	
\$4,000 to \$4,999	
\$5,000 to \$5,999	
\$6,000 to \$6,999	
\$7,000 to \$7,999	
\$8,000 to \$8,999	
\$9,000 to \$9,999	
\$10,000 to \$11,999	
\$12,000 to \$14,999	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	
\$25,000 to \$49,999	
\$50,000 or more	
Median income	
Mean income	

Families and unrelated individuals	
Median income	
Mean income	

Unrelated individuals	
Median income	
Mean income	

TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES

All families	
With wage or salary income	
Mean wage or salary income	
With nonfarm self-employment income	
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	
With farm self-employment income	
Mean farm self-employment income	
With Social Security income	
Mean Social Security income	
With public assistance or public welfare income	
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	
With other income	
Mean other income	

RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹

Percent of families with incomes:	
Less than .50 of poverty level	
.50 to .74	
.75 to .99	
1.00 to 1.24	
1.25 to 1.49	
1.50 to 1.99	
2.00 to 2.99	
3.00 or more	

INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹

Families	
Percent of all families	
Mean family income	
Mean income deficit	
Percent receiving public assistance income	
Mean size of family	
With related children under 18 years	
Mean number of related children under 18 years	
With related children under 6 years	
Mean number of related children under 6 years	
Families with female head	
With related children under 18 years	
Mean number of related children under 18 years	
With related children under 6 years	
Percent in labor force	
Mean number of related children under 6 years	

Family heads	
Percent 65 years and over	
Civilian male heads under 65 years	
Percent in labor force	

Unrelated individuals	
Percent of all unrelated individuals	
Mean income	
Mean income deficit	
Percent receiving public assistance income	
Percent 65 years and over	

Persons	
Percent of all persons	
Percent receiving Social Security income	
Percent 65 years and over	
Percent receiving Social Security income	
Related children under 18 years	
Percent living with both parents	

Households	
Percent of all households	
Owner occupied	
Mean value of unit	
Renter occupied	
Mean gross rent	
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	

Table 4. Published Census Tract Report-Population Data--Continued

Table P-5. General and Social Characteristics of the Negro Population: 1970

Census Tracts With
400 or More Negro
Population

AGE BY SEX

Male, all ages	
Under 5 years	.....
3 and 4 years	.....
5 to 9 years	.....
5 years	.....
6 years	.....
10 to 14 years	.....
14 years	.....
15 to 19 years	.....
15 years	.....
16 years	.....
17 years	.....
18 years	.....
19 years	.....
20 to 24 years	.....
20 years	.....
21 years	.....
25 to 34 years	.....
35 to 44 years	.....
45 to 54 years	.....
55 to 59 years	.....
60 to 64 years	.....
65 to 74 years	.....
75 years and over	.....

Female, all ages	
Under 5 years	.....
3 and 4 years	.....
5 to 9 years	.....
5 years	.....
6 years	.....
10 to 14 years	.....
14 years	.....
15 to 19 years	.....
15 years	.....
16 years	.....
17 years	.....
18 years	.....
19 years	.....
20 to 24 years	.....
20 years	.....
21 years	.....
25 to 34 years	.....
35 to 44 years	.....
45 to 54 years	.....
55 to 59 years	.....
60 to 64 years	.....
65 to 74 years	.....
75 years and over	.....

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

All persons	
In households	.....
Head of household	.....
Head of family	.....
Primary individual	.....
Wife of head	.....
Other relative of head	.....
Not related to head	.....
In group quarters	.....
Persons per household	.....

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

All households	
Male primary individual	.....
Female primary individual	.....
Husband-wife households	.....
Households with other male head	.....
Households with female head	.....

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons, 16 to 21 years old	
Not attending school	.....
Not high school graduates	.....
Percent of total	.....

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons, 25 years old and over	
No school years completed	.....
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	.....
5 to 7 years	.....
8 years	.....
High school: 1 to 3 years	.....
4 years	.....
College: 1 to 3 years	.....
4 years or more	.....
Median school years completed	.....
Percent high school graduates	.....

RESIDENCE IN 1965

Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 ¹	
Same house as in 1970	.....
Different house:	.....
In central city of this SMSA	.....
In other part of this SMSA	.....
Outside this SMSA	.....
North and West	.....
South	.....
Abroad	.....

Table P-6. Economic Characteristics of the Negro Population: 1970

Census Tracts With
400 or More Negro
Population

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION

Male, 16 years old and over	
Labor force	.....
Civilian labor force	.....
Employed	.....
Unemployed	.....
Not in labor force	.....
Female, 16 years old and over	
Labor force	.....
Civilian labor force	.....
Employed	.....
Unemployed	.....
Not in labor force	.....
Married women in labor force, husband present	.....
With own children under 6 years	.....
Total employed, 16 years old and over	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	.....
Managers and administrators, except farm	.....
Sales workers	.....
Clerical and kindred workers	.....
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	.....
Operatives, except transport	.....
Transport equipment operatives	.....
Laborers, except farm	.....
Farm workers	.....
Service workers, except private household	.....
Private household workers	.....

Female employed, 16 years old and over	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	.....
Managers and administrators, except farm	.....
Sales workers	.....
Clerical and kindred workers	.....
Operatives, including transport	.....
Other blue-collar workers	.....
Farm workers	.....
Service workers, except private household	.....
Private household workers	.....

FAMILY INCOME IN 1969

All families	
Less than \$1,000	.....
\$1,000 to \$1,999	.....
\$2,000 to \$2,999	.....
\$3,000 to \$3,999	.....
\$4,000 to \$4,999	.....
\$5,000 to \$5,999	.....
\$6,000 to \$6,999	.....
\$7,000 to \$7,999	.....
\$8,000 to \$8,999	.....
\$9,000 to \$9,999	.....
\$10,000 or more	.....
Median income: Families	.....
Families and unrelated individuals	.....

RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹

Percent of families with incomes:	
Less than .50 of poverty level	.....
.50 to .74	.....
.75 to .99	.....
1.00 to 1.24	.....
1.25 to 1.49	.....
1.50 to 1.99	.....
2.00 or more	.....

INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹

Families	
Percent of all families	.....
Mean family income	.....
Mean income deficit	.....
Percent receiving public assistance income	.....
Mean size of family	.....
With related children under 18 years	.....
Mean number of related children under 18 years	.....
With related children under 6 years	.....
Mean number of related children under 6 years	.....
Families with female head	.....
With related children under 18 years	.....
Mean number of related children under 18 years	.....
With related children under 6 years	.....
Percent in labor force	.....
Mean number of related children under 6 years	.....

Family heads	
Percent 65 years and over	.....
Civilian male heads under 65 years	.....
Percent in labor force	.....

Unrelated individuals	
Percent of all unrelated individuals	.....
Mean income	.....
Mean income deficit	.....
Percent receiving public assistance income	.....
Percent 65 years and over	.....

Persons	
Percent of all persons	.....
Percent receiving Social Security income	.....
Percent 65 years and over	.....
Percent receiving Social Security income	.....

Related children under 18 years	
Percent living with both parents	.....

Households	
Percent of all households	.....
Owner occupied	.....
Mean value of unit	.....
Renter occupied	.....
Mean gross rent	.....
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	.....

Table P-7. General and Social Characteristics of Persons of Spanish Language: 1970

Census Tracts With
400 or More Persons
of Spanish Language

AGE BY SEX

Male, all ages	
Under 5 years	
3 and 4 years	
5 to 9 years	
5 years	
6 years	
10 to 14 years	
14 years	
15 to 19 years	
15 years	
16 years	
17 years	
18 years	
19 years	
20 to 24 years	
20 years	
21 years	
25 to 34 years	
35 to 44 years	
45 to 54 years	
55 to 59 years	
60 to 64 years	
65 to 74 years	
75 years and over	

Female, all ages	
Under 5 years	
3 and 4 years	
5 to 9 years	
5 years	
6 years	
10 to 14 years	
14 years	
15 to 19 years	
15 years	
16 years	
17 years	
18 years	
19 years	
20 to 24 years	
20 years	
21 years	
25 to 34 years	
35 to 44 years	
45 to 54 years	
55 to 59 years	
60 to 64 years	
65 to 74 years	
75 years and over	

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

All persons	
In households	
Head of household	
Head of family	
Primary individual	
Wife of head	
Other relative of head	
Not related to head	
In group quarters	
Persons per household	

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

All households	
Male primary individual	
Female primary individual	
Husband-wife households	
Households with other male head	
Households with female head	

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons, 16 to 21 years old	
Not attending school	
Not high school graduates	
Percent of total	

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons, 25 years old and over	
No school years completed	
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	
5 to 7 years	
8 years	
High school: 1 to 3 years	
4 years	
College: 1 to 3 years	
4 years or more	
Median school years completed	
Percent high school graduates	

RESIDENCE IN 1965

Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 ¹	
Same house as in 1970	
Different house	
In central city of this SMSA	
In other part of this SMSA	
Outside this SMSA	
North and West	
South	
Abroad	

Table P-8. Economic Characteristics of Persons of Spanish Language: 1970

Census Tracts With
400 or More Persons
of Spanish Language

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION

Male, 16 years old and over

Labor force	
Civilian labor force	
Employed	
Unemployed	
Not in labor force	

Female, 16 years old and over

Labor force	
Civilian labor force	
Employed	
Unemployed	
Not in labor force	
Married women in labor force, husband present	
With own children under 6 years	

Total employed, 16 years old and over

Professional, technical, and kindred workers	
Managers and administrators, except farm	
Sales workers	
Clerical and kindred workers	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	
Operatives, except transport	
Transport equipment operatives	
Laborers, except farm	
Farm workers	
Service workers, except private household	
Private household workers	

Female employed, 16 years old and over

Professional, technical, and kindred workers	
Managers and administrators, except farm	
Sales workers	
Clerical and kindred workers	
Operatives, including transport	
Other blue-collar workers	
Farm workers	
Service workers, except private household	
Private household workers	

FAMILY INCOME IN 1969

All families	
Less than \$1,000	
\$1,000 to \$1,999	
\$2,000 to \$2,999	
\$3,000 to \$3,999	
\$4,000 to \$4,999	
\$5,000 to \$5,999	
\$6,000 to \$6,999	
\$7,000 to \$7,999	
\$8,000 to \$8,999	
\$9,000 to \$9,999	
\$10,000 or more	
Median income: Families	
Families and unrelated individuals	

RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹

Percent of families with incomes:	
Less than .50 of poverty level	
.50 to .74	
.75 to .99	
1.00 to 1.24	
1.25 to 1.49	
1.50 to 1.99	
2.00 or more	

INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹

Families	
Percent of all families	
Mean family income	
Mean income deficit	
Percent receiving public assistance income	
Mean size of family	
With related children under 18 years	
Mean number of related children under 18 years	
With related children under 6 years	
Mean number of related children under 6 years	
Families with female head	
With related children under 18 years	
Mean number of related children under 18 years	
With related children under 6 years	
Percent in labor force	
Mean number of related children under 6 years	

Family heads

Percent 65 years and over	
Civilian male heads under 65 years	
Percent in labor force	

Unrelated individuals

Percent of all unrelated individuals	
Mean income	
Mean income deficit	
Percent receiving public assistance income	
Percent 65 years and over	

Persons

Percent of all persons	
Percent receiving Social Security income	
Percent 65 years and over	
Percent receiving Social Security income	
Related children under 18 years	
Percent living with both parents	

Households

Percent of all households	
Owner occupied	
Mean value of unit	
Renter occupied	
Mean gross rent	
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	

Table 4. Published Census Tract Report-Housing Data

Table H-1. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units

Census Tracts

All housing units	
Vacant—seasonal and migratory	
All year-round housing units	
TENURE, RACE, AND VACANCY STATUS	
Owner occupied	
Cooperative and condominium	
White	
Negro	
Renter occupied	
White	
Negro	
Vacant year-round	
For sale only	
Vacant less than 6 months	
Median price asked	
For rent	
Vacant less than 2 months	
Median rent asked	
Other	
LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES	
All units	
Owner occupied	
Negro	
Renter occupied	
Negro	
Vacant year-round	
For sale only	
For rent	
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND ACCESS	
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	
Access only through other living quarters	
ROOMS	
1 room	
2 rooms	
3 rooms	
4 rooms	
5 rooms	
6 rooms	
7 rooms	
8 rooms	
9 rooms or more	
Median	
All occupied housing units	
PERSONS	
1 person	
2 persons	
3 persons	
4 persons	
5 persons	
6 persons or more	
Median, all occupied units	
Median, owner occupied units	
Median, renter occupied units	
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less	
1.01 to 1.50	
1.51 or more	
Units with all plumbing facilities—1.01 or more	
VALUE	
Specified owner occupied units¹	
Less than \$5,000	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	
\$50,000 or more	
Median	
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter occupied units²	
Less than \$30	
\$30 to \$39	
\$40 to \$59	
\$60 to \$79	
\$80 to \$99	
\$100 to \$149	
\$150 to \$199	
\$200 to \$249	
\$250 or more	
No cash rent	
Median	

Table H-2. Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units

Census Tracts

All year-round housing units	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	
2	
3 and 4	
5 to 49	
50 or more	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1969 to March 1970	
1965 to 1968	
1960 to 1964	
1950 to 1959	
1940 to 1949	
1939 or earlier	
HEATING EQUIPMENT	
Steam or hot water	
Warm air furnace	
Built-in electric units	
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	
Other means or not heated	
BASEMENT	
All units with basement	
One-family houses with basement	
SELECTED EQUIPMENT	
With more than 1 bathroom	
With public water supply	
With public sewer	
With air conditioning	
Room unit(s)	
Central system	
All occupied housing units	
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT	
1968 to March 1970	
1965 to 1967	
1960 to 1964	
1950 to 1959	
1949 or earlier	
AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE	
1	
2	
3 or more	
None	
GROSS RENT	
Specified renter occupied units¹	
Less than \$40	
\$40 to \$59	
\$60 to \$79	
\$80 to \$99	
\$100 to \$149	
\$150 to \$199	
\$200 to \$249	
\$250 or more	
No cash rent	
Median	
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME	
Specified renter occupied units¹	
Less than \$5,000	
Less than 20 percent	
20 to 24 percent	
25 to 34 percent	
35 percent or more	
Not computed	
Median	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	
Less than 20 percent	
20 to 24 percent	
25 to 34 percent	
35 percent or more	
Not computed	
Median	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	
25 percent or more	
Not computed	
Median	
\$15,000 or more	
25 percent or more	
Not computed	
Median	

Table 4. Published Census Tract Report-Housing Data--Continued

Table H-3. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Head of Household:

Census Tracts With 400 or More Negro Population	
All occupied housing units	
TENURE AND PLUMBING	
Owner occupied	
With all plumbing facilities	
Renter occupied	
With all plumbing facilities	
ROOMS	
1 room	
2 rooms	
3 and 4 rooms	
5 and 6 rooms	
7 rooms or more	
Median	
PERSONS	
1 person	
2 and 3 persons	
4 and 5 persons	
6 persons or more	
Median	
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less	
1.01 to 1.50	
1.51 or more	
Units with all plumbing facilities—1.01 or more	
VALUE	
Specified owner occupied units ¹	
Less than \$5,000	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	
\$35,000 or more	
Median	
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter occupied units ²	
Median	

Table H-4. Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Head of Household

Census Tracts With 400 or More Negro Population	
All occupied housing units	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	
2 to 4	
5 or more	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1960 to March 1970	
1950 to 1959	
1949 or earlier	
SELECTED EQUIPMENT	
With air conditioning	
With more than 1 bathroom	
With central or built-in heating system	
With public water supply	
With public sewer	
With automobile(s) available	
1	
2 or more	
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT	
1968 to March 1970	
1960 to 1967	
1959 or earlier	
GROSS RENT	
Specified renter occupied units ¹	
Less than \$40	
\$40 to \$59	
\$60 to \$79	
\$80 to \$99	
\$100 to \$149	
\$150 to \$199	
\$200 or more	
No cash rent	
Median	
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME	
BY INCOME	
Less than \$10,000	
25 percent or more	
35 percent or more	
Not computed	
Median	

Table H-5. Characteristics of Housing Units With Household Head of Spanish Language

(Same data items as shown in Tables H-3 and H-4)

Glossary of Technical Terms and Abbreviations

Included in this glossary are technical terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1970 census data; terms used in the technical description of census summary files on magnetic tape; and other terminology which may be used in meeting requests for census data or special services. Also included are frequently used abbreviations, many for geographic areas are defined in the Census Users' Dictionary.

ACG (Address Coding Guide). A computer listing of streets by block sides. Each record identifies a single block side by a range of addresses, block numbers, tract numbers, and other geographic codes. This geographic tool, created for the city mail delivery areas of 145 SMSA's, does not contain confidential information and is available to the general public on a cost basis.

Address Register. A listing of all addresses in mail-out/mail-back areas for housing units (occupied or vacant) and other living quarters. It was used in the preparation of questionnaire mailing labels, for drawing samples of dwelling units, etc. This file is confidential and cannot be made available to any other governmental agency or the public.

Address Serial Number (ASN). The unique identifier for addresses in both the census basic records and in the address register. Since ASN's are common to the two files, records in the files may be linked by matching ASN's.

ADMATCH (Address Matching System). A computer program package designed for use in assigning census geographic codes to local records with street addresses by using a DIME or similar geographic base file.

Advance reports. Advance reports present selected final 1970 census figures in advance of their publication in final reports. Most appear 1 or 2 months prior to the complete census report.

Allocation. Assignments of acceptable entries in place of unacceptable or missing entries on a basic record. Such assignments are made where an entry on a given item is lacking or where the

information reported for a person on that item is inconsistent with other information for the person.

Alphanumeric. Terminology applied to a character set containing a combination of numbers and letters, and sometimes other characters.

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange). A 7-bit code developed by a committee established in the United States of America Standards Institute as the standard code for representing information to be interchanged with another party.

ASN. (See *Address Serial Number.*)

Base maps. Master maps which show all the political and statistical boundaries to be observed during the census enumeration.

Basic record. Set of data for an individual, household, or housing unit carried on census basic record tapes. (See *Logical record.*)

Basic Record Tape (BRT). Computer tapes containing the records of edited census information about each housing unit and each person. Neither names of household members nor addresses are included in these files. These data records are cross-referenced to the Address Register records by address serial number. The BRT and Address Register files are confidential and access to them is restricted to Census personnel for use in developing statistical summaries.

BCD (Binary Coded Decimal). A system of character coding in which decimal digits, alphabetic letters, and special characters are represented in terms of binary digits, usually in sets of six bits per character.

Binary. A numbering system based on 2 digits, 0 and 1. It permits representation of information on magnetic tape and in computers. A binary condition exists if there is or is not an electrical pulse or a magnetic force at a particular location in a computer memory or on a tape.

Bit (Binary Digit). The smallest element of binary machine language. A bit is represented by a magnetized spot on a recording surface or a magnetized element of a storage device. A bit may represent 0 or 1.

Block. 1. A physical record on magnetic tape.
2. A city block. A piece of land generally bounded by four intersecting streets.

Block length. The total number of characters contained in one block (physical record).

Breaker sheets. A special form prepared and inserted as the first page of each enumeration book to identify the ED during processing, to record preliminary counts of population and housing, and to separate one ED from another.

BRT (See *Basic Record Tape*)

CBD (Central Business District)

CCC (Central County Code)

CCD (Census County Division)

Cell. Tabulations are often referred to as being composed of tally cells. One cell contains a number representing the count (tabulation) of some kind of unit, such as a person, house, or business, possessing some kind of characteristic; e.g., a certain age or marital status. Refer to *Data Access Description* CT-1 (revised).

Census. An enumeration or count of an entire population. (See *Complete-count*.)

Census Use Study. A unit of the Bureau of the Census which did extensive small area data research in New Haven, Connecticut after the 1967 special census there. The study explored the uses of census statistics at the local level and the integration of census information with data from other sources.

Central Users' Service. An office within the Bureau of the Census responsible for handling requests for most 1970 census data products.

Centroid. The approximate center of a given geographic area.

Channel. One of the parallel tracks on computer tape used for the storage of data.

Character. Collections of bits representing symbols which are intelligible when displayed on a printer or other computer output device.

May mean the symbol itself. Characters may represent alphabetic, numeric, and other symbols such as + or - signs.

Character set. A systemized group of characters, such as the English alphabet.

CINCH (Components of Inventory Change). See the Census Users' Dictionary.

COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language). A computer programming language.

Coding. An operation in the processing of census data in which handwritten entries on the questionnaires (occupation, place of work, etc.) are assigned numeric codes by filling appropriate circles which can be then processed through FOSDIC. A coder assigns a code for each entry according to a detailed set of instructions and fills appropriate circles on the census questionnaire.

Compilations. Data presentations which are constructed from existing tabulations. If a user's needs may be met by reorganizing existing tabulations or calculating measures from existing tabulations, the work is termed a compilation.

Complete-count. Refers to questions asked of all the people and housing units and the resulting data, as opposed to sample questions and sample data.

Component summaries. Census data tallies for portions of States and SMSA's. For example, four types of SMSA component summaries follow each SMSA summary in file B of the Second Count summary tape. They include: (1) Each county inside SMSA; (2) each central city or city of 50,000 or more population inside SMSA; (3) urban balance of SMSA; and (4) rural balance of SMSA.

Computer graphics. Techniques for graphically displaying data using a computer and associated output devices such as a printer, pen plotter, or cathode ray tube. Through the use of computer graphics, large amounts of data can be easily visualized or displayed.

Confidentiality. Answers to census questions are held in strictest confidence by law. All Bureau of the Census employees are under oath to comply with the law guaranteeing confidentiality.

Conversion. The process of changing information from one physical form of represen-

tation to another, such as from the bit arrangements required by one type of computer to that required by another. At the Census Bureau, the term usually has reference to operations performed on tapes produced by the Bureau computers so that they will be compatible for use on other computers.

Coordinates. A group of numbers used to identify the location of a point on an x-y plane.

Core. Internal computer storage device, in which binary data is represented by the direction of magnetization. Its size is defined in terms of the number of bits usually expressed as so many "K" (thousands).

Count, First--Sixth. The term used by the Census Bureau to identify a set of specified data tabulations for certain kinds of geographical units. Numbering refers to the order in which they are released.

CPI (Characters Per Inch). A measure of character density on computer tapes. (See *Density and Recording density*.)

CPS (Current Population Survey).

CRT (Cathode Ray Tube). A television tube used as a computer output for graphics.

Cross-tabulations. Tabulations of data structured by other data characteristics. For example, years of age by sex and race.

CUD (Census Users' Dictionary). An appendix to the Census Users' Guide.

DAD (Data Access Descriptions). Papers issued occasionally by the Bureau of the Census covering specific topics of data access and use.

Data. A general term used to denote any or all facts or quantities represented by numbers, letters, or symbols. It also denotes basic elements of information that can be processed or produced by a computer.

Data item. A cell of data appearing in a tabulation; sometimes referred to as a tally cell. One of the numbers appearing in a table.

Data processing. The execution of one or several computer operations (sorting, calculating, summarizing, etc.) on data.

DAUL (Data Access and Use Laboratory). A research and development division of the Bureau

of the Census primarily concerned with making census data more accessible and useful to users in government, private industry, and the academic community.

DAULLIST. Programs developed by the Bureau of the Census to display data from the 1970 census summary tapes.

Deck. A set of punched cards.

Density. The number of characters or groups of bits recorded on an inch of tape. Frequently used densities are 556, 800, or 1600 cpi (characters per inch). A particular computer system is capable of reading only certain specified densities of magnetic tape. (See *CPI and Recording density*.)

Diary. A set of records produced during computer operations showing significant processing events, used particularly to read frequency of edits, allocations, and inconsistencies.

Diary review. The professional and clerical review of editing diaries to determine the acceptability of the data and/or the corrective action to be taken.

Digitizer. A machine used for assigning x-y geographic coordinates to points on a map.

DIME (Dual Independent Map Encoding). The name given to a technique of creating a geographic base file. Also, a term used synonymously with "geographic base file."

DO (District Offices). Temporary offices established for the conduct of the 1970 census enumeration.

DOS (Disk Operating System). A monitor system for some computers.

Dump. A printout of the contents of a computer tape, disk, or core storage.

EBCDIC (Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code). A character set using 8-bit codes, designed for use with IBM 360 computers.

ED (Enumeration District).

EDP (Electronic Data Processing).

Editing. The operations in the processing of census data which involve checking the data for completeness, consistency, and meaning. For example, household heads must be at least 14 years old, wives must be married, medical

doctors must have college degrees, etc. Editing is usually done by the computer. (See *Allocation*.)

Enumeration. The act of taking a census. A census taker is called an enumerator.

ESR (Economic Subregion).

Field. A reserved area in a record which serves a similar function in all records of that group of records; a specified area of a record used for a particular category of data. For example, the codes indicating which geographic area a tabulation represents may be located in a field at the beginning of that tabulation record.

File. A collection of many logical records with common identifying features contained in any media.

File maintenance. The periodic updating of a file.

FIPSPUB (Federal Information Processing Standards Publication). National Bureau of Standards publication.

Flag. A signal used in data processing. Usually a simple symbol expressing a complex condition.

Format. The pre-determined arrangement of the characters, fields, lines, etc., of a single record or file.

FORTRAN (Formula Translation). A computer programming language.

FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer). A general term for that part of a census document reader capable of reading the contents of microfilm by optical methods and converting the information codes to magnetic tape.

GBF (Geographic Base File). A file which describes the geographic attributes of an area, normally in terms of street segments with associate descriptors and codes.

General tabulations. Tabulations developed as part of the regular census program. They include the contents of 1970 Census Summary Tapes, printed reports, and microform products.

Geospace plotter. A commercially available computer mapping device used by the Census Use Study experimentally in the New Haven SMSA.

GICS (Geographic Identification Code Scheme). A listing of geographic codes used with the 1960 census.

GQ (Group Quarters).

GRIDS. A computer mapping software system designed to display data on the printer of a small-scale computer.

Hard copy. A printed copy of machine output in an eye-readable form; for example, printed reports, listings, and documents.

Hardware. Computers and their peripheral equipment.

Header record (or label). Both a logical and physical record that contains descriptive information for a group of logical records which are to follow. Header records for census summary and basic record tapes generally contain codes identifying the geographic areas represented by the subsequent file. Volume label is one type of header label.

Hexadecimal. A computer numbering system in which numbers are expressed to the base 16.

HSP (High Speed Printer).

HU (Housing Unit).

ICR (Individual Census Report). A special census questionnaire used to obtain population information for persons in group quarters.

Input data. Data which is to be processed by a computer.

I/O (Input/output).

Interblock spacing. The separation of physical records on magnetic tape by the use of blank spaces.

List. To print relevant items of data.

Listing books. Books that contain addresses of the residents in an enumeration district. Listing books were prepared to improve the coverage of the census enumeration.

Logical record. In reference to Census Bureau summary tapes, a set of data items for a particular geographic area accompanied by a set of geographic identifiers. A logical record may be a part of a physical record or may consist of one or more physical records. A logical record may also refer to a set of data for any unit of analysis such as an individual, household, or housing unit as carried on census basic record tapes.

Logical record size. The total number of characters contained in one logical record.

Long form. A term used in reference to the 1970 census sample questionnaire (the questions range in number from 66 to 74) which was distributed to 1 out of every 5 households or 20 percent of the population. There were two versions of the long form: the "15 percent long form" sent to 15 out of every 100 households and the "5 percent long form" sent to 5 out of every 100 households.

Magnetic tape. A tough plastic film that has one of its sides coated with iron oxide that can be magnetized. It is used as both an input and output media with computers.

Mail-out/mail-back. A collection technique used in the 1970 census by which persons, usually those living in large metropolitan areas, were asked to mail back their completed questionnaires rather than waiting for an enumerator to pick them up.

Matching study. A procedure involving matching individual census records to a list of names and addresses and preparing statistical summaries of census characteristics from the records. The confidentiality of replies to census questions is preserved in the preparation of matching studies.

Matrix. A statistical table, usually cross-classifying two or more variables.

MCD (Minor Civil Division).

MEDList (Master Enumeration District List). A hierarchical code list which relates each State, county, MCD, and place segment by name to all relevant census geographic codes.

Microfiche. A sheet of microfilm containing microimages in a grid pattern.

Microfilm. A ribbon-like film that has reduced photo images of printed or tabulated material.

MMS (Metropolitan Map Series).

MRC (Major Retail Center).

MRF (Master Reference File). A Census Bureau work tape which is the single source of geographic codes for all areas recognized in regular census tabulations. A modified version (MEDList) is available to the public.

MSP (Married, Spouse Present).

Node. As used in creating geographic base files, a dot, uniquely numbered, placed on a map showing the point at which map features either intersect, end, or curve sharply.

Nonmail area (Conventional enumeration area). Areas where census enumerators visit each housing unit.

Numeric code. A code which only contains numbers.

Octal. A computer numbering system which expresses numbers to the base 8.

Outer line. The potential urbanized area boundary.

Output data. Data which has been processed by a computer and transferred from memory to another device.

Padding. Entering dummy data or blanks to fill out a recording block on tape.

Parity. An even or odd bit configuration used to check the validity of information on a storage media.

Pass. A full cycle of performance of all the computer processes involving all of a particular file; e.g., to "pass" the sample basic record file to produce a certain set of tabulations. (See *Run.*)

Pen plotter. A computer mapping output device which automatically moves a pen over a piece of paper, under program control, to produce graphical output.

Peripheral devices. Input and output equipment which may be placed under the control of a computer's central processing unit.

Physical record. A set or block of characters on magnetic tape which is read into a computer as a unit; may be referred to as a block or a recording block. Physical records are separated by interblock spacing on the tape. Each physical record may contain one or more logical records or some fraction of a logical record requiring more than one physical record.

Preliminary Reports. Unofficial population and housing counts compiled in the census district offices.

Printout. A paper copy of data records reported from the computer system through a printing device.

Program. The complete set of instructions which determine the sequence and type of computer actions.

Programing language. A language used by programmers to prepare computer instructions.

Public Use Sample. A sample of census basic records for individual persons and households, made available for statistical use outside the Census Bureau. Identifying information, such as name and detailed geographic location, are omitted to preserve the confidentiality of the census records.

Q.C. (Quality Control). Procedures for checking the reliability of produced results.

Recode. A code representing information derived from two or more existing codes.

Record (See *Basic record*, *Logical record*, and *Physical record*.)

Record layout. A description of the arrangement of data in a record.

Recording block. (See *Physical record*.)

Recording density. The number of machine characters recorded on an inch of magnetic tape measured in characters per inch. (See *CPI* and *Density*.)

Releasability analysis. A procedure for determining whether or not a general or special census product may be released to the public. Decisions are based on concern for confidentiality, adequacy of documentation, and statistical validity.

Run. The act of operating on a file in the computer with a program.

SADNotes (Small-Area Data Notes). A newsletter issued monthly by the Bureau of the Census.

Sample data. The data collected from a random selection of the reporting units in some specified universe.

Sample survey. A collection of data from a part or sample of a population used to make estimates for the entire population.

SC-4411. A special machine which "reads" a summary tape, operates on specific formatting instructions, and arranges the tapes' contents for photographing. It is used in producing microfilm copy of the First and Third Count summary tapes.

SCA (Standard Consolidated Area).

Schedule. The document or questionnaire on which answers to census or survey questions are recorded. The 1970 census used three kinds of schedules: the "short form," which includes only the complete-count questions; and two versions of the "long form" which include both complete-count and sample questions.

SCRIS (Southern California Regional Information Study.) A local and Bureau of the Census statistical research project.

SEA (State Economic Area).

Self-enumeration. A procedure whereby a questionnaire is filled out by the respondent rather than having the respondent personally interviewed by an enumerator.

Sentinel. A group of characters on a tape used to denote the termination of a file.

Short form. A term used in reference to the 1970 census questionnaire which was distributed to 4 out of every 5 households or 80 percent of the population. The short form schedule consisted of 23 basic questions.

SIC (Standard Industrial Classification). Numeric code scheme for industries.

SLA (Standard Location Area).

SLEUTH (Symbolic Language for the Univac 1107 Thin Film Computer). Programing language used to process the 1960 and 1970 census.

SMSA (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area).

Software. Computer programs and procedures.

Special areas. Territorial units not recognized in the standard census codes, such as school districts, traffic zones, and planning areas.

Special project. Term used to designate jobs or special services undertaken for persons or institutions outside the Census Bureau on a reimbursable or cost basis. These jobs may involve the copying of summary tape files or the preparation of photocopies of tabulations, etc. (See *Special tabulations*.)

Special tabulations. Retabulations of the census basic record tapes (BRT's) at users' expense to obtain data summaries for geographic areas not recognized in general tabulations and/or

including subject breakdowns or cross-classifications not appearing in general tabulations.

Stratification. Grouping data into class intervals.

Stripping. An operation of selecting and copying specified data for only a few geographic areas and/or tabulations from a data source; for example, copying selected data from a complete summary tape to a deck of cards.

STUM (Summary Tape User Memoranda). A series of memoranda issued frequently by the Bureau of the Census as information becomes available relevant to summary tape use.

Sub-block. In reference to Census Bureau magnetic tapes, a 120-character part of a physical record consisting in most cases of complete 8- or 16- character data fields.

Summary tape. Magnetic tape recording of strings of numbers in the form of magnetized dots or bits which represent a series of accumulations or tallies of responses from a set of census questionnaires.

Summary Tape Processing Center. An organization which intends to obtain census summary tapes and offer services to 1970 census data users.

Suppression. The exclusion from public release of certain data items which might violate the confidentiality of census information.

TA (Tracted Area).

Table generator. A computer program which aggregates unit records into summary table reports through generalized table specifications supplied by the requester.

Tabulations. Summaries of basic records.

Tally. To count or aggregate raw data.

Tape drive. A device which moves magnetic tape past computer sensing and recording mechanisms.

Tape mark. A special character used in the gap between files. This term often refers to the gap itself.

Technical Documentation (TD). Descriptions of the contents of particular tape files.

Terminal. Any mechanism which can send and/or receive data through a communications or systems network.

Time sharing. Multiple use of available computer time, often via terminals.

Track. A path parallel to the edge of the magnetic tape used for the storage of data. (See *Channel*.)

Trailer record (or label). A physical record which follows a file and its tape mark and contains data related to the file.

UA (Urbanized Area).

UAC (Universal Area Code).

Volume label. Both the first logical and physical record on a header-labeled tape, consisting of 80 characters containing the four characters VOL 1, a 6-character tape reel number, and 70 spaces.

Weighting. A weight is the value assigned to each unit in a sample which expresses the number of cases in the universe which it represents. Special ratio estimation procedures are used to determine the weights.

Word. A set of characters or bits that occupies one storage location on tape or in the computer and is treated by the computer circuits as a unit. Word lengths may vary from one kind of computer to another.

XS-3 (Excess-three Code). A BCD code in which numbers are represented by the binary equivalent of that number plus three. XS-3 codes are used in Univac programs at the Bureau. Their alphabetic and symbolic parts are not equivalent to IBM BCD codes.

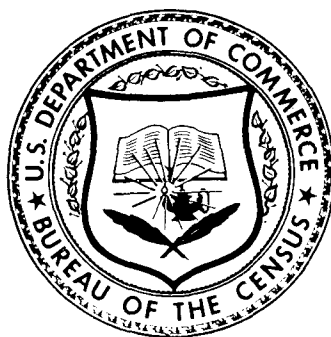
**Abbreviations for Selected United States Government
Agencies, Offices, and Other Units**

BDSA	- Business and Defense Services Administration	DOT	- Department of Transportation
BIC	- Bureau of International Commerce	EDA	- Economic Development Administration
BLS	- Bureau of Labor Statistics	ESSA	- Environmental Science Services Administration
BOB	- Bureau of the Budget	FHA	- Federal Housing Administration
BPR	- Bureau of Public Roads	GAO	- General Accounting Office
CEN	- Bureau of the Census	GPO	- Government Printing Office
		GSA	- General Services Administration
		HEW	- Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
APSD	- Administrative and Publication Services Division	HUD	- Department of Housing and Urban Development
DAUL	- Data Access and Use Laboratory	IRS	- Internal Revenue Service
DSD	- Demographic Surveys Division	NBS	- National Bureau of Standards
FLD	- Field Division	NCES	- National Center for Educational Statistics
GEO	- Geography Division	NCHS	- National Center for Health Statistics
GRD	- General Reports Division (formerly Statistical Information Division)	NIH	- National Institutes of Health
HSG	- Housing Division	NIMH	- National Institute of Mental Health
PIO	- Public Information Office	NSF	- National Science Foundation
POP	- Population Division	OBE	- Office of Business Economics
PROC	- Processing Division	OCD	- Office of Civil Defense
SMD	- Statistical Methods Division	OEO	- Office of Economic Opportunity
SRD	- Statistical Research Division	PHS	- Public Health Services
SYS	- Systems Division	PO	- Post Office
CSC	- Civil Service Commission	SBA	- Small Business Administration
DOD	- Department of Defense	SSA	- Social Security Administration
		VA	- Veterans Administration

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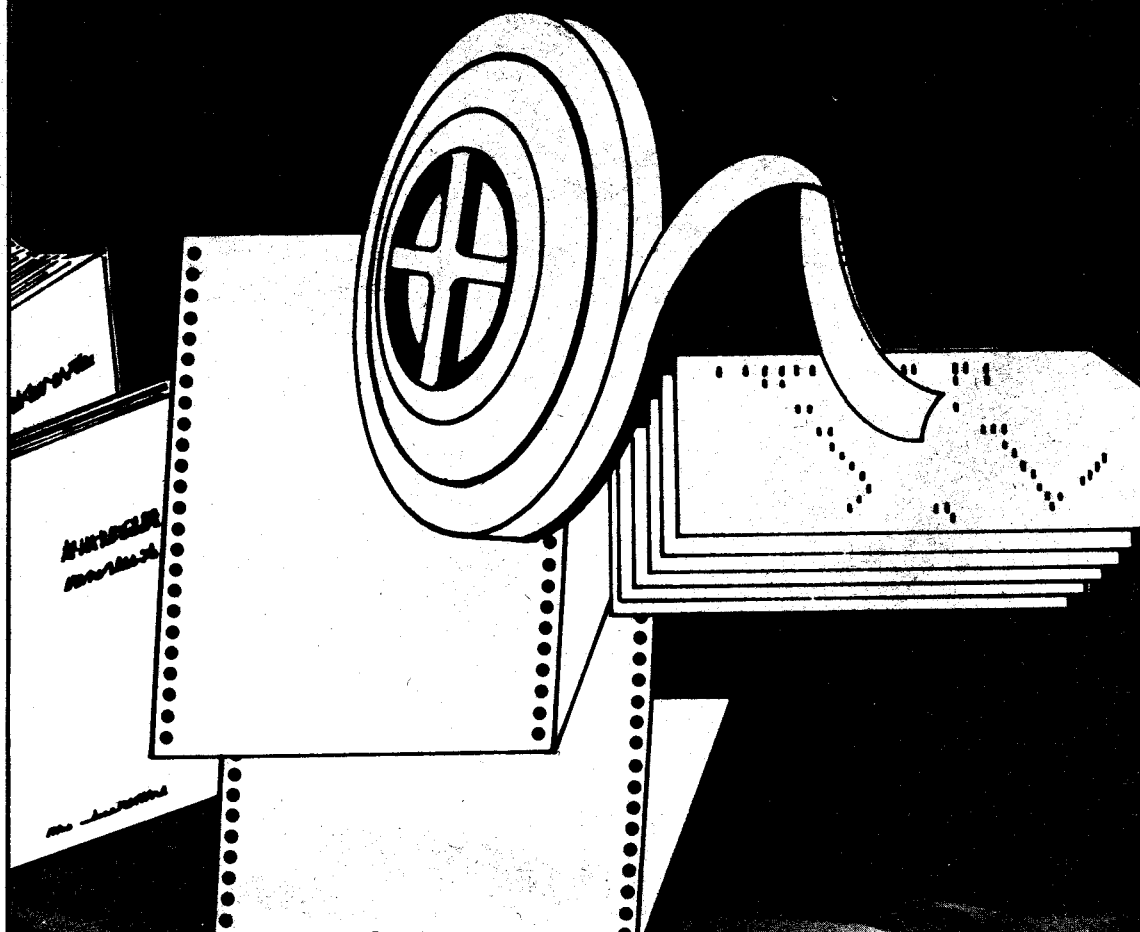


1970 CENSUS USERS' GUIDE

PART II

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE

Bureau of
the Census



1970 CENSUS USERS' GUIDE

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Issued October 1970



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Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Series

Technical Conventions for the 1970 Census Summary Tapes

Introduction

Applicability of conventions. The conventions or standards described apply to data on industry compatible magnetic tapes to be made publicly available for the six "Count" summarizations and the geocode lists of 1970 census data.

Method of establishment. Conventions applicable to summary tapes prepared from Dress Rehearsal censuses were established in 1968. Prior to the establishment of those conventions, there were a series of telephone contacts with representatives of computer manufacturers in an attempt to identify the existence of some standards. The only standard that a majority of computer systems share is the FORTRAN formatted "READ" statement for handling up to 132 characters per physical record in one "READ" execution.

As specifications for the contents of various summary files became firm, the need for modification to the conventions used for Dress Rehearsal summary tapes became apparent. The modified conventions are contained in this document. The development of geocode files has generally followed the same conventions.

Conventions for Data Records

Block and sub-block. The creation of data blocks (physical records on tape) that can be handled in most computer systems by a FORTRAN formatted "READ" statement is prohibitively costly to the Bureau in producing a number of different summary tape files for the entire United States. Therefore, blocks will be of a larger size which can be divided into sub-blocks by the user with relative ease. The sub-block, which has been uniformly defined at 120 characters, is a convenient size for listing the tapes on line printers. The sub-blocks are not true logical records within a physical record because the content of the sub-blocks does not have a repetitive pattern.

The large block-size of the physical record must be small enough to be handled conveniently in a majority of computers. One size for all summary tape files proves wasteful, however, since certain files would require an excessive amount of padding. Therefore, block-size for each summary file has been fixed for the entire file at one block-size which is an even multiple of 120 characters. The minimum block-size for any file will be 720 characters; the maximum will be 2040 characters. Blocks have been so constructed that they can be sub-divided into sub-blocks of 120 characters each. Therefore, by padding, no item will be split across 120-character sub-blocks or across physical records.

Logical record. A full logical record consists of the geographic identification and all data fields for that geographic area. The logical record may consist of multiple physical records of the size specified for the particular count file. For example, a First Count logical record consists of all the geographic codes necessary to identify an enumeration district, or other area, plus the 409 data items for the area. Therefore, this logical record with padding consists of two physical records of 1800 characters each, or 30 sub-records of 120 characters each.

In the Fourth and Sixth Counts, a tape file will contain logical records of different sizes; however, the physical record size will remain the same. For example, there may be five physical records for data and two physical records for allocation counts in one logical record for one geographic area.

Fields.

Geographic identification. The geographic codes which identify a logical record will be contained in the first 120 characters of the first physical record of the logical record. These identification fields will not be repeated in subsequent physical records of the logical record. For positive identification of the beginning of a logical record, a unique character, the dollar sign (\$), will be recorded in the 120th position of the first physical record (last character position of first sub-block).

Unused positions within the geographic identification for the particular level of summarization will be padded with blanks which will produce the character for blank in any language to which it is translated.

Data fields. All data fields for a given file will be a uniform size. For any specific file this size may be six characters or eight characters. The size selected will be adequate for the file for all fields except those for aggregate value or rent. Since rounding may be an unacceptable procedure, these items are contained in fields of 12 or 16 characters, depending upon the basic choice for the file. Data fields will contain integers only. Medians or percentages will have only an implied decimal. The character set is limited to the 10 digits, minus sign, and blank.

Padding. The logical record will rarely end coincident with the end of a physical record. Therefore, the last physical record will be padded with blanks which will produce the character for blank in any language to which it is translated. It may also be necessary to pad at the end of a physical record or 120-character sub-record in order to prevent splitting of double-size data fields.

Padding will also be used within the geographic identification as described previously.

Disclosure suppression indication. In order to comply with the Bureau's legal and historical standards of data confidentiality, certain distributions, or parts thereof, will be suppressed on the 1970 summary tapes. Other distributions or single items will never be suppressed. These latter will mainly consist of simple population and housing counts.

Types of suppression on tape. When suppression occurs, it will be one of two types. (See Example 1.) With type one, the suppression code will appear in the first data item of a tabulation and all further items will be blank. With type two, the suppression code will appear in the first item, a total count of the universe suppressed will appear in the second item, and all further items will be blank. The minus sign of the suppression code is the left character in the item fields as shown in the following example.

Example 1. Suppression Codes on Summary Tapes

<u>Data Field Size in Characters</u>	<u>Type of Suppression</u>	<u>Possible Codes in First Item in Tabulation or Sub-Tabulation</u>	<u>Second Item in Tabulation or Sub-Tabulation</u>	<u>Remainder of Tabula- tion or Sub- Tabulation, if any</u>
6	1	-00001	Blanks	Blanks
6	2	-00002	Total (xxxxxx)	Blanks
8	1	-0000001	Blanks	Blanks
8	2	-0000002	Total (xxxxxxxx)	Blanks
12	1	-00000000001	Blanks	Blanks
12	2	-00000000002	Total (xxxxxxxxxxxx)	Blanks
16	1	-000000000000001	Blanks	Blanks
16	2	-000000000000002	Total (xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)	Blanks

Suppression indicators on the documentation. The documentation for each count will carry, next to the number of items contained in each tabulation, the indicator defining where suppression codes may appear. Either type one or type two code may appear. The possible positions for the suppression codes on the tape are explained through the following list with reference to Example 2. The x in Example 2 under "No. of Data Items" would be replaced by one of the following suppression indicators:

Suppression
Indicator

Explanation

- SX If this indicator appeared in the documentation of a tabulation, none of its data items would ever be suppressed. If the table in Example 2 had this indicator, all 210 items would always have numeric totals for the defined groupings.
- SA If this indicator appeared, each of the data items in the tabulation would have to be checked for possible replacement by the negative numeric suppression code, -0 ... 01. (If suppression occurred, it would only be type one.) If Example 2 had an SA indicator, each of the 210 data items would have to be checked.
- SO If this indicator appeared, only the first item in the tabulation would have to be checked for suppression codes. If the first item has the -0 ... 01 code, the rest of the tabulation will be blanks. A -0...02 code specifies that the second item will contain the sum total of the suppressed tabulation and all other items will be blank. If Example 2 had an SO code, the first item, e.g., Total Males 14-19 Years Now Married, would be the only item with a possible suppression code.
- S1 If this indicator appeared in the tabulation documentation, each initial item in the primary stratifications would have to be checked for a suppression code. If present, all of the data for that primary-level distribution would be suppressed independently of the other distributions. In Example 2, there are three primary stratifications: Total, White, and Negro. The three items which may contain suppression codes are item 1 (Total Males 14-19 Years Now Married), item 71 (White Males 14-19 Years Now Married), and item 141 (Negro Males 14-19 Years Now Married).
- S2 If this indicator appeared for the table, all initial items in primary and secondary stratifications need to be checked for possible suppression codes. Only those items following in the level of stratification which starts with a suppression code will be suppressed. With reference to Example 2, if this code appeared, the following six fields would have to be checked for suppression indicators:
- Total Males 14-19 Years Now Married
 - Total Females 14-19 Years Now Married
 - White Males 14-19 Years Now Married
 - White Females 14-19 Years Now Married
 - Negro Males 14-19 Years Now Married
 - Negro Females 14-19 Years Now Married

The rest of the items in a suppressed distribution will be blanked.

Example 2. Identification of Levels of Stratification

Example of a stratified tabulation as shown in the summary tape documentation illustrating four levels of stratification: Total, White, and Negro; Male and Female; 14-19 years, 20-24, etc.; Now Married, Widowed, etc.

Population 14 Years Old and Over by Marital Status, Age, Race, and Sex

No. of
Data Items

210 (x)¹

Count of Persons 14 and Over

By: Race (3) By: Sex (2) By: Age (7) By: Marital Status (5).

Total:

Male:

14-19 Years:

Now Married (excludes separated)

Widowed

Divorced

Separated

Never Married

20-24:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

25-34:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

35-44:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

45-54:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

55-64:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

65 years and over:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

Female:

Same as Male (35)

White:

Same as Total (70)

Negro:

Same as Total (70)

¹Location of suppression indicator. See *Suppression indicators on the documentation.*

Conventions for Header and Trailer Labels on Magnetic Tape

Header and trailer labels will conform to the "Proposed USA Standard, MAGNETIC TAPE LABELS FOR INFORMATION INTERCHANGE" printed and circulated by the United States of America Standards Institute on July 18, 1968. It should be noted that the proposed standard is similar to the IBM "standard" tape label as constituted at the time of preparation of this document.

Labels are classified into two required types. The required label types are "Volume" labels, where "Volume" coincides with a physical tape reel, and "File" labels, where a "File" has the normal meaning of a collection of related data records, more than or less than one reel.

A label is always an 80-character physical record. The following chart indicates the four-character identifiers for each type and class of label:

Type Label	Required	Optional continuation
Volume (reel):		
header	VOL1	(none)
trailer	EOV1	EOV2 thru 9
File:		
header	HDR1	HDR2 thru 9
trailer	EOF1	EOF2 thru 9

In the convention for 1970 census summary tapes, labels will be restricted as follows.

Header Labels. One Volume Header (VOL1) at the beginning of each physical tape reel following the load point.

Two File Headers (HDR1, 2) at the beginning of each file, and at the beginning of each subsequent volume (reel) of a file.

Trailer labels. Two Volume Trailers (EOV1, 2) if the reel is not the last in a multi-reel file, or is not the only reel in a file.

Two File Trailers (EOF1, 2) at the end of the file. If the reel is the only reel in a file, or the last reel in a file, only File Trailers are used.

Groups of labels. The sequence of groups of labels is as follows:

1st of 2 tapes, one file:

VOL1 HDR1 HDR2 *----data----* EOVL EOVL2**

2nd of 2 tapes, one file:

VOL1 HDR1 HDR2 *----data----* EOF1 EOF2**

* = Tape Mark

Tape mark. The rules for tape mark are:

- a. One tape mark separates labels and data, occurring after all labels which precede data, and before all labels which follow data.
- b. Two tape marks appear at the end of tape after EOVL or EOF records.
- c. If a file ends within a volume and another file is to be written on that volume, then one tape mark both precedes and follows the end of file labels; the next file headers appear and are separated from their data by a tape mark.

Label content. In the system for producing these label groups on 1970 census summary tapes, a majority of the content of the labels will be constant. It is assumed that labels will be created and stored on magnetic tape and that they can be selected from this source during creation of a tape for sale. Only the variable content will be inserted by parameter card or console type-in such as external reel number, summary tape code, and 1960 State code (the File Identifier). The section on file label formats identifies the variable fields for 1970 census summary tapes.

Technical Characteristics of Magnetic Tape Recording for 1970 Census Summary Tapes

Characteristics	Industry Compatible Tape	
	7-Track Tape	9-Track Tape
Width	.5 inch	.5 inch
Reel Size	10.5 inch diameter; maximum 2400 foot length	10.5 inch diameter maximum 2400 foot length
Recording Mode	NRZI (nonreturn to zero)	NRZI (nonreturn to zero)
Number of Recording Tracks	7 (6 data, 1 parity)	9 (8 data, 1 parity)
Density (characters or bytes per inch)	556/800	800
Language	Binary Coded Decimal (BCD)	Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) USA Standard Code for Information Interchange (USASCII or ASCII)
Error Controls	Character - even parity Track - longitudinal redundancy check	Character (byte) - odd parity Block-Cyclical code check based on an 8-bit character which is computed from data characters during write operation and recorded at end of tape block as hardware function
Recorded Tape Representation	One 6-bit character per tape frame	One 8-bit character (byte) per tape frame
Interblock Spacing	.75 inch	.6 inch (nominal)

File Label Formats

The following material describes both the content of the file labels and the sequence of labels and data on the tapes.

Volume Header Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Field Length in Characters</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"VOL"
2	Label Number	1	"1"
3 ¹	Tape Physical Number	6	Six alphanumeric characters assigned to identify the physical reel of tape; should agree with external visual identification. Must be 6 characters other than blank.
4	Accessibility	1	Space: unlimited access.
5	Reserved for Operating System	20	System creating tape may use this space.
6	Reserved for Future	6	Spaces
7	Owner Identification	14	Spaces
8	Reserved for Future	28	Spaces
9	Label Standard Level	1	Space: label and data format on this volume require the agreement of interchange parties.

-Inter-record gap-

¹Field content is variable and inserted by operator at the time of creation of the tape file.

First File Header Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Field Length in Characters</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"HDR"
2	Label Number	1	"1"
3 ¹	File Identifier	17	Alphanumeric unique name for file. This field is recorded as follows: eight characters, the first of which must be a letter, with the remaining seven either letters or numbers followed by nine spaces. Example: ST35X1ST XXXXXXXXXXXX
4	Set Identification	6	Alphanumeric unique name for set of files of which this file is part. Must be the same in all files of a multi-file set. Must be present for single file set. Example: CT1A70.
5	File Section Number	4	Must be numeric. On the first volume a file appears on, this will be "0001". This will be augmented by 1 for each additional volume on which a file appears.
6	File Sequence Number	4	Numeric. Denotes the sequence (i.e., 0001, 0002, etc.) of files within the volume or set of volumes. In all the labels of this type for a given file, this field will contain the same number.
7	Generation Number	4	Spaces
8	Generation Version Number	2	Spaces

First File Header Label--Continued

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Field Length in Characters</u>	<u>Description</u>
9	Creation Date	6	A space, followed by two numeric characters for the year, followed by three numeric characters for the day within the year. Example: 068229 = August 16, 1968 (August 16 is 229th day of year 1968).
10	Expiration Date	6	Same format as Field 9. Will be entered as "099365".
11	Accessibility	1	Space: unlimited access.
12	Block Count	6	"000000"
13	System Code	13	Alphanumeric identification for the operating system that produces the file, supplied by Census in the following format: "CENSUS x C1 Uy" where x = machine identification (A,B,C, or D) y = tape unit identification (0, or 1)
14	Reserved for Future Standardization	7	Spaces

-Inter-record gap-

¹Field content is variable and inserted by operator at the time of creation of the tape file.

Second File Header Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Field Length in Characters</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"HDR"
2	Label Number	1	"2"

Second File Header Label--Continued

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Field Length in Characters</u>	<u>Description</u>
3	Record-Format	1	"F": fixed length.
4	Block Length (Physical record)	5	"01800" (example only; some multiple of 120 between 720 and 2040).
5	Record Length ²	5	"01800" (example only; some multiple of 120, no larger than the block length in Field 4).
6	Recording Density	1	"1": 556 "2": 800
7	File Position	1	Identifies condition that caused creation of label. "0": if HDR and OPEN; if trailer and CLOSE. "1": if created because of EOF.
8	Job/Step ID	17	Spaces
9	Tape Recording	2	"ET": even parity (7-track tape only). "00": for 9-track tape.
10	Printer Control	1	Space: no control characters.
11	Reserved for Operating System	43	Spaces

- Tape Mark -

Data

- Tape Mark -

(Data and tape mark are followed by either the two End-of-File labels or the two End-of-Volume labels shown here. Also see section on *Groups of labels*.)

²"Record length" refers to logical record length, unless the logical records are longer than blocks (physical records). In the latter case, "record length" is always the same as "block length".

First End-of-File Trailer Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Field Length in Characters</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"EOF"
2	Label Number	1	"1"
3-11	Same as corresponding fields in HDR1		
12	Block Count	6	Numeric. Number of data blocks (exclusive of labels and tape marks) since the preceding HDR label group.
13-14	Same as corresponding fields in HDR1		

-Inter-record gap-

Second End-of-File Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Field Length in Characters</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"EOF"
2	Label Number	1	"2"
3-11	Same as corresponding fields in HDR2		

First End-of-Volume Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Field Length in Characters</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"EOV"
2	Label Number	1	"1"
3-11	Same as corresponding fields in HDR1 of current file		
12	Block Count	6	Numeric. Number of data blocks since the preceding HDR label group.
13-14	Same as corresponding fields in HDR1		

-Inter-record gap-

Second End-of-Volume Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Field Length in Characters</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"EOV"
2	Label Number	1	"2"
3-11	Same as corresponding fields in HDR2		

Character Set for the 1970 Census Summary Tapes

A White House memorandum to heads of departments and agencies, signed by President Johnson on March 11, 1968, approved the United States of America Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) as the Federal standard for magnetic tape. The Census Bureau sells magnetic tape files written in a subset of ASCII consisting of the ten decimal digits, the twenty-six alphabetic symbols, the blank or space, the Tape Mark, and six of the possible special characters. Also, since many data users have not yet been able to convert to ASCII codes because of their present hardware or software, the Census Bureau has agreed to release tapes in Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) and Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC).

Conversion for Public Use. The Census Bureau processes data for internal use of UNIVAC 1107 and 1108 computers which use code schemes called Binary Coded Decimal, excess three (BCD XS-3), and FIELDATA. For compatibility with the Federal standards and industrial practice, conversion of the codes is performed before release to the public. An IBM 360, Model 40 is used to convert from BCD to ASCII and EBCDIC, and an IBM 1401 and the UNIVAC 1107 and 1108 computers convert from BCD XS-3 to BCD.

Code Representation. The attached character conversion chart contains the forty-three character graphics and their coded representation in ASCII, BCD, and EBCDIC. The six-bit character code is shown in octal representation; the others are shown in hexadecimal.

Character Conversion Chart

Conversion Code for 43 Characters in ASCII, BCD, and EBCDIC

<u>Character graphic</u>	<u>ASCII</u>	<u>BCD¹ (octal)³</u>	<u>EBCDIC² (hexadecimal)⁴</u>
blank (space)	20	20 ⁵	40
- (minus)	2D	40	60
0	30	12	F0
1	31	01	F1
2	32	02	F2
3	33	03	F3
4	34	04	F4
5	35	05	F5
6	36	06	F6
7	37	07	F7
8	38	10	F8
9	39	11	F9
, (comma)	2C	33	6B
. (period)	2E	73	4B
A	41	61	C1
B	42	62	C2
C	43	63	C3
D	44	64	C4
E	45	65	C5
F	46	66	C6
G	47	67	C7
H	48	70	C8
I	49	71	C9
J	4A	41	D1
K	4B	42	D2
L	4C	43	D3
M	4D	44	D4
N	4E	45	D5
<u>O</u>	4F	46	D6
P	50	47	D7
Q	51	50	D8
R	52	51	D9

Character Conversion Chart--Continued

Conversion Code for 43 Characters in ASCII, BCD, and EBCDIC

Character <u>graphic</u>	<u>ASCII</u>	BCD ¹ <u>(octal)³</u>	EBCDIC ² <u>(hexadecimal)⁴</u>
S	53	22	E2
T	54	23	E3
U	55	24	E4
V	56	25	E5
W	57	26	E6
X	58	27	E7
Y	59	30	E8
Z	5A	31	E9
\$ (dollar)	24	53	5B
* (asterisk)	2A	54	5C
/ (slash or virgule)	2F	21	61

¹This is a 6-bit code known as binary coded decimal, used originally in earlier model IBM computers and peripheral devices.

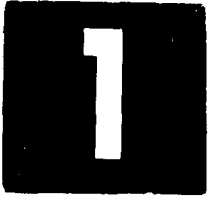
²This is an 8-bit code, known as extended binary coded decimal interchange code, which originated with IBM Systems 360.

³In the octal representation of each 6-bit code the three high order bits are represented in the most significant digit of the octal code, and the three low order bits are represented in the least significant digit of the octal code. The range of each octal digit is 0-7.

⁴In the hexadecimal representation of the 8-bit code, the four most significant bits are represented in the most significant position of the hexadecimal code, and the four least significant bits are represented in the least significant position of the hexadecimal code. The value range of each hexadecimal character is 0-15, where the values 10, 11 - - - 15 are defined by the letters A, B - - - F, respectively.

⁵Octal 20 for blank, in BCD, appears only on tape. Internally this code is 00 and the difference between the internal and external representations is handled automatically by the hardware. Where BCD is generated internally in the UNIVAC 1107 or 1108, and written to tape without the hardware translation, the octal 20 must be created in core.

Technical Documentation (TD) Series



First-Count

Summary Tape

Subject: Description, Content, and Arrangement of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing First-Count Tallies

File Titles:

File A: First-Count Tallies: Block Groups (BG's) and Enumeration Districts (ED's)

File B: First-Count Tallies: Selected Census Areas--State, Counties, Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's) or Census County Divisions (CCD's), Place Segments within MCD's or CCD's, Place Summaries and Congressional Districts.

The First Count Summary Tapes are created from the complete-count files used to prepare the tables for Census of Population, Volume I, Chapter A. The First Count File B contains data for most of the same areas as shown in the printed reports; File A contains data for smaller areas for which there are no printed reports. The tapes also contain more data items for each area than are available from the printed reports.

The First Count Summary Tape series is the first of three series of computer tapes presenting complete-count census data. Tapes in the First Count series will be released on a State-by-State basis as the data are processed. It is estimated that File A will involve a total of 125 tape reels for all States, and File B, 62 reels.

The First Count data files are considered final at the time they are created--they will not be updated as a result of subsequent processing. The master tapes, from which copies are prepared, are held in permanent storage. The data items have been reviewed for disclosure and suppressed as necessary, therefore no data are released which would violate the confidentiality of information on individuals.

1. Technical conditions affecting the use of First Count Summary Tapes.

- a. Reel size: 10 1/2 inch diameter, maximum 2400 feet
- b. -Recording density (CPI): 556 or 800 for 7-channel; 800 for 9-channel
- c. Record/Field Size: Fixed length 1,800 character physical record block size; 8 or 16-character field size

(A logical record consists of two physical records.)

- d. Parity: Even for 7-channel; odd for 9-channel
- e. Language: Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) on 7-channel; Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) and American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) on 9-channel. A limited set of characters is used.
- f. Record Spacing: 3/4 inch inter-record spacing on 7-channel; .6 inch on 9-channel

2. File Size. (There will be one or more tapes for each file for each State.)

File A: Approximately 300,000 logical records for the United States

File B: Approximately 90,000 logical records for the United States

3. File Format. (See Decimal Tape Dump Exhibit, p. 11)

- a. Labels: Header and trailer labels. (See "Technical Conventions for 1970 Census Summary Tapes," 1970 Census Users' Guide.)

File A, File Identifier (HDR 1 record):

STYYX1ST~~0000000000~~ where YY = 1960 State Code
Set Identifier: CT1A70

File B, File Identifier:

STYYX1ST~~0000000000~~ where YY = 1960 State Code
Set Identifier: CT1B70

Tape label fields are described so that a user can specify on his system control cards exactly what contents a tape label should have, but some users may wish to use an option to not specify label contents and thereby accept whatever tape reel gets mounted on the tape drive.

- b. Sequence of Files:

General: Knowledge of the pattern of data organization, often referred to as the "sort sequence," is necessary in order to efficiently find, and perhaps further aggregate, Census data on the summary tapes. The

primary division of all U.S. First Count Summary data is by State, and all of the data for a given State will be together in one logical file on one or more tape reels. No reel will contain data for more than one State.

The "sort keys" are selected characters of the geographic identification subblock (see pg. 15). Not all characters are used to sequence the summaries, e.g., the annexation code.

File A: File A contains summaries for enumeration districts (ED's), block groups (BG's), and the State. The structure of a logical tape file for each State is shown in the "File A Record Sequence Illustration" on pg. 4. As shown in the illustration, the State summary record is always the last record in File A. It contains blank sort key fields except for Summary Type, 1970 State code and 1960 State code. All other summary records are in alphabetic sequence by county name, but no county summaries are contained on the file. The first and second sort keys are respectively the 1970 State code and 1970 county code. The third sort key is the Summary Type Field, where ED summaries are represented by a 7 and BG summaries by an 8. Refer to page 12 for a listing of Summary Type codes.

As shown on page 4, within each county, ED summaries precede BG summaries. The ED summaries are sequenced on the ED number, shown in the illustration as ED codes 1 and 2, in county 1 of the State file example. Assuming that these are all of the ED's in County 1, then the next records will be codes and data of the BG's in County 1. The BG summaries are in numerical order within tracts, which are also presented in numerical order. The illustration shows 3 BG's in Tract 1 and 2 in Tract 2. There are no tract summary records on File A. Therefore, File A can be thought of as being in sort by 1970 State code, 1970 county code, and either ED or tract and BG.

If a BG is split by congressional district, place, minor civil division/census county division, annexed territory or urbanized area, two (or more) summaries will be presented, one for each partial BG. For an example, if a BG is split by a minor civil division boundary, then the MCD codes are significant identification codes to distinguish the two summaries used to present the data on the BG. An ED can be split between urban and rural areas, in which case two ED records will be presented with different urban/rural codes in their geographic subblock.

As shown on the chart on pp. 12-13, there are both 1970 county codes and 1970 county of tabulation codes. The 1970 county code is used for sequencing ED's and tracts in File A. Users should note that when 1970 county of tabulation code differs from 1970 county code, the ED was found to have been assigned an incorrect 1970 code, and the 1970 county of tabulation code represents a correction for tabulation purposes. In File B, 1970 county of tabulation codes are used to aggregate ED's to county and other totals.

File B: The file consists of summary records similar in record layout to those in File A. In File B, the ED's and BG's have been aggregated to more inclusive summaries. These are totals for the State, each county, each minor civil division (or census county division), each MCD (or CCD) place segment, each place total (regardless of splitting by MCD or CCD) and each congressional district.

The records are presented in four groups in the following sequence:

1. State total summary
2. County and county component summary records: MCD (CCD) place segments within MCD's (CCD's) within county
3. Place total summary records (includes towns in New England)
4. Congressional district summary records

A diagram illustrating this sequence is found on pg. 7.

Group 1, composed of a single logical record identical to the last logical record in File A, has all geographic identifier fields blank except for Summary Type, 1970 State and 1960 State.

Group 2, composed of county and county component records, is in alphabetical county sequence by 1970 county of tabulation code numbers. The county 1 summary record is followed by the records for the components of county 1. This pattern is then repeated for county 2 and the rest of the counties in the State. Within the sequence of components of a county, the minor civil divisions or, alternatively, the census county divisions, are at the next level in the hierarchy and are arranged in alphabetic order. The first MCD in a county is followed by all the place segments in that MCD, then the second MCD followed by its place segments, etc. The place segments included within an MCD are in place code sequence (alphabetical order) within that MCD. The place segments are the lowest level of summarization in Group 2. The place segment is all, or that portion, of a place that lies within a minor civil division.

Group 3 is composed of all place summary records for the State, in alphabetic name sequence. The place totals are aggregated from block group and enumeration district data without regard for territorial splits caused by MCD, CCD or county boundaries.

Group 4 is composed of summary records for the congressional districts in effect in 1969, without regard to other boundaries within the State.

There is no indication, such as "physical end of file mark," of the end of one group and the beginning of the next, except for the Summary Type code and the presence and absence of geographic data codes in the various fields of the geographic header sub-block. The fields of Group 1 are described in the discussion of File A above. All of the geographic header fields in the county summary records in Group 2 will have Summary Type code 1 and blank fields for MCD/CCD and MCD/CCD place segment codes. The MCD and CCD records will have MCD/CCD codes and Summary Type code 2 but blank fields for place codes. The least inclusive aggregation in File B, the MCD/CCD place segments, will have place codes as well as Summary Type code 3 to identify the records. All records in Group 3 will have Summary Type code 4 and blank fields for county and MCD/CCD. The congressional district records in Group 4 will have Summary Type 5 and no county, MCD/CCD or place codes.

FILE B RECORD SEQUENCE
ILLUSTRATION

<u>Summary</u> <u>Type Code</u>	<u>Unit Summarized</u>
0 (Record Group 1)	State
1 (Record Group 2)	County 1
2	MCD 1
2	MCD 2
3	Place 301 (Part)*
3	Place 702 (Part)
2	MCD 3
3	Place 103
2	MCD 4
	.
	.
	.
1	County 2
2	MCD 12
3	Place 217 (Part)
3	Place 218 (Part)
2	MCD 13
	.
	.
	.
4 (Record Group 3)	Place 101**
4	Place 102
4	Place 103
4	Place 104
	.
	.
	.
5 (Record Group 4)	CD 1
5	CD 2
5	CD 3
5	CD 4
	.
	.
	.

*If place is located entirely within a MCD (CCD), summaries found in Group 2 will be the same as those in Group 3.

**Place listing sequenced alphabetically within State.

c. Data:

The FORTRAN format statement for a logical record (consisting of two physical records):

```
--  A1,A2;A3,A2,3X,A1,A2,A3,A1,A4,A2,A4,A2,
      A4,A2,A1,A4,2A1,1X,A4,A1,A4,A1,A4,A2,A4,
      2A1,2A3,A2,A4,A1,A5,12X,A2,A1,A3,A1,16X,A1,
      13I8,8I16,8X,4I16,172I8/212I8,104X
```

where:

```
rAw = Alphanumeric field
rIw = Numeric data field
wX = Padding (space) field
, = Field separator
/ = Physical record separator
r = Repeat count for field (a blank = 1 field)
w = Field length
```

4. Reference.

See Census User Dictionary of the 1970 Census Users' Guide for definitions of subject concepts and geographic area terms.

5. Tabulation Description Elements.

Each tabulation in the file is described in terms of its major components or elements. The first element (A) is the tabulation number. The second element (B) is the tabulation title. The tabulation title is a unique description of each tabulation on the tape. The order of presentation of items on the tape is not reflected in the title. The third element (C) is the number of data items and suppression indicator. The fourth element (D) is the universe being tabulated; e.g., persons, persons 14 years and over, vacant housing units. The fifth element (E) constitutes the variables or stratifiers by which the universe is classified; e.g., age, sex, plumbing facilities. The name of each stratifier is preceded by the word "By" and followed in parentheses by the number of categories of the particular stratifier. Below the stratifier names is listed the sixth element, stratifier categories (F), used to classify the universe in the particular tabulation. An example follows:

21. (A) POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY (B) 20(S1)(C)
MARITAL STATUS, RACE, AND SEX

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and Over (D)

By: Race (2) (E) By: Sex (2) (E) By: Marital Status (5) (E)

Total: (F)

Male: (F)

Now Married (excludes separated) (F)

Widowed (F)

Divorced (F)

Separated (F)

Never Married (F)

Female: (F)

Repeat Marital Status (5) (F)

Negro: (F)

Same as Total (10) (F)

Key: A = Tabulation number

B = Tabulation title

C = Total number of data items in tabulation
and suppression indicator

D = Universe

E = Stratifier names and number of categories

F = Stratifier categories

Note the use of the colon following some of the stratifier categories. This indicates that there is no actual item of data on the tape for that category as such. Looking back at the example, the first item or number on the tape for tabulation 21 is for total males now married, the second item for total males widowed. Following five items of marital status for males, the 6th item is total females now married, the 11th item is Negro males now married, and so on.

6. Position Identification.

At the top of each page describing the data within this file is a unit identifier. It is used to pinpoint the physical location on the tape file of the first character in the first data field described upon that page. The elements describing the position are the number of the Block (physical record), number of the Subblock (a logical division of the Block into sets of 120 characters each), and initial Character within Subblock.

Page 11 displays the entire logical record for an ED. The logical record includes two physical records, Block 1 and Block 2. Each of the 15 lines within a Block is a Subblock of 120 characters.

7. Suppression Indicator.

There is a suppression indicator shown in parentheses for each tabulation, next to the number of data items. Type of suppression and example are shown in "Technical Conventions for 1970 Census Summary Tapes," 1970 Census Users' Guide.

DECIMAL TAPE DUMP EXHIBIT

This decimal tape dump exhibit shows a typical logical record of File A from the Madison Census First Count Summary Tape. Each of the two major subdivisions below is a tape block. This example shows the tape block as lines or subblocks of 120 characters. The first subblock of the first block contains the geographic codes which identify the area to which the data applies. The remaining subblocks contain the data items for the identified area. The geographic codes are variable in length. The data items are all 8 characters in length, with the exception of twelve 16-character items noted in the documentation. The blanks within the blocks are blank fields following suppression codes or blank padding.

USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH FIRST COUNT SUMMARY TAPE DOCUMENTATION

[illegible]

1st Count - 11

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

(For definitions of items
see Census User Dictionary)

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS SUMMARIZED

(The symbols in these columns indicate the geographical items
which are applicable for each area summarized.)

Item	Block 1, Subblock 1, Character	ED	Block Group	MCD (CCD) Place Segment	MCD (CCD)	County	Place ¹	CD	State
Summary Type	1	7	8	3	2	1	4	5	0
1970 State	2-3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1970 County ² /(See 1970 County of Tabulation)	4-6	N	N						
1960 State	7-8	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Padding	9-11								
Central County Code	12	N	N	N	N	N			
Quasi-State	13-14	N	N						
Minor Civil Division or Census County Division	15-17	N	N	N	N				
Annexation Code	18	N	N						
Place	19-22	N/∅	N/∅	N			N/∅		
Ward	23-24	⁴ N/∅							
Tract (Basic)	25-28	⁵ N/∅	⁵ N/∅						
Tract (Suffix)	29-30	⁵ N/∅	⁵ N/∅						
District Office	31-34	N							
Congressional District	35-36	N	N					N	
Central Business District	37	N	N						
Enumeration District (Basic)	38-41	N							
Enumeration District (Suffix)	42	A/∅							
Type of ED	43	N							
Padding	44								
Potential Urbanized Area	45-48	N/∅	N/∅						
Standard Consolidated Area	49	A/∅	A/∅	A/∅	A/∅	³ A/∅			
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	50-53	N/∅	N/∅	N/∅	N/∅	³ N/∅			
Urban/Rural	54	N	N						
Actual Urbanized Area	55-58	N/∅	N/∅						
State Economic Area	59-60	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N			
Tracted Area	61-64	N/∅	N/∅						

(continued)

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS SUMMARIZED

(For Definitions of Items see Census User Dictionary) Item	Block 1, Subblock 1 Character	ED	Block Group	MCD (CCD) Place Segment	MCD (CCD)	County	Place ¹	CD	State
Place Description Specified City with Rural Territory (Overbounded)	65	N	N	N			N/Ø		
Economic Sub-Region	66	A/Ø	A/Ø	A/Ø			A/Ø		
1970 County of Tabulation ²	67-69	N	N	N	N	N			
New England Town Size Code	70-72	N	N	N	N	N			
New England Town Code	73-74	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø		N/Ø		
Universal Area Code-Level	75-78	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø		N/Ø		
Universal Area Code	79	N	N	N					
Padding	80-84	N	N	N					
Place Size	85-96								
Publication Code	97-98	N/Ø	N/Ø	N			N/Ø		
Area Code	99	N	N	N	N				
Block Group	100-102	N	N	N					
Padding	103		N						
\$ Symbol	104-119								
	120	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

N = Nonsuppressed Numeric Code
N/Ø = Nonsuppressed Numeric Code or Ø('s) if not applicable
A/Ø = Alphabetic Code or Ø if not applicable
A/N = Alphabetic/Numeric Code
Blank = Ø('s)

¹Place Summaries include towns in New England. These town summaries will not have an entry for Place Code, Place Description Code, Overbounded Indicator, and Place Size Code. All other place summaries will have an entry for the above codes, but will not have an entry for New England Town Size Code, New England Town Code, and Publication Code.

²In determining sequence of File A, use 1970 County Code. In determining sequence of File B, use 1970 County of Tabulation Code.

³Not applicable in New England.

⁴Ward codes are valid only in Prelist and Conventional Areas.

⁵In some Contract Block Areas and in some blocked areas within UA's but outside of SMSA's, there are no Tract codes. Block Numbering Areas (BNA's) will be assigned and will appear in the tract code field.

1970 First-Count Summary Tape

Table of Contents

<u>Tabulation Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	COUNT OF ALL PERSONS
2	COUNT OF ALL HOUSING UNITS
3	COUNT OF PERSONS IN RURAL AREAS
4	COUNT OF PERSONS IN ANNEXED TERRITORIES
5	COUNT OF RURAL HOUSING UNITS
6	COUNT OF PERSONS IN SMSA'S
7	COUNT OF PERSONS IN URBAN PORTION OF CENTRAL CITIES OF SMSA'S
8	COUNT OF PERSONS IN RURAL PLACES OF 1,000-2,499
9	COUNT OF PERSONS IN RURAL PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000
10	COUNT OF PERSONS IN URBAN PORTION OF CENTRAL CITIES OF URBANIZED AREAS
11	COUNT OF PERSONS IN URBANIZED AREAS IN URBAN PORTION OF PLACES OF 25,000 + OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES
12	COUNT OF PERSONS IN URBANIZED AREAS IN URBAN PORTION OF PLACES OF 2,500-24,999 OUTSIDE CENTRAL CITIES
13	COUNT OF PERSONS IN URBANIZED AREAS
14	AGGREGATE \$ VALUE
15	AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT
16	AGGREGATE \$ VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
17	AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
18	AGE AND SEX
19	NEGRO AND OTHER RACES (EXCEPT WHITE) BY AGE AND SEX
20	RACE
21	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, RACE AND SEX
22	RELATIONSHIP AND RACE
23	POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OLD BY RELATIONSHIP AND FAMILY TYPE
24	POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OVER BY RELATIONSHIP
25	FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF FAMILY MEMBERS UNDER 18 AND 65 AND OVER AND FAMILY TYPE
26	OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS
27	TYPE OF STRUCTURE
28a	ROOMS IN UNIT
28b	AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ROOMS
29a	PERSONS IN UNIT
29b	AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
30	PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
31	NUMBER OF UNITS AT ADDRESS
32	UNITS WITH A BASEMENT
33	ACCESS AND COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES
34	TELEPHONE AVAILABLE
35	VALUE
36	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT

Table of Contents (Continued)

<u>Tabulation Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
37	UNITS FOR RENT THAT HAVE BEEN VACANT LESS THAN 2 MONTHS
38	UNITS FOR SALE ONLY THAT HAVE BEEN VACANT LESS THAN 6 MONTHS
39	VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS THAT HAVE BEEN VACANT 6 MONTHS OR MORE
40	UNITS WITH ROOMERS, BOARDERS, OR LODGERS
41	PLUMBING FACILITIES
42	UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES AND 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
43	VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
44	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
45	TOILET FACILITIES
46	UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE
47	UNITS WITH 1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE
48	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY AGE
49	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY AGE
50	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
51	POPULATION IN UNITS BY PLUMBING FACILITIES
52	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES
53	FAMILIES BY PLUMBING FACILITIES
54	HOUSING ALLOCATIONS
55	POPULATION SUBSTITUTIONS AND ALLOCATIONS

1st Count - 16

POPULATION AND HOUSING

Block	Sub-Block	Character
1	2	1

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

1. Count of All Persons 1 (SX)
2. Count of All Housing Units 1 (SX)
- NOTE: (Counts 3-13 are counts introduced for Census processing and are useful only above the ED level.)
3. Count of Persons in Rural Areas* 1 (SX)
4. Count of Persons in Annexed Territories 1 (SX)
5. Count of Rural Housing Units 1 (SX)
6. Count of Persons in SMSA's 1 (SX)
7. Count of Persons in Urban Portion of Central Cities of SMSA's 1 (SX)
8. Count of Persons in Rural Places of 1,000-2,499 1 (SX)
9. Count of Persons in Rural Places of Less Than 1,000 1 (SX)
10. Count of Persons in Urban Portion of Central Cities of Urbanized Areas 1 (SX)
11. Count of Persons in Urbanized Areas in Urban Portion of Places of 25,000+ Outside Central Cities 1 (SX)
12. Count of Persons in Urbanized Areas in Urban Portion of Places of 2,500-24,999 Outside Central Cities 1 (SX)

* In addition to the sum of data items in 8 and 9, this count includes persons in other rural territory (rural outside places).

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

13. Count of Persons in Urbanized Areas** 1 (SX)
14. AGGREGATE \$ VALUE 1/(See Item 35) 3*** (SA)

Aggregate \$ Value 2/ for Units for Which Value is Tabulated 2/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total owner occupied
Negro owner "
Vacant for sale only

15. AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT 1/(See Item 36) 3*** (SA)

Aggregate \$ Monthly Contract Rent for Units for Which
Rent is Tabulated 4/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total renter occupied
Negro renter "
Vacant for rent

16. AGGREGATE \$ VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES 1/ 5/ 2*** (SA)
(See Item 43)****

Aggregate \$ Value 2/ for Units with All Plumbing
Facilities for Which Value is Tabulated 2/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total owner occupied
Negro owner "

Padding 1

Vacant for sale only 1***

** In addition to the sum of data items in 10, 11, and 12, this count includes persons outside central cities who are in places of less than 2,500, plus persons who are in other urban territory (outside places).

*** (***)by a data item count indicates a 16-character field; all other data items will be a uniform size of 8 characters.)

**** Tabulation is comprised of 3 tallies split by padding.

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

17. AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES 1/ 5/ (See Item 44)

3*** (SA)

Aggregate \$ Monthly Contract Rent for Units With All Plumbing Facilities for Which Rent is Tabulated 4/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total renter occupied
Negro renter "
Vacant for rent

Population

18. AGE AND SEX

44 (SO)

Count of Persons

By: Sex (2) By: Age (22)

Male:

Under 5 years

5

6

7-9

10-13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22-24

25-34

35-44

45-54

55-59

60-61

62-64

65-74

75 and over

Female:

Repeat Age (22)

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

19. NEGRO AND OTHER RACES (EXCEPT WHITE) BY AGE AND SEX

32 (S1)

Count of Negro and Other Race Persons (except white)By: Race (2) By: Sex (2) By: Age (8)

Negro:

Male:

Under 5 years

5-14

15-24

25-34

35-44

45-54

55-64

65 and over

Female:

Repeat Age (8)

Other races:

Same as Negro (16)

20. RACE

5 (S0)

Count of PersonsBy: Race (5)

White

Negro

Indian

Other specified races *****

Reported "Other race"

***** Includes Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian and Korean. In Alaska, Hawaiian and Korean will be Aleut and Eskimo, respectively.

21. POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS,
RACE AND SEX

20 (S1)

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and OverBy: Race (2) By: Sex (2) By: Marital Status (5)

Total:

Male:

Now Married (excludes separated)
Widowed
Divorced
Separated
Never Married

Female:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

Negro:

Same as Total (10)

22. RELATIONSHIP AND RACE

20 (S1)

Count of PersonsBy: Race (2) By: Household Relationship (10)
(includes persons in group quarters)

Total:

Family head of husband-wife household
Family head of household with other male head
Family head of household with female head
Wife of head
Other relative of head
Male primary individual
Female primary individual
Nonrelative (includes roomer, boarder, or lodger)
of head of household
Inmate of institution
Other in group quarters

Negro:

Repeat Household Relationship (10)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

23. POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OLD BY RELATIONSHIP AND FAMILY
TYPE

10 (SO)

Count of Persons Under 18 Years Old

By: Household Relationship and Family Type (10)
(includes persons in group quarters)

Head or wife of head of household
Own (never married) child of head:
 In husband-wife family
 In other family with male head
 In family with female head
Other relative of head:
 In husband-wife family
 In other family with male head
 In family with female head
Nonrelative (includes roomer, boarder, or lodger)
 of head of household
Inmate of institution
Other in group quarters

24. POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OVER BY RELATIONSHIP

8 (SO)

Count of Persons 65 Years Old and Over

By: Household Relationship (8)
(includes persons in group quarters)

Head of family
Wife of head
Other family member
Male primary individual
Female primary individual
Nonrelative (includes roomer, boarder, or lodger)
 of head of household
Inmate of institution
Other in group quarters

1	13	97
---	----	----

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

25. FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF FAMILY MEMBERS UNDER 18 AND 65
AND OVER AND FAMILY TYPE

12 (S0)

Count of Families

By: Family Type (3) By: Presence of Family Members
(other than head and wife)
Under 18 and 65 and Over (4)

Husband-wife family:

No members under 18 or 65 and over

Members under 18, none 65 and over

Members 65 and over, none under 18

Members under 18 and 65 and over

Other family with male head:

Repeat Family Members (4)

Family with female head:

Repeat Family Members (4)

Housing

26. OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS

9 (SO)

a. Count of Housing UnitsBy: Occupancy/Vacancy Status and Race of Head (9)

Owner occupied:

Total (includes white, Negro and Other races
in this and all following tabulations where race
is shown)

White head of household

Negro head of household

Renter occupied:

Total

White head of household

Negro head of household

Vacant:

For rent

For sale only

Other vacant year round

b. Count of Vacant Seasonal and Vacant Migratory Units

1 (SX)

NOTE: (All tabulations beginning with Item 27 exclude Vacant seasonal and
Vacant migratory units.)

27. TYPE OF STRUCTURE

3 (SO)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Type of Structure(3)

1-unit structure

2-or-more-unit structures

Mobile homes or trailers (occupied only)

1	15	57
---	----	----

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

28a. ROOMS IN UNIT

8 (SO)

Count of Occupied and Vacant
Year-round Housing Units

By: Number of Rooms in Unit (8)

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

b. AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ROOMS 1/(See Item 26)

9 (SA)

Count of Rooms in Occupied and
Vacant Year-round Housing Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (9)

Total occupied and vacant year-round units
 Total occupied
 Owner "
 Renter "
 Total Negro occupied
 Negro owner "
 Negro renter "
 Vacant for rent
 Vacant for sale only

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

29a. PERSONS IN UNIT

8 (S0)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Number of Persons in Unit (8)

- 1 person
- 2 persons
- 3 persons
- 4 persons
- 5 persons
- 6 persons
- 7 persons
- 8 persons or more

b. AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS 1/ BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
 (See Item 26)

6 (SA)

Count of Persons in Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6)

- Total occupied
- Owner "
- Renter "
- Total Negro occupied
- Negro owner "
- Negro renter "

30. PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD

18 (S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Number of Persons Per Room (3)

Total occupied:

1.00 or less

1.01 - 1.50

1.51 or more

Owner occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (3)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (3)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (3)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (3)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (3)

31. NUMBER OF UNITS AT ADDRESS

3 (S0)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round
Housing Units in Multi-unit StructuresBy: Number of Units at Address (3)

2-4 units

5-9 units

10 units or more

32. UNITS WITH A BASEMENT

2 (S0)

Count of Occupied and Vacant
Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Basement (2)

Total with basement

Units with basement at addresses with 1, 2, or 3 units

33. ACCESS AND COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES

4 (SO)

Count of Occupied and Vacant
Year-round Housing Units

By: Access^{6/} and Complete Kitchen Facilities^{7/}(4)

With direct access and complete kitchen facilities
for this household only
With direct access, lacking complete kitchen facilities
for this household only
Lacking direct access, with complete kitchen facilities
for this household only
Lacking both direct access and complete kitchen facilities
for this household only

34. TELEPHONE AVAILABLE

1 (SO)

Count of Occupied Units With Telephone Available

35. VALUE (See Item 14)

a. Count of Owner-Occupied Units for Which Value
is Tabulated ^{2/}

8 (SO)

By: Value (8)

Less than \$ 5,000
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$19,999
\$20,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 - \$34,999
\$35,000 - \$49,999
\$50,000 or more

b. Count of Units for Which Value is Tabulated ^{3/}

3 (SA)

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total owner occupied
Negro owner "
Vacant for sale only

36. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT (See Item 15)

a. Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 4/ 10 (SO)By: Monthly Contract Rent (10)

With cash rent:

Less than \$40

\$ 40 - \$ 59

\$ 60 - \$ 79

\$ 80 - \$ 99

\$100 - \$119

\$120 - \$149

\$150 - \$199

\$200 - \$299

\$300 or more

Without payment of cash rent

b. Count of Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 4/
(Does not include "Without payment of cash rent.") 3 (SA)By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total renter occupied

Negro renter. "

Vacant for rent

37. UNITS FOR RENT THAT HAVE BEEN VACANT LESS THAN 2 MONTHS 1 (SO)

Count of Year-round Vacant-for-Rent
Units Vacant Less Than 2 Months

38. UNITS FOR SALE ONLY THAT HAVE BEEN VACANT LESS THAN 6 MONTHS 1 (SO)

Count of Year-round Vacant-for-Sale-Only
Units Vacant Less Than 6 Months

39. VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS THAT HAVE BEEN VACANT 6 MONTHS OR MORE 1 (SO)

Count of Vacant Year-round Units
Vacant 6 Months or More

40. UNITS WITH ROOMERS, BOARDERS, OR LODGERS 1 (SO)

Count of Occupied Units With
Roomers, Boarders, or Lodgers

41. PLUMBING FACILITIES

18 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant
Year-round Housing Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (9) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
With all plumbing facilities 5/
Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 8/

Total occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Owner occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Renter occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Total Negro occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Negro owner occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Negro renter occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Vacant for rent.
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Vacant for sale only:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

42. UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES AND 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM 6 (SA)
BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD

Count of Occupied Units With All Plumbing
Facilities and 1.01 or More Persons Per Room

By: Tenure and Race of Head (6)

Total occupied
Owner "
Renter "
Total Negro occupied
Negro owner "
Negro renter "

2	7	105
---	---	-----

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

43. VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES (See Item 16)

- a. Count of Owner-occupied Units With All Plumbing Facilities 2/ for Which Value is Tabulated 2/

8 (SO)

By: Value (8)

Less than \$ 5,000
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$19,999
\$20,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 - \$34,999
\$35,000 - \$49,999
\$50,000 or more

- b. Count of Units With All Plumbing Facilities 5/ for Which Value is Tabulated 2/

3 (SA)

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total owner occupied
Negro owner "
Vacant for sale only

44. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES (See Item 17)

- a. Count of Renter-occupied Units With All Plumbing Facilities 2/ for Which Contract Rent is Tabulated 4/

10 (SO)

By: Monthly Contract Rent (10)

With cash rent:

Less than \$40
\$ 40 - \$ 59
\$ 60 - \$ 79
\$ 80 - \$ 99
\$100 - \$119
\$120 - \$149
\$150 - \$199
\$200 - \$299
\$300 or more

Without payment of cash rent

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

- 44b. Count of Units With All Plumbing Facilities ^{5/}
for which Rent is Tabulated ^{4/}
(Does not include "Without payment of cash rent.")
By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

3 (SA)

Total renter occupied
Negro renter "
Vacant for rent

45. TOILET FACILITIES

3 (SO)

Count of Occupied and Vacant
Year-round Housing Units

By: Toilet Facilities (3)

Flush toilet for this household only
Flush toilet, but also used by another household
No flush toilet

46. UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

4 (SO)

Count of Occupied Units With 1.01 or
More Persons Per Room

By: Household Type (4)

Husband-wife family
Other family with male head
Family with female head
Primary individual

47. UNITS WITH 1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

4 (SO)

Count of Occupied Units With 1.51 or More
Persons Per RoomBy: Household Type (4)

Husband-wife family
Other family with male head
Family with female head
Primary individual

48. POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY AGE

3 (SO)

Count of Persons in Occupied Units With
1.01 or More Persons Per RoomBy: Age (3)

Under 18 years
18-64 years
65 years and over -

49. POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY AGE

3 (SO)

Count of Persons in Occupied Units With
1.51 or More Persons Per RoomBy: Age (3)

Under 18 years
18-64 years
65 years and over

50. POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY TENURE
AND RACE OF HEAD

6 (SA)

Count of Persons in Occupied Units With
1.01 or More Persons Per RoomBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6)

Total occupied
Owner "
Renter "
Total Negro occupied
Negro owner "
Negro renter "

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

51. POPULATION IN UNITS BY PLUMBING FACILITIES

2 (S0)

Count of Persons in Occupied UnitsBy: Plumbing Facilities (2)With all plumbing facilities 5/Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 8/52. POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM
BY PLUMBING FACILITIES

2 (S0)

Count of Persons in Occupied Units With
1.01 or More Persons Per RoomBy: Plumbing Facilities (2)With all plumbing facilities 5/Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 8/

53. FAMILIES BY PLUMBING FACILITIES

2 (S0)

Count of FamiliesBy: Plumbing Facilities (2)With all plumbing facilities 5/Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 8/

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

54. HOUSING ALLOCATIONS

46 (SX)

Count of Housing Units With AllocationsBy: Occupancy Status (2) By: Housing Allocations (23)

Occupied:

Telephone available (Occupied only)

Access to unit

Complete kitchen facilities:

Indirect

Direct

Number of rooms

Hot and cold piped water:

Indirect

Direct

Toilet facilities:

Indirect

Direct

Bathing facilities: (bathtub or shower)

Indirect

Direct

Type of foundation (basement)

Tenure: (Occupied only)

Indirect

Direct

Type of structure:

Indirect

Direct

Use of property

Value of unit

Contract rent

Vacancy status (Vacant only)

Duration of vacancy (Vacant only)

Units at address:

Indirect

Direct

Vacant:

Repeat Housing Allocations (23)

55. POPULATION SUBSTITUTIONS AND ALLOCATIONS

10 (SX)

Count of Persons Substituted or With Allocations

(If a person was substituted, he is counted only as substituted and if any of his items were allocated they were not tallied here as allocations.)

By: Population Substitutions and Allocations (10)

Person substituted because of equipment malfunction
 Person substituted because of nonresponse
 Person with one or more allocations
 Household relationship
 Sex
 Color
 Age
 Age, decade unknown
 Age, decade known
 Marital status (if age is 14+)

Padding

13

-
- 1/ This aggregate along with the relevant count of units will permit the computation of a mean value (e.g., average number of rooms, average number of persons per unit, average rent, etc.).
 - 2/ Multiply the aggregate value by \$250 to obtain the true value. The tabulated value was scaled by a factor of \$250 for tally purposes.
 - 3/ Value is tabulated for owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only one-family houses which are on a place of less than 10 acres and have no business or medical office on the property. Value is not tabulated for mobile homes, trailers, cooperatives or condominiums.
 - 4/ Contract rent is tabulated for all renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units except one-family houses on a place of 10 acres or more. No-cash-rent one-family houses must be on a place of less than 10 acres.
 - 5/ Units with "all plumbing facilities" have all of the following: hot piped water, flush toilet for this household only and a bathtub or shower for this household only.
 - 6/ Direct Access is an entrance to a living quarters directly from outside the structure or through a common hall.
 - 7/ Complete Kitchen Facilities are all of the following: a range or cook-stove, a sink with piped water and a mechanical refrigerator.
 - 8/ Lacking one or more of the following facilities: hot piped water, flush toilet for this household only, or bathtub or shower for this household only.

2

Second-Count

Summary Tape

Subject: Description, Content, and Arrangement of the 1970 Census
of Population and Housing Second-Count Tallies

File Titles:

File A: Second-Count Tallies: Population and Housing Counts
in Complete Tracts.

File B: Second-Count Tallies: Population and Housing Counts
in Selected Census Areas--(See page 6).

The Second Count Summary Tapes are created from the complete-count files used to prepare tables for Census of Population, Volume I, chapter B; Census of Housing, Volume I, chapter A; and the Census Tract Reports. The tapes contain more data items for tracts and other small areas reported than are found in printed reports.

The Second Count Summary Tape series is the second of three series of computer tapes presenting complete count census data. Tapes in the Second Count series will be released on a State-by-State basis as the data are processed. It is estimated that File A, which presents data for tracts, will involve a total of 112 tape reels for all States, and File B, which presents data for selected census areas, 167 reels.

The Second Count data files are considered final at the time they are created--they will not be updated as a result of subsequent processing. The master tapes, from which copies are prepared, are held in premanent storage. The data items have been reviewed for disclosure and suppressed as necessary, therefore no data are released which would violate the confidentiality of information on individuals.

1. Technical conditions affecting the use of Second-Count Summary Tapes.

- a. Reel size: 10 1/2 inch diameter, maximum 2400 feet
- b. Recording density (CPI): 556 or 800 on 7-channel; 800 on 9-channel
- c. Record/Field Size: Fixed length 1,800 character physical record size; 8 or 16 character field size
(A logical record consists of 15 physical records.)
- d. Parity: Even for 7-channel, odd for 9-channel
- e. Language: Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) on 7-channel; Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) and American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) on 9-channel. A limited set of characters is used.
- f. Record Spacing: 3/4 inch inter-record spacing on 7-channel
.6 inch on 9-channel

2. File Size. (There will be one or more tapes for each file for every State.)

File A: Approximately 35,000 logical records for the United States.

File B: Approximately 70,000 logical records for the United States.

3. File Format.

- a. Labels: Header and trailer labels--(See "Technical Conventions for 1970 Census Summary Tapes," 1970 Census Users' Guide)

File A, File Identifier:

STYYX2ND~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ where YY = 1960 State Code
Set Identifier: CT2A70

File B, File Identifier:

STYYX2ND~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ where YY = 1960 State Code
Set Identifier: CT2B70

Tape label fields are described so that a user can specify on his system control cards exactly what contents a tape label should have, but some users may wish to use an option to not specify label contents and thereby accept whatever tape reel gets mounted on the tape drive.

b. Sequence of Files:

Both File A and File B consist of 120 characters of Geographic Identification followed by 1,426 eight character population tally fields, followed by 12 sixteen character and 1,909 eight character housing tally fields.

File A: This file is composed of complete Tract summaries. It is in sort (ascending sequence) by 1970 Tabulation County Code and Tract Number (including Suffix.)

File B: This file consists of 23 categories. (See p. 6). The first record on the file is a State summary record. This is followed by as many as 11 State component summaries. These are followed by the appropriate number of SCA and SMSA summaries. Four types of SMSA component summaries follow each SMSA summary. A summary for each Urbanized Area in the State follows the SMSA's. Place summaries are next--one for every place of 1,000 population or more. County summaries are next--an urban and a rural summary for every County in the State. Finally, the file contains a summary for every MCD or CCD in the State. The file is in sort by the Sequencing Keys in characters 103-118 of Block 1, Subblock 1.

c. Data:

The FORTRAN format statement of the data record is:

File A: 1X,A2,3X,A2,3X,A1,12X,A4,A2,6X,A1,11X,A1,A4,5X,
A2,A4,2X,2A3,47X,A1,210I8/225I8/225I8/225I8/225I8/
225I8/91I8,12I16,110I8/225I8/225I8/225I8/225I8/
225I8/225I8/224I8,8X

File B: 1X,A2,3X,A2,3X,A1,2X,A3,1X,A4,26X,A1,A4,1X,A4,A2,A4,
2A1,2A3,A2,A4,18X,A2,A1,3X,16A1,1X,A1,210I8/225I8/
225I8/225I8/225I8/225I8/91I8,12I16,110I8/225I8/225I8/
225I8/225I8/225I8/225I8/225I8/224I8,8X

where:

rAw = Alphanumeric field
rIw = Numeric data field
wX = Padding (space) field
, = Field separator
/ = Physical record separator
r = Repeat count for field (a blank = 1 field)
w = Field length

4. Reference.

See Census User Dictionary of the 1970 Census Users' Guide for definitions of subject concepts and geographic area terms.

5. Tabulation Description Elements.

Each tabulation in the file is described in terms of its major components or elements. The first element (A) is the tabulation number. The second element (B) is the tabulation title. The tabulation title is a unique description of each tabulation on the tape. The order of presentation of items on the tape is not reflected in the title. The third element (C) is the number of data items and suppression indicator. The fourth element (D) is the universe being tabulated; e.g., persons, persons 14 years and over, vacant housing units. The fifth element (E) constitutes the variables or stratifiers by which the universe is classified; e.g., age, sex, plumbing facilities. The name of each stratifier is preceded by the word "By" and followed in parentheses by the number of categories of the particular stratifier. Below the stratifier names is listed the sixth element, stratifier categories (F), used to classify the universe in the particular tabulation. An example follows:

21. (A) POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY (B) 20 (S1) (C)
MARITAL STATUS, RACE, AND SEX

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and Over (D)

By: Race (2) (E) By: Sex (2) (E) By: Marital Status (5) (E)

Total: (F)

Male: (F)

Now Married (excludes separated) (F)

Widowed (F)

Divorced (F)

Separated (F)

Never Married (F)

Female: (F)

Repeat Marital Status (5) (F)

Negro: (F)

Same as Total (10) (F)

Key: A = Tabulation number

B = Tabulation title

C = Total number of data items in
tabulation and suppression indicator

D = Universe

E = Stratifier names and number of
categories

F = Stratifier categories

Note the use of the colon following some of the stratifier categories. This indicates that there is no actual item of data on the tape for that category as such. Looking back at the example, the first item or number on the tape for tabulation 21 is for total males now married, the second item for total males widowed. Following five items of marital status for males, the 6th item is total females now married, the 11th item is Negro males now married, and so on.

6. Position Identification.

At the top of each page describing the data within this file is a unit identifier. It is used to pinpoint the physical location on the tape file of the first character in the first data field described upon that page. The elements describing the position are the number of the Block (physical record), number of the Subblock (a logical division of the Block into sets of 120 characters each), and initial Character within Subblock.

7. Suppression Indicator.

There is a suppression indicator shown in parentheses for each tabulation, next to the number of data items. Type of suppression and example are shown in "Technical Conventions for 1970 Census Summary Tapes," 1970 Census Users' Guide.

Summary Categories and Sequencing
Keys for File B

Block 1,
Subblock 1
Character

Category

	103- 108	109- 114	115- 120
1. State	QQ00xx		xxxxxx\$
URBAN COMPONENTS OF THE STATE			
2. Central Cities of Urbanized Areas (urban portion)	QQ02xx		"
3. Urban Fringes of UA's	QQ04xx		"
4. Urban Places with 10,000 or more population outside UA's	QQ06xx		"
5. Urban Places with 2,500-10,000 or more population outside UA's	QQ08xx		"
RURAL COMPONENTS OF THE STATE			
6. Rural Places with 1,000-2,500 or more population	QQ10xx		"
7. Other Rural Areas	QQ12xx		"
METROPOLITAN COMPONENTS OF THE STATE			
8. Central Cities of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (urban portion)	QQ14xx		"
9. Other Urban Areas of SMSA's	QQ16xx		"
10. Rural Areas in SMSA's	QQ18xx		"
NONMETROPOLITAN COMPONENTS OF THE STATE			
11. Urban Areas outside SMSA's	QQ20xx		"
12. Rural Areas outside SMSA's	QQ22xx		"
SCA, SMSA, and SMSA COMPONENTS			
13. Standard Consolidated Area	QQ26xx	Rxxxx	"
14. SMSA	QQ30SSSS	xx1x	"
*15. County inside SMSA	QQ30SSSS	xx2x	XXXX\$
*16. Central City or city with 50,000 or more population inside an SMSA (urban portion)	QQ30SSSS	xx4x	YYYY\$
17. Urban balance of SMSA	QQ30SSSS	xx6x	xxxxxx\$
18. Rural Area of SMSA	QQ30SSSS	xx7x	xxxxxx\$
OTHER COMPONENTS			
19. Urbanized Area	QQ40TTTT	xxxxx	xxxxxx\$
20. Place with 1,000 or more population	QQ42xx		YYYY\$
21. County - Urban portion	QQ46xx	xxxxxxx	xxxxxx\$
22. County - Rural portion	QQ46xx	xxxxxxx	xxxx1x\$
23. MCD or CCD	QQ50xx	xxxxxxx	xxxxzz\$

QQ = Report State Code (1960)

R = SCA Code

SSSS = SMSA Code

TTTT = UA Code

XXX = County Code

YYYY = Place Code

ZZZ = MCD Code

*There will be a summary for each County and City.

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION
(For definitions of items
see Census User Dictionary)

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS SUMMARIZED
(The symbols in these columns indicate the geographic items
which are applicable for each area summarized.)

Item	Block 1, Subblock 1 Character	File B							File A
		State	SCA	SMSA	UA	Place ¹	County ²	MCD (CCD)	Tract
Padding	1								
1970 State	2-3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Padding	4-6								
1960 State	7-8	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Padding	9-11								
Central County Code	12						N	N	N
Padding	13-14								
Minor Civil Division or Census County Division	15-17							N	
Padding	18								
Place	19-22					N/∅			
Padding	23-24								
Tract (Basic)	25-28								⁵ N
Tract (Suffix)	29-30								⁵ N/∅
Padding	31-36								
Central Business District	37								N
Padding	38-48								
Standard Consolidated Area	49		A	A/∅			³ A/∅	A/∅	A/∅
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	50-53			N			³ N/∅	N/∅	N/∅
Padding	54								
Urbanized Area	55-58				N				
State Economic Area	59-60						A/N	A/N	A/N
Tracted Area	61-64			N					N
Place Description	65					N/∅			
Specified City with Rural Territory (Overbounded/ Extended)	66					A/∅			
Economic Sub-Region	67-69								
1970 County of Tabulation	70-72						N	N	N
New England Town Size Code	73-74					N/∅		N/∅	
New England Town Code	75-78					N/∅		N/∅	
Padding	79-96								

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION (cont'd)

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS SUMMARIZED

(For Definitions of Items see Census User Dictionary) Item	Block 1, Subblock 1 Character	File B							File A
		State	SCA	SMSA	UA	Place ¹	County ²	MCD (CCD)	Tract
Place Size	97-98					N/Ø			
Publication Code	99					N/Ø		N/Ø	
Padding	100-102								
Sequencing keys ⁴	103-118								
Padding	119								
\$ Symbol	120	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

N = Nonsuppressed Numeric Code

N/Ø = Nonsuppressed Numeric Code or Ø ('s) if not applicable

A/Ø = Alphabetic Code or Ø if not applicable

A/N = Alphabetic/Numeric Code

Blank = Ø

¹ Place summaries include Towns in New England. Town summaries will possess the following characteristics: Place Code, Place Description Code, Overbounded Indicator and Place Size Code all will be blank. New England Town Size Code, New England Town Code, and Publication Code all will be filled. The reverse will be the case with true Place summaries.

Metropolitan Place summaries consist of Central Cities or Places which contain a population of 50,000 or more and are included among the SMSA component summaries. Only the Urban portions of these places are included. The Geographic identification will be the same as that assigned to SMSA summaries except for the Sequencing Keys. (See Page 6.) New England Towns are never designated Metropolitan Place summaries.

² Metropolitan Counties are included among the SMSA components. Except for New England, they will contain the same level of data as the regular County summaries. However, in the latter category, each Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan County is shown separated into Urban and Rural parts. In New England they contain only those data which come from inside the designated SMSA. The regular County summaries continue to carry the same level of data as non-New England Counties. The geographic identification of Metropolitan County summaries will be the same as that assigned to SMSA summaries--except for the Sequence keys. (See Page 6.)

³ Not applicable in New England.

⁴ Characters 103-118 will contain various geographic codes as determined by the designated summary levels.

⁵ In some Contract Block Areas and in some blocked areas within UA's but outside of SMSA's, there are no Tract codes. Block Numbering Areas (BNA's) will be assigned and will appear in the Tract code field.

1970 Second-Count Summary Tape

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2	SINGLE YEARS OF AGE, RACE AND SEX
3	HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE, RACE AND SEX
4	RELATIONSHIP AND RACE
5	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE RACE AND SEX
6	POPULATION 6 TO 17 YEARS OLD BY RELATIONSHIP, FAMILY TYPE AND RACE
7	POPULATION UNDER 6 YEARS OLD BY RELATIONSHIP, FAMILY TYPE AND RACE
8	POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY RELATIONSHIP AND RACE
9	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18, AGE AND RACE OF HEAD
10	FAMILIES BY TYPE, PRESENCE OF FAMILY MEMBERS UNDER 18 YEARS AND 65 YEARS AND OVER, AND RACE OF HEAD
11	POPULATION SUBSTITUTED
12	POPULATION WITH ONE OR MORE ALLOCATIONS
13	ITEMS ALLOCATED
14	RELATIONSHIP BEFORE AND AFTER SUBSTITUTION
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16	RACE BEFORE AND AFTER SUBSTITUTION
17	AGE BEFORE AND AFTER SUBSTITUTION
18	MARITAL STATUS BEFORE AND AFTER SUBSTITUTION
19	RELATIONSHIP ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE
20	SEX ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE
21	RACE ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE
22	AGE ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE
23	MARITAL STATUS ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE
24	POPULATION WITH ALLOCATIONS BY QUESTIONS ALLOCATED
25	AGGREGATE \$ VALUE
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27	AGGREGATE \$ VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
28	AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
29	YEAR-ROUND/SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY STATUS
30	OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS
31	TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
32	PERSONS IN UNIT, TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
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<u>Tabulation Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
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35	PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
36	COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
37	ACCESS AND COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
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39	WATER SUPPLY, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
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41	BATHING FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
42	ROOMS IN UNIT
43	BASEMENT AND TYPE OF STRUCTURE
44	NUMBER OF UNITS AT ADDRESS AND TENURE
45	TELEPHONE AVAILABLE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
46	VALUE
47	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT
48	DURATION OF VACANCY AND VACANCY STATUS
49	UNITS WITH ROOMERS, BOARDERS, OR LODGERS BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
50	PLUMBING FACILITIES
51	UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
52	VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
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54	ACCESS AND KITCHEN FACILITIES FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
55	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN UNIT, NUMBER OF ROOMS, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
56	TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE OF HEAD, NUMBER OF ROOMS, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
57	VALUE, TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE AND RACE OF HEAD
58	VALUE, NUMBER OF ROOMS AND RACE OF HEAD
59	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE AND RACE OF HEAD
60	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, NUMBER OF ROOMS AND RACE OF HEAD
61	PLUMBING FACILITIES, NUMBER OF ROOMS, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
62	PLUMBING FACILITIES, NUMBER OF PERSONS IN UNIT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
63	PLUMBING FACILITIES, TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE OF HEAD, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
64	UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES, TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE OF HEAD, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
65	UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES, VALUE AND RACE OF HEAD
66	UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES, MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT AND RACE OF HEAD

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67	VACANT-FOR-SALE ONLY UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND SALE PRICE
68	VACANT-FOR-SALE ONLY UNITS BY DURATION OF VACANCY AND SALE PRICE
69	VACANT-FOR-SALE ONLY UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND PLUMBING FACILITIES
70	VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND ASKING RENT
71	VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY DURATION OF VACANCY AND ASKING RENT
72	VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND PLUMBING FACILITIES
73	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM, BY SELECTED AGE CLASSES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
74	POPULATION IN UNITS BY SELECTED AGE CLASSES, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
75	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY SELECTED AGE CLASSES, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
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77	PLUMBING FACILITIES, NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
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84	ALLOCATIONS FOR BATHING FACILITIES
85	ALLOCATIONS FOR TYPE OF FOUNDATION
86	ALLOCATIONS FOR TENURE
87	ALLOCATIONS FOR TYPE OF STRUCTURE
88	ALLOCATIONS FOR USE OF PROPERTY
89	ALLOCATIONS FOR VALUE
90	ALLOCATIONS FOR MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT
91	ALLOCATIONS FOR UNITS AT ADDRESS
92	ALLOCATIONS FOR VACANCY STATUS
93	ALLOCATIONS FOR DURATION OF VACANCY

Block	Sub-Block	Character
1	2	1

Population

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

1. RACE AND SEX

18 (S0)

Count of PersonsBy: Sex (2) By: Race (9)

Male:·

White
 Negro
 Indian
 Japanese
 Chinese
 Filipino
 Hawaiian*
 Korean*
 Other

Female:

Repeat Race (9)

*In Alaska, these two categories will be Aleut and Eskimo, respectively.

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)
606 (S1)

2. SINGLE YEARS OF AGE, RACE AND SEX

Count of PersonsBy: Race (3) By: Sex (2) By: Age (single years) (101)

Total:

Male:

Under 1 year
1 year
2 years
3 years
.
.
.
to
.
.
.
99 years
100 years and over

Female:

Repeat Age (101)

White:

Same as Total (202)

Negro:

Same as Total (202)

3 / 13 / 73

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

132 (S1)

3. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE, RACE AND SEX

Count of Persons in HouseholdsBy: Race (3) By: Sex (2) By: Age (22)

Total:

Male:

Under 5 years

5

6

7-9

10-13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22-24

25-34

35-44

45-54

55-59

60-61

62-64

65-74

75 years and over

Female:

Repeat Age (22)

White:

Same as Total (44)

Negro:

Same as Total (44)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

4. RELATIONSHIP AND RACE

27 (S1)

Count of Persons

By: Race (3) By: Household Relationship (9)
(includes persons in group quarters)

Total:

Head of household
Wife of head
Child of head
Other relative of head
Nonrelative (includes roomer, boarder, or lodger)
of head of household
Male inmate of institution
Female inmate of institution
Male in other group quarters
Female in other group quarters

White:

Repeat Household Relationship (9)

Negro:

Repeat Household Relationship (9)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)
210 (S1)

5. POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY
MARITAL STATUS, AGE, RACE AND SEX

Count of Persons 14 and Over

By: Race (3) By: Sex (2) By: Age (7) By: Marital Status (5)

Total:

Male:

14-19 years:

Now Married (excludes separated)
Widowed
Divorced
Separated
Never married

20-24:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

25-34:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

35-44:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

45-54:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

55-64:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

65 years and over:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

Female:

Same as Male (35)

White:

Same as Total (70)

Negro:

Same as Total (70)

6. POPULATION 6 TO 17 YEARS OLD BY RELATIONSHIP, FAMILY TYPE
AND RACE

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)
30 (S1)

Count of Persons 6 to 17 Years Old

By: Race (3) By: Household Relationship and Family Type (10)
(includes persons in group quarters)

Total:

Head or wife of head
Own (never married) child of head:
 In husband-wife family
 In other family with male head
 In family with female head
Other relative of head:
 In husband-wife family
 In other family with male head
 In family with female head
Nonrelative (includes roomer, boarder, or lodger)
 of head of household
Inmate of institution
Other in group quarters

White:

Repeat Household Relationship and Family Type (10)

Negro:

Repeat Household Relationship and Family Type (10)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

7. POPULATION UNDER 6 YEARS OLD BY RELATIONSHIP,
FAMILY TYPE AND RACE

27 (S1)

Count of Persons Under 6 Years Old

By: Race (3) By: Household Relationship and Family Type (9)
(includes persons in group quarters)

Total:

Own child of head:
In husband-wife family
In other family with male head
In family with female head
Other relative of head:
In husband-wife family
In other family with male head
In family with female head
Nonrelative (includes roomer, boarder, or lodger)
of head of household
Inmate of institution
Other in group quarters

White:

Repeat Household Relationship (9)

Negro:

Repeat Household Relationship (9)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

8. POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY RELATIONSHIP AND RACE

24 (S1)

Count of Persons 65 Years Old and Over

By: Race (3) By: Household Relationship (8)
(includes persons in group quarters)

Total:

Head of family
Wife of head
Other family member
Male primary individual
Female primary individual
Nonrelative (includes roomer, boarder, or lodger)
of head of household
Inmate of institution
Other in group quarters

White:

Repeat Household Relationship (8)

Negro:

Repeat Household Relationship (8)

5 / 13 / 73

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

9. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18,
AGE AND RACE OF HEAD

210 (S1)

Count of Households

By: Race of Head (3) By: Age of Head (5) By: Household Type and Presence
of Own Children Under 18 (14)

Total:

14-24 years:

Male primary individual
Female primary individual
Husband-wife family:
 With own children of head:
 Under 6 and 6-17
 Under 6 only
 6-17 only
 Without own children of head
Other family with male head:
 Same as Husband-wife family (4)
Family with female head:
 Same as Husband-wife family (4)

25-34 years:

Repeat Household Type and Presence of Own
Children Under 18 (14)

35-44 years:

Repeat Household Type and Presence of Own
Children Under 18 (14)

45-64 years:

Repeat Household Type and Presence of Own
Children Under 18 (14)

65 years and over:

Repeat Household Type and Presence of Own
Children Under 18 (14)

White:

Same as Total (70)

Negro:

Same as Total (70)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

10. FAMILIES BY TYPE, PRESENCE OF FAMILY MEMBERS UNDER 18
YEARS AND 65 YEARS AND OVER, AND RACE OF HEAD

36 (S1)

Count of Families

By: Race of Head (3) By: Family Type (3) By: Presence of Family Members
(other than head or wife)
Under 18 years and 65 Years
and Over (4)

Total:

Husband-wife family:

No members under 18 or 65 and over
Members under 18, none 65 and over
Members 65 and over, none under 18
Members under 18 and 65 and over

Other family with male head:

Repeat Family Members (4)

Family with female head:

Repeat Family Members (4)

White:

Same as Total (12)

Negro:

Same as Total (12)

Population Allocations

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

11. POPULATION SUBSTITUTED

2 (SX)

Count of Persons SubstitutedBy: Reason for Substitution (2)

Mechanical failure
Noninterview

12. POPULATION WITH ONE OR MORE ALLOCATIONS

1 (SX)

Count of Persons with One or

More Allocations (If a person was used for substitution and had one or more allocations, he is included more than once here.)

13. ITEMS ALLOCATED

6 (SX)

Count of Persons with Allocations (If a person was used for substitution and had an item allocated, he is counted more than once here.)

By: Subject Item Allocated (6)

Household relationship

Sex

Color

Birthdate:

Decade unknown

Decade known

Marital status (for persons 14
years old and over only)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

14. RELATIONSHIP BEFORE AND AFTER SUBSTITUTION

14 (SX)

Count of Persons Before AllocationBy: Before and After Substitution (2) By: Household Relationship (7)

Before substitution and allocation:

- Head of household
- Wife of head
- Child of head
- Other relative of head
- Nonrelative (in household)
- Inmate of institution
- Noninmate in other group quarters

Substituted persons:

Repeat Household Relationship (7)

15. SEX BEFORE AND AFTER SUBSTITUTION

4 (SX)

Count of Persons Before AllocationBy: Before and After Substitution (2) By: Sex (2)

Before substitution and allocation:

- Male
- Female

Substituted persons:

- Male
- Female

16. RACE BEFORE AND AFTER SUBSTITUTION

6 (SX)

Count of Persons Before AllocationBy: Before and After Substitution (2) By: Race (3)

Before substitution and allocation:

- White
- Negro
- Other

Substituted persons:

Repeat Race (3)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

17. AGE BEFORE AND AFTER SUBSTITUTION

16 (SX)

Count of Persons Before AllocationBy: Before and After Substitution (2) By: Age (8)

Before substitution and allocation:

Under 14 years

14-19

20-24

25-34

35-44

45-54

55-64

65 years and over

Substituted persons:

Repeat Age (8)

18. MARITAL STATUS BEFORE AND AFTER SUBSTITUTION

10 (SX)

Count of Persons 14 Years and Over Before AllocationBy: Before and After Substitution (2) By: Marital Status (5)

Before substitution and allocation:

Now married (excludes separated)

Widowed

Divorced

Separated

Never Married

Substituted persons:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

19. RELATIONSHIP ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE

3 (SX)

Count of Persons for Whom Household Relationship was Allocated**

By: Type of Allocation (3)

- (1) and (2) Consistency (except for nonrelatives in household)
- (3) Hot deck (household persons only except for heads and wives)
- (3) Cold deck (group quarters persons only)

20. SEX ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE

3 (SX)

Count of Persons for Whom Sex was Allocated**

By: Type of Allocation (3)

- (1) Consistency (married, spouse present heads; wives; or group quarters persons only)
- (3) Hot deck (household persons only, excluding married, spouse present heads and wives)
- (3) Cold deck (group quarters persons only)

21. RACE ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE

5 (SX)

Count of Persons for Whom Race was Allocated**

By: Type of Allocation (5)

- (1) From relative (household persons only)
- (2) From nonrelative (household persons only)
- (3) From preceding household (household persons only)
- (1) From other entry in group quarters (group quarters persons only)
- (3) Cold deck (group quarters persons only)

22. AGE ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE

3 (SX)

Count of Persons for Whom Age was Allocated**

By: Type of Allocation (3)

- (1) Year only
- (2) Both decade and year: hot deck
- (3) Both decade and year: cold deck (group quarters persons only)

**If a person was substituted, he is counted only as substituted and if any of his items were allocated they were not tallied here as allocations.

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

23. MARITAL STATUS ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE

2 (SX)

Count of Persons 14 Years and Over for Whom Marital Status was Allocated**

By: Type of Allocation (2)

- (1) Consistency (married, spouse present heads and wives only)
- (3) Hot deck (excludes married, spouse present heads and wives)

24. POPULATION WITH ALLOCATIONS BY QUESTIONS ALLOCATED

31 (SX)

Count of Persons According to the Question Allocated**

By: Type of Allocation (31)

Relationship only
 Sex only
 Relationship and sex
 Race only
 Relationship and race
 Sex and race
 Relationship, sex and race
 Age only
 Relationship and age
 Sex and age
 Relationship, sex and age
 Race and age
 Relationship, race and age
 Sex, race and age
 Relationship, sex, race and age
 Marital status only
 Relationship and marital status
 Sex and marital status
 Relationship, sex and marital status
 Race and marital status
 Relationship, race and marital status
 Sex, race and marital status
 Relationship, sex, race and marital status
 Age and marital status
 Relationship, age and marital status
 Sex, age and marital status
 Relationship, sex, age and marital status
 Race, age and marital status
 Relationship, race, age and marital status
 Sex, race, age and marital status
 Relationship, sex, race, age and marital status

** If a person was substituted, he is counted only as substituted and if any of his items were allocated they were not tallied here as allocations.

7 / 7 / 9

HousingNo. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

25. AGGREGATE \$ VALUE 1/ (See Item 46)3***
(SA)Aggregate \$ Value 2/ for Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)Total owner occupied
Negro owner "
Vacant for sale only26. AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT 1/ (See Item 47)3***
(SA)Aggregate \$ Monthly Contract Rent for Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 4/By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)Total renter occupied
Negro renter "
Vacant for rent27. AGGREGATE \$ VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES 1/ 5/ (See Item 52) 3***
(SA)Aggregate \$ Value 2/ for Units with All Plumbing Facilities
for Which Value is Tabulated 2/By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)Total owner occupied
Negro owner "
Vacant for sale only28. AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING
FACILITIES 1/ 5/ (See Item 53)3***
(SA)Aggregate \$ Monthly Contract Rent for Units with All Plumbing
Facilities for Which Rent is Tabulated 4/By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)Total renter occupied
Negro renter "
Vacant for rent*** (***) by a data item count indicates a 16-character field; all other
data items will be a uniform size of 8 characters.)

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

29. YEAR-ROUND/SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY STATUS

3 (SX)

Count of Housing UnitsBy: Year-round/Seasonal and Migratory Status (3)

All year-round units (occupied units plus vacant year-round)

Vacant seasonal

Vacant migratory

NOTE: (All tabulations beginning with Item 30 exclude Vacant seasonal and Vacant migratory units.)

30. OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS

6 (SO)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Occupancy/Vacancy Status (6)

Occupied

Vacant year-round:

For rent

For sale only

Rented or sold not occupied

For occasional use

Other vacant

31. TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD

12 (SO)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Race of Head (3) By: Tenure (4)

Total occupied:

Owned or being bought (excludes cooperative and condominium units except when there are less than five such units in the tabulation area)

Cooperative or condominium units which are owned or being bought****

Rented for cash rent

Rented units occupied without payment of cash rent

White occupied:

Repeat Tenure (4)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Tenure (4)

**** During processing, this was edited to "Owned or being bought" when less than five units.

7 / 10 / 9

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

32. PERSONS IN UNIT, TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD

60 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units and PersonsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Total occupied:

1 person in unit
2 persons "
3 persons "
4 persons "
5 persons "
6 persons "
7 persons "
8 persons "
9 persons or more in unit
Aggregate number of persons 1/

Owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Persons (10)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Persons (10)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Number of Persons (10)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Persons (10)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Persons (10)

7 / 14 / 97

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

33. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

48 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Household Type and Age of Head (12)

Total occupied:

Husband-wife family:

Under 25 years

25-29 years

30-34 years

35-44 years

45-64 years

65 years and over

Other family with male head:

Under 65 years

65 years and over

Family with female head:

Under 65 years

65 years and over

Male primary individual

Female primary individual

Owner occupied:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (12)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (12)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (12)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

34. UNITS WITH NONRELATIVES BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 8 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units With Nonrelatives in Household

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Household Type (2)

Total occupied:

Family

Primary individual

Owner occupied:

Repeat Household Type (2)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Household Type (2)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Household Type (2)

35. PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD 36 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Persons Per Room (6)

Total occupied:

0.50 or less persons per room

0.51 - 0.75 "

0.76 - 1.00 "

1.01 - 1.50 "

1.51 - 2.00 "

2.01 or more persons per room

Owner occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

36. COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

15 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Complete Kitchen Facilities 6/(3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

Complete kitchen facilities for this household only

Complete kitchen facilities but also used by
another household

No complete kitchen facilities

Total occupied:

Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

8 / 6 / 25

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

37. ACCESS AND COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

20(S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Access 7/ and Complete
Kitchen Facilities 6/(4)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

With direct access and complete kitchen
facilities for this household only

With direct access lacking complete
kitchen facilities for this household only

Lacking direct access, with complete
kitchen facilities for this household only

Lacking both direct access and complete
kitchen facilities for this household only

Total occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)

8 / 7 / 65

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

38. TYPE OF STRUCTURE

21 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (7) By: Type of Structure (3)

Total occupied and vacant, year-round:

In 1-unit structure

In 2-or-more-unit structures

Mobile homes or trailers

Total occupied:

Repeat Type of Structure (3)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Type of Structure (3)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Type of Structure (3)

Negro **occupied**:

Repeat Type of Structure (3)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Type of Structure (3)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Type of Structure (3)

39. WATER SUPPLY, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

15(S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Water Supply (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
Hot and cold piped water in this building
Only cold piped water in this building
No piped water in this building

Total occupied:
Repeat Water Supply (3)

Owner occupied:
Repeat Water Supply (3)

Renter occupied:
Repeat Water Supply (3)

Negro occupied:
Repeat Water Supply (3)

40. TOILET FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

15 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Toilet Facilities (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
Flush toilet for this household only
Flush toilet but also used by another household
No flush toilet

Total occupied:
Repeat Flush Toilet (3)

Owner occupied:
Repeat Flush Toilet (3)

Renter occupied:
Repeat Flush Toilet (3)

Negro occupied:
Repeat Flush Toilet (3)

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

41. BATHING FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

15 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Bathing Facilities (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
Bathtub or shower for this household only
Bathtub or shower but also used by another household
No bathtub or shower

Total occupied:
Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

Owner occupied:
Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

Renter occupied:
Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

Negro occupied:
Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

42. ROOMS IN UNIT

90 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units and RoomsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (9) By: Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

1 room in unit

2 rooms "

3 rooms "

4 rooms "

5 rooms "

6 rooms "

7 rooms "

8 rooms "

9 rooms or more

Aggregate number of rooms 1/

Total occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms (10)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms (10)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms (10)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms (10)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms (10)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms (10)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Number of Rooms (10)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Number of Rooms (10)

43. BASEMENT AND TYPE OF STRUCTURE

6(S0)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Type of Structure (2) By: Type of Foundation (basement) (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

With basement

Built on a concrete slab

Built in another way

One-family occupied house and vacant year-round:

Repeat Type of Foundation (3)

44. NUMBER OF UNITS AT ADDRESS AND TENURE

21(S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure (3) By: Number of Units at Address (7)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

1 unit at address

2 units "

3 units "

4 units "

5-9 units "

10 units or more at address

Mobile home or trailer

Total occupied:

Repeat No. of Units at Address (7)

Renter occupied:

Repeat No. of Units at Address (7)

45. TELEPHONE AVAILABLE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

8(S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Telephone Available (2)

Total occupied:

Telephone available

Telephone not available

Owner occupied:

Repeat Telephone Available (2)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Telephone Available (2)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Telephone Available (2)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)
33 (S1)

46. VALUE (See Item 25)

Count of Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3) By: Value (11)

Total owner occupied:
Less than \$ 5,000
\$ 5,000 - \$ 7,499
\$ 7,500 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$12,499
\$12,500 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$17,499
\$17,500 - \$19,999
\$20,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 - \$34,999
\$35,000 - \$49,999
\$50,000 or more

Negro owner occupied:
Repeat Value (11)

Vacant for sale only:
Repeat Value (11)

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

47. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT (See Item 26)

45 (S1)

Count of Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 4/By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3) By: Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$30

\$ 30 - \$ 39

\$ 40 - \$ 49

\$ 50 - \$ 59

\$ 60 - \$ 69

\$ 70 - \$ 79

\$ 80 - \$ 89

\$ 90 - \$ 99

\$100 - \$119

\$120 - \$149

\$150 - \$199

\$200 - \$249

\$250 - \$299

\$300 or more

Without payment of cash rent

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

48. DURATION OF VACANCY AND VACANCY STATUS

18 (S1)

Count of Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Vacancy Status (3) By: Duration of Vacancy (6)

Total vacant year-round:
 Vacant less than 1 month
 1 up to 2 months
 2 up to 6 months
 6 months up to 1 year
 1 year up to 2 years
 2 years or more

Vacant for rent:
 Repeat Duration of Vacancy (6)

Vacant for sale only:
 Repeat Duration of Vacancy (6)

49. UNITS WITH ROOMERS, BOARDERS, OR LODGERS BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

4 (SA)

Count of Occupied Units With Roomers, Boarders, or LodgersBy: Tenure and Race of Head (4)

Total occupied
 Owner "
 Renter "
 Negro "

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

50. PLUMBING FACILITIES

27 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (9) By: Plumbing Facilities (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
With all plumbing facilities 5/

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 8/
Lacking piped hot water only
Lacking other plumbing facilities

Total occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Owner occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Renter occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Total Negro occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Negro owner occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Negro renter occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Vacant for rent:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Vacant for sale:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

51. UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES,
TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD

12 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units With 1.01 or More Persons Per RoomBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

Total occupied:

With all plumbing facilities 5/

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 8/

Owner occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

52. VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES (See Item 27)

33 (S1)

Count of Units with All Plumbing Facilities 5/ for Which Value
is Tabulated 2/By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3) By: Value (11)

Total owner occupied:

Less than \$ 5,000

\$ 5,000 - \$ 7,499

\$ 7,500 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$12,499

\$12,500 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$17,499

\$17,500 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 - \$49,999

\$50,000 or more

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Value (11)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Value (11)

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

53. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL
 PLUMBING FACILITIES (See Item 28)

45 (S1)

Count of Units with All Plumbing Facilities 5/ for Which Rent
is Tabulated 4/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3) By: Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$30

\$ 30 - \$ 39

\$ 40 - \$ 49

\$ 50 - \$ 59

\$ 60 - \$ 69

\$ 70 - \$ 79

\$ 80 - \$ 89

\$ 90 - \$ 99

\$100 - \$119

\$120 - \$149

\$150 - \$199

\$200 - \$249

\$250 - \$299

\$300 or more

Without payment of cash rent

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

54. ACCESS AND KITCHEN FACILITIES FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES 42 (S1)
BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units with all Plumbing Facilities 2/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (7) By: Access 7/ and Complete Kitchen Facilities 6/6

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

With direct access:

Complete kitchen facilities for this household only

Complete kitchen facilities but also used by another household

No complete kitchen facilities

Lacking direct access:

Complete kitchen facilities for this household only

Complete kitchen facilities but also used by another household

No complete kitchen facilities

Total occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (6)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (6)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (6)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (6)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (6)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (6)

10 / 7 / 65

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

55. NUMBER OF PERSONS IN UNIT, NUMBER OF ROOMS, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 120 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Number of Rooms in Unit (5) By: Number of Persons in Unit (6)

Total occupied:

1 and 2 rooms in unit:

1 person in unit

2 persons "

3 persons "

4 persons "

5 persons "

6 persons or more in unit

3 rooms:

Repeat Number of Persons (6)

4 rooms:

Repeat Number of Persons (6)

5 rooms:

Repeat Number of Persons (6)

6 rooms or more:

Repeat Number of Persons (6)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total occupied (30)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total occupied (30)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total occupied (30)

10 / 15 / 65No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

56. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE OF HEAD, NUMBER OF ROOMS, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 120 (S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Number of Rooms in Unit (5) By: Household Type and Age of Head (6)

Total occupied:

1 and 2 rooms in unit:

Husband-wife family:

Head under 30 years

30-44 years

45-64 years

65 years and over

Other family

Primary individual

3 rooms:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

4 rooms:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

5 rooms:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

6 rooms or more:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total occupied (30)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total occupied (30)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total occupied (30)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

57. VALUE, TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE, AND RACE OF HEAD

72 (S1)

Count of Owner-occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Value (6) By: Household Type and Age of Head (6)

Total owner occupied:

Less than \$5,000

Husband-wife family:

Head under 30 years

30-44 years

45-64 years

65 years and over

Other family

Primary individual

\$5,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$25,000 or more:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

Negro owner occupied:

Same as Total owner (36)

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

72 (S1)

58. VALUE, NUMBER OF ROOMS AND RACE OF HEAD

Count of Owner-occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Value (6) By: Number of Rooms in Unit (6)

Total owner occupied:

Less than \$5,000:

1 and 2 rooms in unit

3 rooms "

4 rooms "

5 rooms "

6 rooms "

7 rooms or more

\$5,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

\$25,000 or more:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

Negro owner occupied:

Same as Total owner (36)

59. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE, AND RACE OF HEAD

84(S1)

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 4/By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Contract Rent (7) By: Household Type and Age of Head (6)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

Husband-wife family:

Head under 30 years

30-44 years

45-64 years

65 years and over

Other family

Primary individual

\$40-\$59:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$60-\$79:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$80-\$99:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$100-\$149:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$150 or more:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total renter (42)

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

60. -MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, NUMBER OF ROOMS AND RACE OF HEAD

84 (S1)

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 4/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Contract Rent (7) By: Number of Rooms in Unit (6)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

1 and 2 rooms in unit

3 rooms "

4 rooms "

5 rooms "

6 rooms "

7 rooms or more

\$40-\$59:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

\$60-\$79:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

\$80-\$99:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

\$100-\$149:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

\$150 or more:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total renter (42)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)
48(S1)

61. PLUMBING FACILITIES, NUMBER OF ROOMS, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Number of Rooms (6)

Total occupied:

With all plumbing facilities: 5/

1 and 2 rooms in unit

3 rooms "

4 rooms "

5 rooms "

6 rooms "

7 rooms or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 8/

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total occupied (12)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total occupied (12)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total occupied (12)

62. PLUMBING FACILITIES, NUMBER OF PERSONS IN UNIT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 48 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Number of Persons in Unit (6)

Total occupied:

With all plumbing facilities: 5/

1 person in unit

2 persons "

3 persons "

4 persons "

5 persons "

6 persons or more in unit

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 8/

Repeat Number of Persons (6)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total occupied (12)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total occupied (12)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total occupied (12)

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

63. PLUMBING FACILITIES, TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE OF HEAD, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 56 (S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Household Type
and Age of
Head (7)

Total occupied:

With all plumbing facilities: 5/

Husband-wife family:

Head under 30 years

30-44 years

45-64 years

65 years and over

Other family with male head

Family with female head

Primary individual

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 8/

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (7)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total occupied (14)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total occupied (14)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total occupied (14)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

64. UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES, 56 (S1)
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, AGE OF HEAD, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

Count of Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Household Type
and Age of
Head (7)

Total occupied:

With all plumbing facilities: 5/

Husband-wife family:

Head under 30 years

30-44 years

45-64 years

65 years and over

Other family with male head

Family with female head

Primary individual

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 8/
Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (7)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total occupied (14)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total occupied (14)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total occupied (14)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

65. UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES, 24 (S1)
VALUE AND RACE OF HEAD

Count of Owner-occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room for
Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Value (6)

Total owner occupied:

With all plumbing facilities: 5/

Less than \$ 5,000

\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 8/

Repeat Value (6)

Negro owner occupied:

Same as Total owner (12)

66. UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES, 28(S1)
MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT AND RACE OF HEAD

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated with 1.01
or More Persons Per Room

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Monthly
Contract
Rent (7)

Total renter occupied:

With all plumbing facilities: 5/

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40

\$ 40 - \$ 59

\$ 60 - \$ 79

\$ 80 - \$ 99

\$100 - \$149

\$150 or more

Without payment of cash rent

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 8/

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (7)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total renter (14)

67. VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND SALE PRICE 24(S0)

Count of Vacant-for-Sale-Only Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Number of Rooms in Unit (4) By: Value (sale price asked) (6)

1-4 rooms in unit:

Asking less than \$5,000

\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 or more

5 rooms:

Repeat Value (6)

6 rooms:

Repeat Value (6)

7 rooms or more:

Repeat Value (6)

No. of
Data Items(Suppression Indicator)
30 (SO)

68. VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY UNITS BY DURATION OF VACANCY AND SALE PRICE

Count of Vacant-for-Sale-Only Units for Which Value is Tabulated 2/By: Duration of Vacancy (5) By: Value (sale price asked) (6)

Vacant less than 1 month:

Asking less than \$5,000

\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 or more

Vacant 1 up to 2 months:

Repeat Value (6)

Vacant 2 up to 6 months:

Repeat Value (6)

Vacant 6 months up to 1 year:

Repeat Value (6)

Vacant 1 year or more:

Repeat Value (6)

69. VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND PLUMBING FACILITIES

8 (SO)

Count of Vacant-for-Sale-Only UnitsBy: Number of Rooms in Unit (4) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

1-4 rooms in unit:

With all plumbing facilities 5/

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 8/

5 rooms:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

6 rooms:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

7 rooms or more:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

14 / 5 / 97

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

70. VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND ASKING RENT

36 (SO)

Count of Vacant-for-Rent Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 4/

By: Number of Rooms in Unit (6) By: Monthly Contract Rent (asking rent) (6)

1 and 2 rooms in unit:

Asking less than \$40

\$ 40 - \$ 59

\$ 60 - \$ 79

\$ 80 - \$ 99

\$100 - \$149

\$150 or more

3 rooms:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (6)

4 rooms:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (6)

5 rooms:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (6)

6 rooms:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (6)

7 rooms or more:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

71. VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY DURATION OF VACANCY AND ASKING RENT

24 (S0)

Count of Vacant-for-Rent Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 4/

By: Duration of Vacancy (4) By: Monthly Contract Rent (asking rent) (6)

Vacant less than 1 month:

Asking less than \$40

\$ 40 - \$ 59

\$ 60 - \$ 79

\$ 80 - \$ 99

\$100 - \$149

\$150 or more

Vacant 1 up to 2 months:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (6)

Vacant 2 up to 6 months:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (6)

Vacant 6 months or more:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (6)

14 / 9 / 97

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

72. VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND PLUMBING FACILITIES 12 (SO)

Count of Vacant-for-Rent Units

By: Number of Rooms in Unit (6) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

- 1 and 2 rooms in unit:
 - With all plumbing facilities 5/
 - Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 8/
- 3 rooms:
 - Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
- 4 rooms:
 - Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
- 5 rooms:
 - Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
- 6 rooms:
 - Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
- 7 rooms or more:
 - Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

73. POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY
SELECTED AGE CLASSES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

Count of Persons in Occupied Units with 1.51 or More Persons Per Room

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Age (3)

Total occupied:

Total population

Under 18 years

65 years and over

Owner occupied:

Repeat Age (3)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Age (3)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Age (3)

74. POPULATION IN UNITS BY SELECTED AGE CLASSES, PLUMBING FACILITIES,
TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD

24(S1)

Count of Persons in Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Age (3) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

Total occupied:

Total population:

With all plumbing facilities 5/

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 8/

Population under 18 years:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Population 65 years and over:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

75. POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY
SELECTED AGE CLASSES, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 24 (S1)

Count of Persons in Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Age (3) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

Total occupied:

Total population:

With all plumbing facilities 5/

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 8/

Population under 18 years:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Population 65 years and over:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

76. POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM, BY TENURE AND
RACE OF HEAD 6 (SA)

Count of Persons in Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room

By: Tenure and Race of Head (6)

Total occupied

Owner "

Renter "

Total Negro occupied

Negro owner "

Negro renter "

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

77. PLUMBING FACILITIES, NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE AND
 RACE OF HEAD

36(S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Number of
 Persons Per
 Room (3)

Total occupied:

With all plumbing facilities: 5/
 1.00 or less persons per room
 1.01-1.50 "
 1.51 or more "

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 8/
 Repeat Number of Persons Per Room (3)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Total Negro occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Negro owner occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Housing Allocations

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

78. ALLOCATIONS FOR TELEPHONE AVAILABLE

2 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Telephone Availability Was Allocated

By: Telephone Available Allocated (2)

Yes, telephone available
No, telephone not available

79. ALLOCATIONS FOR ACCESS

2 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Access Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Access Allocated (1)

Occupied:
Access

Vacant year-round:
Access

80. ALLOCATIONS FOR COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES

12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Complete Kitchen Facilities Were Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Complete Kitchen Facilities Allocated (3)

Occupied:

Direct:

Complete kitchen facilities for this household only
Complete kitchen facilities but also used by another household
No complete kitchen facilities

Indirect:

Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

81. ALLOCATIONS FOR ROOMS IN UNIT

18 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Number of
Rooms Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Rooms in Unit (9)

Occupied:

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

Vacant year-round:

Repeat Rooms in Unit Allocated (9)

82. ALLOCATIONS FOR WATER SUPPLY

12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Water Supply
Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Water Supply
Allocated (3)

Occupied:

Direct:

Hot and cold piped water
Only cold piped water
No piped water

Indirect:

Repeat Water Supply Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

83. ALLOCATIONS FOR TOILET FACILITIES

12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Toilet
Facilities Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Toilet Facilities .
Allocated (3)

Occupied:

Direct:

Flush toilet for this household only

Flush toilet but also used by another household

No flush toilet

Indirect:

Repeat Toilet Facilities Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (6)

84. ALLOCATIONS FOR BATHING FACILITIES

12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Bathing Facilities
Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Bathing Facilities
Allocated (3)

Occupied:

Direct:

Bathtub or shower for this household only

Bathtub or shower but also used by another household

No bathtub or shower

Indirect:

Repeat Bathing Facilities Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (6)

15 / 7 / 9

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

85. ALLOCATIONS FOR TYPE OF FOUNDATION

6 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Type of Foundation
(basement) Was AllocatedBy: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Foundation (basement) Allocated (3)

Occupied:

With a basement
On a concrete slab
Built in another way

Vacant year-round:

Repeat Type of Foundation Allocated (3)

86. ALLOCATIONS FOR TENURE

8 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Tenure Was AllocatedBy: Type of Allocation (2) By: Tenure Allocated (4)

Direct:

Owned or being bought
Cooperative or condominium
Rented for cash rent
Occupied without payment of cash rent

Indirect:

Repeat Tenure Allocated (4)

87. ALLOCATIONS FOR TYPE OF STRUCTURE

12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Type of
Structure Was AllocatedBy: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Type of Structure
Allocated (3)

Occupied:

Direct:

1-unit structure
2-or-more-unit structures
Mobile home or trailer

Indirect:

Repeat Type of Structure Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (6)

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

88. ALLOCATIONS FOR USE OF PROPERTY

2 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Use of
Property Was AllocatedBy: Occupancy Status (2) By: Commercial or Medical Establishment on Property
Allocated (1)

Occupied:

Commercial or medical establishment on property

Vacant year-round:

Commercial or medical establishment on property

89. ALLOCATIONS FOR VALUE

22 (SX)

Count of Owner-Occupied and Vacant-for-Sale-Only Units for Which
Value is Tabulated and Value Was AllocatedBy: Occupancy Status (2) By: Value Allocated (11)

Owner-occupied:

Less than \$ 5,000
\$ 5,000 - \$ 7,499
\$ 7,500 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$12,499
\$12,500 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$17,499
\$17,500 - \$19,999
\$20,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 - \$34,999
\$35,000 - \$49,999
\$50,000 or more

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Value Allocated (11)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

90. ALLOCATIONS FOR MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT

28 (SX)

Count of Renter-occupied and Vacant for Rent Units for Which
Rent is Tabulated and Rent Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Monthly Contract Rent Allocated (14)

Renter-occupied:

Less than \$30

\$ 30 - \$ 39

\$ 40 - \$ 49

\$ 50 - \$ 59

\$ 60 - \$ 69

\$ 70 - \$ 79

\$ 80 - \$ 89

\$ 90 - \$ 99

\$100 - \$119

\$120 - \$149

\$150 - \$199

\$200 - \$249

\$250 - \$299

\$300 or more

Vacant for Rent:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent Allocated (14)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

91. ALLOCATIONS FOR UNITS AT ADDRESS

44 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Units at
Address Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Units at Address
Allocated (11)

Occupied:

Direct:

1 unit at address
2 units "
3 units "
4 units "
5 units "
6 units "
7 units "
8 units "
9 units "
10 or more units
Mobile home or trailer

Indirect:

Repeat Units at Address Allocated (11)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (22)

92. ALLOCATIONS FOR VACANCY STATUS

5 (SX)

Count of Vacant Year-round Units for Which Vacancy Status Was Allocated

By: Vacancy Status Allocated (5)

Vacant for rent
Vacant for sale only
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy
Held for occasional use
Other vacant year-round

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

93. ALLOCATIONS FOR DURATION OF VACANCY

6 (SX)

Count of Year-round Vacant Units for Which Vacancy Was AllocatedBy: Duration of Vacancy Allocated (6)

Vacant less than 1 month
 1 up to 2 months
 2 up to 6 months
 6 months up to 1 year
 1 year up to 2 years
 Vacant 2 years or more

Padding

1

-
- 1/ This aggregate along with the relevant count of units will permit the computation of a mean value (e.g., average number of rooms, average number of persons per unit, average rent, etc.).
 - 2/ Multiply the aggregate value by \$250 to obtain the true value. The tabulated value was scaled by a factor of \$250 for tally purposes.
 - 3/ Value is tabulated for owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only one-family houses which are on a place of less than 10 acres and have no business or medical office on the property. Value is not tabulated for mobile homes, trailers, cooperatives or condominiums.
 - 4/ Contract rent is tabulated for all renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units except one-family houses on a place of 10 acres or more. No cash rent one-family houses must be on a place of less than 10 acres.
 - 5/ Units with "all plumbing facilities" have all of the following: hot piped water, flush toilet for this household only and a bathtub or shower for this household only.
 - 6/ Complete Kitchen Facilities are all of the following: a range or cook-stove, a sink with piped water and a mechanical refrigerator
 - 7/ Direct Access is an entrance to a living quarters directly from outside the structure or through a common hall.
 - 8/ Lacking one or more of the following facilities: hot piped water, flush toilet for this household only, or bathtub or shower for this household only.

3

Third-Count

Summary Tape

Subject: Description, Content, and Arrangement of the 1970 Census
of Population and Housing Third-Count Tallies

File Title:

Third-Count Tallies: Population and Housing Counts
at the Tract and Block Summary Levels.

The Third Count Summary Tapes are created from the complete-count files used to prepare tables for Census of Housing, Volume III, Block Statistics. The tapes contain substantially more data for blocks than are found in the Block Statistics reports.

The Third Count Summary Tape series is the third of three series of computer tapes presenting complete-count data. Tapes in the Third Count series will be released on a State-by-State basis as the data are processed. It is estimated that 266 tape reels will be necessary to present block data for all States.

The Third Count data files are considered final at the time they are created -- they will not be updated as a result of subsequent processing. The master tapes, from which copies are prepared, are held in permanent storage. The data items have been reviewed for disclosure and suppressed as necessary, therefore no data are released which would violate the confidentiality of information on individuals.

1. Technical conditions affecting the use of Third Count Summary Tapes.

- a. Reel size: 10 1/2 inch diameter, maximum 2400 feet
- b. Recording density (CPI): 556 or 800 for 7-channel; 800
for 9-channel
- c. Record/Field Size: 1,680 character physical record size
6 or 12 character field size

(One logical record equals one physical
record.)
- d. Parity: Even for 7-channel; odd for 9-channel
- e. Language: Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) on 7-channel; Extended
Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) and
American Standard Code for Information Interchange
(ASCII) on 9-channel. A limited set of characters
is used.
- f. Record Spacing: 3/4 inch inter-record spacing on 7-channel;
.6 inch on 9-channel

2. File Size. (There will be one or more tapes for each State.)

There will be approximately 1,500,000 logical records for the United States.

3. File Format.

- a. Labels: Header and trailer labels--(See "Technical Conventions for 1970 Census Summary Tapes," 1970 Census Users' Guide.)

File Identifier: STYYX3RD~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ where YY = 1960 State
Code

Set Identifier: CT3A70

Tape label fields are described so that a user can specify on his system control cards exactly what contents a tape label should have, but some users may wish to use an option to not specify label contents and thereby accept whatever tape reel gets mounted on the tape drive.

b. Sequence of File:

The file is in sort in ascending sequence by characters 85 through 96 and 103 through 117. (See chart on p. 5). Each record consists of 120 characters of Geographic Identification followed by 12 twelve character and 233 six character tally fields, followed by 18 characters of padding. The file as assembled is actually two separate sequences of information for:

- (1) Block Publishing Areas
- (2) Contract Block Publishing Areas

The first portion of the file is for Urbanized Areas and their adjacent areas. As can be seen on p. 5, the Tract and Block summaries for these areas are arranged in County-Tract sequence by UA.

The second portion of the file contains all summaries for Contract Block Publishing Areas. The chart on p. 5 shows the Tract and Block summaries for this segment of the file arrayed in County-Tract-Block sequence within Contracted Area--which may be a Place, an MCD (or CCD), or some undefined area represented by a specified grouping of Tracts.

c. Data:

The FORTRAN format statement of the data record is:

```
A1,A2,3X,A2,16X,A4,A2,6X,A1,32X,A3,12X,3A2,6A1,6X,
A3,3X,A4,A2,A3,2X,A1,12I12,23I16,30X
```

where:

```
rAw = Alphanumeric field
rIw = Numeric data field
wX = Padding (space) field
, = Field separator
r = Repeat count for field (a blank = 1 field)
w = Field length
```

4. Reference.

See Census User Dictionary of the 1970 Census Users' Guide for definitions of subject concepts and geographic area terms.

5. Tabulation Description Elements.

Each tabulation in the file is described in terms of its major components or elements. The first element (A) is the tabulation number. The second element (B) is the tabulation title. The tabulation title is a unique description of each tabulation on the tape. The order of presentation of items on the tape is not reflected in the title. The third element (C) is the number of data items and suppression indicator. The fourth element (D) is the universe being tabulated; e.g., persons, persons 14 years and over, vacant housing units. The fifth element (E) constitutes the variables or stratifiers by which the universe is classified; e.g., age, sex, plumbing facilities. The name of each stratifier is preceded by the word "By" and followed in parentheses by the number of categories of the particular stratifier. Below the stratifier names is listed the sixth element,

stratifier categories (F), used to classify the universe in the particular tabulation. An example follows:

21. (A) POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY (B) 20 (S1) (C)
MARITAL STATUS, RACE, AND SEX

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and Over (D)

By: Race (2) (E) By: Sex (2) (E) By: Marital Status (5) (E)

Total: (F)

Male: (F)

Now Married (excludes separated) (F)

Widowed (F)

Divorced (F)

Separated (F)

Never married (F)

Female: (F)

Repeat Marital Status (5) (F)

Negro: (F)

Same as Total (10) (F)

Key: A = Tabulation number

B = Tabulation title

C = Total number of data items in tabulation
and suppression indicator

D = Universe

E = Stratifier names and number of categories

F = Stratifier categories

Note the use of the colon following some of the stratifier categories. This indicates that there is no actual item of data on the tape for that category as such. Looking back at the example, the first item or number on the tape for tabulation 21 is for total males now married, the second item for total males widowed. Following five items of marital status for males, the 6th item is total females now married, the 11th item Negro males now married, and so on.

6. Position Identification.

At the top of each page describing the data within this file is a unit identifier. It is used to pinpoint the physical location on the tape file of the first character in the data field described upon that page. The elements describing the position are the number of the Block (physical record), number of the Subblock (a logical division of the block into sets of 120 characters each), and initial character within Subblock.

7. Suppression Indicator.

There is a suppression indicator shown in parentheses for each tabulation, next to the number of data items. Type of suppression and example are shown in "Technical Conventions for 1970 Census Summary Tapes," 1970 Census Users' Guide.

Summary Categories and Sequencing Keys

		Block 1, Subblock 1 Character				
		85- 90	91- 96	103- 108	109- 114	115- 120
URBANIZED AREAS (BLOCK PUBLISHING AREAS)						
Tract		XXXXXX	999999	CCCXXX	DDDEE	XXXXX\$
Block		XXXXXX	999999	CCCXXX	DDDEE	FFFXXX\$
CONTRACT BLOCK PUBLISHING AREAS						
Tract or Block Numbering Area		GGHHII	<u>1</u> /	CCCXXX	DDDEE	XXXXX\$
Block		GGHHII	<u>1</u> /	CCCXXX	DDDEE	FFFXXX\$

AAAA = Block Publishing Area (UA)

CCC = County

DDDD = Tract or, in untraced areas, Block Numbering Area (BNA)

EE = Tract Suffix (if applicable)

FFF = Block

GG = 1960 State

HH = Contract Block Area (CBA) } 2/

II = Sub-Contract Block Area

1/ The contents of characters 91-96 are variable. This Summary Area key serves to identify and/or sequence summaries component to the various Block Publishing Area reports. Possible contents are:

XXXXXX = Designates a summary for a Tract or Block Component of a Contract Place

CCCXXX = Where CCC represents Contract County and XXX represents MCD or CCD

999999 = Other Contract Area or Vicinity

2/ These six digits identify each Contract Block Area

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

GEOGRAPHIC UNIT SUMMARIZED*

(For Definitions of Items see Census User Dictionary) Item	Character	Tract	Block
Record Type ¹	1	N	N
1970 State	2-3	N	N
Padding	4-6		
1960 State	7-8	N	N
Padding	9-24		
Tract (Basic)	25-28	³ N	³ N
Tract (Suffix)	29-30	³ N/Ø	³ N/Ø
Padding	31-36		
Central Business District	37	N	N
Padding	38-69		
1970 County of Tabulation	70-72	N	N
Padding	73-84		
Sequencing Keys ²	85-96		
Padding	97-102		
Sequencing Keys ²	103-117		
Padding	118-119		
\$ Symbol	120	A	A

N = Nonsuppressed Numeric Code

N/Ø = Nonsuppressed Numeric Code or Ø('s) if not applicable

A = Alphabetic Code

Blank = Ø

*(The symbols in these columns indicate the geographic items which are applicable for each area summarized.)

¹Record Types are as follows:

0 = Summary is inside the UA

2 = Summary is in a Contract Block Area

These codes are used to control the publication of the summaries in this file.

² Sequencing Keys contain various Geographic Codes as determined by the designated summary level.

³ In some Contract Block Areas and in some blocked areas within UA's but outside SMSA's, there are no Tract codes. Block Numbering Areas (BNA's) will be assigned and will appear in the Tract code field.

1970 Third-Count Summary Tape

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Tabulation
Number

1	AGGREGATE \$ VALUE
2	AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT
3	AGGREGATE \$ VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
4	AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
5	RACE AND SEX
6	AGE AND SEX
7	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX
8	RELATIONSHIP
9	POPULATION UNDER 18 BY RELATIONSHIP AND TYPE OF FAMILY
10	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS
11	OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS
12	TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
13	TYPE OF STRUCTURE
14a	ROOMS IN UNIT
14b	AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ROOMS BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
15a	PERSONS IN UNIT
15b	AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
16	PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
17	NUMBER OF UNITS AT ADDRESS
18	TOILET FACILITIES
19	UNITS WITH A BASEMENT
20	UNITS LACKING COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES FOR THEIR HOUSEHOLD ONLY
21	UNITS LACKING DIRECT ACCESS
22	VALUE
23	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT
24	UNITS FOR RENT THAT HAVE BEEN VACANT LESS THAN 2 MONTHS
25	UNITS FOR SALE ONLY THAT HAVE BEEN VACANT LESS THAN 6 MONTHS
26	VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS THAT HAVE BEEN VACANT 6 MONTHS OR MORE
27	TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD
28	UNITS WITH ROOMERS, BOARDERS, OR LODGERS
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30	FAMILIES BY PLUMBING FACILITIES
31	UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
32	VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
33	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
34	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
35	POPULATION IN UNITS BY PLUMBING FACILITIES
36	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES

Block	Sub-Block	Character
1	2	1

No. of

Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

1. AGGREGATE \$ VALUE 1/(See Item 22) 3* (SA)

Aggregate \$ Value 2/ for Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total owner occupied

Negro owner occupied

Vacant for sale only

2. AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT 1/(See Item 23) 3* (SA)

Aggregate \$ Monthly Contract Rent for Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 4/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total renter occupied

Negro renter occupied

Vacant for rent

3. AGGREGATE \$ VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES 1/ 5/ (See Item 32) 3* (SA)

Aggregate \$ Value 2/ for Units with All Plumbing Facilities for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total owner occupied

Negro owner occupied

Vacant for sale only

4. AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES 1/ 5/(See Item 33) 3* (SA)

Aggregate \$ Monthly Contract Rent for Units with All Plumbing Facilities for Which Rent is Tabulated 4/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total renter occupied

Negro renter occupied

Vacant for rent

* (* by a data item count indicates a 12-character field; all other data items will be a uniform size of 6 characters.)

Population

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator) 6 (S0)

5. RACE AND SEX

Count of PersonsBy: Race (3) By: Sex (2)

Total:

Male

Female

Negro:

Repeat Sex (2)

Other race:

Repeat Sex (2)

6. AGE AND SEX

42 (S0)

Count of PersonsBy: Sex (2) By: Age (21)

Male:

Under 5 years

5

6

7-9

10-13

14

15

16

17

18-19

20

21

22-24

25-34

35-44

45-54

55-59

60-61

62-64

65-74

75 and over

Female:

Repeat Age (21)

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

7. POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX

10 (SO)

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and OverBy: Sex (2) By: Marital Status (5)

Male:

Now Married (excludes separated)
Widowed
Divorced
Separated
Never Married

Female:

Repeat Marital Status (5)

8. RELATIONSHIP

7 (SO)

Count of PersonsBy: Household Relationship (7)
(includes persons in group quarters)Head of household
Wife of head
Child of head
Other relative of head
Nonrelative (includes roomer, boarder, or lodger) of head in household
Inmate of institution in group quarters
Other in group quarters

9. POPULATION UNDER 18 BY RELATIONSHIP AND TYPE OF FAMILY

7 (SO)

Count of Persons Under 18 Years OldBy: Household Relationship and Household Type (7)
(includes persons in group quarters)Head or wife of head of household
Own (never married) child of head:
 In husband-wife family
 In other family with male head
 In family with female head
Other relative of head
Nonrelative (includes roomer, boarder, or lodger) of head in household
In group quarters

Housing

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

10. TOTAL HOUSING UNITS

1 (SX)

Count of All Housing Units (includes all units in Item 11 plus
Vacant seasonal and Vacant migratory)

NOTE: (All tabulations beginning with Item 11 exclude Vacant seasonal and
Vacant migratory.)

11. OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS

4 (SO)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status (4)

Occupied

Vacant year-round:

For rent

For sale only

Other vacant (includes Rented or sold, not occupied;
Occasional use; and Other vacant)

12. TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD

6 (SO)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure (2) By: Race of Head (3)

Owner occupied:

Total (includes white, Negro and Other races in
this and all following tabulations where
race is shown)

White

Negro

Renter occupied:

Repeat Race of Head (3)

13. TYPE OF STRUCTURE

3 (SO)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units

By: Type of Structure (3)

1-unit structure

2-or-more-unit structures

Mobile homes or trailers (occupied only)

14a. ROOMS IN UNIT

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Number of Rooms in Unit (6)

1 room in unit
 2 rooms "
 3 rooms "
 4 rooms "
 5 rooms "
 6 rooms or more

b. AGGREGATE NUMBER OF ROOMS 1/BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
(See Items 11 and 12)

7 (SA)

Count of Rooms in Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (7)

Total occupied and vacant year-round units
 Total occupied
 Owner "
 Renter "
 Total Negro occupied
 Negro owner "
 Negro renter "

15a. PERSONS IN UNIT

6 (SO)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Number of Persons in Unit (6)

1 person in unit
 2 persons "
 3 persons "
 4 persons "
 5 persons "
 6 persons or more

b. AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS 1/BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD (See Item 12) 6 (SA)

Count of Persons in Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6)

Total occupied
 Owner "
 Renter "
 Total Negro occupied
 Negro owner "
 Negro renter "

16. PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Number of Persons Per Room (3)Total occupied:
1.00 or less persons per room
1.01 - 1.50
1.51 or moreOwner occupied:
Repeat Persons Per Room (3)Renter occupied:
Repeat Persons Per Room (3)Total Negro occupied:
Repeat Persons Per Room (3)Negro owner occupied:
Repeat Persons Per Room (3)Negro renter occupied:
Repeat Persons Per Room (3)

17. NUMBER OF UNITS AT ADDRESS

3 (S0)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units in
Multi-unit StructuresBy: Number of Units at Address (3)2-4 units
5-9 units
10 or more units

18. TOILET FACILITIES

3 (S0)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Toilet Facilities (3)Flush toilet for this household only
Flush toilet but also used by another household
No flush toilet

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

19. UNITS WITH A BASEMENT

1 (SO)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units
with a Basement

20. UNITS LACKING COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES FOR THEIR HOUSEHOLD ONLY

1 (SO)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units Lacking
Complete Kitchen Facilities for Their Household only 6/

21. UNITS LACKING DIRECT ACCESS

1 (SO)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units Lacking
Direct Access 7/

22. VALUE (See Item 1)

a. Count of Owner-occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated 2/

8 (SO)

By: Value (8)

Less than \$ 5,000
\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$19,999
\$20,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 - \$34,999
\$35,000 - \$49,999
\$50,000 or more

b. Count of Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

3 (SA)

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total owner occupied
Negro owner "
Vacant for sale only

23. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT (See Item 2)

a. Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 4/ 9 (SO)By: Monthly Contract Rent (9)

With cash rent:

Less than \$40

\$ 40 - \$ 59

\$ 60 - \$ 79

\$ 80 - \$ 99

\$100 - \$119

\$120 - \$149

\$150 - \$199

\$200 or more

Without payment of cash rent

b. Count of Units for Which Cash Rent is Paid and Tabulated 4/ 3 (SA)By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total renter occupied

Negro renter "

Vacant for rent

24. UNITS FOR RENT THAT HAVE BEEN VACANT LESS THAN 2 MONTHS 1 (SO)

Count of Year-round Vacant-for-Rent Units Vacant Less Than 2 Months

25. UNITS FOR SALE ONLY THAT HAVE BEEN VACANT LESS THAN 6 MONTHS 1 (SO)

Count of Year-round Vacant-for-Sale-Only Units Vacant Less than 6 Months

26. VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS THAT HAVE BEEN VACANT 6 MONTHS OR MORE 1 (SO)

Count of Vacant Year-round Units Vacant 6 Months or More

27. TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD 5 (SO)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Household Type (5)

Husband-wife family

Other family with male head

Family with female head

Male primary individual

Female primary individual

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

28. UNITS WITH ROOMERS, BOARDERS, OR LODGERS

1 (S0)

Count of Occupied Units with Roomers, Boarders, or Lodgers

29. PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD

14 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (7) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

With all plumbing facilities 5/

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 8/

Total occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

30. FAMILIES BY PLUMBING FACILITIES

2 (S0)

Count of Families (2)

By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

With all plumbing facilities 5/

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 8/

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

31. UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES,
TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD

12 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per RoomBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

Total occupied:

With all plumbing facilities 5/

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 8/

Owner occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

32. VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES (See Item 3)

- a. Count of Owner-occupied Units with All Plumbing Facilities 5/
for Which Value is Tabulated 2/

8 (S0)

By: Value (8)

Less than \$ 5,000

\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$34,999

\$35,000 - \$49,999

\$50,000 or more

- b. Count of Units with All Plumbing Facilities 5/
Tabulated 2/ for Which Value is

3 (SA)

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total owner occupied

Negro owner "

Vacant for sale only

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

33. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
 (See Item 4)

- a. Count of Renter-occupied Units with All Plumbing Facilities 5/
for Which Contract Rent is Tabulated 4/ 9 (SO)

By: Monthly Contract Rent (9)

With cash rent:

Less than \$40

\$ 40 - \$ 59

\$ 60 - \$ 79

\$ 80 - \$ 99

\$100 - \$119

\$120 - \$149

\$150 - \$199

\$200 or more

Without payment of cash rent

- b. Count of Units with All Plumbing Facilities 5/
Rent is Paid and Tabulated 4/ 3 (SA)

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (3)

Total renter occupied

Negro renter "

Vacant for rent

34. POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY TENURE
 AND RACE OF HEAD 6 (SA)

Count of Persons in Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room

By: Tenure and Race of Head (6)

Total occupied

Owner "

Renter "

Total Negro occupied

Negro owner "

Negro **renter** "

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)
2 (SO)

35. POPULATION IN UNITS BY PLUMBING FACILITIES

Count of Persons in Occupied UnitsBy: Plumbing Facilities (2)With all plumbing facilities^{5/}Lacking one or more plumbing facilities^{8/}

36. POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES

2 (SO)

Count of Persons in Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per RoomBy: Plumbing Facilities (2)With all plumbing facilities^{5/}Lacking one or more plumbing facilities^{8/}37. NUMBER OF UNITS WITH CONTRACT RENT ALLOCATED^{9/}

1 (SX)

38. NUMBER OF ALLOCATED OCCUPIED AND VACANT YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS.^{10/}

1 (SA)

Padding

3

-
- 1/ This aggregate along with the relevant count of units will permit the computation of a mean value (e.g., average number of rooms, average number of persons per unit, average rent, etc.).
- 2/ Multiply the aggregate value by \$250 to obtain the true value. The tabulated value was scaled by a factor of \$250 for tally purposes.
- 3/ Value is tabulated for owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only one-family houses which are on a place of less than 10 acres and have no business or medical office on the property. Value is not tabulated for mobile homes, trailers, cooperatives or condominiums.
- 4/ Contract rent is tabulated for all renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units except one-family houses on a place of 10 acres or more. No cash rent one-family houses must be on a place of less than 10 acres.
- 5/ Units with "all plumbing facilities" have all of the following: hot piped water, flush toilet for this household only and a bathtub or shower for this household only.

- 6/ Complete Kitchen Facilities are all of the following: a range or cook-stove, a sink with piped water and a mechanical refrigerator.
- 7/ Direct Access is an entrance to a living quarters directly from outside the structure of through a common hall.
- 8/ Lacking one or more of the following facilities: hot piped water, flush toilet for this household only, or bathtub or shower for this household only.
- 9/ This data item is provided to give the user a measure of reliability for the contract rent data at the block level.
- 10/ If the proportion of allocated to non-allocated occupied and vacant year-round housing units in a block summary is high enough to affect the reliability of the data, the entire summary (including the population and housing totals) will be suppressed. This suppression will not be applied to tract summaries.

4

Fourth Count Population Summary Tape

Subject: Description, Content, and Arrangement of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing Fourth-Count Population Tallies

File Titles:

- File A: Fourth-Count Tallies: Population Counts in Complete Tracts.
- File B: Fourth-Count Tallies: Population Counts in Minor Civil Divisions or Census County Divisions.
- File C: Fourth-Count Tallies: Population Counts in Selected Census Areas--(see page 8).

The Fourth Count Population Summary Tapes are created from the sample files used to prepare tables for Census of Population, Volume I, Chapter C and the "Census Tract Reports." The tapes contain more data items for tracts and other small areas reported than are found in printed reports.

The Fourth Count Population Summary Tape series is part of the first of three series of computer tapes presenting sample data. Tapes in the Fourth Count series will be released on a State-by-State basis as the data are processed. It is estimated that File A, which presents data for tracts, will include 162 tape reels for all States; File B, which presents data for Minor Civil Divisions or Census County Divisions, will include 176 tape reels for all States; and File C, which presents data for selected census areas, will include 104 tape reels for all States.

The Fourth Count data files are considered final at the time they are created--they will not be updated as a result of subsequent tabulations of this or later censuses. The master tapes, from which copies are prepared, are held in permanent storage. The data items have been reviewed for disclosure and suppressed as necessary; therefore, no data are released which would violate the confidentiality of information on individuals.

1. Technical conditions affecting the use of Fourth-Count Summary Tapes.

- a. Reel Size: 10 1/2 inch diameter, maximum 2400 feet.
- b. Recording density (CPI): 556 or 800 on 7-channel; 800 on 9-channel.
- c. Record/Field Size: Fixed length 2,040 character physical record size; 8 or 16 character field size.

Both Files A and B can consist of 5 logical records (consisting of up to 22 physical records) for each tract or MCD(CCD). The logical records are:

File A		Maximum number of	File B		Maximum number of
Logical Records		Physical Records	Logical Records		Physical Records
Record Type ¹	1	5	Record Type	01	5
" "	2	5	" "	02	5
" "	3	5	" "	03	5
" "	4	5	" "	04	5
" "	5	2	" "	13	2

File C can consist of 14 logical records (consisting of up to 64 physical records) for each geographic area summarized. They are:

Record types 01 to 12 - 5 physical records each
Record types 13 and 14 - 2 physical records each

d. Parity: Even for 7-channel, odd for 9-channel.

e. Language: Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) on 7-channel; Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) and the American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) on 9-channel. A limited set of characters is used.

f. Record Spacing: 3/4 inch inter-record spacing on 7-channel; .6 on 9-channel.

2. File Size. (There will be one or more tapes for each file for every State.)

File A: Approximately 140,000 logical records representing about 35,000 tracts for the United States.

File B: Approximately 152,000 logical records representing about 37,500 MCD's(CCD's) for the United States.

File C: Approximately 100,000 logical records representing about 13,000 summary areas for the United States.

3. File Format.

a. Labels: Header and trailer labels--(See "Technical Conventions for 1970 Census Summary Tapes," 1970 Census Users' Guide.)

¹The term record type is used when referring to a specific logical record. See section 3.b for a discussion of the arrangement of record types in each file.

File A, File Identifier:
STYYX4CP0000000000 where YY = 1960 State Code
Set Identifier: CT4A70

File B, File Identifier:
STYYX4CP0000000000 where YY = 1960 State Code
Set Identifier: CT4B70

File C, File Identifier:
STYYX4CP0000000000 where YY = 1960 State Code
Set Identifier: CT4C70

Tape label fields are described so that a user can specify on his system control cards exactly what contents a tape label should have, but some users may wish to use an option to not specify label contents and thereby accept whatever tape reel gets mounted on the tape drive.

b. Sequence of Files:

File A: This file is composed of complete tract summaries. There are up to 5 logical records for each tract. Record type 1 is Total Population. Record type 2 is White Population. Record type 3 is Negro Population. Record type 4 is Spanish-American Population. Record type 5 is Allocations. The file is in sort (ascending sequence) by 1970 county of tabulation code, tract number (including suffix), and record type.

Record types 1 through 4 are data records, each consisting of 120 characters of geographic identification, followed by 60 sixteen-character aggregate tally fields and 1,118 eight-character population tally fields. Each record type contains tabulations 1-99 (see pp. 16-59).

Record type 5 is the allocation record consisting of 120 characters of geographic identification followed by 252 eight-character tallies, 10 sixteen-character tallies, and 4 eight-character tallies. These tallies comprise tabulations 100-127 (see pp. 60-68).

File B: The file is composed of summaries for minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's). There are up to 5 logical records for each MCD or CCD. The file is in sort by 1970 county of tabulation code, MCD or CCD code, and record type (see page 9).

Record types 01 through 04 are data records, each consisting of 120 characters of geographic identifi-

cation, followed by 60 sixteen-character aggregate tally fields and 1,118 eight-character population tally fields. Each record type contains tabulations 1 - 99 (see pp. 16-59).

Record type 13 is the allocation record consisting of 120 characters of geographic identification followed by 252 eight-character tallies, 10 sixteen-character tallies, and 4 eight-character tallies. These tallies comprise tabulations 100 - 127 (see pp. 60-68).

File C: This file is composed of selected census summary areas. It is in sort by the sequencing keys in characters 103 - 119. The file contains up to 20 summary categories, each containing one or more geographic summary units. There are up to 14 logical records for each summary unit. The first summary category is the State. This is followed by 9 State level component summaries. These are followed by the appropriate number of Standard Consolidated Area (SCA) and individual standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) summaries. Three types of SMSA component summaries follow each SMSA summary. A summary for each urbanized area (UA) in the State follows the SMSA's and two types of UA components follow each UA. Place summaries are next, one for each place of 2,500 population or more, including New England towns. Finally, the file contains a summary for each county in the State. Summaries for SCA's, SMSA's and UA's which cross State lines will consist of those portions within the designated State. See pages 8 - 9 for a complete breakdown of the summary category codes.

Record types 01 through 12 are data records, each consisting of 120 characters of geographic identification, followed by 60 sixteen-character aggregate tally fields and 1,118 eight-character population tally fields. Each record type contains tabulations 1 - 99 (see pp. 16-59).

Record types 13 and 14 are the allocation records, each consisting of 120 characters of geographic identification followed by 252 eight-character tallies, 10 sixteen-character tallies, and 4 eight-character tallies. These tallies comprise tabulations 100-127 (see pp. 60-68).

c. Data:

The FORTRAN format statement of the data record is:

```
A1,A2,3X,A2,3X,A1,2X,A3,1X,A4,2X,A4,A2,6X,A1,11X,A1,A4,1X,A4,A2,A4,2A1,
2A3,A2,A4,18X,A2,A1,3X,2A2,13A1,A1,7I16,8X,7I16,8X,7I16,8X,7I16,8X,
7I16,8X,7I16,8X,7I16,8X,7I16,8X,4I16,112I8/255I8/255I8/255I8/241I8,
112X
```

The FORTRAN format statement of the allocation record is:

```
A1,A2,3X,A2,3X,A1,2X,A3,1X,A4,2X,A4,A2,6X,A1,11X,A1,A4,1X,A4,A2,A4,2A1,
2A3,A2,A4,18X,A2,A1,3X,2A2,13A1,A1,240I8/12I8,I16,8X,7I16,8X,2I16,4I8,
1736X
```

where:

```
rAw - Alphanumeric field
rIw - Numeric data field
wX - Padding (space) field
, - Field separator
/ - Physical record separator
r - Repeat count for field (no entry for r means 1 is assumed)
w - Field length
```

4. Reference.

See Census Users' Dictionary of the 1970 Census Users' Guide for definitions of subject concepts and geographic area terms.

5. Tabulation Description Elements.

Each tabulation in the file is described in terms of its major components or elements. The first element (A) is the tabulation number. The second element (B) is the tabulation title. The tabulation title is a unique description of each tabulation on the tape. The order of presentation of items on the tape is not reflected in the title. The third element (C) is the number of data items. The fourth element (D) is the universe being tabulated; e.g., persons, persons 14 years and over, vacant housing units. The fifth element (E) constitutes the variables or stratifiers by which the universe is classified; e.g., age, sex, plumbing facilities. The name of each stratifier is preceded by the word "By" and followed in parentheses by the number of categories of the particular stratifier. **Below** the stratifier names is listed the sixth element, stratifier categories (F), used to classify the universe in the particular tabulation. An example follows:

21. (A) POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY (B) 20
MARITAL STATUS, RACE, AND SEX

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and Over (D)

By: Race (2) (E) By: Sex (2) (E) By: Marital Status (5) (E)

Total: (F)

Male: (F)

Now Married (excludes separated) (F)

Widowed (F)

Divorced (F)

Seperated (F)

Never Married (F)

Female: (F)

Repeat Marital Status (5) (F)

Negro: (F)

Same as Total (10) (F)

Key: A - Tabulation number
B - Tabulation title
C - Total number of data items in tabulation
D - Universe
E - Stratifier names and number of categories
F - Stratifier categories

Note the use of the colon following some of the stratifier categories. This indicates that there is no actual item of data on the tape for that category as such. Looking back at the example, the first item or number on the tape for tabulation 21 is for Total males now married, the second item for Total males widowed. Following five items of Marital status for males, the 6th item is Total females now married, the 11th item is Negro males now married, and so on.

6. Position Identification.

At the top of each page describing the data within this file is a unit identifier. It is used to pinpoint the physical location on the tape file of the first character in the first data field described on that page. The elements describing the position are the number of the Block (physical record), number of the Subblock (a logical division of the Block into sets of 120 characters each), and initial character within Subblock.

7. Suppression Indicator.

The data records have a suppression indicator of SO for all the tabulations within the record. The allocation records have a suppression indicator of SX for all the tabulations within the record. Type of suppression and example are shown in "Technical Conventions for 1970 Census Summary Tapes," 1970 Census Users' Guide.

8. Accuracy of the Data.

See 1970 Census Users' Guide for information on sources of error, editing of unacceptable data, ratio estimation, and sampling variability.

Summary Categories and Sequencing
Keys for Files B and C

Block 1,
Subblock 1
Character

Categories (File C: 1 - 20; File B: 21)

1. State

STATE LEVEL COMPONENTS

2. Total Urbanized Areas in State
3. Central Cities of UA's (Urban Portion)
4. Urban Fringe of UA's
5. Urban Places with 10,000 or more population outside UA's
6. Urban Places with 2,500-10,000 population outside UA's
7. Total Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in State
8. Central cities of SMSA's (Urban Portion)
9. Other Territory of SMSA's
10. Non-SMSA Territory in the State

SCA's, SMSA's, AND SMSA COMPONENTS

11. Standard Consolidated Area
12. SMSA
13. Each County in the SMSA
14. Each Central City or city with 50,000 or more population inside the SMSA (Urban Portion)
15. Balance of each SMSA

OTHER COMPONENTS

16. Each Urbanized Area
17. Each Central City of the UA (Urban Portion)
18. Urban Fringe of the UA
19. Place with 2,500 or more population, including New England Towns
20. County
21. MCD (File B Only)

103- 108	109- 114	115- 120
ST00		YY\$
ST01		YY\$
ST02		YY\$
ST04		YY\$
ST06		YY\$
ST08		YY\$
ST12		YY\$
ST14		YY\$
ST18		YY\$
ST22		YY\$
ST26	R	XXYY\$
ST30	SMSA	XX1YY\$
ST30	SMSA	XX2COUYY\$
ST30	SMSA	XX3PLACY\$
ST30	SMSA	XX4YY\$
ST40	URB	AXX1YY\$
ST40	URB	AXX2PLACY\$
ST40	URB	AXX3YY\$
ST42	XX	PLACSZYY\$
ST46	COU	YY\$
ST50	COU	MCDZZ\$

ST = Report State Code (1960)

R = SCA Code

SMSA = SMSA Code

URBA = UA Code

COU = County Code (Publication - 1970)

PLAC = Place Code

MCD = MCD or CCD Code

XX = True State Code (1970). Used when summary area extends into another State for summary types 26, 30, and 40.

SZ = Place Size and Town Size

YY = Record Type: (File C)

- 01 = Urban - Total Population
- 02 = Urban - White Population
- 03 = Urban - Negro Population
- 04 = Urban - Spanish American Population
- 05 = Rural Nonfarm - Total Population
- 06 = Rural Nonfarm - White Population
- 07 = Rural Nonfarm - Negro Population
- 08 = Rural Nonfarm - Spanish-American Population
- 09 = Rural Farm - Total Population
- 10 = Rural Farm - White Population
- 11 = Rural Farm - Negro Population
- 12 = Rural Farm - Spanish-American Population
- 13 = Urban Allocations*
- 14 = Rural Allocations*

ZZ = Record Type: (File B)

- 01 = Total Population
- 02 = White Population
- 03 = Negro Population
- 04 = Spanish-American Population
- 13 = Allocations*

The following File C summary categories will only contain up to 5 logical records ranging from 01 through 04 and allocation record type 13: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14, 16, 17, 18, and 19. All other File C categories may contain the full array of record types from 01 through 12 and allocation record types 13 and 14.

*See pp. 60-68.

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION
(For definitions of items
see Census Users' Dictionary)

GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT SUMMARIZED
(The symbols in the column indicate the geographical items which
are applicable for each area summarized.)

Item	Block 1, Subblock 1 Character	File C						File B	File A
		State	SCA	SMSA	UA	Place ¹	County ²	MCD (CCD)	Tract
Record Type	1								N
1970 State	2-3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Padding	4-6								
1960 State	7-8	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Padding	9-11								
Central County Code	12						N	N	N
Padding	13-14								
Minor Civil Division or Census County Division	15-17							N	
Padding	18								
Place	19-22					N/Ø			
Padding	23-24								
Tract (Basic)	25-28								N
Tract (Suffix)	29-30								N/Ø
Padding	31-36								
Central Business District	37								N
Padding	38-48								
Standard Consolidated Area	49		A	A/Ø			³ A/Ø	A/Ø	A/Ø
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	50-53			N			³ N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø
Padding	54								
Urbanized Area	55-58				N				
State Economic Area	59-60						A/N	A/N	A/N
Tracted Area	61-64			N/Ø					N
Place Description	65					N/Ø			
Specified City with Rural Territory (Overbounded/ Extended)	66					A/Ø			
Economic Sub-Region	67-69						N	N	N

(continued)

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT SUMMARIZED

Item	Block 1, Subblock 1 Character	File C						File B	File A
		State	SCA	SMSA	UA	Place ¹	County ²	MCD (CCD)	Tract
1970 County of Tabulation	70-72						N	N	N
New England Town Size Code	73-74					N/Ø		N/Ø	
New England Town Code	75-78					N/Ø		N/Ø	
Padding	79-96								
Place Size	97-98					N/Ø			
Publication Code	99					N/Ø		N/Ø	
Padding	100-102								
Sequencing Keys ⁴ or Padding	103-119								
\$ Symbol	120	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

N = Nonsuppressed Numeric Code.
N/Ø = Nonsuppressed Numeric Code or Ø if not
applicable.

A/Ø = Alphabetic Code or Ø if not applicable.
A/N = Alphabetic/Numeric Code.
Blank = Ø

¹Place summaries include towns in New England. Town summaries will possess the following characteristics: Place code, place description code, overbounded indicator and place size code all will be blank. New England town size code, New England town code, and publication code all will be filled. The reverse will be the case with true place summaries.

Metropolitan place summaries consist of central cities or places which contain a population of 50,000 or more and are included among the SMSA component summaries. Only the urban portions of these places are included. The geographic identification will be the same as that assigned to SMSA summaries except for the sequencing keys. (See p. 8.) New England towns are never designated as metropolitan place summaries.

²Metropolitan counties are included among the SMSA components. Except for New England, they will contain the same level of data as the regular county summaries. However, in the latter category, each metropolitan and nonmetropolitan county is shown separated into urban and rural parts. In New England they contain only those data which come from inside the designated SMSA. The regular county summaries continue to carry the same level of data as non-New England counties. The geographic identification of metropolitan county summaries will be the same as that assigned to SMSA summaries--except for the sequencing keys. (See p. 8.)

³Not applicable in New England.

⁴Characters 103-118 will contain various geographic codes as determined by the designated summary level for Files B and C.

1970 Fourth Count Summary Tape (Population)

Table of Contents

Tabulation

Number

1	AGGREGATE \$ FAMILY INCOME OF FAMILIES *
2	AGGREGATE \$ FAMILY INCOME OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD
3	AGGREGATE \$ INCOME OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER
4	AGGREGATE \$ INCOME OF FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
5	AGGREGATE \$ INCOME OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX
6	AGGREGATE \$ EARNINGS OF MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
7	AGGREGATE \$ EARNINGS OF FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
8	AGGREGATE \$ INCOME BY TYPE FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
9	AGGREGATE \$ INCOME BY TYPE AND SEX
10	AGGREGATE \$ INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
11	AGGREGATE \$ INCOME DEFICIT FOR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
12	AGGREGATE \$ INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPES RECEIVED BY FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
13	AGGREGATE \$ INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPES RECEIVED BY UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
14	AGGREGATE \$ VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS BY POVERTY STATUS OF FAMILY OR PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL
15	AGGREGATE \$ GROSS RENT OF RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS BY POVERTY STATUS OF FAMILY OR PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL
16	AGGREGATE \$ INCOME DEFICIT BETWEEN SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL AND TOTAL INCOME FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
17	AGE AND SEX
18	RELATIONSHIP AND SEX
19	FAMILIES BY TYPE, PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN
20	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX
21	NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE (15%)
22	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND NATIVITY (15%)
23	MOTHER TONGUE AND NATIVITY (15%)
24	SPANISH INDICATORS
25	CITIZENSHIP AND AGE (5%)
26	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION (5%)
27	STATE OF BIRTH FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION
28	POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (15%)
29	POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER LIVING IN SMSA'S OR ADJACENT TRACTS BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (15%)
30	POPULATION LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY BY RESIDENCE AND ACTIVITY STATUS IN 1965 (15%)
31	POPULATION IN ARMED FORCES IN 1970 AND LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (15%)
32	INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS IN 1970 AND LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (15%)
33	POPULATION ATTENDING COLLEGE IN 1970 AND LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 AND RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS IN 1970 (15%)
34	YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT (15%)
35	POPULATION AT WORK DURING THE CENSUS WEEK BY PLACE OF WORK (15%)
36	POPULATION AT WORK DURING THE CENSUS WEEK BY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK (15%)

Table of Contents (Continued)

<u>Tabulation Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
37	CIVILIAN MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY VETERAN STATUS (15%)
38	POPULATION 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL (15%)
39	POPULATION 3-34 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE (15%)
40	POPULATION 18-24 YEARS OLD BY COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
41	POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OLD NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND SEX
42	POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND SEX
43	POPULATION 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED BY VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND SEX (5%)
44	FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OLD BY MARITAL STATUS, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AND AGE
45	FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF SONS/DAUGHTERS OF SELECTED AGE LEVELS
46	SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD
47	MARRIED COUPLES BY SUBFAMILY MEMBERSHIP
48	MARRIED COUPLES BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN AND AGE OF HUSBAND
49	POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OLD BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS
50	EVER MARRIED POPULATION 14-54 YEARS OLD BY MARITAL HISTORY (5%)
51	POPULATION IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS
52	POPULATION 16-64 YEARS OLD NOT INMATES AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY DISABILITY, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND SEX (5%)
53	MALES 20-49 YEARS OLD AND FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OLD BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
54	POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY LABOR FORCE STATUS, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, AND SEX
55	POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX
56	POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD BY LABOR FORCE STATUS AND SEX
57	PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS
58	EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
59	EMPLOYED FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
60	EMPLOYED MALES 14-15 YEARS OLD BY OCCUPATION
61	EMPLOYED FEMALES 14-15 YEARS OLD BY OCCUPATION
62	EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND SEX
63	EMPLOYED POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD BY INDUSTRY AND SEX
64	MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 AND AGE
65	FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 AND AGE
66	POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969
67	EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY, CLASS OF WORKER, AND SEX
68	EMPLOYED POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
69	EMPLOYED POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND SEX
70	EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
71	POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD WHO WORKED IN 1969 BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
72	MALES 30-49 YEARS OLD BY WORK STATUS IN 1965 AND 1970
73	FEMALES 21-49 YEARS OLD WITH NO OWN CHILDREN 5-10 YEARS OLD BY WORK STATUS IN 1965, IN 1970, AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS
74	FEMALES 21-49 YEARS OLD WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-10 YEARS OLD AND NO CHILDREN UNDER 6
75	FAMILY INCOME

Table of Contents (Continued)

<u>Tabulation Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
76	INCOME OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
77	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INCOME AND SEX
78	MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY EARNINGS AND OCCUPATION
79	FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY EARNINGS AND OCCUPATION
80	TYPE OF INCOME AND FAMILY STATUS
81	TYPE OF INCOME AND SEX
82	RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL
83	AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
84	FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18, TYPE OF FAMILY, AND POVERTY STATUS
85	RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY TYPE OF FAMILY, POVERTY STATUS, AND AGE
86	FAMILY HEADS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY STATUS
87	CIVILIAN MALE FAMILY HEADS 14-64 YEARS OLD BY LABOR FORCE AND POVERTY STATUS
88	FEMALE FAMILY HEADS IN THE LABOR FORCE WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD BY POVERTY STATUS
89	UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND POVERTY STATUS
90	POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY STATUS
91	RELATED CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES WITH INCOMES BELOW \$3,000
92	RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PRESENCE OF PARENTS
93	POPULATION RECEIVING SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT BY AGE AND POVERTY STATUS
94	NUMBER OF FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL RECEIVING INCOME OF SELECTED TYPES
95	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL RECEIVING INCOME OF SELECTED TYPES
96	FAMILIES AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND POVERTY STATUS
97	FAMILIES AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSING UNITS LACKING ONE OR MORE PLUMBING FACILITIES BY POVERTY STATUS
98	SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL, TYPE OF FAMILY, AND SELECTED FAMILY STATUS
99	SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL AND AGE
100	COUNT OF PERSONS SUBSTITUTED PLUS PERSONS WITH LESS THAN TWO SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS REPORTED
101	POPULATION ALLOCATIONS AND SUBSTITUTIONS
102	COUNT OF HOUSEHOLDS SUBSTITUTED
103	FARM RESIDENCE
104	SEX
105	RACE
106	AGE
107	NATIVITY
108	NATIVITY OF PARENTS (15%)
109	YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT (15%)
110	RELATIONSHIP
111	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS
112	POPULATION 3-34 YEARS OLD BY ENROLLMENT STATUS AND AGE (15%)
113	POPULATION 3-34 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL (15%)
114	POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
115	POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Table of Contents (Continued)

<u>Tabulation Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
116	EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
117	EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY
118	POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969
119	POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER
120	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INCOME AND SEX
121	FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME
122	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INCOME STATUS, TYPE OF INCOME, AND SEX
123	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY AGGREGATE INCOME AND SEX
124	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE POPULATION COUNT
125	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE HOUSING COUNT
126	100% POPULATION COUNT
127	100% HOUSING COUNT

*All tabulations not otherwise indicated represent 20% Sample. Those indicated as 20% tabulations for Spanish Americans are tabulated on a 15% basis.

POPULATION

Block	Sub-Block	Character
1	2	1

NOTE: (For all tallies of family income, only the income of family members 14 years old and over is included.)

No. of
Data Items

Files A and B: Matrices 1-99 are tabulated into 4 segments by Total, White, Negro, and Spanish American. They are contained in Record Types 01-04.

File C: Matrices 1-99 are tabulated into 12 segments--Urban, Rural Nonfarm, Rural Farm by Total, White, Negro, and Spanish American. They are contained in Record Types 01-12. (See pages 8-9)

1. Aggregate \$ 1/Family Income 2/of Families (See Item 75) 1*

2. AGGREGATE \$ 1/FAMILY INCOME 2/OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD 2*

Families With Female Head

By: Number/Aggregate (2)

Number of families with female head
Aggregate family income

3. Aggregate \$ Income 1/of Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over 1*
(See Item 76)

4. AGGREGATE \$ INCOME 1/OF FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 2*

Female Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over

By: Number/Aggregate (2)

Number of female unrelated individuals
Aggregate income

5. AGGREGATE \$ INCOME 1/OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX** 1*
(See Item 77)

Aggregate \$ Income of Persons 14 Years Old and Over

By: Sex (2)

Male

Padding

Female

1

1*

* An * by a data item indicates a 16 character field. All other data items are a uniform size of 8 characters.

** Tabulation is comprised of 2 tallies split by padding.

No. of
Data Items

6. AGGREGATE \$ EARNINGS ^{1/}OF MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE 6*
EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS*** (See Item 78)

Aggregate \$ Earnings of Males 16 Years Old and Over in the
Experienced Civilian Labor Force

By: Selected Occupations (7)

Experienced civilian labor force, total
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
Operatives, including transport
Laborers, except farm
Farmers and farm managers
Padding
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen

1

1*

7. AGGREGATE \$ EARNINGS ^{1/}OF FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE 3*
EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS (See Item 79)

Aggregate \$ Earnings of Females 16 Years Old and Over in the
Experienced Civilian Labor Force

By: Selected Occupations (3)

Experienced civilian labor force, total
Clerical and kindred workers
Operatives, including transport

*** Tabulation is comprised of 7 tallies split by padding.

8. AGGREGATE \$ INCOME ^{1/}BY TYPE FOR FAMILIES ^{2/}AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS****(See Item 80)

3*

Aggregate \$ Income for Families and Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over

By: Family Status (2) By: Type of Income (6)

Family:

Wage and salary

Nonfarm, self-employment

Farm, self-employment

Padding

1

Social Security or Railroad Retirement

3*

Public assistance or welfare payments

All other income

Unrelated individual:

4*

Wage and salary

Nonfarm, self-employment

Farm, self-employment

Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Padding

1

Public assistance or welfare payments

2*

All other income

9. AGGREGATE \$ INCOME ^{1/}BY TYPE AND SEX****(See Item 81)

5*

Aggregate \$ Income of Persons 14 Years Old and Over

By: Sex (2) By: Type of Income (6)

Male:

Wage and salary

Nonfarm, self-employment

Farm, self-employment

Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Public assistance or welfare payments

Padding

1

All other income

1*

Female:

6*

Repeat Type of Income (6)

Padding

1

10. Aggregate \$ Income ^{1/}Deficit ^{3/}For Families ^{2/}Below Poverty Level ^{4/}
(See Item 82)

1*

**** Tabulations are comprised of 12 tallies split by padding.

No. of
Data Items

11. Aggregate \$ Income 1/Deficit 2/For Unrelated Individuals 14
Years Old and Over Below Poverty Level 4/ (See Item 89) 1*
12. AGGREGATE \$ INCOME 1/OF SPECIFIED TYPES RECEIVED BY FAMILIES 2/
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 4/ (See Item 82-94) 4*
- Aggregate \$ Income Received by Families Below Poverty Level
- By: Selected Types of Income (4)
- Total income
Earnings
Social Security or Railroad Retirement
Public assistance or welfare payments
13. AGGREGATE \$ INCOME 1/OF SPECIFIED TYPES RECEIVED BY UNRELATED
INDIVIDUALS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 4/***** (See Items 89 and 95) 1*
- Aggregate \$ Income Received by Unrelated Individuals 14 Years
Old and Over Below Poverty Level
- By: Selected Types of Income (4)
- Total income
Padding 1
Earnings 3*
Social Security or Railroad Retirement
Public assistance or welfare payments
14. AGGREGATE \$ VALUE 1/5/OF OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS BY POVERTY STATUS 4/
OF FAMILY OR PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL (See Item 96) 2*
- Aggregate \$ Value of Owner-occupied Units of Family or Primary
Individual
- By: Poverty Status (2)
- Above poverty level
Below poverty level
15. AGGREGATE \$ GROSS RENT 1/6/OF RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS BY POVERTY
STATUS 4/OF FAMILY OR PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL (See Item 96) 2*
- Aggregate \$ Gross Rent of Renter-occupied Units of Family or
Primary Individual
- By: Poverty Status (2)
- Above poverty level
Below poverty level
Padding 1

***** Tabulation is comprised of 4 tallies split by padding.

16. AGGREGATE \$ INCOME 1/DEFICIT BETWEEN SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL 4/AND
TOTAL INCOME FOR FAMILIES 2/AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS (See Item 98)

4*

Aggregate \$ Income Deficit Between Specified Poverty Level and
Total Income for Families and Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old
and Over

By: Specified Poverty Level (2) By: Family Status (2)

Less than 75 percent of poverty level:

Family

Unrelated individual

Less than 125 percent of poverty level:

Repeat Family Status (2)

17. AGE AND SEX

54

Count of Persons

By: Sex (2) By: Age (27)

Male:

Under 3

3-4

5

6

7-9

10-13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22-24

25-29

30-34

35-39

40-44

45-49

50-54

55-59

60-61

62-64

65-69

70-74

75 and over

Female:

Repeat Age (27)

18. RELATIONSHIP AND SEX

12

Count of Persons

By: Household Relationship and Sex (12)
(includes persons in group quarters)

Male primary individual
 Female primary individual
 Family head of household with male head
 Family head of household with female head
 Wife of head
 Child of head
 Other relative of head
 Nonrelative (includes roomer, boarder or lodger)
 of head of household
 Male inmate of institution
 Female inmate of institution
 Male in other group quarters
 Female in other group quarters

19. FAMILIES BY TYPE, PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN

9

Count of Families

By: Family Type (3) By: Presence and Age of Own Children (3)

Husband-wife family: 2/
 Own children under 18 years old not present
 Own children under 18 years old present:
 Own children under 6 years old present
 Own children under 6 years old not present

Other family with male head:
 Repeat Presence and Age of Own Children (3)

Family with female head:
 Repeat Presence and Age of Own Children (3)

20. POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX

12

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and Over

By: Sex (2) By: Marital Status (6)

Male:
 Never married
 Married, spouse present
 Married, spouse absent
 Separated
 Widowed
 Divorced

Female:
 Repeat Marital Status (6)

No. of
Data Items

21. NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE (15%)

2

Count of PersonsBy: Nativity and Parentage (2)

Native of native parentage

Foreign stock (foreign born or native of foreign or mixed
parentage)

22. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND NATIVITY (15%)

66

Count of Persons of Foreign StockBy: Nativity (2) By: Country of Origin (33)

Native (of foreign or mixed parentage**):

United Kingdom

Ireland

Norway

Sweden

Denmark

Netherlands

Switzerland

France

Germany

Poland

Czechoslovakia

Austria

Hungary

Yugoslavia

U.S.S.R.

Lithuania

Finland

Rumania

Greece

Italy

Portugal

Other Europe

Southwest Asia

China

Japan

Other Asia

Canada

Mexico

Cuba

Other America

Africa

All other

Not reported

Foreign born:

Repeat Country of Origin (33)

**If both parents are foreign, the father's country of origin is the one in which the person will be tallied.

23. MOTHER TONGUE AND NATIVITY (15%)

26

Count of PersonsBy: Nativity (2) By: Mother Tongue (13)

Native:

- English
- French
- Swedish
- German
- Polish
- Russian
- Hungarian
- Yiddish
- Italian
- Spanish
- Portuguese
- All other
- Not reported

Foreign born:

Repeat Mother Tongue (13)

24. SPANISH INDICATORS

4

Count of PersonsBy: Spanish Indicator (4)

Number of persons classified in any of the five
Spanish categories of the question

on "origin or descent" (5%)

Number of persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage (15%)

Number of persons of "Spanish language" (15%)

Number of persons not of "Spanish language" but
of Spanish surname (in 5 Southwestern States only) (15%)

2 / 5 / 105

No. of
Data Items

25. CITIZENSHIP AND AGE (5%)

15

Count of PersonsBy: Citizenship (3) By: Age (5)

Native:

Under 18 years
 18 years
 19 years
 20 years
 21 years and over

Foreign born, naturalized:
 Repeat Age (5)

Foreign born, alien:
 Repeat Age (5)

26. YEAR OF IMMIGRATION FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION (5%)

5

Count of Foreign-Born PersonsBy: Year of Immigration (5)

1960-1970
 1945-1959
 1925-1944
 Before 1925
 Not reported

27. STATE OF BIRTH FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION

7

Count of Native PersonsBy: State of Birth (7)

Born in State of residence
 Born outside State of residence:
 In Northeast
 In North Central
 In South
 In West
 Born abroad, at sea, in outlying areas, etc.
 State of birth not reported

No. of
Data Items

28. POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (15%)

10

Count of Persons 5 Years Old and OverBy: Residence in 1965 (10)

Same house

Different house:

Same county

Different county:

Same State

Different State:

Northeast

North Central

South

West

Abroad, in Armed Forces in 1965

Abroad, not in Armed Forces in 1965

Moved, residence in 1965 not reported

29. POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER LIVING IN SMSA'S OR ADJACENT TRACTS
BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (15%)

7

Count of Persons 5 Years Old and Over Living in SMSA's or Adjacent TractsBy: Residence in 1965 (7)

Same house

Different house:

In central city of this SMSA

In other part of this SMSA or adjacent tracts

Outside this SMSA:

In North and West

In South

Abroad in 1965

Moved, residence in 1965 not reported

No. of
Data Items

30. POPULATION LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY BY RESIDENCE AND ACTIVITY STATUS IN 1965***** (15%) 6

Count of Selected Persons Living in a Different County

By: Residence in 1965 (3) By: Activity Status in 1965 (2)

Same State:
In Armed Forces
Attending college

Different State:
Repeat Activity Status (2)

Abroad:
Repeat Activity Status (2)

31. POPULATION IN ARMED FORCES IN 1970 AND LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (15%) 4

Count of Persons in Armed Forces in 1970 and Living in a Different County in 1965

By: Residence in 1965 (4)

Same State
Different State
Abroad
In Armed Forces in 1965

32. INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS IN 1970 AND LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (15%) 3

Count of Inmates of Institutions in 1970 and Living in a Different County in 1965

By: Residence in 1965 (3)

Same State
Different State
Abroad

*****Armed Forces takes priority over attending college if there is a positive response to both items.

2 / 9 / 81

No. of
Data Items

33. POPULATION ATTENDING COLLEGE IN 1970 AND LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 AND RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS IN 1970 (15%) 6

Count of Persons Attending College in 1970 and Living in a Different County in 1965

By: Residence in 1965 (3) By: Residence With Parents in 1970 (2)

Same State:

Living with one or both parents
Not living with parents

Different State:

Repeat Residence With Parents (2)

Abroad:

Repeat Residence With Parents (2)

34. YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT (15%)

Count of Persons

By: Year Moved Into Unit (8)

1969-70
1968
1967
1965-1966
1960-1964
1950-1959
1949 or earlier
Always lived here

35. POPULATION AT WORK DURING THE CENSUS WEEK BY PLACE OF WORK (15%) 26

Count of Persons At Work During the Census Week

Each of the 26 data items is a count of persons resident in the summary area who work in the specified area as follows:

Items 1,2,...,20. These first 20 places-of-work are uniquely defined for each county (town in New England) on State listings available separately from the Bureau. The places-of-work may be counties (towns in New England), cities of 20,000 or more population (1960), or the central business districts.

of a central city. Within any SMSA, all components of that SMSA are listed first.

Items 21, 22, 23. (Not meaningful for summary areas outside SMSA's.)

- 21. Place of work inside this SMSA.
- 22. Place of work outside this SMSA.
- 23. Not reported.

Item 24. Place of work inside county of residence.

Item 25. Place of work outside county of residence.

Item 26. Not reported

36. POPULATION AT WORK DURING THE CENSUS WEEK BY MEANS OF
TRANSPORTATION TO WORK (15%)

No. of
Data Items

9

Count of Persons at Work During the Census Week

By: Means of Transportation to Work (9)

- Private auto, driver
- Private auto, passenger
- Bus or streetcar
- Subway or elevated
- Railroad
- Taxicab
- Walked only
- Other means
- Worked at home

37. CIVILIAN MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY VETERAN STATUS (15%)

7

Count of Civilian Males 16 Years Old and Over

By: Veteran Status (7)

- Vietnam Conflict
- Korean War
- Korean War and World War II
- World War II
- World War I
- Other Service
- Nonveteran

No. of
Data Items

38. POPULATION 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY LEVEL AND
TYPE OF SCHOOL (15%)

15

Count of Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School

By: Level and Type of School (15)

Population 3-34 years:

Nursery school:

Public

Parochial

Private

Kindergarten:

Public

Parochial

Private

Elementary (1-8):

Public

Parochial

Private

High School (1-4):

Public

Parochial

Private

College:

Public

Private

Population 35 years and over

39. POPULATION 3-34 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE (15%)

9

Count of Persons 3-34 Years Old Enrolled in SchoolBy: Age (9)

3 - 4 years
 5 - 6 "
 7 - 13 "
 14 - 15 "
 16 - 17 "
 18 - 19 "
 20 - 21 "
 22 - 24 "
 25 - 34 "

40. POPULATION 18-24 YEARS OLD BY COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

2

Count of Selected Persons 18-24 Years OldBy: Years of School Completed (2)

Completed 4 years of high school or more
 Completed 4 years of college or more

41. POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OLD NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND SEX

8

Count of Persons 16-21 Years Old Not Enrolled in SchoolBy: Sex (2) By: Employment Status and Years of School Completed (4)

Male:

Employed or in Armed Forces:

Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate

Not enrolled in school and high school graduate

Unemployed or not in labor force:

Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate

Not enrolled in school and high school graduate

Female:

Repeat Employment Status and Years of School Completed (4)

No. of
Data Items

42. POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND SEX 20

Count of Persons 25 Years Old and Over

By: Sex (2) By: Years of School Completed (10)

Male:

No school years completed (includes nursery and kindergarten)

Elementary:

1-4 years

5-6 years

7 years

8 years

High school:

1-3 years

4 years

College:

1-3 years

4 years

5 years or more

Female:

Repeat Years of School Completed (10)

43. POPULATION 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED BY VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND SEX (5%) 4

Count of Persons 16-64 Years Old With Less Than 3 Years of College Completed

By: Sex (2) By: Vocational Training (2)

Male:

With vocational training

Without vocational training

Female:

Repeat Vocational Training (2)

44. FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OLD BY MARITAL STATUS, NUMBER OF CHILDREN,
AND AGE 12

Count of Females 15-44 Years Old

By: Age (3) By: Marital Status and Number of Children (4)

15-24 years old:

Never Married

Ever married

Number of own children under 5

Number of children ever born

25-34 years old:

Repeat Marital Status and Number of Children (4)

35-44 years old:

Repeat Marital Status and Number of Children (4)

45. FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF SONS/DAUGHTERS OF SELECTED AGE LEVELS 5

Count of Selected Families

By: Presence of Sons/Daughters (5)

Under 25 years old

Under 3 years "

Under 12 years "

13-19 years old

18-24 years old

46. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER
18 YEARS OLD 6

Count of Subfamilies and Number of Own Children

By: Subfamily Type and Number of Own Children Under 18 Years Old 2/(6)

Husband-wife subfamily

Number of own children

Other subfamilies with male heads

Number of own children

Subfamilies with female heads

Number of own children

47. MARRIED COUPLES BY SUBFAMILY MEMBERSHIP

2

Count of Married CouplesBy: Subfamily Membership (2)In subfamilies
Not in subfamilies

48. MARRIED COUPLES BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN AND AGE OF HUSBAND

3

Count of Selected Married CouplesBy: Presence and Age of Own Children and Age of Husband (3)With own children under 6 years old
With own children under 18 years old
With husband under 45 years old

49. POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OLD BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS

3

Count of Persons Under 18 Years OldBy: Residence With Parents (3)Living with both parents
Living with one parent
Living with neither parent

50. EVER MARRIED POPULATION 14-54 YEARS OLD BY MARITAL HISTORY (5%)

4

Count of Ever Married Persons 14-54 Years OldBy: Marital History (4)Widowed only
Divorced only
Widowed and divorced
Neither widowed nor divorced

51. POPULATION IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

7

Count of Persons in Group QuartersBy: Type of Group Quarters (7)

Inmate of mental hospital
Inmate of home for the aged and dependent
Inmate of other institution
In rooming house
In military barracks
In college dormitory
In other group quarters

52. POPULATION 16-64 YEARS OLD NOT INMATES AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY DISABILITY, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND SEX (5%)

14

Count of Persons 16-64 Years Old Not Inmates and Not Attending SchoolBy: Sex (2) By: Disability and Employment Status (7)

Male:

Not disabled nor handicapped:
In labor force
Not in labor force
Disabled or handicapped:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force:
Able to work
Unable to work:
Disabled less than 6 months
Disabled 6 months or more

Female:

Disability and Employment Status (7)

53. MALES 20-49 YEARS OLD AND FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OLD BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

8

Count of Males 20-49 Years Old and Females 15-44 Years OldBy: Sex (2) By: Years of School Completed (4)

Males 20-49 years old:

Less than high school
High School:
1-3 years
4 years
College, 1 year or more

Females 15-44 years old:

Repeat Years of School Completed (4)

54. - POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY LABOR FORCE STATUS, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, AND SEX 18

Count of Persons 16 Years Old and OverBy: Sex (2) By: Labor Force Status and Selected Characteristics (9)

Male:

In Armed Forces
In labor force:
 Employed
 Unemployed
Not in labor force:
 Under 65:
 Inmate
 Enrolled in school
 Other
 65 and over:
 Inmate
 Enrolled in school
 Other

Female:

Repeat Labor Force Status and Selected Characteristics (9)

55. POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX 16

Count of Persons 16 Years Old and Over in the Labor ForceBy: Sex (2) By: Age (8)

Male:

16-17 years old
18-19 "
20-21 "
22-24 "
25-34 "
35-44 "
45-64 "
65 years and over

Female:

Repeat Age (8)

56. POPULATION, 14-15 YEARS OLD BY LABOR FORCE STATUS AND SEX

8

Count of Persons 14-15 Years OldBy: Sex (2) By: Labor Force Status (4)

Male:

- In Armed Forces
- In civilian labor force:
 - Employed
 - Unemployed
- Not in labor force

Female:

Repeat Labor Force Status (4)

57. PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 AND LABOR FORCE STATUS
OF FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS

12

Count of Females 16 Years Old and OverBy: Marital Status (2) By: Presence and Age of Own Children Under 18
and Labor Force Status (6)

Married, husband present:

- With own children under 6:
 - Not in labor force
 - In labor force
- With own children 6-17 years only:
 - Not in labor force
 - In labor force
- With no own children under 18 years:
 - Not in labor force
 - In labor force

Other women:

Repeat Presence and Age of Own Children Under 18 and Labor
Force Status (6)

No. of
Data Items

58. EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION

42

Count of Employed Persons 16 Years Old and OverBy: Occupation (42)

Professional, technical, and kindred workers:
Engineers, technical
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners
Medical and other health workers, except practitioners
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools
Technicians, except health
Other professional workers **

Managers and administrators, except farm:
Salaried: Manufacturing
Retail trade
Other industries **
Self-employed: Retail trade
Other industries

Sales workers:
Manufacturing and wholesale trade
Retail trade
Other sales workers **

Clerical and kindred workers:
Bookkeepers
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists
Other clerical workers **

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers:
Automobile mechanics and body repairmen
Mechanics and repairmen, except auto
Machinists
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics and machinists
Carpenters
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters
Other craftsmen **

58. (Cont'd.)

Operatives, except transport:
Durable goods, manufacturing
Nondurable goods, manufacturing
Nonmanufacturing industries**

Transport equipment operatives:
Truck drivers
Other transport equipment operatives**

Laborers, except farm:
Construction laborers
Freight, stock, and material handlers
Other laborers, except farm**

Farmers and farm managers**

Farm laborers and farm foremen:
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen**

Service workers, except private household:
Cleaning service workers
Food service workers
Health service workers
Personal service workers
Protective service workers
Service workers, except private household**

Private household workers**

**Includes "not reported" cases allocated to this major group.

59. EMPLOYED FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION

27

Count of Employed Females 16 Years Old and OverBy: Occupation (27)

Professional, technical, and kindred workers:

Nurses

Medical and other health workers, except nurses

Teachers, elementary and secondary schools

Technicians, except health

Other professional workers**

Managers and administrators, except farm **

Sales workers:

Retail trade

Other than retail trade **

Clerical and kindred workers:

Bookkeepers

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists

Other clerical workers**

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers **

Operatives, except transport:

Durable goods, manufacturing

Nondurable goods, manufacturing

Nonmanufacturing industries **

Transport equipment operatives **

Laborers, except farm **

Farmers and farm managers **

Farm laborers and farm foremen:

Farm laborers, unpaid family workers

Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen **

Service workers, except private household:

Cleaning service workers

Food service workers

Health service workers

Personal service workers

Protective service workers

Service workers, except private household**

Private household workers**

**Includes "not reported" cases allocated to this major group.

No. of
Data Items

EMPLOYED MALES 14-15 YEARS OLD BY OCCUPATION

5

Count of Employed Males 14-15 Years Old

By: Occupation (5)

Sales workers
Other white collar workers
Blue collar workers
Farm workers
Service workers, including private household

61. EMPLOYED FEMALES 14-15 YEARS OLD BY OCCUPATION

5

Count of Employed Females 14-15 Years Old

By: Occupation (5)

White collar workers
Blue collar workers
Farm workers
Service workers, except private household
Private household workers

No. of
Data Items

62. EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND SEX

82

Count of Employed Persons 16 Years Old and OverBy: Sex (2) By: Industry (41)

Total:

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries
Mining
Construction
Furniture and lumber and wood products
Primary metal industries
Fabricated metal industries (including not specified metals)
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment
Other durable goods
Food and kindred products
Textile mill and other fabricated textile products
Printing, publishing, and allied industries
Chemical and allied products
Other nondurable goods (including not specified manufacturing industries)
Railroads and railway express service
Trucking service and warehousing
Other transportation
Communications
Utilities and sanitary services
Wholesale trade
Food, bakery, and diary stores
Eating and drinking places
General merchandise retailing
Motor vehicles retailing and service stations
Other retail trade
Banking and credit agencies
Insurance, real estate, and other finance
Business services
Repair services
Private households
Other personal services
Entertainment and recreation services
Hospitals
Medical and other health services except hospitals
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges:
 Government
 Private
Other education and kindred services
Welfare, religious, and nonprofit membership organizations
Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services
Public administration

Male:

Repeat Industry (41)

No. of
Data Items

63. EMPLOYED POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD BY INDUSTRY AND SEX

4

Count of Employed Persons 14-15 Years OldBy: Sex (2) By: Industry (2)

Total:

Agriculture

Nonagricultural industries

Male:

Repeat Industry (2)

64. MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 AND AGE

21

Count of Males 16 Years Old and OverBy: Age (3) By: Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

16-24 years:

50-52 weeks

48-49 "

40-47 "

27-39 "

14-26 "

13 weeks or less

Did not work in 1969

25-64 years:

Repeat Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

65 years and over:

Repeat Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

No. of
Data Items

65. FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 AND AGE

28

Count of Females 16 Years Old and OverBy: Age (4) By: Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

16-24 years:

50-52 weeks

48-49 "

40-47 "

27-39 "

14-26 "

13 weeks or less

Did not work in 1969

25-39 years:

Repeat Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

40-59 years:

Repeat Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

60 years and over:

Repeat Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

No. of
Data Items

66. POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969

7

Count of Persons 14-15 Years OldBy: Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

50-52 weeks

48-49 "

40-47 "

27-39 "

14-26 "

13 weeks or less

Did not work in 1969

67. EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY, CLASS
OF WORKER, AND SEX

28

Count of Employed Persons 16 Years Old and OverBy: Sex (2) By: Industry (2) By: Class of Worker (7)

Male:

Agriculture:

Employee of private company

Employee of own corporation

Federal government worker

State government worker

Local government worker

Self-employed worker

Unpaid family worker

Other industries:

Repeat Class of Worker (7)

Female:

Same as Male (14)

68. EMPLOYED POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION AND SEX 26

Count of Employed Persons 14 Years Old and OverBy: Sex (2) By: Occupation (13)

Male:

Professional, technical, and kindred workers
Managers and administrators, except farm
Sales workers
Clerical and kindred workers
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
Operatives, except transport
Transport equipment operatives
Laborers, except farm
Farmers and farm managers
Farm laborers and foremen
Service workers, except private household
Private household workers
Occupation not reported**

Female:

Repeat Occupation (13)

69. EMPLOYED POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND SEX 28

Count of Employed Persons 14 Years Old and OverBy: Sex (2) By: Industry (14)

Total:

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries
Mining
Construction
Manufacturing, durable goods
Manufacturing, nondurable goods
Transportation
Wholesale and retail trade
Finance, insurance and real estate
Business and repair services
Personal services
Entertainment and recreation services
Professional and related services
Public administration
Industry not reported**

Male:

Repeat Industry (14)

**Represents allocations to major group.

No. of
Data Items

70. EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION AND SEX 20

Count of Experienced Unemployed Persons 16 Years Old and Over

By: Sex (2) By: Occupation (10)

Male:

Professional, technical, and managerial workers
Sales workers
Clerical and kindred workers
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
Operatives, including transport
Laborers, except farm
Farm workers
Service workers, except private household
Private household workers
Last worked 1959 or earlier

Female:

Repeat Occupation (10)

71. POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD WHO WORKED IN 1969 BY OCCUPATION AND SEX 4

Count of Persons 14-15 Years Old Who Worked in 1969

By: Sex (2) By: Occupation (2)

Male:

Farm workers
Nonfarm workers

Female:

Repeat Occupation (2)

72. MALES 30-49 YEARS OLD BY WORK STATUS 7/IN 1965 AND 1970

4

Count of Males 30-49 Years OldBy: Work Status in 1970 (2) By: Work Status in 1965 (2)

Worker in 1970:

Worker in 1965

Nonworker in 1965

Nonworker in 1970:

Repeat Work Status in 1965 (2)

73. FEMALES 21-49 YEARS OLD WITH NO OWN CHILDREN 5-10 YEARS OLD BY
WORK STATUS 7/IN 1965, IN 1970, AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER
5 YEARS

6

Count of Females 21-49 Years Old With No Own Children 5-10 Years OldBy: Presence of Own Children
Under 5 Years Old (2)By: Work Status in 1965
and in 1970 (3)

Own children under 5 present:

Worker in 1965:

Worker in 1970

Nonworker in 1970

Nonworker in 1965

Own children under 5 not present:

Repeat Work Status in 1965 and 1970 (3)

74. FEMALES 21-49 YEARS OLD WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-10 YEARS OLD AND NO CHILDREN UNDER 6 4

Count of Females 21-49 Years Old With Own Children 6-10 Years Old and No Children Under 6

By: Work Status 7/ in 1965 (2) By: Work Status in 1970 (2)

Nonworker in 1965:

Worker in 1970

Nonworker in 1970

Worker in 1965:

Repeat Work Status in 1970 (2)

75. FAMILY INCOME (See Item 1) 15

Count of Families 2/

By: Family Income (15)

Under \$1,000 (includes \$1-\$999, none, and loss)

\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999

\$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999

\$ 3,000 - \$ 3,999

\$ 4,000 - \$ 4,999

\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,999

\$ 6,000 - \$ 6,999

\$ 7,000 - \$ 7,999

\$ 8,000 - \$ 8,999

\$ 9,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$11,999

\$12,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 - \$49,999

\$50,000 and over

No. of
Data Items

76. INCOME OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS (See Item 3)

15

Count of Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and OverBy: Income (15)

Under \$1,000 (includes \$1-\$999, none, and loss)

\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999

\$ 2,000-\$ 2,999

\$ 3,000-\$ 3,999

\$ 4,000-\$ 4,999

\$ 5,000-\$ 5,999

\$ 6,000-\$ 6,999

\$ 7,000-\$ 7,999

\$ 8,000-\$ 8,999

\$ 9,000-\$ 9,999

\$10,000-\$11,999

\$12,000-\$14,999

\$15,000-\$24,999

\$25,000-\$49,999

\$50,000 and over

77. POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INCOME AND SEX (See Item 5)

28

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and OverBy: Sex (2) By: Income (14)

Male:

Without income

\$1 - \$999 or loss

\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999

\$ 2,000-\$ 2,999

\$ 3,000-\$ 3,999

\$ 4,000-\$ 4,999

\$ 5,000-\$ 5,999

\$ 6,000-\$ 6,999

\$ 7,000-\$ 7,999

\$ 8,000-\$ 8,999

\$ 9,000-\$ 9,999

\$10,000-\$14,999

\$15,000-\$24,999

\$25,000 and over

Female:

Repeat: Income (14)

78. MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR
FORCE BY EARNINGS AND OCCUPATION (See Item 6)

98

Count of Males 16 Years Old and Over in the Experienced Civilian
Labor Force

By: Occupation (7) By: Earnings (14)

Experienced civilian labor force, total:

Without earnings
\$1 - \$999 or loss
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999
\$ 2,000-\$ 2,999
\$ 3,000-\$ 3,999
\$ 4,000-\$ 4,999
\$ 5,000-\$ 5,999
\$ 6,000-\$ 6,999
\$ 7,000-\$ 7,999
\$ 8,000-\$ 8,999
\$ 9,000-\$ 9,999
\$10,000-\$14,999
\$15,000-\$24,999
\$25,000 and over

Professional, managerial, and kindred workers:
Repeat Earnings (14)

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers:
Repeat Earnings (14)

Operatives, including transport:
Repeat Earnings (14)

Laborers, except farm:
Repeat Earnings (14)

Farmers and farm managers:
Repeat Earnings (14)

Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen:
Repeat Earnings (14)

No. of
Data Items

79. FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN
LABOR FORCE BY EARNINGS AND OCCUPATION (See Item 7)

. 39

Count of Females 16 Years Old and Over in the Experienced
Civilian Labor Force

By: Occupation (3) Earnings (13)

Experienced civilian labor force, total:

Without earnings
\$1 - \$999 or loss
\$ 1,000-\$ 1,999
\$ 2,000-\$ 2,999
\$ 3,000-\$ 3,999
\$ 4,000-\$ 4,999
\$ 5,000-\$ 5,999
\$ 6,000-\$ 6,999
\$ 7,000-\$ 7,999
\$ 8,000-\$ 8,999
\$ 9,000-\$ 9,999
\$10,000-\$14,999
\$15,000 or more

Clerical and kindred workers:
Repeat Earnings (13)

Operatives, including transport:
Repeat Earnings (13)

80. TYPE OF INCOME 8/AND FAMILY STATUS (See Item 8)

12

Count of Families and Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over With IncomeBy: Family Status (2) By: Type of Income (6)Family 2/:

- Wage and salary
- Nonfarm self-employment
- Farm self-employment
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- All other income

Unrelated individual:

Repeat Type of Income (6)

81. TYPE OF INCOME 8/AND SEX (See Item 9)

12

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and Over With IncomeBy: Sex (2) By: Type of Income (6)

Male:

- Wage and salary
- Nonfarm self-employment
- Farm self-employment
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- All other income

Female:

Repeat Type of Income (6)

No. of
Data Items

82. RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL 4/

8

Count of Families

By: Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level (8)

Under .50
.50 - .74
.75 - .99
1.00 - 1.24
1.25 - 1.49
1.50 - 1.99
2.00 - 2.99
3.00 or more

83. Aggregate Number of Persons in Families Below Poverty Level 4/

1

84. FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18, TYPE OF FAMILY, AND POVERTY STATUS 4 12

Count of Families

By: Poverty Status (2) By: Family Type (2) By: Presence of Related Children Under 18 (3)

Above poverty level:

Male head:

No related children under 18 years old

1 or more related children under 18 years old

Some related children under 6 years old

Female head:

Repeat Presence of Related Children Under 18 (3)

Below poverty level:

Same as Above low income level (6)

85. RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY TYPE OF FAMILY, POVERTY STATUS, 4/AND AGE 8

Count of Related Children Under 18 2/

By: Family Type (2) By: Poverty Status (2) By: Age (2)

Male head:

Above poverty level:

Under 6 years old

6-17 years old

Below poverty level:

Repeat Age (2)

Female head:

Same as Male head (4)

No. of
Data Items

86. FAMILY HEADS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY STATUS 4/ 2

Count of Family Heads 65 Years Old and Over

By: Poverty Status (2)

Above poverty level
Below poverty level

87. CIVILIAN MALE FAMILY HEADS 14-64 YEARS OLD BY LABOR FORCE AND POVERTY STATUS 4/ 6

Count of Civilian Male Family Heads 14-64 Years Old

By: Poverty Status (2) By: Labor Force Status (3)

Above poverty level:
Employed
Unemployed
Not in labor force

Below poverty level:
Repeat Labor Force Status (3)

88. FEMALE FAMILY HEADS IN THE LABOR FORCE WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD BY POVERTY STATUS 4/ 2

Count of Female Family Heads in the Labor Force With Related Children Under 6 Years Old

By: Poverty Status (2)

Above poverty level
Below poverty level

89. UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND POVERTY STATUS 4/ 4

Count of Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over

By: Poverty Status (2) By: Age (2)

Above poverty level:
Under 65 years old
65 years old and over

Below poverty level:
Repeat Age (2)

90. POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY STATUS 4/ 2

Count of Persons 65 Years Old and Over

By: Poverty Status (2)

Above poverty level
Below poverty level

91. Related Children 5-17 Years Old in Families With Incomes Below \$3,000 1

92. RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 4/ BY PRESENCE OF PARENTS 2

Count of Related Children Under 18 Years Old in Families Below Poverty Level

By: Presence of Parents (2)

Living with both parents
Other

93. POPULATION RECEIVING SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT
BY AGE AND POVERTY STATUS 4/

4

Count of Persons 14 Years and Over Receiving Social Security or
Railroad RetirementBy: Poverty Status (2) By: Age (2)

Above poverty level:

Under 65 years

65 years and over

Below poverty level:

Repeat Age (2)

94. NUMBER OF FAMILIES 2/BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 4/RECEIVING INCOME OF
SELECTED TYPES 8/(See Item 12)

3

Count of Families Below Poverty LevelBy: Selected Types of Income (3)

Earnings

Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Public assistance or welfare payments

95. NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL 4/RECEIVING
INCOME OF SELECTED TYPES 8/ (See Item 13)

3

Count of Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over Below Poverty LevelBy: Selected Types of Income (3)

Earnings

Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Public assistance or welfare payments

96. FAMILIES AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND POVERTY STATUS 4/ (See Items 14 and 15) 4

Count of Families and Primary Individuals for Which Value and Rent are Tabulated 2/6

By: Poverty Status (2) By: Tenure (2)

Above poverty level:

Owner

Renter

Below poverty level:

Repeat Tenure (2)

97. FAMILIES AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSING UNITS LACKING ONE OR MORE PLUMBING FACILITIES BY POVERTY STATUS 4/ 2

Count of Families and Primary Individuals In Housing Units Lacking One or More Plumbing Facilities 9

By: Poverty Status (2)

Above poverty level

Below poverty level

98. SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL, 4/TYPE OF FAMILY, AND SELECTED FAMILY STATUS (See Item 16) 16

Count of Family Members and Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over

By: Specified Poverty Level (2) By: Family Type (2) By: Selected Family Status (4)

Less than 75 percent of poverty level:

Male head:

Head of family

Related children under 18

Living with both parents

Unrelated individuals

Female head:

Repeat Family Status (4)

Less than 125 percent of poverty level:

Same as Less than 75 percent of low income level (8)

No. of
Data Items

99. SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL 4/AND AGE

4

Count of Family Members and Unrelated Individuals 14
Years Old and Over

By: Specified Poverty Level (2) By: Age (2)

Less than 75 percent of poverty level:
Under 65 years old
65 years old and over

Less than 125 percent of poverty level:
Repeat Age (2)

Padding

14

File A: Matrices 100-127 are contained in Record Type 05.

No. of
Data Items

File B: Matrices 100-127 are contained in Record Type 13.

File C: Matrices 100-127 are tabulated on the basis of Urban or Rural residence with no distinction made for race unless specifically mentioned within the tally. They are contained in Record Types 13 and 14.

100.	<u>Count of Persons Substituted Plus Persons With Less Than Two Sample Characteristics Reported</u>	1
101.	POPULATION ALLOCATIONS AND SUBSTITUTIONS	60

Count of Persons

By: Allocations and Applicable Substitutions (2)

By: Subject Item Allocated or Substituted (30)

Allocations:

- Farm residence
- Nativity
- Nativity of parents (15%)
- Year moved in (15%)
- Children ever born (females 15-44 years old)
- Disability (persons 16-64 years old, not inmates, and not attending school) (5%)
- Highest grade completed (persons 25 years old and over)
- Vocational training (persons 16-64 years old and <3 years college) (5%)
- Level of school enrolled in (persons 3-34 years old) (15%)
- In labor force (14 years old and over)
- Not in labor force (14 years old and over)
- Major occupation group (employed persons 16 years old and over)
- Class of worker (persons 16 years old and over)
- Weeks worked (persons 16 years old and over)
- Count of persons with one or more allocation flags
- Family income: (Persons 14 years old and over. A tally is made only once per family.)
 - Total family income (if any family member had any income type allocated)
 - Wage and salary
 - Nonfarm, self-employed
 - Farm, self-employed
 - Social Security or Railroad Retirement
 - Public assistance or welfare payments
 - All other income
- Unrelated individual income: (persons 14 years old and over)
 - Wage and salary
 - Nonfarm, self-employed
 - Farm, self-employed
 - Social Security or Railroad Retirement
 - Public assistance or welfare payments
 - All other income
- Person's income: (persons 14 years old and over)
 - Male
 - Female

Substitutions:

Same as Allocations (30)

102. Count of Households Substituted

1

TABULATIONS 103-123 ARE COUNTS OF PERSONS BEFORE SUBSTITUTIONS AND ALLOCATIONS ARE MADE.

103. FARM RESIDENCE

2

Count of Persons (before substitutions and allocations)By: Farm Residence (2)Farm
Nonfarm

104. SEX

2

Count of Persons (before substitutions and allocations)By: Sex (2)Male
Female

105. RACE

3

Count of Persons (before substitutions and allocations)By: Race (3)White
Negro
Other

106. AGE

12

Count of Persons (before substitutions and allocations)By: Age (12)Under 5 years old
5-9 "
10-14 "
15-19 "
20-24 "
25-29 "
30-34 "
35-44 "
45-54 "
55-64 "
65-74 "
75 years old and over

107. NATIVITY 2
- Count of Persons
- By: Nativity (2)
- Native
Foreign born
108. NATIVITY OF PARENTS (15%) 2
- Count of Persons
- By: Nativity of Parents (2)
- Native parentage
Foreign or mixed parentage
109. YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT (15%) 8
- Count of Persons
- By: Year Moved Into Unit (8)
- 1969-1970
1968
1967
1965-1966
1960-1964
1950-1959
1949 or earlier
Always lived in this house
110. RELATIONSHIP 5
- Count of Persons
- By: Household Relationship (5)
(includes persons in group quarters)
- Head of household
Wife of head
Other relative of head
Nonrelative of head
In group quarters

111. POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS

6

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and OverBy: Marital Status (6)

Never married
Married, spouse present
Married, spouse absent
Separated
Widowed
Divorced

112. POPULATION 3-34 YEARS OLD BY ENROLLMENT STATUS AND AGE (15%)

14

Count of Persons 3-34 Years OldBy: Age (7) By: Enrollment Status (2)

3-4 years old:

Enrolled
Not enrolled

5-6 years old:

Repeat Enrollment Status (2)

7-13 years old:

Repeat Enrollment Status (2)

14-15 years old:

Repeat Enrollment Status (2)

16-17 years old:

Repeat Enrollment Status (2)

18-24 years old:

Repeat Enrollment Status (2)

25-34 years old:

Repeat Enrollment Status (2)

113. POPULATION 3-34 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL (15%)

5

Count of Persons 3-34 Years Old Enrolled in SchoolBy: Level of School (5)

Nursery school
Kindergarten
Elementary
High School
College

114. POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED 10

Count of Persons 25 Years Old and OverBy: Years of School Completed (10)

No school years completed (includes nursery school and kindergarten)

Elementary:

1-4 years

5-6 years

7 years

8 years

High School:

1-3 years

4 years

College:

1-3 years

4 years

5 years or more

115. POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS 4

Count of Persons 16 Years Old and OverBy: Employment Status (4)

Armed Forces

Employed

Unemployed

Not in labor force

116. EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION 12

Count of Employed Persons 16 Years Old and OverBy: Occupation (12)

Professional, technical, and kindred workers

Managers and administrators, except farm

Sales workers

Clerical and kindred workers

Craftsmen and kindred workers

Operatives, except transport

Transport equipment operatives

Laborers, except farm

Farmers and farm managers

Farm laborers and farm foremen

Service workers, except private household

Private household workers

117. EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY

14

Count of Employed Persons 16 Years Old and OverBy: Industry (14)

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries
Mining
Construction
Manufacturing, durable goods
Manufacturing, nondurable goods
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Finance, insurance, and real estate
Business and repair services
Personal services
Entertainment and recreation services
Professional and related services
Public administration

118. POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969

7

Count of Persons 16 Years Old and OverBy: Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

50-52 weeks
48-49 "
40-47 "
27-39 "
14-26 "
13 weeks or less
Did not work in 1969

119. POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER

4

Count of Employed Persons 16 Years Old and OverBy: Class of Worker (4)

Private wage or salary worker
Government workers
Self-employed workers
Unpaid family workers

120. POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INCOME AND SEX

28

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and OverBy: Sex (2) By: Income (14)

Male:

Without income
\$ 1 - \$999 or loss
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999
\$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999
\$ 3,000 - \$ 3,999
\$ 4,000 - \$ 4,999
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,999
\$ 6,000 - \$ 6,999
\$ 7,000 - \$ 7,999
\$ 8,000 - \$ 8,999
\$ 9,000 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 and over

Female:

Repeat Income (14)

121. FAMILIES 2/ AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME

30

Count of Families and Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and OverBy: Family Status (2) By: Income (15)

Families:

Under \$1,000 (includes \$1-\$999, none, and loss)
\$ 1,000 - \$ 1,999
\$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999
\$ 3,000 - \$ 3,999
\$ 4,000 - \$ 4,999
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,999
\$ 6,000 - \$ 6,999
\$ 7,000 - \$ 7,999
\$ 8,000 - \$ 8,999
\$ 9,000 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$11,999
\$12,000 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 - \$49,999
\$50,000 and over

Unrelated individuals:

Repeat Income (15)

No. of
Data Items122. POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INCOME STATUS, TYPE OF
INCOME, AND SEX (See Item 123)

20

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and OverBy: Sex (2) By: Type of Income ^{8/}(5) By: Income Status (2)

Male:

Total money income:
Without income
With incomeTotal money earnings:
Repeat Income Status (2)Social Security or Railroad Retirement:
Repeat Income Status (2)Public assistance or welfare payments:
Repeat Income Status (2)Other income:
Repeat Income Status (2)

Female:

Same as Male (10)

123. AGGREGATE \$ INCOME OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX **
(See Item 122)Aggregate \$ Income of Persons 14 Years Old and Over ^{1/}By: Sex (2) By: Aggregate Income (5)

Male:

Total money income	1*
Padding	1
Total money earnings	4*
Social Security or Railroad Retirement	
Public assistance or welfare payments	
Other income	

Female:

Total money income	3*
Total money earnings	
Social Security or Railroad Retirement	
Padding	1
Public assistance or welfare payments	2*
Other income	

** Tabulation is comprised of 10 tallies split by padding.

	No. of <u>Data Items</u>
124. Unweighted Sample Population Count	1
125. Unweighted Sample Housing Count	1
126. 100% Population Count	1
127. 100% Housing Count	1
Padding	217

FOOTNOTES

- 1/ Aggregates, along with the relevant counts of units, will permit the computation of mean values (e.g., average income, etc.). In all cases, a loss is tallied as negative income; and the unit receiving it, as a unit with income.
- 2/ This count is obtained by using the weight of the head of the family (or indicated parent).
- 3/ In computing deficit, negative incomes are treated as zero.
- 4/ All tallies concerning "poverty level" exclude inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years old. The term "poverty level" used in these tabulations refers to the Social Security Administration's poverty index. Families referred to as "Below Poverty Level" are those below a 1.00 ratio of family income to Poverty Level (See Item 82).
- 5/ Multiply the aggregate value by \$250 to obtain the true value. The tabulated value was scaled by a factor of \$250 for tally purposes. Value is tabulated for owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only one-family houses which are on a place of less than 10 acres and have no business or medical office on the property. Value is not tabulated for mobile homes, trailers, cooperatives, or condominiums.
- 6/ Gross rent is tabulated for all renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units except one-family houses on a place of 10 acres or more. Does not include "Without payment of cash rent."
- 7/ "Worker" includes members of the Armed Forces.
- 8/ Any given unit may be tallied in more than one income category.
- 9/ Lacking one or more of the following facilities: hot piped water, flush toilet for this household only, or bathtub or shower for this household only.



Fourth Count Housing Summary Tape

Subject: Description, Content, and Arrangement of the 1970 Census of
Population and Housing Fourth-Count Housing Tallies

File Titles:

File A: Fourth-Count Tallies: Housing Counts in Complete Tracts.

File B: Fourth-Count Tallies: Housing Counts in Minor Civil
Division or Census County Divisions.

File C: Fourth-Count Tallies: Housing Counts in Selected Census
Area--(see page 8).

The Fourth Count Housing Summary Tapes are created from the sample files used to prepare tables for Census of Housing, Volume I, Chapter B and the "Census Tract Reports." The tapes contain more data items for tracts and other small areas reported than are found in the printed reports.

Data collected in the census on a sample basis are presented in Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Count tapes. Fourth Count tapes will be the first of these series, and will be released on a State-by-State basis as the data are processed. Fourth Count Population Summary Tapes are prepared separately, and are described in a separate technical document.

In the Fourth Count Housing Summary Tape series, it is estimated that File A, which presents data for tracts, will include 214 tape reels for all States; File B, which presents data for minor civil divisions or census county divisions, will include 236 tape reels for all States; and File C, which presents data for selected census areas, will include 102 tape reels for all States.

The Fourth Count data files are considered final at the time they are created--they will not be updated as a result of subsequent tabulations of this or later censuses. The master tapes, from which copies are prepared, are held in permanent storage. The data items have been reviewed for disclosure and suppressed as necessary; therefore, no data are released which would violate the confidentiality of information on individuals.

1. Technical conditions affecting the use of Fourth-Count Summary Tapes.

a. Reel Size: 10-1/2 inch diameter, maximum 2400 feet.

b. Recording density (CPI): 556 or 800 on 7-channel; 800 on 9-channel.

- c. Record/Field Size: Fixed length 1,680 character physical record size; 8 or 16 character field size.

Both files A and B can consist of 6 logical records (consisting of up to 37 physical records) for each tract and MCD(CCD). They are:

Files A or B Logical Records		Number of Physical Records
Record type ¹	01	7
" "	02	6
" "	07	7
" "	08	5
" "	09	5
" "	10	7

File C can consist of 10 logical records (consisting of up to 63 physical records) for each geographic area summarized. They are:

File C Logical Records		Number of Physical Records
Record type	01	7
" "	02	6
" "	03	7
" "	04	6
" "	05	7
" "	06	6
" "	07	7
" "	08	5
" "	09	5
" "	10	7

- d. Parity: Even for 7-channel, odd for 9-channel.
- e. Language: Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) on 7-channel: Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) or American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) on 9-channel. A limited set of characters is used.
- f. Record Spacing: 3/4 inch inter-record spacing on 7-channel; .6 inch on 9-channel.

¹The term record type is used when referring to a specific logical record. See Section 3b for a discussion of the arrangement of record types in each file.

2. File Size. (There will be one or more tapes for each file for every State.)

File A: Approximately 210,000 logical records representing about 35,000 tracts for the United States.

File B: Approximately 228,000 logical records representing about 37,500 MCD's (CCD's) for the United States.

File C: Approximately 90,000 logical records representing about 13,000 summary areas for the United States.

3. File Format.

- a. Labels: Header and trailer labels--(See "Technical Conventions for 1970 Census Summary Tapes," 1970 Census Users' Guide.)

File A, File Identifier:
STYYX4CH~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ where YY = 1960 State Code
Set Identifier: CT4A70

File B, File Identifier:
STYYX4CH~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ where YY = 1960 State Code
Set Identifier: CT4B70

File C, File Identifier:
STYYX4CH~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ where YY = 1960 State Code
Set Identifier: CT4C70

- b. Sequence of Files:

File A: This file is composed of complete tract summaries. There are up to 6 record types for each tract. Records type 01, 02, 07, 08, and 09 will appear if there are any housing units present. Record type 10 will appear if there are any sample housing units inhabited by Spanish-Americans. The file is in sort by 1970 county of tabulation code, tract number (including suffix), and record type.

File B: This file is composed of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's). There are up to 6 record types for each area. Records type 01, 02, 07, 08, and 09 will appear if there are any housing units present. Record type 10 will appear if there are any sample housing units inhabited by Spanish-Americans. The file is in sort by 1970 county of tabulation code, MCD or CCD code, and record type.

File C: This file is composed of selected census summary areas. It is in sort by the sequencing keys in characters 103 - 119 of the geography record (see p. 9). There are up to 20 summary categories in each State's file. For each area in a summary category, there are up to 10 record types. The first summary category is the State. This is followed by 9 State level component summaries. These are followed by the appropriate number of Standard Consolidated Area (SCA) and individual standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) summaries. Following each SMSA summary are summaries for each

component county, central city, and balance of the SMSA. A summary for each Urbanized Area (UA) in the State follows the SMSA's and two types of UA component summaries follow each UA. Place summaries are next, one for each place of 2,500 population or more, including New England towns. Finally, the file contains a summary for each county in the State. Summaries for SCA's, SMSA's, and UA's which cross State lines will consist of those portions within the designated State. See page for a complete breakdown of the summary level codes and a detailed description of the record types within each summary level.

Logical Record Types (Also see p. 9):

Records type 01, 03, and 05, contain 120 characters of geographic identification followed by 21 sixteen-character aggregate tally fields and 1,297 eight-character housing tally fields. The eight and sixteen-character tally fields comprise tabulations 1 - 40 (see pp. 17-41).

Records type 02, 04, and 06 contain 120 characters of geographic identification followed by 1,208 eight-character housing tally fields. Of those tally fields, the first 686 fields comprise tabulations 41 - 65 (see pp. 42-57). The last 522 fields comprise tabulations 66 - 107 (see pp. 57-73); noted separately because they comprise the housing allocation matrices.

Following one or more of the above record types may be records type 07, 08, 09, and 10. Records type 07, 08, and 09 characterize the total housing for the area. Record type 10 characterizes the housing of the Spanish-American population of the area. Each record type contains 120 characters of geographic identification: Following the geographic identification within record type 07 are 1,336 eight-character housing tally fields comprising tabulations 108-119 (see pp. 74-85); within record type 08 are 970 eight-character housing tally fields, comprising tabulations 120-130 (see pp. 86-96); within record type 09 are 858 eight-character fields, comprising tabulations 131-152 (see pp. 97-115); within record type 10 are 1,426 eight-character fields, comprising tabulations 153-200 (see pp. 116-153).

For most areas summarized in File C, tabulations 1-107 are repeated for three populations: urban, rural nonfarms and rural farm (see p. 9). In this file records type 01 and 02 characterize only the urban housing of the area; records type 03 and 04 repeat the same tabulations for the rural non-farm housing of the area; and records type 05 and 06 repeat these tabulations for the rural farm housing of the area. Tabulations 108-152 (records type 07, 08, and 09) refer only to the total population, and appear only once for each summary area. Tabulations 153-200 (record type 10) concerning Spanish-American occupied units, appear only once for each area, if they appear at

all. If there are no housing units of a given type then those record types will not appear.

In the data for places in File C, tabulations 1 to 107 are not repeated, so that records type 01 and 02 refer to the total population as in Files A or B.

c. Data:

The FORTRAN format statement of the data record is:

(Record types 01, 03, and 05)

1X,A2,3X,A2,3X,A1,2X,A3,1X,A4,2X,A4,A2,6X,A1,11X,A1,A4,1X,A4,
A2,A4,2A1,2A3,A2,A4,18X,A2,A1,3X,2A2,14A1,7I16,8X,7I16,X8,7I16,
15I18/210I8/210I8/210I8/210I8/210I8/210I8/96I8,912X

(Record types 02, 04, and 06)

1X,A2,3X,A2,3X,A1,2X,A3,1X,A4,2X,A4,A2,6X,A1,11X,A1,A4,1X,A4,
A2,A4,2A1,2A3,A2,A4,18X,A2,A1,3X,2A2,14A1,195I8/210I8/210I8/
210I8/210I8/173I8,296X

(Record type 07)

1X,A2,3X,A2,3X,A1,2X,A3,1X,A4,2X,A4,A2,6X,A1,11X,A1,A4,1X,A4,
A2,A4,2A1,2A3,A2,A4,18X,A2,A1,3X,2A2,14A1,195I8/210I8/210I8/
210I8/210I8/210I8/91I8,952X

(Record type 08)

1X,A2,3X,A2,3X,A1,2X,A3,1X,A4,2X,A4,A2,6X,A1,11X,A1,A4,1X,A4,
A2,A4,2A1,2A3,A2,A4,18X,A2,A1,3X,2A2,14A1,195I8/210I8/210I8/
210I8/145I8,520X

(Record type 09)

1X,A2,3X,A2,3X,A1,2X,A3,1X,A4,2X,A4,A2,6X,A1,11X,A1,A4,1X,A4,
A2,A4,2A1,2A3,A2,A4,18X,A2,A1,3X,2A2,14A1,195I8/210I8/210I8/
210I8/33I8,1416X

(Record type 10)

1X,A2,3X,A2,3X,A1,2X,A3,1X,A4,2X,A4,A2,6X,A1,11X,A1,A4,1X,A4,
A2,A4,2A1,2A3,A2,A4,18X,A2,A1,3X,2A2,14A1,195I8/210I8/210I8/
210I8/210I8/210I8/181I8,232X

where:

rAw - Alphanumeric field
rIw - Numeric data field

wX - Padding (space) field
 , - Field separator
 / - Physical record separator
 r - Repeat count for field (no entry for r means 1 is assumed)
 w - Field length

4. Reference.

See Census Users' Dictionary of the 1970 Census Users' Guide for definitions of subject concepts and geographic area terms.

5. Tabulation Description Elements.

Each tabulation in the file is described in terms of its major components or elements. The first element (A) is the tabulation number. The second element (B) is the tabulation title. The tabulation title is a unique description of each tabulation on the tape. The order of presentation of items on the tape is not reflected in the title. The third element (C) is the number of data items. The fourth element (D) is the universe being tabulated; e.g., persons, persons 14 years and over, vacant housing units. The fifth element (E) constitutes the variables or stratifiers by which the universe is classified; e.g., age, sex, plumbing facilities. The name of each stratifier is preceded by the word "By" and followed in parentheses by the number of categories of the particular stratifier. Below the stratifier names is listed the sixth element, stratifier categories (F), used to clarify the universe in the particular tabulation. An example follows:

21. (A) POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY (B) 20 (C)
 MARITAL STATUS, RACE, AND SEX

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and Over (D)

By: Race (2) (E) By: Sex (2) (E) By: Marital Status (5) (E)

Total: (F)

Male: (F)

Now Married (exclude separated) (F)

Widowed (F)

Divorced (F)

Separated (F)

Never Married (F)

Female: (F)

Repeat Marital Status (5) (F)

Negro: (F)

Same as Total (10) (F)

Key: A - Tabulation number

B - Tabulation title

C - Total number of data items in tabulation

- D - Universe
- E - Stratifier names and number of categories
- F - Stratifier categories

Note the use of the colon following some of the stratifier categories. This indicates that there is no actual item of data on the tape for that category as such. Looking back at the example, the first item or number on the tape for tabulation 21 is for Total males now married, the second item for Total males widowed. Following five items of Marital status for males, the 6th item is Total females now married, the 11th item is Negro males now married, and so on.

6. Position Identification.

At the top of each page describing the data within this file is a unit identifier. It is used to pinpoint the physical location on the tape file of the first character in the first data field described upon that page. The elements describing the position are the number of the Block (physical record), number of the Subblock (a logical division of the Block into sets of 120 characters each), and initial character within Subblock.

7. Suppression Indicator.

There is a suppression indicator shown in parentheses for each tabulation, next to the number of data items. Type of suppression and example are shown in "Technical Conventions for 1970 Census Summary Tapes," 1970 Census Users' Guide.

8. Accuracy of the Data.

See 1970 Census Users' Guide for information on sources of error, editing of unacceptable data, ratio estimation, and sampling variability.

4th Count (Housing) - 8

SUMMARY CATEGORIES AND SEQUENCING KEYS FOR FILES A, B, AND C

Block 1,
Subblock 1
Character

Categories (File C: 1-20; File B: 21; File A: 22)

	103- 108	109- 114	115- 120
1. State	ST0000		000YY\$
STATE LEVEL COMPONENTS			
2. Total Urbanized Areas (UA's) in State	ST0100		000YY\$
3. Central Cities of UA's (Urban Portion)	ST0200		000YY\$
4. Urban Fringe of UA's	ST0400		000YY\$
5. Urban Places with 10,000 or more population outside UA's	ST0600		000YY\$
6. Urban Places with 2,500-10,000 population outside UA's	ST0800		000YY\$
7. Total Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in State	ST1200		000YY\$
8. Central Cities of SMSA's (Urban Portion)	ST1400		000YY\$
9. Other Territory of SMSA's	ST1800		000YY\$
10. Non-SMSA Territory in the State	ST2200		000YY\$
SCA's, SMSA's, AND SMSA COMPONENTS			
11. Standard Consolidated Area	ST2600	000XX0	000YY\$
12. SMSA	ST3000	000SAXX1	000YY\$
13. Each County in the SMSA	ST3000	000SAXX2	000YY\$
14. Each Central City or city with 50,000 or more population inside the SMSA (Urban Portion)	ST3000	000SAXX3	000YY\$
15. Balance of each SMSA	ST3000	000SAXX4	000YY\$
OTHER COMPONENTS			
16. Each Urbanized Area	ST4000	000URBAXX1	000YY\$
17. Each Central City of the UA (Urban Portion)	ST4000	000URBAXX2	000YY\$
18. Urban Fringe of the UA	ST4000	000URBAXX3	000YY\$
19. Places with 2,500 or more population, including New England Towns	ST4200	000XX0	000PLACSZ0YY\$
20. County	ST4600	000COU00	000YY\$
21. MCD (<u>File B Only</u>)	ST5000	000COUMCD	000ZZ\$
22. Tract (<u>File A Only</u>)			000ZZ\$

(Abbreviations explained on next page)

ST = Report State code (1960)
 R = SCA code
 SMSA = SMSA code
 URBA = UA code
 COU = County code (Publication - 1970)
 PLAC = Place code
 MCD = MCD or CCD code
 XX = True State code (1970). Used when summary area extends into another State for summary types 26, 30, and 40.
 SZ = Place size and town size
 YY = Record type: (File C)
 01 = Urban - Tabulations 1-40
 02 = Urban - Tabulations 41-107
 03 = Rural nonfarm - Tabulations 1-40
 04 = Rural nonfarm - Tabulations 41-107
 05 = Rural farm - Tabulations 1-40
 06 = Rural farm - Tabulations 41-107
 07 = Total - Tabulations 108-119
 08 = Total - Tabulations 120-130
 09 = Total - Tabulations 131-152
 10 = Spanish-American - Tabulations 153-200

 ZZ = Record type: (File A and File B)
 01 = Total - Tabulations 1-40
 02 = Total - Tabulations 41-107
 07 = Total - Tabulations 108-119
 08 = Total - Tabulations 120-130
 09 = Total - Tabulations 131-152
 10 = Spanish-American - Tabulations 153-200

Maximum record types per summary category:

Records type 01 - 10

Summary categories 1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 20

Records type 01, 02, 07-10

Summary categories 3, 5, 6, 8, 14, 17, 19, 21, and 22

Records type 01, 02

Summary categories 2, 4, 16, and 18

For summary categories 3, 5, 6, 8, 14, and 17, the data in records type 01 and 02 may characterize a smaller area than that characterized by the data in records type 07-10. In these categories, records type 01 and 02 characterize the urban portion of the city; whereas records type 07-10 characterize the legal city. For most cities the urban and legal portion will be identical. For a discussion of cities with rural territory, see the concept "extended" or "overbounded" city in the Users' Dictionary.

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION
(For definitions of items
see Census Users' Dictionary)

GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT SUMMARIZED
(The symbols in the column indicate the geographical items which
are applicable for each area summarized.)

Item	Block 1, Subblock 1 Character	File C						File B	File A
		State	SCA	SMSA	UA	Place ¹	County ²	MCD (CCD)	Tract
Padding	1								
1970 State	2-3	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Padding	4-6								
1960 State	7-8	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Padding	9-11								
Central County Code	12						N	N	N
Padding	13-14								
Minor Civil Division or Census County Division	15-17							N	
Padding	18								
Place	19-22					N/Ø			
Padding	23-24								
Tract (Basic)	25-28								N
Tract (Suffix)	29-30								N/Ø
Padding	31-36								
Central Business District	37								N
Padding	38-48								
Standard Consolidated Area	49		A	A/Ø			³ A/Ø	A/Ø	A/Ø
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	50-53			N			³ N/Ø	N/Ø	N/Ø
Padding	54								
Urbanized Area	55-58				N				
State Economic Area	59-60						A/N	A/N	A/N
Tracted Area	61-64			N/Ø					N
Place Description	65					N/Ø			
Specified City with Rural Territory (Overbounded/ Extended)	66					A/Ø			
Economic Sub-Region	67-69						N	N	N

(continued)

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT SUMMARIZED

Item	Block 1, Subblock 1 Character	File C						File B	File A
		State	SCA	SMSA	UA	Place ¹	County ²	MCD (CCD)	Tract
1970 County of Tabulation	70-72						N	N	N
New England Town Size Code	73-74					N/Ø		N/Ø	
New England Town Code	75-78					N/Ø		N/Ø	
Padding	79-96								
Place Size	97-98					N/Ø			
Publication Code	99					N/Ø		N/Ø	
Padding	100-102								
Sequencing keys ⁴ or Padding	103-119								
\$ Symbol	120	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

N = Nonsuppressed Numeric Code.

N/Ø = Nonsuppressed Numeric Code or Ø if not applicable.

A/Ø = Alphabetic Code or Ø if not applicable.

A/N = Alphabetic/Numeric Code.

Blank = Ø

¹Place summaries include Towns in New England. Town summaries will possess the following characteristics: Place Code, Place Description Code, Overbounded Indicator and Place Size Code all will be blank. New England Town Size Code, New England Town Code, and Publication Code all will be filled. The reverse will be the case with true Place summaries.

Metropolitan Place summaries consist of Central Cities or Places which contain a population of 50,000 or more and are included among the SMSA component summaries. Only the Urban portions of these places are included. The Geographic identification will be the same as that assigned to SMSA summaries except for the Sequencing Keys. (See p. 8.) New England towns are never designated as metropolitan place summaries.

²Metropolitan Counties are included among the SMSA components. Except for New England, they will contain the same level of data as the regular County summaries. However, in the latter category, each Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan County is shown separated into Urban and Rural parts. In New England they contain only those data which come from inside the designated SMSA. The regular County summaries continue to carry the same level of data as non-New England Counties. The Geographic identification of Metropolitan County summaries will be the same as that assigned to SMSA summaries--except for the Sequence keys. (See page 8.)

³Not applicable in New England.

⁴Characters 103-118 will contain various geographic codes as determined by the designated summary levels for Files A, B, and C. (See p. 8.)

1970 Fourth-Count Summary Tape (Sample)

Table of Contents

<u>Tabulation Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	AGGREGATE \$ VALUE
2	AGGREGATE \$ VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
3	AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT
4	AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
5	AGGREGATE \$ GROSS RENT FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS
6	AGGREGATE \$ ASKING RENT FOR VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS
7	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS
8	YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
9	UNITS IN STRUCTURE, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
10	YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (15%)
11	HEATING EQUIPMENT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
12	HEATING EQUIPMENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
13	HEATING EQUIPMENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES AND WITH BOTH DIRECT ACCESS AND COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
14	SOURCE OF WATER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)
15	TYPE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)
16	NUMBER OF BATHROOMS, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (15%)
17	NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)
18	AIR CONDITIONING, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)
19	GROSS RENT AND RACE OF HEAD
20	ASKING RENT AND INCLUSION OF UTILITIES
21	LOCATION OF STRUCTURE AND VACANCY STATUS
22	STORIES IN STRUCTURE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
23	UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 STORIES OR MORE BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
24	COOKING FUEL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
25	HOUSE HEATING FUEL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
26	WATER HEATING FUEL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
27	NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%)
28	CLOTHES WASHING MACHINE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
29	CLOTHES DRYER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
30	DISHWASHER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
31	HOME FOOD FREEZER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
32	NUMBER OF TELEVISION SETS, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
33	BATTERY-OPERATED RADIO, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
34	SECOND HOME, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
35	OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS
36	TENURE
37	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN UNIT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
38	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
39	HOUSEHOLD TYPE WITH HEAD 62 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
40	AGE AND SEX OF HEAD FOR 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

4th Count (Housing) - 13

Table of Contents (Continued)

<u>Tabulation Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
41	HOUSEHOLDS WITH NONRELATIVES BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
42	PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
43	COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
44	ACCESS AND COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
45	WATER SUPPLY, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
46	TOILET FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
47	BATHING FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
48	NUMBER OF ROOMS IN UNIT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
49	TYPE OF FOUNDATION AND TYPE OF STRUCTURE
50	NUMBER OF UNITS AT ADDRESS AND TENURE
51	TELEPHONE AVAILABLE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
52	VALUE, OCCUPANCY STATUS, AND RACE OF HEAD
53	VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY OCCUPANCY STATUS AND RACE OF HEAD
54	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, OCCUPANCY STATUS, AND RACE OF HEAD
55	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY OCCUPANCY STATUS AND RACE OF HEAD
56	USE OF PROPERTY, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
57	DURATION OF VACANCY AND VACANCY STATUS
58	UNITS WITH ROOMERS, BOARDERS, OR LODGERS BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
59	PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
60	PLUMBING FACILITIES, PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
61	COUNT OF ALL PERSONS
62	COUNT OF NEGRO PERSONS
63	COUNT OF SPANISH AMERICAN PERSONS
64	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE HOUSING COUNT
65	100% HOUSING COUNT
66	ALLOCATIONS FOR TELEPHONE AVAILABLE
67	ALLOCATIONS FOR ACCESS
68	ALLOCATIONS FOR COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES
69	ALLOCATIONS FOR ROOMS IN UNIT
70	ALLOCATIONS FOR WATER SUPPLY
71	ALLOCATIONS FOR TOILET FACILITIES
72	ALLOCATIONS FOR BATHING FACILITIES
73	ALLOCATIONS FOR TYPE OF FOUNDATION
74	ALLOCATIONS FOR TENURE
75	ALLOCATIONS FOR TYPE OF STRUCTURE
76	ALLOCATIONS FOR USE OF PROPERTY
77	ALLOCATIONS FOR VALUE
78	ALLOCATIONS FOR MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT
79	ALLOCATIONS FOR UNITS AT ADDRESS
80	ALLOCATIONS FOR VACANCY STATUS
81	ALLOCATIONS FOR DURATION OF VACANCY
82	ALLOCATIONS FOR PAYMENT OF UTILITIES
83	ALLOCATIONS FOR HEATING EQUIPMENT
84	ALLOCATIONS FOR YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
85	ALLOCATIONS FOR UNITS IN STRUCTURE
86	ALLOCATIONS FOR LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
87	ALLOCATIONS FOR SALES OF FARM PRODUCTS
88	ALLOCATIONS FOR YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%)
89	ALLOCATIONS FOR SOURCE OF WATER (15%)
90	ALLOCATIONS FOR SEWAGE DISPOSAL (15%)

Table of Contents (Continued)

<u>Tabulation Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
91	ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF BATHROOMS (15%)
92	ALLOCATIONS FOR AIR CONDITIONING (15%)
93	ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE (15%)
94	ALLOCATIONS FOR STORIES IN STRUCTURE (5%)
95	ALLOCATIONS FOR PASSENGER ELEVATOR (5%)
96	ALLOCATIONS FOR COOKING FUEL (5%)
97	ALLOCATIONS FOR HOUSE HEATING FUEL (5%)
98	ALLOCATIONS FOR WATER HEATING FUEL (5%)
99	ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)
100	ALLOCATIONS FOR CLOTHES WASHING MACHINE (5%)
101	ALLOCATIONS FOR CLOTHES DRYER (5%)
102	ALLOCATIONS FOR DISHWASHER (5%)
103	ALLOCATIONS FOR HOME FOOD FREEZER (5%)
104	ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF TELEVISION SETS (5%)
105	ALLOCATIONS FOR UHF-EQUIPPED SETS (5%)
106	ALLOCATIONS FOR BATTERY-OPERATED RADIO (5%)
107	ALLOCATIONS FOR SECOND HOME (5%)
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4th Count (Housing) - 17

Block	Sub-block	Character
1	2	1

HOUSING

Matrices 1-40 are tabulated by Total for File A (Record Type 01); Total for File B (Record Type 01); and Urban, Rural Nonfarm, and Rural Farm for File C (Record Types 01, 03, 05 - except for "Places").

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

1. AGGREGATE \$ VALUE ^{1/}(See Item 52) 4* (SA)
Aggregate \$ Value ^{2/}for Units for Which Value is Tabulated ^{2/}
 By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4)
 Total owner occupied
 Negro owner "
 Spanish American owner occupied
 Vacant for sale only

2. AGGREGATE \$ VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES ^{1/4/}(See Item 53) 3* (SA)
Aggregate \$ Value ^{2/}for Units with All Plumbing Facilities for Which Value is Tabulated ^{2/}**
 By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4)
 Total owner occupied
 Negro owner "
 Spanish American owner occupied
 Padding 1
 Vacant for sale only 1* (SA)

3. AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT ^{1/}(See Item 54) 4* (SA)
Aggregate \$ Monthly Contract Rent for Units for Which Rent is Tabulated ^{2/}
 By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4)
 Total renter occupied
 Negro renter "
 Spanish American renter occupied
 Vacant for rent

* An * by a data item count indicates a 16-character field; all other data items will be a uniform size of 8 characters.

** Tabulation is comprised of 4 tallies split by padding.

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

4. AGGREGATE \$ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES 1/4 (See Item 55)

Aggregate \$ Monthly Contract Rent for Units With All Plumbing Facilities for Which Rent is Tabulated 2/ **

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4)

Total renter occupied	2* (SA)
Negro renter "	
Padding	1
Spanish American renter occupied	2* (SA)
Vacant for rent	

5. AGGREGATE \$ GROSS RENT FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS 1/ (See Item 19) 3* (SA)

Aggregate \$ Gross Rent for Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 5/

By: Race of Head (3)

Total renter occupied
Negro renter "
Spanish American renter occupied

6. AGGREGATE \$ ASKING RENT FOR VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS 1/ (See Item 20) 2* (SO)

Aggregate \$ Monthly Contract Rent (asking rent) for Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 2/

By: Inclusion of Utilities in Rent (2)

All utilities included in rent
Some or no utilities included in rent

7. TOTAL HOUSING UNITS 4 (SX)

Count of All Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status (4)

Total (all units)
Vacant, seasonal
Vacant, migratory
Occupied and vacant, year-round

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

8. YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

72 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (12) By: Year Structure Built (6)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

1969 - 1970
1965 - 1968
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1940 - 1949
1939 or earlier

Total occupied:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Total Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

9. UNITS IN STRUCTURE, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

108 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (12) By: Units in Structure (9)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

- 1 unit, detached
- 1 unit, attached
- 2 units
- 3-4 units
- 5-9 units
- 10-19 units
- 20-49 units
- 50 units or more
- Mobile home or trailer

Total occupied:

Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Total Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Units in Structure (9)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

10. YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (15%) 63 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (9) By: Year Head of Household Moved
Into Unit (7)

Total occupied:

1969 - 1970
1968
1967
1965 - 1966
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1949 or earlier

Owner occupied:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Total Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

11. HEATING EQUIPMENT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

96 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (12) By: Heating Equipment (8)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

Steam or hot water
Central warm-air furnace
Built-in electric units
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
Room heaters with flue
Room heaters without flue
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
Not heated

Total occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Total Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)-

12. HEATING EQUIPMENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY TENURE
AND RACE OF HEAD

96 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units With All
Plumbing Facilities 4/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (12) By: Heating Equipment (8)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

Steam or hot water
Central warm-air furnace
Built-in electric units
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
Room heaters with flue
Room heaters without flue
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
Not heated

Total occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Total Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

13. HEATING EQUIPMENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES AND WITH BOTH DIRECT ACCESS AND COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD

96 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units With All Plumbing Facilities 4/ and With Both Direct Access 1/ and Complete Kitchen Facilities 8/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (12) By: Heating Equipment (8)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

Steam or hot water
Central warm-air furnace
Built-in electric units
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
Room heaters with flue
Room heaters without flue
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
Not heated

Total occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Total Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

14. SOURCE OF WATER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)

18 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Source of Water (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

Public system or private company

Individual well

Other source (spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)

Total occupied:

Repeat Source of Water (3)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Source of Water (3)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Source of Water (3)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Source of Water (3)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Source of Water (3)

15. TYPE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)

18 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Type of Sewage Disposal (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

Public sewer

Septic tank or cesspool

Other means

Total occupied:

Repeat Type of Sewage Disposal (3)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Type of Sewage Disposal (3)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Type of Sewage Disposal (3)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Type of Sewage Disposal (3)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Type of Sewage Disposal (3)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

16. NUMBER OF BATHROOMS, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (15%)

60 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (10) By: Number of Bathrooms (6)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

None, or only half bath

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

Total occupied:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Total Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

17. NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)

20 (S1)

- Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Total occupied:

None

1 automobile

2 automobiles

3 automobiles or more

Owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

18. AIR CONDITIONING, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)

24 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Air Conditioning (4)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

1 individual room unit

2 or more individual room units

Central air conditioning system

No air conditioning

Total occupied:

Repeat Air Conditioning (4)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Air Conditioning (4)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Air Conditioning (4)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Air Conditioning (4)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Air Conditioning (4)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

19. GROSS RENT AND RACE OF HEAD (See Item 5)

45 (S1)

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 6/

By: Race of Head (3) By: Monthly Gross Rent (15)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$30

\$ 30 - \$ 39

\$ 40 - \$ 49

\$ 50 - \$ 59

\$ 60 - \$ 69

\$ 70 - \$ 79

\$ 80 - \$ 89

\$ 90 - \$ 99

\$100 - \$119

\$120 - \$149

\$150 - \$199

\$200 - \$249

\$250 - \$299

\$300 or more

Without payment of cash rent

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Monthly Gross Rent (15)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Monthly Gross Rent (15)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

20. ASKING RENT AND INCLUSION OF UTILITIES (See Item 6)

20 (S0)

Count of Vacant Year-round for Rent Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 5/

By: Inclusion of Utilities (2) By: Monthly Contract Rent
(asking rent) (10)

All utilities included:

Less than \$30
\$ 30 - \$ 39
\$ 40 - \$ 49
\$ 50 - \$ 59
\$ 60 - \$ 69
\$ 70 - \$ 79
\$ 80 - \$ 99
\$100 - \$119
\$120 - \$149
\$150 or more

Some or no utilities included:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (asking rent) (10)

21. LOCATION OF STRUCTURE AND VACANCY STATUS

9 (S1)

Count of Vacant Year-round Units

By: Vacancy Status (3) By: Location of Structure (3)

Total vacant year-round:

On a city or suburban lot
Less than 10 acres
10 acres or more

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Location of Structure (3)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Location of Structure (3)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

22. STORIES IN STRUCTURE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)

24 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Stories in Structure (4)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

1-3 stories
4-6 stories
7-12 stories
13 stories or more

Total occupied:

Repeat Stories in Structure (4)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Stories in Structure (4)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Stories in Structure (4)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Stories in Structure (4)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Stories in Structure (4)

23. UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 STORIES OR MORE BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%) 12 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units in Structures with 4 Stories or MoreBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Passenger Elevator (2)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

Yes, passenger elevator
No passenger elevator

Total occupied:

Repeat Passenger Elevator (2)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Passenger Elevator (2)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Passenger Elevator (2)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Passenger Elevator (2)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Passenger Elevator (2)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

24. COOKING FUEL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)

40 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Cooking Fuel (8)

Total occupied:

Utility gas
Bottled, tank, or LP gas
Electricity
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
Coal or coke
Wood
Other fuel
No fuel used

Owner occupied:

Repeat Cooking Fuel (8)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Cooking Fuel (8)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Cooking Fuel (8)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Cooking Fuel (8)

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

25. HOUSE HEATING FUEL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)

40 (S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: House Heating Fuel (8)**Total occupied:**

- Utility gas
- Bottled, tank, or LP gas
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

Owner occupied:

Repeat House Heating Fuel (8)

Renter occupied:

Repeat House Heating Fuel (8)

Negro occupied:

Repeat House Heating Fuel (8)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat House Heating Fuel (8)

5 / 6 / 73

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

26. WATER HEATING FUEL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)

40 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Water Heating Fuel (8)

Total occupied:

Utility gas
Bottled, tank, or LP gas
Electricity
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
Coal or coke
Wood
Other fuel
No fuel used

Owner occupied:

Repeat Water Heating Fuel (8)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Water Heating Fuel (8)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Water Heating Fuel (8)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Water Heating Fuel (8)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

27. NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%)

72 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (12) By: Number of Bedrooms (6)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

No bedroom
1 bedroom
2 bedrooms
3 bedrooms
4 bedrooms
5 bedrooms or more

Total occupied:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Total Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

28. CLOTHES WASHING MACHINE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)

15 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Clothes Washing Machine (3)

Total occupied:
Automatic or semi-automatic
Wringer or separate spinner
None

Owner occupied:
Repeat Clothes Washing Machine (3)

Renter occupied:
Repeat Clothes Washing Machine (3)

Negro occupied:
Repeat Clothes Washing Machine (3)

Spanish American occupied:
Repeat Clothes Washing Machine (3)

29. CLOTHES DRYER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)

15 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Clothes Dryer (3)

Total occupied:
Electrically heated
Gas heated
None

Owner occupied:
Repeat Clothes Dryer (3)

Renter occupied:
Repeat Clothes Dryer (3)

Negro occupied:
Repeat Clothes Dryer (3)

Spanish American occupied:
Repeat Clothes Dryer (3)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

30. DISHWASHER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)

10 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Dishwasher (2)

Total occupied:

Yes, dishwasher
No dishwasher

Owner occupied:

Repeat Dishwasher (2)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Dishwasher (2)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Dishwasher (2)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Dishwasher (2)

31. HOME FOOD FREEZER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)

10 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Home Food Freezer (2)

Total occupied:

Yes, home food freezer
No home food freezer

Owner occupied:

Repeat Home Food Freezer (2)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Home Food Freezer (2)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Home Food Freezer (2)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Home Food Freezer (2)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

32. -NUMBER OF TELEVISION SETS, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)

25 (S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Number of Television Sets (5)

Total occupied:

Yes, 1 set

Yes, 2 or more sets

No set present

With television:

With UHF

No UHF

Owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Television Sets (5)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Television Sets (5)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Number of Television Sets (5)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Number of Television Sets (5)

33. BATTERY-OPERATED RADIO, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)

10 (S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Battery-operated Radio (2)

Total occupied:

Yes, battery-operated radio

No battery-operated radio

Owner occupied:

Repeat Battery-operated Radio (2)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Battery-operated Radio (2)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Battery-operated Radio (2)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Battery-operated Radio (2)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

34. SECOND HOME, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)

10 (S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Second Home (2)

Total occupied:

Yes, own second home

No, do not own second home

Owner occupied:

Repeat Second Home (2)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Second Home (2)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Second Home (2)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Second Home (2)

35. OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS

6 (S0)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Occupancy/Vacancy Status (6)

Occupied

Vacant year-round:

For rent

For sale only

Rented or sold, not occupied

For occasional use

Other vacant

36. TENURE

4 (S0)

Count of Occupied UnitsOwned or being bought (excludes cooperative and condominium units, except
when there are less than five such units in the tabulation area)

Cooperative or condominium units which are owned or being bought***

Rented for cash rent

Rented units occupied without payment of cash rent

*** During processing, this was edited to "Owned or being bought" when less than five units.

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

37. NUMBER OF PERSONS IN UNIT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

90 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units and Persons

By: Tenure and Race of Head (9) By: Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Total occupied:

1 person in unit
2 persons "
3 persons "
4 persons "
5 persons "
6 persons "
7 persons "
8 persons "
9 persons or more in unit
Aggregate number of persons 1/

Owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Total Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

38. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

70 (S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Household Type and Age of Head (14)

Total occupied:

Husband-wife family:

Under 25 years old
25 - 29 years old
30 - 34 years old
35 - 44 years old
45 - 64 years old
65 years old and over

Other family with male head:

Under 65 years old
65 years old and over

Family with female head:

Under 65 years old
65 years old and over

Male primary individual:

Under 65 years old
65 years old and over

Female primary individual:

Under 65 years old
65 years old and over

Owner occupied:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (14)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (14)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (14)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (14)

39. HOUSEHOLD TYPE WITH HEAD 62 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TENURE;
RACE OF HEAD

25 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units with Head 62 Years Old and OverBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Household Type (5)

Total occupied:

Husband-wife family
Other family with male head
Family with female head
Male primary individual
Female primary individual

Owner occupied:

Repeat Household Type (5)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Household Type (5)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Household Type (5)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Household Type (5)

40. AGE AND SEX OF HEAD FOR 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

30 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units for 1-Person HouseholdsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Age and Sex of Head (6)

Total occupied:

Male:

Under 25 years old
25-64 years old
65 years old and over

Female:

Under 25 years old
25-64 years old
65 years old and over

Owner occupied:

Repeat Age and Sex of Head (6)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Age and Sex of Head (6)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Age and Sex of Head (6)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Age and Sex of Head (6)

Padding

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Matrices 41-107 are tabulated by Total for File A (Record Type 02); Total for File B (Record Type 02); and Urban, Rural Nonfarm, and Rural Farm for File C (Record Types 02, 04, 06 - except for "Places").

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

41. HOUSEHOLDS WITH NONRELATIVES BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

10 (S1)

Count of Households with NonrelativesBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Household Type (2)

Total occupied:

Family

Primary individual

Owner occupied:

Repeat Household Type (2)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Household Type (2)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Household Type (2)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Household Type (2)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

42. PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

54 (S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (9) By: Persons Per Room (6)

Total occupied:

0.50 or less persons per room			
0.51 - 0.75	"	"	"
0.76 - 1.00	"	"	"
1.01 - 1.50	"	"	"
1.51 - 2.00	"	"	"
2.01 or more	"	"	"

Owner occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Total Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

43. COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

18 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Complete Kitchen Facilities 8/(3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

Complete kitchen facilities for this household only

Complete kitchen facilities but also used by another household

No complete kitchen facilities

Total occupied:

Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

44. ACCESS AND COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

24 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Access 7/ and Complete Kitchen Facilities 8/(4)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

With direct access and complete kitchen facilities for this household only

With direct access, lacking complete kitchen facilities for this household only

Lacking direct access, with complete kitchen facilities for this household only

Lacking both direct access and complete kitchen facilities for this household only

Total occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)

45. WATER SUPPLY, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

18 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Water Supply (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

Hot and cold piped water in this building

Only cold piped water in this building

No piped water in this building

Total occupied:

Repeat Water Supply (3)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Water Supply (3)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Water Supply (3)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Water Supply (3)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Water Supply (3)

46. TOILET FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

18 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Toilet Facilities (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

Flush toilet for this household only

Flush toilet but also used by another household

No flush toilet

Total occupied:

Repeat Toilet Facilities (3)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Toilet Facilities (3)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Toilet Facilities (3)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Toilet Facilities (3)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Toilet Facilities (3)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

47. BATHING FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

18 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (6) By: Bathing Facilities (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

Bathtub or shower for this household only

Bathtub or shower but also used by another household

No bathtub or shower

Total occupied:

Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

48. NUMBER OF ROOMS IN UNIT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

120 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units and RoomsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (12) By: Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

1 room in unit
2 rooms "
3 rooms "
4 rooms "
5 rooms "
6 rooms "
7 rooms "
8 rooms "
9 rooms or more in unit
Aggregate number of rooms 1

Total occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Total Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

49. TYPE-OF FOUNDATION AND TYPE OF STRUCTURE

6 (S0)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Type of Structure (2) By: Type of Foundation (basement) (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

With basement

Built on a concrete slab

Built in another way

One-family occupied and vacant year-round:

Repeat Type of Foundation (basement) (3)

50. NUMBER OF UNITS AT ADDRESS AND TENURE

28 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure (4) By: Number of Units at Address (7)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

1 unit at address

2 units "

3 units "

4 units "

5-9 units "

10 units or more at address

Mobile home or trailer

Total occupied:

Repeat Number of Units at Address (7)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Number of Units at Address (7)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Number of Units at Address (7)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

51. - TELEPHONE AVAILABLE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

10 (S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Telephone Available (2)

Total occupied:

Yes, telephone available
No, telephone not available

Owner occupied:

Repeat Telephone Available (2)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Telephone Available (2)

Negro occupied:

Repeat Telephone Available (2)

Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Telephone Available (2)

52. VALUE, OCCUPANCY STATUS, AND RACE OF HEAD (See Item 1)

44 (S1)

Count of Units for Which Value is Tabulated ^{2/}By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4) By: Value (11)

Total owner occupied:

Less than \$ 5,000
\$ 5,000 - \$ 7,499
\$ 7,500 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$12,499
\$12,500 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$17,499
\$17,500 - \$19,999
\$20,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 - \$34,999
\$35,000 - \$49,999
\$50,000 or more

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Value (11)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Value (11)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Value (11)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

53. VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY OCCUPANCY STATUS
AND RACE OF HEAD (See Item 2)

44 (S1)

Count of Units With All Plumbing Facilities 4/ for Which Value
is Tabulated 2/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4) By: Value (11)

Total owner occupied:

Less than \$ 5,000
\$ 5,000 - \$ 7,499
\$ 7,500 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$12,499
\$12,500 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$17,499
\$17,500 - \$19,999
\$20,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 - \$34,999
\$35,000 - \$49,999
\$50,000 or more

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Value (11)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Value (11)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Value (11)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

54. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, OCCUPANCY STATUS, AND RACE OF HEAD (See Item 3) 60 (S1)

Count of Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 5/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4) By: Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$30

\$ 30 - \$ 39

\$ 40 - \$ 49

\$ 50 - \$ 59

\$ 60 - \$ 69

\$ 70 - \$ 79

\$ 80 - \$ 89

\$ 90 - \$ 99

\$100 - \$119

\$120 - \$149

\$150 - \$199

\$200 - \$249

\$250 - \$299

\$300 or more

Without payment of cash rent

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

55. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY
OCCUPANCY STATUS AND RACE OF HEAD (See Item 4)

60 (S1)

Count of Units With All Plumbing Facilities 4/ for Which Rent
is Tabulated 2/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4) By: Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$30

\$ 30 - \$ 39

\$ 40 - \$ 49

\$ 50 - \$ 59

\$ 60 - \$ 69

\$ 70 - \$ 79

\$ 80 - \$ 89

\$ 90 - \$ 99

\$100 - \$119

\$120 - \$149

\$150 - \$199

\$200 - \$249

\$250 - \$299

\$300 or more

Without payment of cash rent

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

56. USE OF PROPERTY, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

36 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round One-family Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (12) By: Use of Property (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:

10 acres or more

Commercial establishment or medical office

None of the above

Total occupied:

Repeat Use of Property (3)

Owner occupied:

Repeat Use of Property (3)

Renter occupied:

Repeat Use of Property (3)

Total Negro occupied:

Repeat Use of Property (3)

Negro owner occupied:

Repeat Use of Property (3)

Negro renter occupied:

Repeat Use of Property (3)

Total Spanish American occupied:

Repeat Use of Property (3)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Repeat Use of Property (3)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Repeat Use of Property (3)

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Use of Property (3)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Use of Property (3)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

57. DURATION OF VACANCY AND VACANCY STATUS

18 (S1)

Count of Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Vacancy Status (3) By: Duration of Vacancy (6)

Total vacant year-round:

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

Vacant for rent:

Repeat Duration of Vacancy (6)

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Duration of Vacancy (6)

58. UNITS WITH ROOMERS, BOARDERS, OR LODGERS BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

5 (SA)

Count of Occupied Units With Roomers, Boarders, or LodgersBy: Tenure and Race of Head (5)

Total occupied

Owner "
Renter "
Negro "
Spanish American occupied

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

59. PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

36 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (12) By: Plumbing Facilities (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
With all plumbing facilities 4/

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/
Lacking piped hot water only
Lacking other plumbing facilities (can include Lacking
piped hot water)

Total occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Owner occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Renter occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Total Negro occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Negro owner occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Negro renter occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Total Spanish American occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Spanish American owner occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Spanish American renter occupied:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Vacant for rent:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Vacant for sale only:
Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

60. PLUMBING FACILITIES, PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD 54 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (9) By: Plumbing By: Persons Per
Facilities (2) Room (3)

Total occupied:

With all plumbing facilities: 4/
1.00 or less persons per room
1.01 - 1.50 " " "
1.51 or more " " "

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/
Repeat Persons Per Room (3)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Total Negro occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Negro owner occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Total Spanish American occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Spanish American owner occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

Spanish American renter occupied:

Same as Total occupied (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 61. <u>Count of All Persons</u> | 1 (SX) |
| 62. <u>Count of Negro Persons</u> | 1 (SX) |
| 63. <u>Count of Spanish American Persons</u> | 1 (SX) |
| 64. <u>Unweighted Sample Housing Count</u> | 1 (SX) |
| 65. <u>100% Housing Count</u> | 1 (SX) |

Housing Allocations

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 66. ALLOCATIONS FOR TELEPHONE AVAILABLE | 2 (SX) |
|---|--------|

Count of Occupied Units for Which Telephone Available Was Allocated

By: Telephone Available Allocated (2)

Yes, telephone available
No, telephone not available

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 67. ALLOCATIONS FOR ACCESS | 2 (SX) |
|----------------------------|--------|

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Access Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Access Allocated (1)

Occupied:
Access Allocated (1)

Vacant year-round:
Access Allocated (1)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

68. ALLOCATIONS FOR COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES

12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Complete
Kitchen Facilities Were Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of By: Complete Kitchen
Allocation (2) Facilities Allocated 8/(3)

Occupied:

Direct:

Complete kitchen facilities for this household only
Complete kitchen facilities but also used by another
household
No complete kitchen facilities

Indirect:

Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (6)

69. ALLOCATIONS FOR ROOMS IN UNIT

18 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Number of
Rooms in Unit Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Number of Rooms in Unit Allocated (9)

Occupied:

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

Vacant year-round:

Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit Allocated (9)

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

70. ALLOCATIONS FOR WATER SUPPLY

12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Water
 Supply Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of By: Water Supply
Allocation (2) Allocated (3)

Occupied:

Direct:

Hot and cold piped water in this building
 Only cold piped water " " "
 No piped water " " "

Indirect:

Repeat Water Supply Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (6)

71. ALLOCATIONS FOR TOILET FACILITIES

12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Toilet
 Facilities Were Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of By: Toilet Facilities
Allocation (2) Allocated (3)

Occupied:

Direct:

Flush toilet for this household only
 Flush toilet but also used by another household
 No flush toilet

Indirect:

Repeat Toilet Facilities Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

72. ALLOCATIONS FOR BATHING FACILITIES

12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Bathing
Facilities Were Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of By: Bathing Facilities
Allocation (2) Allocated (3)

Occupied:

Direct:

Bathtub or shower for this household only
Bathtub or shower but also used by another household
No bathtub or shower

Indirect:

Repeat Bathing Facilities Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (6)

73. ALLOCATIONS FOR TYPE OF FOUNDATION

6 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Type of
Foundation (basement) Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Foundation (basement) Allocated (3)

Occupied:

With a basement
On a concrete slab
Built in another way

Vacant year-round:

Repeat Type of Foundation (basement) Allocated (3)

74. ALLOCATIONS FOR TENURE

8 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Tenure Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Tenure Allocated (4)

Direct:

Owned or being bought (excludes cooperative and condominium units)
Cooperative or condominium units which are owned or being bought
Rented for cash rent
Rented units occupied without payment of cash rent

Indirect:

Repeat Tenure Allocated (4)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

75. ALLOCATIONS FOR TYPE OF STRUCTURE

12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Type of
Structure Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of By: Type of Structure
Allocation (2) Allocated (3)

Occupied:

Direct:

1-unit structure
2-or-more-unit structures
Mobile home or trailer

Indirect:

Repeat Type of Structure Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (6)

76. ALLOCATIONS FOR USE OF PROPERTY

2 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Use of
Property Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Use of Property (1)

Occupied:

Commercial or medical establishment on property, 10 acres or
more, or none Allocated (1)

Vacant year-round:

Commercial or medical establishment on property, 10 acres or
more, or none Allocated (1)

77. ALLOCATIONS FOR VALUE

22 (SX)

Count of Owner-occupied and Vacant-for-sale-only Units for Which
Value is Tabulated and Value Was Allocated 2/

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Value Allocated (11)

Owner occupied:

Less than \$ 5,000
\$ 5,000 - \$ 7,499
\$ 7,500 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$12,499
\$12,500 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$17,499
\$17,500 - \$19,999
\$20,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 - \$34,999
\$35,000 - \$49,999
\$50,000 or more

Vacant for sale only:

Repeat Value Allocated (11)

78. ALLOCATIONS FOR MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT

56 (SX)

Count of Renter-occupied and Vacant-for-rent Units for Which Rent
is Tabulated and Rent Was Allocated 2/

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of
Allocation (2) By: Monthly Contract
Rent Allocated (14)

Renter occupied:

Direct:

Less than \$30
\$ 30 - \$ 39
\$ 40 - \$ 49
\$ 50 - \$ 59
\$ 60 - \$ 69
\$ 70 - \$ 79
\$ 80 - \$ 89
\$ 90 - \$ 99
\$100 - \$119
\$120 - \$149
\$150 - \$199
\$200 - \$249
\$250 - \$299
\$300 or more

Indirect:

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent Allocated (14)

Vacant for rent:

Same as Renter (28)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

79. ALLOCATIONS FOR UNITS AT ADDRESS

44 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Units at
Address Were Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of By: Units at Address
Allocation (2) Allocated (11)

Occupied:

Direct:

1 unit at address
2 units "
3 units "
4 units "
5 units "
6 units "
7 units "
8 units "
9 units "
10 units or more at address
Mobile home or trailer

Indirect:

Repeat Units at Address Allocated (11)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (22)

80. ALLOCATIONS FOR VACANCY STATUS

5 (SX)

Count of Vacant Year-round Units for Which Vacancy Status Was Allocated

By: Vacancy Status Allocated (5)

Vacant for rent
Vacant for sale only
Rented or sold, not occupied
Held for occasional use
Other vacant

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

81. ALLOCATIONS FOR DURATION OF VACANCY

6 (SX)

Count of Year-round Vacant Units for Which Vacancy Was Allocated

By: Duration of Vacancy Allocated (6)

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

82. ALLOCATIONS FOR PAYMENT OF UTILITIES

8 (SX)

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Payment of Utilities and Rent ⁵/are
Tabulated and Payment of Utilities Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Payment of Utilities Allocated (4)

Direct:

Electricity
Gas
Water
Heating Fuels

Indirect:

Repeat Payment of Utilities Allocated (4)

83. ALLOCATIONS FOR HEATING EQUIPMENT

16 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Heating
Equipment Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Heating Equipment Allocated (8)

Occupied:

Steam or hot water
Central warm-air furnace
Built-in electric units
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
Room heater with flue
Room heater without flue
Fireplace, stove, or portable room heaters
Not heated

Vacant year-round:

Repeat Heating Equipment Allocated (8)

84. ALLOCATIONS FOR YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

24 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Year
Structure Built Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of By: Year Structure
Allocation (2) Built Allocated (6)

Occupied:

Direct:

1969 - 1970
1965 - 1968
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1940 - 1949
1939 or earlier

Indirect:

Repeat Year Structure Built Allocated (6)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (12)

85. ALLOCATIONS FOR UNITS IN STRUCTURE

36 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Units in
Structure Were Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of By: Units in Structure
Allocation (2) Allocated (9)

Occupied:

Direct:

1, detached
1, attached
2 units
3-4 units
5-9 units
10-19 units
20-49 units
50 units or more
Mobile home or trailer

Indirect:

Repeat Units in Structure Allocated (9)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (18)

86. ALLOCATIONS FOR LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Location of Structure Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Location of Structure Allocated (3)

Occupied:

Direct:

On a city or suburban lot
Less than 10 acres
10 acres or more

Indirect:

Repeat Location of Structure Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (6)

87. ALLOCATIONS FOR SALES OF FARM PRODUCTS

12 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units On a Place of 10 Acres Or More for Which Sales of Farm Products Were Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Sales of Farm Products Allocated (6)

Direct:

Less than \$50 (or none)
\$ 50 - \$ 249
\$ 250 - \$2,499
\$ 2,500 - \$4,999
\$ 5,000 - \$9,999
\$10,000 or more

Indirect:

Repeat Sales of Farm Products Allocated (6)

88. ALLOCATIONS FOR YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%)

14 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit Allocated (7)

Direct:

1969 - 1970
1968
1967
1965 - 1966
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1949 or earlier

Indirect:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit Allocated (7)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

89. ALLOCATIONS FOR SOURCE OF WATER (15%)

6 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Source
of Water Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Source of Water Allocated (3)

Occupied:

Public system or private company
Individual well
Other source

Vacant year-round:

Repeat Source of Water Allocated (3)

90. ALLOCATIONS FOR SEWAGE DISPOSAL (15%)

12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Sewage
Disposal Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Sewage Disposal Allocated (3)

Occupied:

Direct:

Public sewer
Septic tank or cesspool
Other means

Indirect:

Repeat Sewage Disposal Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

91. ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF BATHROOMS (15%)

24 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Number
of Bathrooms Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of By: Number of
Allocation (2) Bathrooms Allocated (6)

Occupied:

Direct:

None, or only half bath
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

Indirect:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms Allocated (6)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (12)

92. ALLOCATIONS FOR AIR CONDITIONING (15%)

8 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Air
Conditioning Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Air Conditioning Allocated (4)

Occupied:

1 individual room unit
2 individual room units or more
Central air conditioning system
No air conditioning

Vacant year-round:

Repeat Air Conditioning Allocated (4)

93. ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE (15%)

4 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Automobiles Available Were AllocatedBy: Number of Automobiles Available Allocated (4)

None

1 automobile

2 automobiles

3 automobiles or more

94. ALLOCATIONS FOR STORIES IN STRUCTURE (5%)

16 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Stories
In Structure Were AllocatedBy: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of By: Stories in Structure
Allocation (2) Allocated (4)

Occupied:

Direct:

1-3 stories

4-6 stories

7-12 stories

13 stories or more

Indirect:

Repeat Stories in Structure Allocated (4)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (8)

95. ALLOCATIONS FOR PASSENGER ELEVATOR (5%)

8 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units in Structures With 4 Stories
or More for Which Passenger Elevator Was AllocatedBy: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of By: Passenger
Allocation (2) Elevator Allocated (2)

Occupied:

Direct:

Yes, passenger elevator

No passenger elevator

Indirect:

Repeat Passenger Elevator Allocated (2)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (4)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

96. ALLOCATIONS FOR COOKING FUEL (5%)

8 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Cooking Fuel Was Allocated

By: Cooking Fuel Allocated (8)

Utility gas
Bottled, tank, or LP gas
Electricity
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
Coal or coke
Wood
Other fuel
No fuel used

97. ALLOCATIONS FOR HOUSE HEATING FUEL (5%)

16 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which House Heating Fuel Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: House Heating Fuel Allocated (8)

Direct:

Utility gas
Bottled, tank, or LP gas
Electricity
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
Coal or coke
Wood
Other fuel
No fuel used

Indirect:

Repeat House Heating Fuel Allocated (8)

98. ALLOCATIONS FOR WATER HEATING FUEL (5%)

16 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Water Heating Fuel Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Water Heating Fuel Allocated (8)

Direct:

Utility gas
Bottled, tank, or LP gas
Electricity
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
Coal or coke
Wood
Other fuel
No fuel used

Indirect:

Repeat Water Heating Fuel Allocated (8)

99. ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Units for Which Number of Bedrooms Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Number of Bedrooms Allocated (6)

Occupied:

Direct:

No bedroom
1 bedroom
2 bedrooms
3 bedrooms
4 bedrooms
5 bedrooms or more

Indirect:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms Allocated (6)

Vacant year-round:

Same as Occupied (12)

100. ALLOCATIONS FOR CLOTHES WASHING MACHINE (5%)

3 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Clothes Washing Machine Was Allocated

By: Clothes Washing Machine (3)

Automatic or semi-automatic
Wringer or separate spinner
None

101. ALLOCATIONS FOR CLOTHES DRYER (5%)

6 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Clothes Dryer Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Clothes Dryer Allocated (3)

Direct:

Electrically heated
Gas heated
None

Indirect:

Repeat Clothes Dryer Allocated (3)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

102. ALLOCATIONS FOR DISHWASHER (5%) 4 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Dishwasher Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Dishwasher Allocated (2)

Direct:

Yes, dishwasher
No dishwasher

Indirect:

Repeat Dishwasher Allocated (2)

103. ALLOCATIONS FOR HOME FOOD FREEZER (5%) 2 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Home Food Freezer Was Allocated

By: Home Food Freezer Allocated (2)

Yes, home food freezer
No home food freezer

104. ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF TELEVISION SETS (5%) 6 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Number of Television Sets Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Number of Television Sets Allocated (3)

Direct:

Yes, 1 set
Yes, 2 or more sets
No set present

Indirect:

Repeat Number of Television Sets Allocated (3)

105. ALLOCATIONS FOR UHF-EQUIPPED SETS (5%) 2 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units With One or More Television Sets for Which
UHF-equipped Sets Were Allocated

By: UHF-equipped Sets Allocated (2)

Yes, UHF-equipped set
No UHF-equipped set

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

106. ALLOCATIONS FOR BATTERY-OPERATED RADIO (5%) 2 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Battery-operated Radio Was Allocated

By: Battery-operated Radio Allocated (2)

Yes, battery-operated radio
No battery-operated radio

107. ALLOCATIONS FOR SECOND HOME (5%) 2 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Second Home Was Allocated

By: Second Home Allocated (2)

Yes, own second home
No, do not own second home

Padding

37

Matrices 108-119 are tabulated by Total for Files A, B, and C and are contained in Record Type 07.

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

108. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE;
RACE OF HEAD 144 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and By: Household Type and By: Year Structure
Race of Head (4) Age of Head (6) Built (6)

Total occupied:

Husband-wife family:

Under 30 years old:

1969 - 1970

1965 - 1968

1960 - 1964

1950 - 1959

1940 - 1949

1939 or earlier

30-44 years old:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

45-64 years old:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

65 years old and over:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Other family:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Primary individual:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total (36)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total (36)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total (36)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

109. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%) 144 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and By: Household Type and By: Year Head of House-
Race of Head (4) Age of Head (6) hold Moved Into Unit (6)

Total occupied:

Husband-wife family:

Under 30 years old:

1969 - 1970

1967 - 1968

1965 - 1966

1960 - 1964

1950 - 1959

1949 or earlier

30-44 years old:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

45-64 years old:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

65 years old and over:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Other family:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Primary individual:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total (36)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total (36)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total (36)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

110. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, INCOME, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

192 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race By: Household Type and By: Income (8)
of Head (4) Age of Head (6)

Total occupied:

Husband-wife family:

Under 30 years old:

Less than \$ 2,000
\$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999
\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999
\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 or more

30-44 years old:

Repeat Income (8)

45-64 years old:

Repeat Income (8)

65 years old and over:

Repeat Income (8)

Other family:

Repeat Income (8)

Primary individual:

Repeat Income (8)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total (48)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total (48)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total (48)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

111. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE

18 (SO)

Count of Owner-occupied UnitsBy: Household Type and Age of Head (6) By: Units in Structure (3)

Husband-wife family:

Under 30 years old:

1 unit

2 units or more

Mobile home or trailer

30-44 years old:

Repeat Units in Structure (3)

45-64 years old:

Repeat Units in Structure (3)

65 years old and over:

Repeat Units in Structure (3)

Other family:

Repeat Units in Structure (3)

Primary individual:

Repeat Units in Structure (3)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

112. HOUSEHOLDS*BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, UNITS IN STRUCTURE, TENURE;
RACE OF HEAD

72 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and
Race of Head (2)

By: Household Type and
Age of Head (6)

By: Units in
Structure (6)

Renter occupied:

Husband-wife family:

Under 30 years old:

1 unit

2 units

3-4 units

5-19 units

20 units or more

Mobile home or trailer

30-44 years old:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

45-64 years old:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

65 years old and over:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Other family:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Primary individual:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Negro occupied:

Same as Renter (36)

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

113. NUMBER OF PERSONS, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

144 (S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Number of By: Year Structure
Persons (6) Built (6)

Total occupied:

1 person:

1969 - 1970
1965 - 1968
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1940 - 1949
1939 or earlier

2 persons:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

3 persons:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

4 persons:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

5 persons:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

6 persons or more:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total (36)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total (36)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total (36)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

114. NUMBER OF PERSONS AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE

18 (S0)

Count of Owner-occupied UnitsBy: Number of Persons (6) By: Units in Structure (3)

1 person:

1 unit

2 units or more

Mobile home or trailer

2 persons:

Repeat Units in Structure (3)

3 persons:

Repeat Units in Structure (3)

4 persons:

Repeat Units in Structure (3)

5 persons:

Repeat Units in Structure (3)

6 persons or more:

Repeat Units in Structure (3)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

115. NUMBER OF PERSONS, UNITS IN STRUCTURE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

72 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Number of By: Units in
Persons (6) Structure (6)

Renter occupied:

1 person:

1 unit

2 units

3-4 units

5-19 units

20 units or more

Mobile home or trailer

2 persons:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

3 persons:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

4 persons:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

5 persons:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

6 persons or more:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Negro occupied:

Same as Renter (36)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

116. NUMBER OF PERSONS, YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT, TENURE;
RACE OF HEAD (15%) 144 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Number of By: Year Head of House-
Persons (6) hold Moved Into Unit (6)

Total occupied:

1 person:

1969 - 1970
1967 - 1968
1965 - 1966
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1949 or earlier

2 persons:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

3 persons:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

4 persons:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

5 persons:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

6 persons or more:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total (36)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total (36)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total (36)

5 / 9 / 25

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

117. NUMBER OF PERSONS, INCOME, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

192 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Number of By: Income (8)
Persons (6)

Total occupied:

1 person:

Less than \$ 2,000
\$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999
\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999
\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 or more

2 persons:

Repeat Income (8)

3 persons:

Repeat Income (8)

4 persons:

Repeat Income (8)

5 persons:

Repeat Income (8)

6 persons or more:

Repeat Income (8)

Owner occupied:

Same as Total (48)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total (48)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total (48)

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

118. VALUE, INCOME, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

98 (S1)

Count of Owner-occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Value (7) By: Income (7)

Total owner occupied:

Less than \$5,000:

Less than \$ 3,000

\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999

\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999

\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 or more

\$5,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Income (7)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Income (7)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Income (7)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Income (7)

\$25,000 - \$34,999:

Repeat Income (7)

\$35,000 or more:

Repeat Income (7)

Negro owner occupied:

Same as Total owner (49)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

119. VALUE, VALUE/INCOME RATIO, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

98 (S1)

Count of Owner-occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Value (7) By: Value/Income Ratio (7)

Total owner occupied:

Less than \$5,000:

Less than 1.5

1.5 - 1.9

2.0 - 2.4

2.5 - 2.9

3.0 - 3.9

4.0 or more

Not computed

\$5,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

\$25,000 - \$34,999:

Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

\$35,000 or more:

Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

Negro owner occupied:

Same as Total owner (49)

Padding

119

Matrices 120-130 are tabulated by Total for Files A, B, and C and are contained in Record Type 08.

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

120. VALUE, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

84 (S1)

Count of Owner-occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Value (7) By: Year Structure Built (6)

Total owner occupied:

Less than \$5,000:

1969 - 1970

1965 - 1968

1960 - 1964

1950 - 1959

1940 - 1949

1939 or earlier

\$5,000 - \$9,999

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$25,000 - \$34,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$35,000 or more:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Negro owner occupied:

Same as Total owner (42)

1 / 7 / 73

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

121. VALUE, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%)

70 (S1)

Count of Owner-occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated 2/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Value (7) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Total owner occupied:

Less than \$5,000:

0-1 bedroom

2 bedrooms

3 bedrooms

4 bedrooms

5 bedrooms or more

\$5,000 - \$ 9,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$25,000 - \$34,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$35,000 or more:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Negro owner occupied:

Same as Total owner (35)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

122. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%) 80 (S1)

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 5/

By: Tenure and By: Monthly Contract By: Number of
Race of Head (2) Rent (8) Bedrooms (5)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

0 bedroom

1 bedrooms

2 bedrooms

3 bedrooms

4 bedrooms or more

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total renter (40)

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

123. GROSS RENT, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

32 (S1)

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 6/By: Tenure and Race By: Monthly Gross By: Plumbing
of Head (2) Rent (8) Facilities (2)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

With all plumbing facilities 4/

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 9/

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total renter (16)

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

124. GROSS RENT, NUMBER OF ROOMS, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

80 (S1)

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 6/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Gross By: Number of
Rent (8) Rooms (5)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

1-2 rooms

3 "

4 "

5 "

6 rooms or more

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total renter (40)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

125. GROSS RENT, UNITS IN STRUCTURE, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

96 (S1)

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 6/

By: Tenure and Race By: Monthly Gross By: Units in
of Head (2) Rent (8) Structure (6)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

1 unit

2 units

3-4 units

5-19 units

20 units or more

Mobile home or trailer

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total renter (48)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

126. GROSS RENT, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

96 (S1)

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 6/

By: Tenure and Race By: Monthly Gross By: Year Structure
of Head (2) Rent (8) Built (6)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

1969 - 1970

1965 - 1968

1960 - 1964

1950 - 1959

1940 - 1949

1939 or earlier

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total renter (48)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

127. GROSS RENT, INCOME, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD

128 (S1)

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 6/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Gross By: Income (8)
Rent (8)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

Less than \$ 2,000

\$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999

\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999

\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999

\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 or more

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Income (8)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Income (8)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Income (8)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Income (8)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Income (8)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Income (8)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Income (8)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total renter (64)

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

128. GROSS RENT, GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME, TENURE, AND RACE 112 (S1)
 OF HEAD

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 6/

By: Tenure and Race By: Monthly Gross By: Gross Rent as
of Head (2) Rent (8) Percentage of Income (7)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

Less than 10 percent

10-14 percent

15-19 "

20-24 "

25-34 "

35 percent or more

Not computed

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total renter (56)

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

129. INCOME, GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME, TENURE, AND RACE
 OF HEAD

112 (S1)

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 6/

By: Tenure and Race By: Income (8) By: Gross Rent as
of Head (2) Percentage of Income (7)

Total renter occupied:

Less than \$2,000:

Less than 10 percent

10-14 percent

15-19 "

20-24 "

25-34 "

35 percent or more

Not computed

\$2,000 - \$2,999:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$3,000 - \$4,999:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$5,000 - \$6,999:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$7,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$15,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$25,000 or more:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

Negrorenter occupied:

Same as Total renter (56)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

130. GROSS RENT, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%) 80 (S1)

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 6/

By: Tenure and Race By: Monthly Gross By: Number of Bedrooms (5)
of Head (2) Rent (8)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

0 bedroom

1 bedroom

2 bedrooms

3 bedrooms

4 bedrooms or more

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total renter (40)

Padding

Matrices 131-152 are tabulated by Total for Files A, B, and C and are contained in Record Type 09.

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

131. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, AMOUNT OF UTILITIES AND FUEL PAID IN ADDITION TO RENT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD 144 (S1)

Count of Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 5/

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Contract Rent (9) By: Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

Total renter occupied:

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

\$ 0

\$ 1 - \$ 4

\$ 5 - \$ 9

\$10 - \$14

\$15 - \$19

\$20 - \$29

\$30 - \$39

\$40 or more

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

\$100 - \$119:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

\$120 - \$149:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

Negro renter occupied:

Same as Total renter (72)

1 / 11 / 73

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

132. UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND HEATING EQUIPMENT

24 (SO)

Count of Owner-occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (3) By: Heating Equipment (8)

1 unit:

Steam or hot water
Central warm-air furnace
Built-in electric units
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
Room heaters with flue
Room heaters without flue
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
Not heated

2 units or more:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

133. UNITS IN STRUCTURE, HEATING EQUIPMENT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

80 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race
of Head (2)

By: Units in Structure (5)

By: Heating
Equipment (8)

Renter occupied:

1 unit:

Steam or hot water
Central warm-air furnace
Built-in electric units
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
Room heaters with flue
Room heaters without flue
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
Not heated

2-4 units:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

5-19 units:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

20 units or more:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro occupied:

Same as Renter (40)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

134. UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND PLUMBING FACILITIES

6 (S0)

Count of Owner-occupied UnitsBy: Units in Structure (3) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

1 unit:

With all plumbing facilities 4/Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 9/

2 units or more:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

135. UNITS IN STRUCTURE, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

24 (S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Units in Structure (6) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

Renter occupied:

1 unit:

With all plumbing facilities 4/Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 9/

2 units:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

3-4 units:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

5-19 units:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

20 units or more:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Negro occupied:

Same as Renter (12)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

136. UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

18 (S0)

Count of Owner-occupied UnitsBy: Units in Structure (3) By: Year Structure Built (6)

1 unit:

1969 - 1970
1965 - 1968
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1940 - 1949
1939 or earlier

2 units or more:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

No. of
Data Items

(Suppression Indicator)

137. UNITS IN STRUCTURE, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 72 (S1)

Count of Occupied UnitsBy: Tenure and Race By: Units in By: Year Structure
of Head (2) Structure (6) Built (6)

Renter occupied:

1 unit:

1969 - 1970
1965 - 1968
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1940 - 1949
1939 or earlier

2 units:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

3-4 units:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

5-19 units:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

20 units or more:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Negro occupied:

Same as Renter (36)

No. of
Data Items

138. UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%) 18 (SO)

Count of Owner-occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (3) By: Year Head of Household Moved
Into Unit (6)

1 unit:

1969 - 1970
1967 - 1968
1965 - 1966
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1949 or earlier

2 units or more:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

139. UNITS IN STRUCTURE, YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT, TENURE; 72 (S1)
RACE OF HEAD (15%)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race By: Units in By: Year Head of House-
of Head (2) Structure (6) hold Moved Into Unit (6)

Renter occupied:

1 unit:

1969 - 1970
1967 - 1968
1965 - 1966
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1949 or earlier

2 units:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

3-4 units:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

5-19 units:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

20 units or more:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Negro occupied:

Same as Renter (36)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

140. UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE (15%) 12 (S0)

Count of Owner-occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (3) By: Number of Automobiles Available (4)

1 unit:

- 1 automobile
- 2 automobiles
- 3 automobiles or more
- None

2 units or more:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

141. UNITS IN STRUCTURE, NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE, TENURE;
RACE OF HEAD (15%) 48 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race By: Units in By: Number of Automobiles
of Head (2) Structure (6) Available (4)

Renter occupied:

1 unit:

1 automobile
2 automobiles
3 automobiles or more
None

2 units:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

3-4 units:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

5-19 units:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

20 units or more:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Negro occupied:

Same as Renter (24)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

142. PLUMBING FACILITIES, INCOME, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

64 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Plumbing By: Income (8)
Facilities (2)

Total occupied:

With all plumbing facilities 4/

Less than \$ 2,000

\$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999

\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999

\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999

\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 9/
Repeat Income (8)

Owner occupied:

Same as Owner (16)

Renter occupied:

Same as Total (16)

Negro occupied:

Same as Total (16)

143. PLUMBING FACILITIES, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (5%) 20 (S1)

Count of Owner-occupied and Year-round Vacant-for-sale-only UnitsBy: Occupancy Status (2) By: Plumbing
Facilities (2) By: Number of
Bedrooms (5)

Owner occupied:

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

0-1 bedroom

2 bedrooms

3 bedrooms

4 bedrooms

5 bedrooms or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Vacant for sale only:

Same as Owner (10)

144. PLUMBING FACILITIES, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, OCCUPANCY STATUS, AND
RACE OF HEAD (5%) 30 (S1)Count of Occupied and Year-round Vacant-for-rent UnitsBy: Occupancy Status and By: Plumbing
Race of Head (3) Facilities (2) By: Number of
Bedrooms (5)

Renter occupied:

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

0 bedroom

1 bedroom

2 bedrooms

3 bedrooms

4 bedrooms or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Negro occupied:

Same as Renter (10)

Vacant for rent:

Same as Renter (10)

No. of
Data Items

145. VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY UNITS BY SALE PRICE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 28 (SO)

Count of Year-round Vacant-for-sale-only Units for Which Value
is Tabulated 2/

By: Value (sale price asked) (7) By: Year Structure Built (4)

Asking less than \$5,000:

1960 - 1970

1950 - 1959

1940 - 1949

1939 or earlier

\$5,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

\$25,000 - \$34,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

\$35,000 or more:

Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

146. VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY UNITS BY SALE PRICE AND NUMBER OF BATHROOMS (15%) 28 (SO)

Count of Year-round Vacant-for-sale-only Units for Which Value
is Tabulated 2/

By: Value (sale price asked) (7) By: Number of Bathrooms (4)

Asking less than \$5,000:

1 complete bathroom

1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)

2 complete bathrooms or more

None

\$5,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

\$25,000 - \$34,999:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

\$35,000 or more:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

No. of
Data Items
 (Suppression Indicator)

147. VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY UNITS BY SALE PRICE AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%) 35 (S0)

Count of Year-round Vacant-for-sale-only Units for Which Value
is Tabulated 2/

By: Value (sale price asked) (7) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Asking less than \$5,000:

0-1 bedroom

2 bedrooms

3 bedrooms

4 bedrooms

5 bedrooms or more

\$5,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$25,000 - \$34,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$35,000 or more:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

148. VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY ASKING RENT AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 28 (50)

Count of Year-round Vacant-for-rent Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 5/

By: Monthly Contract Rent By: Year Structure Built (4)
(asking rent) (7)

Asking less than \$40:

1960 - 1970

1950 - 1959

1940 - 1949

1939 or earlier

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

149. VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY ASKING RENT AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE

35 (50)

Count of Year-round Vacant-for-rent Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 5/

By: Monthly Contract Rent (asking rent) (7) By: Units in Structure (5)

Asking less than \$40:

1 unit
2 units
3-4 units
5-19 units
20 units or more

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Units in Structure (5)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Units in Structure (5)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Units in Structure (5)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Units in Structure (5)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Units in Structure (5)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Units in Structure (5)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

150. VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY ASKING RENT AND NUMBER OF BATHROOMS (15%) 28 (SO)

Count of Year-round Vacant-for-rent Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 5/

By: Monthly Contract Rent
(asking rent) (7)

By: Number of Bathrooms (4)

Asking less than \$40:

- 1 complete bathroom
- 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
- 2 complete bathrooms or more
- None

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

151. VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY ASKING RENT AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%) 35 (SO)

Count of Year-round Vacant-for-rent Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 5/

By: Monthly Contract Rent By: Number of Bedrooms (5)
(asking rent) (7)

Asking less than \$40:

0 bedroom
1 bedroom
2 bedrooms
3 bedrooms
4 bedrooms or more

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

152. UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NO COMPLETE BATHROOMS BY 9 (SA)
TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD (15%)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units with All Plumbing
Facilities 4/ and No Complete Bathrooms

By: Tenure and Race of Head (9)

Total occupied and vacant year-round

Total occupied

Owner "

Renter "

Total Negro occupied

Negro owner "

Negro renter "

Vacant for rent

Vacant for sale only

Padding

177

Matrices 153-200 are tabulated by Spanish Americans for Files A, B, and C and are contained in Record Type 10.

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

153. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Household Type and Age of Head (6) By: Year Structure Built (6)

Husband-wife family:

Under 30 years old:

1969 - 1970

1965 - 1968

1960 - 1964

1950 - 1959

1940 - 1949

1939 or earlier

30-44 years old:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

45-64 years old:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

65 years old and over:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Other family:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Primary individual:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

154. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%) 36 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Household Type and Age of Head (6) By: Year Head of Household
Moved Into Unit (6)

Husband-wife family:

Under 30 years old:

1969 - 1970
1967 - 1968
1965 - 1966
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1949 or earlier

30-44 years old:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

45-64 years old:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

65 years old and over:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Other family:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Primary individual:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

155. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND INCOME

48 (50)

Count of Spanish American Occupied UnitsBy: Household Type and Age of Head (6) By: Income (8)

Husband-wife family:

Under 30 years old:

Less than \$ 2,000

\$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999

\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999

\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999

\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 or more

30-44 years old:

Repeat Income (8)

45-64 years old:

Repeat Income (8)

65 years old and over:

Repeat Income (8)

Other family:

Repeat Income (8)

Primary individual:

Repeat Income (8)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

156. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE

36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied UnitsBy: Household Type and Age of Head (6) By: Units in Structure (6)

Husband-wife family:

Under 30 years old:

1 unit
2 units
3-4 units
5-19 units
20 units or more
Mobile home or trailer

30-44 years old:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

45-64 years old:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

65 years old and over:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Other family:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Primary individual:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

157. NUMBER OF PERSONS AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Number of Persons (6) By: Year Structure Built (6)

1 person:

1969 - 1970

1965 - 1968

1960 - 1964

1950 - 1959

1940 - 1949

1939 or earlier

2 persons:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

3 persons:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

4 persons:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

5 persons:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

6 persons or more:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

1 / 14 / 97

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

158. NUMBER OF PERSONS AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE

36 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Occupied UnitsBy: Number of Persons (6) By: Units in Structure (6)

1 person:

- 1 unit
- 2 units
- 3-4 units
- 5-19 units
- 20 units or more
- Mobile home or trailer

2 persons:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

3 persons:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

4 persons:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

5 persons:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

6 persons or more:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

159. NUMBER OF PERSONS AND YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%) 36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Number of Persons (6) By: Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

1 person:

1969 - 1970
1967 - 1968
1965 - 1966
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1949 or earlier

2 persons:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

3 persons:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

4 persons:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

5 persons:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

6 persons or more:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

160. NUMBER OF PERSONS AND INCOME

48 (50)

Count of Spanish American Occupied UnitsBy: Number of Persons (6) By: Income (8)

1 person:

Less than \$ 2,000
\$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999
\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999
\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 or more

2 persons:

Repeat Income (8)

3 persons:

Repeat Income (8)

4 persons:

Repeat Income (8)

5 persons:

Repeat Income (8)

6 persons or more:

Repeat Income (8)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

161. VALUE AND INCOME

49 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Owner-occupied Units for Which
Value is Tabulated 37

By: Value (7) By: Income (7)

Less than \$5,000:

Less than \$ 3,000

\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999

\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999

\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 or more

\$5,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Income (7)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Income (7)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Income (7)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Income (7)

\$25,000 - \$34,999:

Repeat Income (7)

\$35,000 or more:

Repeat Income (7)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

162. VALUE AND VALUE/INCOME RATIO

49 (S0)

10

Count of Spanish American Owner-occupied Units for Which Value
is Tabulated 3/

By: Value (7) By: Value/Income Ratio (7)

Less than \$5,000:

Less than 1.5

1.5 - 1.9

2.0 - 2.4

2.5 - 2.9

3.0 - 3.9

4.0 or more

Not computed

\$5,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

\$25,000 - \$34,999:

Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

\$35,000 or more:

Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

163. VALUE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

42 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Owner-occupied Units for Which Value
is Tabulated 3/

By: Value (7) By: Year Structure Built (6)

Less than \$5,000:

1969 - 1970

1965 - 1968

1960 - 1964

1950 - 1959

1940 - 1949

1939 or earlier

\$5,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$25,000 - \$34,999:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$35,000 or more:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

164. VALUE AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)

35 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Owner-occupied Units for Which Value
is Tabulated 3/

By: Value (7) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Less than \$5,000:

0-1 bedroom

2 bedrooms

3 bedrooms

4 bedrooms

5 bedrooms or more

\$5,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$25,000 - \$34,999:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$35,000 or more:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

165. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)

40 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent
is Tabulated 5/

By: Monthly Contract Rent (8) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

0 bedroom

1 bedroom

2 bedrooms

3 bedrooms

4 bedrooms or more

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

166. GROSS RENT AND PLUMBING FACILITIES

16 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent
is Tabulated 6/

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

With all plumbing facilities 4/

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 2/

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

167. GROSS RENT AND NUMBER OF ROOMS

40 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent
is Tabulated 6/

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Number of Rooms (5)

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

1-2 rooms

3 "

4 "

5 "

6 rooms or more

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

168. GROSS RENT AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE

48 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent
is Tabulated 6/

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Units in Structure (6)

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

1 unit

2 units

3-4 units

5-19 units

20 units or more

Mobile home or trailer

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Units in Structure (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

169. GROSS RENT AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

48 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent
is Tabulated 6/

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Year Structure Built (6)

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

1969 - 1970

1965 - 1968

1960 - 1964

1950 - 1959

1940 - 1949

1939 or earlier

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

170. GROSS RENT AND INCOME

64 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent
is Tabulated 6/

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Income (8)

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

Less than \$ 2,000
\$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999
\$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999
\$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999
\$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999
\$10,000 - \$14,999
\$15,000 - \$24,999
\$25,000 or more

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Income (8)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Income (8)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Income (8)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Income (8)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Income (8)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Income (8)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Income (8)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

171. GROSS RENT AND GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME

56 (50)

Count of Spanish American Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent
is Tabulated 6/

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Gross Rent as Percentage
of Income (7)

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:
Less than 10 percent
10-14 percent
15-19 "
20-24 "
25-34 "
35 percent or more
Not computed

\$40 - \$59:
Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$60 - \$79:
Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$80 - \$99:
Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$100 - \$149:
Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$150 - \$199:
Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$200 or more:
Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

Without payment of cash rent:
Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

172. INCOME AND GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME

56 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent
is Tabulated 6/

By: Income (8) By: Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

Less than \$2,000:

Less than 10 percent

10-14 percent

15-19 "

20-24 "

25-34 "

35 percent or more

Not computed

\$2,000 - \$2,999:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$3,000 - \$4,999:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$5,000 - \$6,999:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$7,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$15,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

\$25,000 or more:

Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

5 / 3 / 1

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

173. GROSS RENT AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)

40 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent
is Tabulated 6/

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

0 bedroom

1 bedroom

2 bedrooms

3 bedrooms

4 bedrooms or more

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

174. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT AND AMOUNT OF UTILITIES AND FUEL PAID IN ADDITION TO RENT 72 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 5/

By: Monthly Contract Rent (9) By: Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

\$ 0

\$ 1 - \$ 4

\$ 5 - \$ 9

\$10 - \$14

\$15 - \$19

\$20 - \$29

\$30 - \$39

\$40 or more

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

\$100 - \$119:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

\$120 - \$149:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

\$150 - \$199:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

\$200 or more:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

175. UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND HEATING EQUIPMENT

40 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied UnitsBy: Units in Structure (5) By: Heating Equipment (8)

1 unit:

Steam or hot water
Central warm-air furnace
Built-in electric units
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
Room heaters with flue
Room heaters without flue
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
Not heated

2-4 units:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

5-19 units:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

20 units or more:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

176. UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND PLUMBING FACILITIES

12 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied UnitsBy: Units in Structure (6) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

1 unit:

With all plumbing facilities 4/
Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 2/

2 units:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

3-4 units:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

5-19 units:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

20 units or more:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)
36 (S0)

177. UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (6) By: Year Structure Built (6)

1 unit:

1969 - 1970
1965 - 1968
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1940 - 1949
1939 or earlier

2 units:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

3-4 units:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

5-19 units:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

20 units or more:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

178. UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%) 36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (6) By: Year Head of Household
Moved Into Unit (6)

1 unit:

1969 - 1970
1967 - 1968
1965 - 1966
1960 - 1964
1950 - 1959
1949 or earlier

2 units:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

3-4 units:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

5-19 units:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

20 units or more:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

179. UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE (15%) 24 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (6) By: Number of Automobiles Available (4)

1 unit:

- 1 automobile
- 2 automobiles
- 3 automobiles or more
- None

2 units:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

3-4 units:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

5-19 units:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

20 units or more:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Mobile home or trailer:

Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

180. PLUMBING FACILITIES AND INCOME 16 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Income (8)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

- Less than \$ 2,000
- \$ 2,000 - \$ 2,999
- \$ 3,000 - \$ 4,999
- \$ 5,000 - \$ 6,999
- \$ 7,000 - \$ 9,999
- \$10,000 - \$14,999
- \$15,000 - \$24,999
- \$25,000 or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/

Repeat Income (8)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

181. PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)

10 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied UnitsBy: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

0 bedroom

1 bedroom

2 bedrooms

3 bedrooms

4 bedrooms or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/

Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

182. UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NO COMPLETE BATHROOMS BY TENURE (15%)

3 (SA)

Count of Spanish American Occupied and Vacant Year-round Housing Units with All Plumbing Facilities 4/ and No Complete BathroomsBy: Tenure (3)

Total Spanish American occupied
Spanish American owner occupied
Spanish American renter occupied

183. NUMBER OF ROOMS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS

Count of Spanish American Occupied UnitsBy: Number of Rooms (5) By: Number of Persons (6)

1-2 rooms:

- 1 person
- 2 persons
- 3 persons
- 4 persons
- 5 persons
- 6 persons or more

3 rooms:

Repeat Number of Persons (6)

4 rooms:

Repeat Number of Persons (6)

5 rooms:

Repeat Number of Persons (6)

6 rooms or more:

Repeat Number of Persons (6)

184. NUMBER OF ROOMS, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD

30 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied UnitsBy: Number of Rooms (5) By: Household Type and Age of Head (6)

1-2 rooms:

- Husband-wife family:
 - Under 30 years old
 - 30-44 years old
 - 45-64 years old
 - 65 years old and over
- Other family
- Primary individual

3 rooms:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

4 rooms:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

5 rooms:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

6 rooms or more:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

185. VALUE, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD

36 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Owner-occupied Units for Which Value
is Tabulated 3/

By: Value (6) By: Household Type and Age of Head (6)

Less than \$5,000:

Husband-wife family:

Under 30 years old

30-44 years old

45-64 years old

65 years old and over

Other family

Primary individual

\$5,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$25,000 or more:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

186. VALUE AND NUMBER OF ROOMS

36 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Owner-occupied Units for Which Value
is Tabulated 3/

By: Value (6) By: Number of Rooms (6)

Less than \$5,000:

1-2 rooms

3 rooms

4 rooms

5 rooms

6 rooms

7 rooms or more

\$5,000 - \$9,999:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

\$10,000 - \$14,999:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

\$15,000 - \$19,999:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

\$20,000 - \$24,999:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

\$25,000 or more:

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

187. MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD 42 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 5/

By: Monthly Contract Rent (7) By: Household Type and Age of Head (6)

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40:

Husband-wife family:

Under 30 years old

30-44 years old

45-64 years old

65 years old and over

Other family

Primary individual

\$40 - \$59:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$60 - \$79:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$80 - \$99:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$100 - \$149:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

\$150 or more:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

Without payment of cash rent:

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

188. PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF ROOMS

12 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Occupied UnitsBy: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Number of Rooms (6)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

1-2 rooms
3 rooms
4 rooms
5 rooms
6 rooms
7 rooms or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/

Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

189. PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF PERSONS

12 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Occupied UnitsBy: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Number of Persons (6)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

1 person
2 persons
3 persons
4 persons
5 persons
6 persons or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/

Repeat Number of Persons (6)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

190. PLUMBING FACILITIES, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD

14 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied UnitsBy: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Household Type and Age of Head (7)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

Husband-wife family:

Under 30 years old

30-44 years old

45-64 years old

65 years old and over

Other family with male head

Family with female head

Primary individual

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (7)

191. UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES,
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD

14 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons
Per RoomBy: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Household Type and Age of Head (7)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

Husband-wife family:

Under 30 years old

30-44 years old

45-64 years old

65 years old and over

Other family with male head

Family with female head

Primary individual

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/

Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (7)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

192. UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES AND VALUE 12 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Owner-occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room for Which Value is Tabulated 2/

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Value (6)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

Less than \$ 5,000

\$ 5,000 - \$ 9,999

\$10,000 - \$14,999

\$15,000 - \$19,999

\$20,000 - \$24,999

\$25,000 or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/

Repeat Value (6)

193. UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES AND MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT 14 (S0)

Count of Spanish American Renter-occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room for Which Rent is Tabulated 2/

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Monthly Contract Rent (7)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

Paying cash rent:

Less than \$40

\$ 40 - \$ 59

\$ 60 - \$ 79

\$ 80 - \$ 99

\$100 - \$149

\$150 or more

Without payment of cash rent

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/

Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (7)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

194. UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND DIRECT ACCESS 6 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units with All Plumbing Facilities 4/

By: Complete Kitchen Facilities (3) By: Direct Access (2)

Complete kitchen facilities for this household only:

With direct access 7

Lacking direct access

Complete kitchen facilities but also used by another household:

Repeat Direct Access (2)

No complete kitchen facilities:

Repeat Direct Access (2)

195. POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY TENURE 3 (SA)

Count of Spanish American Persons in Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room

By: Tenure (3)

Total Spanish American occupied

Spanish American owner occupied

Spanish American renter occupied

196. POPULATION IN UNITS BY SELECTED AGE CLASSES 3 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Persons in Occupied Units

By: Age (3)

Total population

Population under 18 years old

Population 65 years old and over

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

197. POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY SELECTED AGE CLASSES 3 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Persons in Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room

By: Age (3)

Total population
Population under 18 years old
Population 65 years old and over

198. POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY SELECTED AGE CLASSES 3 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Persons in Occupied Units with 1.51 or More Persons Per Room

By: Age (3)

Total population
Population under 18 years old
Population 65 years old and over

199. POPULATION IN UNITS BY PLUMBING FACILITIES AND SELECTED AGE CLASSES 6 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Persons in Occupied Units

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Age (3)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/
Total population
Population under 18 years old
Population 65 years old and over

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/
Repeat Age (3)

No. of
Data Items
(Suppression Indicator)

200. POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES AND SELECTED AGE CLASSES 6 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Persons in Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Age (3)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/
Total population
Population under 18 years old
Population 65 years old and over

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 2/
Repeat Age (3)

Padding

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FOOTNOTES

- 1/ This aggregate along with the relevant count of units will permit the computation of a mean value (e.g., average number of rooms, average number of persons per unit, average rent, etc.).
- 2/ Multiply the aggregate value by \$250 to obtain the true value. The tabulated value was scaled by a factor of \$250 for tally purposes.
- 3/ Value is tabulated for owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only one-family houses which are on a place of less than 10 acres and have no business or medical office on the property. Value is not tabulated for mobile homes, trailers, cooperatives, or condominiums.
- 4/ Units with "all plumbing facilities" have all of the following: hot piped water, flush toilet for this household only, and a bathtub or shower for this household only.
- 5/ Contract Rent is tabulated for all renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units except one-family houses on a place of 10 acres or more. No cash rent one-family houses must be on a place of less than 10 acres.
- 6/ Gross Rent is tabulated for all renter-occupied units except one-family houses on a place of 10 acres or more. No cash rent one-family houses must be on a place of less than 10 acres.
- 7/ Direct Access is an entrance to a living quarters directly from outside the structure or through a common hall.
- 8/ Complete Kitchen Facilities are all of the following: a range or cook-stove for this household only, a sink with piped water for this household only, and a mechanical refrigerator for this household only.
- 9/ Lacking one or more of the following facilities: hot piped water, flush toilet for this household only, or bathtub or shower for this household only.

ACG . Address Coding Guide Tape

Description, Content, and Arrangement of the 1970 Address Coding Guide Tapes

The Address Coding Guide (ACG) tapes were created to serve two purposes in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. The first is to assign the appropriate geographic codes to the mail-out/mail-back questionnaires so that the census returns could be aggregated to each geographic level required for tabulation and publication. The second purpose they serve is to provide a base for the construction of place-of-work coding guides to permit the tabulation of workers by place-of-employment in fairly fine geographic detail.

The Address Coding Guides generally cover the urbanized or built-up portions of the 145 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas. Each record describes a block side by street name, the first and last possible address along the block side, and the various associated geographic codes such as census tract, block, and municipality. The ACG's have gone through several revisions; however, this documentation only applies to the final version of the tapes.

The Address Coding Guide is a tool which can be used to code locally collected data to the same small areas, such as blocks or block sides. Codes may be added to the ACG which enable data to be coded to geographic units used locally by such agencies as metropolitan planning organizations, municipal planning agencies, health authorities, school departments, and urban transportation studies. It will also be used by the Bureau of the Census to facilitate special tabulations of census-collected data for these local geographic units.

Special technical conditions affecting the use of the ACG tapes.

1. Computer and type of tape unit on which file was prepared at Census Bureau: Univac 1107 or 1108 Computer, IV C Tape Unit.
2. Convertibility of magnetic tapes (IBM) for use on other computers:

Characteristics ¹	IBM Compatible Tape	
	7-Track Tape	9-Track Tape
Width	.5 inch	.5 inch
Reel Size	10.5 inch diameter; maximum 2400 foot length	10.5 inch diameter; maximum 2400 foot length
Recording Mode	NRZI (nonreturn to zero)	NRZI (nonreturn to zero)
Number of Recording Tracks	7 (6 data, 1 parity)	9 (8 data, 1 parity)
Density (characters or bytes per inch)	556/800	800
Language	Binary Coded Decimal (BCD)	Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC)
Error Controls	Character - even parity Track - longitudinal redundancy check	Character (byte) - odd parity Block - Cyclical code check based on an 8-bit character which is computed from data characters during write operation and recorded at end of tape block as hardware function.
Recorded Tape Representation	One 6-bit character per tape frame	One 8-bit character (byte) per tape frame
Interblock Spacing	.75 inch	.6 inch (nominal)
Record Size	120 characters	120 characters
Block size	2040 characters per block	2040 characters per block

¹All deviations from these characteristics will require the application of additional cost factors including programming and personal services.

File size.

Number of records vary according to extent of the street network within the urbanized or built-up area. For a listing of the number of records by each area see the section entitled, "Tape Costs for Final Address Coding Guides."

File format. (See illustrative printout on page 9).

1. Sequence of file: Street name (alphabetically) within postal finance code (a postal identification) within county within State.

2. Label formats: The following materials describes both the content of the file labels and the sequence of labels on the tapes.

Volume Header Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"VOL"
2	Label Number	1	"1"
3 ¹	Tape Physical Number	6	Six alphanumeric characters assigned to identify the physical reel of tape; should agree with external visual identification. Must be six characters other than blank.
4	Accessibility	1	Space: unlimited access.
5	Reserved for Operating System	20	System creating tape may use this space.
6	Reserved for Future Standardization	6	Spaces
7	Owner Identification	14	Spaces
8	Reserved for Future Standardization	28	Spaces
9	Label Standard Level	1	Space: Label and data format on this volume require the agreement of interchange parties.

¹Field content is variable and inserted by operators at the time of creation of the tape file.

First File Header Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"HDR"
2	Label Number	1	"1"
3	File Identifier	17	Eight characters, the first of which must be a letter with the remaining seven either letter or number, followed by nine spaces.
4	Set Identification	6	Alphanumeric unique name for set of files of which this file is part. Must be the same in all files of a multifile set. Must be present for single file set.
5	File Section Number	4	Must be numeric. On the first volume a file appears on, this will be "0001." This will be augmented by 1 for each additional volume on which a file appears.
6	File Sequence Number	4	Numeric. Denotes the sequence (i.e. 0001, 0002, etc.) of files within the volume or set of volumes. In all the labels of this type for a given file, this field will contain the same number.
7	Generation Number	4	Spaces
8	Generation Version Number	2	Spaces
9	Creation Date	6	A "space" followed by two numeric characters for the year, followed by three numeric characters for the day within the year. Example: 068229=August 16, 1968 (August 16 is 229th day of year 1968).
10	Expiration Date	6	Same format as Field 9. Will be entered as "099365."
11	Accessibility	1	Space: unlimited access.

First File Header Label--Continued

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
12	Block Count	6	"000000"
13	System Code	13	Alphanumeric identification which census will supply for the Operating System that produces the file.
14	Reserved for Future Standardization	7	Spaces

Second File Header Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"HDR"
2	Label Number	1	"2"
3	Record Format	1	"F": Fixed length
4	Block Length (Physical Record)	5	"00960" (example only; some multiple of 120 between 720 and 2040).
5	Record Length	5	"00960" (example only; some multiple of 120, no larger-than block length in Field 4.
6	Recording Density	1	"1": 556 "2": 800
7	File Position	1	Identifies condition that caused creation of label. "0": if HDR and OPEN; if trailer and CLOSE: "1": if created because of EOv.
8	Job/Step ID	17	Spaces
9	Tape Recording	2	"ET": Even parity (7-track tape only). "00": For 9-track tape
10	Printer Control	1	Space: No control characters.
11	Reserved for Operating System	43	Spaces

First End-of-File Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"EOF"
2	Label Number	1	"1"
3-11	Same as corresponding fields in HDR1		
12	Block Count	6	Numeric. Number of data blocks (exclusive of labels and tape marks) since the preceding HDR Label Group.
13-14	Same as corresponding fields in HDR1		

Second End-of-File Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"EOF"
2	Label Number	1	"2"
3-11	Same as corresponding fields in HDR2		

First End-of-Volume Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"EOV"
2	Label Number	1	"1"
3-11	Same as corresponding fields in HDR1 of current file		
12	Block Count	6	Numeric. Number of data blocks since the preceding HDR Label Group.
13-14	Same as corresponding fields in HDR1		

Second End-of-Volume Label

<u>Field</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Label Identifier	3	"EOV"
2	Label Number	1	"2"
3-11	Same as corresponding fields in HDR2		

Address Coding Guide Tape

<u>Item</u>	<u>Characters</u> ¹
1. 1970 State Code	1-2
2. 1970 County Code	3-5
3. Minor Civil Division Code	6-8
4. Place Code	9-12
Blank	13
5. ZIP Code	14-18
6. 1970 Tract Code Basic=1st 4 digits Suffix=last 2 digits	19-24
7. Street Direction	25-26
8. Street Name	27-41
Blank	42-43
9. Street Code	44-48
10. Address Range	49-60
11. Block Number	61-63
Blank	64-66
12. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area Code	67-70
13. District Office Code (Census)	71-74
Blank	75-81

¹Logical record size of 120 characters.

Address Coding Guide Tape--Continued

<u>Item</u>		<u>Characters</u> ¹
14.	Area Code	82-84
15.	Serial Number or Local Identifier	85-90
16.	Ward	91-92
17.	Annexation Code	
	0 = No	
	5 = Yes	93
	Blank	94
18.	Congressional District Code	95-96
	Blank	97-107
19.	Postal Data Code	108-114
20.	Serial Number	115-119
21.	Check Digit	120

¹Logical record size of 120 characters.

Illustrative Printout of the Address Coding Guide Tape

Each line of this printout illustrates a city block face record on an Address Coding Guide (ACG) tape. The block face record is 120 characters in length and contains census codes for the larger geographic areas of which a particular block face is a part. On the ACG tape there are 17 block face records contained in one tape record (16 are shown in this example because the first block face record appeared on a preceding page)

USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACG DOCUMENTATION

1970 State 1970 County M.C.D. Place Blank ZIP Code Tract Street DIT. Street Name	Blank Street Code Address Range Block No. Blank SWCA District Office Blank Area Code Serial No. or Local Ident. Blank Index Blank Comp. Dist. Blank	Postal Data Serial No. Check Digit
180350051735 473020004 S LIBERTY ST	10480 1500 1598318 52800506 010004049030 10	1759070 40493
180350051735 473020004 S LIBERTY ST	10480 1700 1798319 52800506 010004050030 10	1759070 40501
180350051735 473020004 S LIBERTY ST	10480 1800 1898320 52800506 010004051030 10	1759070 40519
180350051735 473020016 S LIBERTY ST	10480 1900 1998223 52800506 010004052030 10	1759070 40527
180350051735 473020016 S LIBERTY ST	10480 2100 2198218 52800506 010004053030 10	1759070 40535
180350051735 473020016 S LIBERTY ST	10480 2200 2298216 52800506 010004054030 10	1759070 40543
180350051735 473020016 S LIBERTY ST	10480 2700 2798211 52800506 010004055030 10	1759070 40550
180350051735 473020016 S LIBERTY ST	10480 2800 2898208 52800506 010004056030 10	1759070 40568
180350051735 473020016 S LIBERTY ST	10480 2900 2998203 52800506 010004057030 10	1759070 40576
180350051735 473030007 LIGHT ST	10520 301 399124 52800506 010004058050 10	1759070 40584
180350051735 473020007 LIGHT ST	10520 401 499113 52800506 010004059050 10	1759070 40592
180350051735 473020007 LIGHT ST	10520 501 599112 52800506 010004060040 10	1759070 40600
180350051735 473020007 LIGHT ST	10520 601 699112 52800506 010004061040 10	1759070 40618
180350051735 473030007 LIGHT ST	10520 701 799101 52800506 010004062040 10	1759070 40626
180350051735 473020007 LIGHT ST	10520 300 398201 52800506 010004063050 10	1759070 40634
BLOCK 243 STATUS CODE 40		
180350051735 473020007 LIGHT ST	10520 400 498210 52800506 010004064050 10	1759070 40642
180350051735 473020007 LIGHT ST	10520 500 598211 52800506 010004065050 10	1759070 40659
180350051735 473020007 LIGHT ST	10520 600 698220 52800506 010004066050 10	1759070 40667
180350051735 473020007 LIGHT ST	10520 700 798221 52800506 010004067050 10	1759070 40675
18035005 473020021 LILAC LA	10560 3601 3899902 528 00500 4068 0 10	1759070 40683
18035005 473020021 LILAC LA	10560 3600 3898902 52800506 005004069 0 10	1759070 40691
180350051735 473020002 N LINCOLN ST	10596 101 199404 52800506 010004070060 10	1759070 40709
180350051735 473020002 N LINCOLN ST	10596 201 299313 52800506 010004071060 10	1759070 40717

Codes, Definitions, and Explanations

The elements of each record in copies of Address Coding Guides available from the Bureau are the following:

1970 State Code. A two-digit code, always numeric. The codes used are those defined in the Federal Information Processing Standard Publications (FIPSPUBS) Numbers 5 and 6¹ and are unique within the United States.

1970 County Code. A three-digit code, always numeric. The codes used are those defined in "FIPSPUB 6"¹ and are unique within States.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)/Census County Division (CCD) Code. A three-digit numeric code identifying a township or equivalent area, including census county divisions. The codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence within a county. Codes are not consecutive; gaps are provided for use in adding new units. The codes are unique within the county. This field will be blank if the delivery of an ACG precedes the insertion of the codes into the Bureau's ACG.

Place Code. A four-digit numeric code identifying "place" as this term is used by the Bureau of the Census. Assigned to places in alphabetical sequence within the State. Gaps are provided. The code is unique within the State. This field will be blank if the delivery of an ACG precedes the insertion of the codes into the Bureau's ACG.

ZIP Code. The five-digit numeric identification of the Post Office Department. The ZIP codes shown in the Address Coding Guides may differ from the Postal definitions, although infrequently, or two records for a single block side may be provided that are identical except for ZIP code (and serial number), to assure matching when two ZIP codes are used for a single block face or when the official ZIP code is not known.

1970 Tract Code. A six-digit numeric identification of a census tract as defined for the 1970 census. The first four digits identify the "basic" tract, while the final two identify a sub-division by two or more tracts of the original single tract (e.g. in 1960). There is an implied period or hyphen between the fourth and fifth digits. Bureau of the Census publications will eliminate the fifth and sixth digits if they are either zeros or blank. Tract codes are always unique within a county, usually unique within an SMSA, and, in a few instances, unique within a State.

Street Direction Code. A two-character alphabetic code preceding the street name to indicate direction, as in "N. Main." If the street is actually called "Main N.," the "N" will still precede "Main" in the layout.

Street Name. A fifteen-character field, alphabetic, numeric, or mixed for the street name and type, that is, St., Ave., Pl., etc. Street names that are longer than 15 characters have been truncated or abbreviated to fit the space available.

Street Code. A five-digit code, always numeric, which is the "census code" for the street name. It is unique within postal finance code. (See "Postal Data Code" below.)

Address Range. A twelve-character field, numeric with rare exceptions, the first six of which identify the lowest, and the last six the highest of a range of addresses on a block face. Both are odd or even, never mixed, except through error. An address range of 0 (zero) to 0 may appear for block sides that contain no addresses. The high and low addresses may be equal if there is only one address on a block side.

Block Number. A three-digit numeric identification of a "census block"; that is, a block as defined by the Bureau of the Census. The first digit is always 1 or greater. Block numbers are unique within census tracts. Blocks may never cross census tract boundaries but they frequently straddle other boundaries, such as city limits.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) Code. A four-digit numeric code identifying all records in each SMSA. An SMSA is a county or group of counties containing at least one city of 50,000 or more population, plus any adjacent counties which are metropolitan in character and economically and socially integrated with the central county or counties. In New England, the unit is a town rather than a county. One or more central cities are identified for each SMSA. SMSA boundaries may cross State lines. These codes are defined in "FIPSPUB 8."¹

District Office Code. A four-digit code assigned to each decennial field office. The district office is the control center of the census enumeration.

Area Code. A "shorthand", three-digit, numeric code providing a temporary identification combining both MCD and place. Devised solely to permit recording data with three digits that would have required seven digits if the normal codes had been used. Unique within the county.

Serial Number or Local Identifier. This six-digit numeric field may contain any one of three identifiers. First, if local groups completed the "optional" field on the worksheets used in the preparation of the ACG's, those entries will appear in this field. Second, if the optional field was left blank, but the local agency that cooperated with the Bureau in the ACG preparation asked that the Bureau complete the field, then the entries in the field are those inserted by the Bureau. Third, in the absence of the first or second conditions described above, or if the Bureau is unable to complete the second alternative at the time an ACG copy is prepared, the entries in this field will duplicate those in the serial number field described below, except that this six-digit field will not contain the alphabetic characters used in the five-digit serial number field for numbers in excess of 99,999.

Ward Code. A two-digit code given to political subdivisions of a city which are used for voting and representation purposes.

Annexation Code. A one-digit numeric code which is zero or blank for all areas except those annexed to incorporate places since April 1, 1960. Code "5" identifies areas annexed to places with 2,000 or more inhabitants since 1960. Code "9" is used in some instances to identify areas annexed to smaller cities.

Congressional District. A two-digit identification of congressional districts. These numbers correspond to congressional districts designated in State legislation, except that zero is used to precede one-digit numbers and "01" is used to identify areas in which Members of Congress are elected at large, rather than by district.

Postal Data Code. A seven-digit code, the first two of which are a numeric State code and the last five of which are, or are derived from, a "postal finance number" or "post office" identification used by the Post Office Department. These codes are essential in relationship to the street codes for the reasons noted in the discussion of that item.

Serial Number. A five-digit, usually numeric, identifier of a single record in the Address Coding Guide for an SMSA. The serial number is unique within an SMSA. The number is useful in providing a minimum-length identifier of an individual record. Where serial numbers exceed 99,999, the first character will be alphabetic with "A" indicating a value of 10, "B," 11, and so forth. For example, record number "113,427" will be shown as "B3,427".

Check Digit. A one-digit suffix to the serial number described above, mathematically derived from the serial number, and used to detect errors in transcribing or punching serial numbers. A typical use of the serial number is to identify records that are to be changed. In this process the serial number, and its check digit, are introduced into the computer (with other data). The check digit is recomputed and compared to that supplied. In the absence of a match, the entire record is rejected for correction of the error. This system is virtually 100 percent accurate in the detection of errors of transposition or the dropping of a digit; at least 90 percent accurate for other errors. (Card punching equipment is also available that will compute check digits and "lock up" if the check digit keyed by the operator does not match the computed value.)

¹FIPSPUB 5, *States of the United States*; FIPSPUB 6, *Counties of the States of the United States*; and FIPSPUB 8, *Metropolitan Statistical Areas* are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. Prices are 20 cents, 40 cents, and 20 cents respectively.