SSDC
Social Science Data Collection
University of California, San Diego

Census of Population and Housing, 1970 [San Diego]: Summary Statistic File 4A: Population

United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
IRSS Study number 14-01-SUM4P-DUALABS-70
SSDC SAN00007

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ASSISTANCE

All manuscripts utilizing these data should acknowledge that fact as well as identify the original collector of the data. The SSDC staff urges all users of these data to follow some adaptation of this statement.

> The data (and tabulations) utilized in this (publication) were made available by the Odum Institute and the UCSD Library Social Science Data Collection. The data for Census of Population and Housing, 1970 [San Diego]: Summary Statistic File 4A were originally collected by the United States Bureau of the Census and processed by DualLabs, Inc. Neither the original collectors of the data nor the Social Science Data Collection bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

Social Science Data Collection. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 [SAN DIEGO]: SUMMARY STATISTIC FILE 4A: POPULATION. [Computer file]. Washington, DC: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and DUALabs, Inc. [producers], 1971. La Jolla, CA: Social Science Data Collection [distributor], 2007.

STUDY DESCRIPTION

This data collection includes population data by census tract for San Diego County in 1970. Sample counts (5%, 15% and 20%) are derived from the Census of Population and Housing, 1970: Summary Tape File 4A: Population. Population characteristics include age, occupation, industry, income and income components, marital status, years of school completed, family type, number of children, poverty status, nativity, and parentage. Separate tallies are available for the total, white, Negro, and Spanish American populations. Whites and Negros are defined as racial categories by the Census Bureau. In California, Spanish Americans include “Persons of Spanish language or Spanish surname”.

The California state 4A data file was processed with PERL and SPSS by the Social Science Data Collection (SSDC) staff of the University of California, San Diego from Census Bureau data processed by DUALabs, Inc. and archived at the Odum Institute. PERL script concatenated record type codes and output five data files that match the record types described in the codebook:

Record Type Code	Record Type Description
1	Total Population
2	White Population
3	Negro Population
4	Spanish American Population
5	Allocations

These five files were subsequently processed with SPSS to extract tracts for San Diego County and compute additional population data content. Users may browse a list of data variables (tables and cells) included in these five data files. Data from Tables 1-99 are available for record types 1-4 and data from tables 100-127 are available for record type 5. Sample 1970 housing data are available in a separate data collection.

Portions of the SSDC codebook for this data collection were extracted from the following sources at the Odum Institute for Research in Social Science.

1. DUALabs, Inc. Census of Population and Housing, 1970 Population Summary Statistics File 4 (machine readable data file) Conducted by the Bureau of the Census. DUALabs ed. Arlington, VA., 1972.
2. U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1970 Census Users’ Guide: U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1970.

DATA COLLECTION FILES

This data collection contains a codebook, a documentation file, five data files available in two formats (Excel, SPSS) and a compressed archive of the files used to generate the data files associated with this data collection:

san00007.cbk.pdf (codebook)
Format: Portable Document Format (PDF)
This file.

san00007.varlist.html (documentation file)
Format: HTML
This file lists all of the summary file tables and cells (variables) in the data file.

san00007tp
Data file for the total population.

san00007wp
Data file for the White population.

san00007bp
Data file for the Negro population.

san00007sp
Data file for the Spanish American population.

san00007all
Data file for Census Bureau allocations and substitutions.

san00007.zip
This compressed archive includes the source files and documentation used to create the files associated with the SSDC data collection.

Odum Institute source files:

- Ca.dat – ASCII STF4A California state data file.
- Sf4.desc.pdf – PDF listing of DUALabs data file.
- Sf4.pop.cdbk.pdf – PDF DUALLabs codebook.
- User.pdf – 1970 Census Bureau User Guide.

Interim California state data SSDC data files created with PERL:

Stf4a1970_totals.dat – ASCII STF4A California state total population SSDC data file.
Stf4a1970_whites.dat – ASCII STF4A California state White population SSDC data file.
Stf4a1970_blacks.dat - ASCII STF4A California state Negro population SSDC data file.
Stf4a1970_spanish.dat - ASCII STF4A California state Spanish American population SSDC data file.
Stf4a1970_allocations.dat – ASCII STF4A California state Census Bureau allocations and substitutions SSDC data file.

SSDC SPSS syntax files used to process the interim state files. Users of these syntax files should note that these are SPSS version 13 syntax files and modifications may be necessary to run these files with earlier or later versions of SPSS. Also included are adds.sav files that include variables for record numbers and census tract names.

San00007_totals.sps
San00007_whites.sps
San00007_blacks.sps
San00007_spanish.sps
San00007_allocations.sps

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

This portion of the SSDC codebook was extracted from the DUALabs version of the Census Bureau's 1970 technical documentation. Users should ignore any references to column locations and refer to the SPSS syntax files for information on names, labels and column locations.

MRDF ABSTRACT

ID Number: DID-C-41

Type of File: Numeric (Summary statistics).

Citation: Census of population and housing, 1970 population summary statistic file 4 [machine-readable data file] conducted by the Bureau of the Census. DUALabs ed. Arlington, Va : Data Use and Access Laboratories (DUALabs), 1972.

Universe: The universe consists of all persons. The data are based on 5-, 15-, and 20-percent samples.

Geographic Coverage: The geographic coverage differs in all three files. In File A, summary statistics are presented for all census tracts. File B presents summary statistics for minor civil divisions or census county divisions. File C presents summaries for 20 levels of geography including States and state components, counties, places of 2,500 or greater, urbanized areas, SMSA's and the component parts of SMSAs.

Time period: Data contained in the files pertain to the date of the census, April 1, 1970, except for selected items which relate to historical periods

Summary: This fourth count population file contains identical information for 3 different levels of geography. The data cross-tabulated on the various tables on the file include occupation, industry, income and income components, years of school completed, family type, number of children, poverty status, nativity and parentage. Aggregate income figures for various categories are included for use on calculating means. Each table is presented for the urban population, rural-farm population, and rural-nonfarm population.

File Size: Three files; File A contains approximately 140,000 logical records representing 35,000 tracts. File B contains approximately 152,000 logical records for about 37,000 mcds. File C contains approximately 100,000 logical records for about 13,000 summary areas.

(Continued on next page)

Primary Reference: 1970 Census of Population and Housing Fourth Count Population Summary Tape (Sample). Arlington, Va. : Data Use and Access Laboratories (DUALabs), 1972. This is DUALabs' version of the Bureau of the Census' description and technical documentation for this file.

Contact Person: Judith Poole, Research Consultant, North Carolina State Data Center, Institute for Research in Social Science, Manning Hall 026A, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514 (919) 966-3346.

MRDF ABSTRACT

ID Number: DID-C-41-1

Citation: Census of population and housing, 1970 population summary statistic file 4 [machine-readable data file] conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

Related References:

United States. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population, 1970, Vol. I, General Social and Economic Characteristics Chapters 3 and 4 (PC (1)-C). Washington : U.S. Government Printing Office.

United States. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1970 Census Tract Report (PHC(1). Washington : U.S. Government Printing.

United Sates. Bureau of the Census. Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes. Washington : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

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Introduction

The Fourth Count Population Summary Tapes are created from the sample basic record files used to prepare the 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 than are available from the 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 Population series were released on a State-by-State basis as the data were processed. File A, which presents data for tracts, involves a total of 143 tape reels for all States (at 7-track, 556 CPI); File B, which presents data for minor civil divisions, involves a total of 123 tape reels; and File C, which presents data for selected census areas, involves a total of 94 tape reels.

The Fourth Count Population data files are considered final at the time they are created. The master tapes, from which copies are prepared, are held in permanent storage at the Census Bureau. 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.

The attached Technical Document ST-4P for the Fourth Count Population represents the latest documentation from the Census Bureau, including technical conventions and character set as well as the description of the geographic and data contents of the Fourth Count Population logical records. The documentation has been rearranged somewhat to facilitate comprehension and readability and includes DUALabs' Data Descriptors for use with DUALabs' '70-Series computer programs. (The first three digits of the Data Descriptor identify the table, the last three digits the particular data item within the table.)

The documentation sent to each user indicates the particular kind of tape copy prepared for him with regard to tracks, density, labeling, areas covered, etc. Users with summary tape copies in DUALabs' compressed format, or geographic extracts of the summary tape files, receive additional information regarding these special kinds of summary tape products. Users with custom form extracts of the summary tape files receive entirely special file documentation.

Reports of DUALabs' experience in working with the summary tape files, covering suppression, allocation and substitution, peculiarities in geographic codes and data items, and other topics, are being issued in the 1970 Census Technical Bulletins, published by the Clearinghouse and Laboratory for Census Data.

Sequence of Files

General: Knowledge of the pattern of data organization, often referred to as the "sort sequence", is necessary to locate and perhaps further aggregate census data on the summary tapes. The primary division of all U.S. Fourth Count Population summary data is by State, and all of the data for a given State are together in one logical file on one or more tape reels. No reel released by the Census Bureau contains data for more than one State.

The "Sequencing Keys" for Fourth Count Population Files B and C are in characters 103-119 of the geographic identification sub-block (the first sub-block) of each logical record. Note that not all area codes are used to sort the summaries.

File A: This file is composed of complete tract summaries. There are up to 5 logical records for each tract. The file is in sort (ascending sequence) by 1970 county of tabulation code, tract number (including suffix), and record type. (See section on Record Type Description.)

File B: This 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 section on Record Type Description.)

File C: This file is composed of selected census summary areas. The file contains up to 20 summary categories (see page v), 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. Summaries for each urbanized area (UA) in the State follow the SMSA's and two types of UA components follow each UA. (Note that summaries for SCA's, SMSA's, and UA's which cross State lines consist just of those portions within the designated State.) Next are summaries for each place of 2,500 population or more, including New England towns. Finally, the file contains summaries for each county in the State.

The file is in sort by the Sequencing Keys in characters 103-119 of Block 1, Sub-block 1. The description on page v of summary categories for File C and also File B specifies the Sequencing Keys which include record type. (See section on Record Type Description.)

Record Type Description

General: The Fourth Count Summary Tape files differ from the other census counts in that instead of a single logical record for each geographic area containing the same data content, there are several logical records for each area which vary in data content and sometimes length. The different kinds of logical records are identified by a record type code which appears in the geographic identification sub-block (first sub-block) of each logical record and which constitutes one of the sequencing keys used to sort the records in the file (see preceding section on Sequence of Files). The record types for the Fourth Count Population A, B, and C Files are described below.

File A: Each census tract in this file may have up to five logical records--four data logical records and one allocation logical record. Each data logical record contains the same data Tables 001-099 (see Part II of Technical Document ST-4P), except that the universe tabulated is different in each case. The allocation logical record contains Tables 100-127 (see Part II). The record type code identifying each File A record type appears in character 1 of the logical record. The record type code and universe description for each record type are as shown below.

Record Type Code (Character 1)	Record Type Description (Universe Tabulated)
1	Total Population
2	White Population
3	Negro Population
4	Spanish American Population
5	Allocations

File B: Each minor civil division or census county division in this file may have up to five logical records--four data logical records and one allocation logical record. Each data logical record contains the same data Tables 001-099 (see Part II of Technical Document ST-4P), except that the universe tabulated is different in each case. The allocation logical record contains Tables 100-127 (see Part II). The record type code identifying each File B record type appears in characters 118-119 of the logical record. The record type code and universe description for each record type are as shown below.

Record Type Code (Characters 118-119)	Record Type Description (Universe Tabulated)
01	Total Population
02	White Population
03	Negro Population
04	Spanish American Population
13	Allocations

File C: Each place in this file (summary category 19) and each summary category designated as urban (summary categories 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 14, 16, 17, and 18) may have up to five logical records--four data logical records (record types 01-04) and one allocation logical record (record type 13). All other File C summary categories may have up to fourteen logical records--twelve data logical records and two allocation logical records. Each data logical record contains the same data Tables 001-099 (see Part II of Technical Document ST-4P), except that the universe tabulated is different in each case. Each allocation logical record contains the same allocation Tables 100-127 (see Part II), except that the universe tabulated is different in each case. The record type code identifying each File C record type appears in characters 118-119 of the logical record. The record type code and universe description for each record type are as shown below.

Record Type Code (Characters 118-119)	Record Type Description (Universe Tabulated)
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

Note: The reason record types may not appear for an area in a file is where there are no persons in that area who come under the particular universe being tabulated, e.g., no urban whites or rural farm Spanish Americans.

Conventions for Fields

--Geographic Identification

The geographic codes which identify a logical record are contained in the first 120 characters of the first block for the logical record. (Field sizes for these codes are variable.) This identification is not repeated in subsequent blocks of the record. For positive identification of the beginning of a record a unique character, the dollar sign ($), is recorded in the 120th position of the first block (last character position of the first sub-block).

Unused positions within the geographic identification sub-block for the particular level of summarization before the dollar sign character are padded with the character for "blank".

* The Census Bureau has reported that a misclassification exists in the statistics on farm-nonfarm residence contained in the Fourth Count Population C File. The misclassification is limited to the farm-nonfarm components and is compensating between the two components. Hence, population figures for rural areas as a whole are not affected, nor are figures for urban areas or the State as a whole. Corrected rural farm-nonfarm totals for States and counties are available from the Census Bureau.

--Data Fields

Data fields contain integers only. All data fields for a given 1970 census summary file are a uniform size. For any specific file this size may be 6 or 8 characters. The size selected is adequate for the file for all fields except those for value or rent. Since rounding may be an unacceptable procedure, these items are contained in two adjacent fields of 6 or 8 characters, depending upon the choice for the file.

The data field size for the Fourth Count Population Summary Tape files is a uniform 8 (or 16) characters.

--Padding

The logical record rarely ends coincident with the end of a block. The remainder of the last block is padded with blanks. It may also be necessary to pad at the end of a physical record or 120-character sub-block to prevent splitting of double-size data fields. Padding is also used within the geographic identification sub-block as described previously.

Disclosure Suppression Indication

In order to comply with the Census Bureau's legal and historical standards of data confidentiality, certain tabulations, or parts thereof, are suppressed on the 1970 census summary tapes. Other tabulations or single data items are never suppressed. These latter mainly consist of simple population and housing counts.

--Types of Suppression on Tape

When suppression occurs, it is one of two types. With type one, the suppression code (-0 ... 01) appears in the first data item of a tabulation or sub-tabulation and all further items are blank. With type two, the suppression code (-0 ... 02) appears in the first data item of a tabulation or sub-tabulation, a total count of the universe suppressed appears in the second item, and all further items are blank. Note that, except for Table 18, only type one suppression codes appear on the Fourth Count Population Summary Tape files; Table 18 is the only type 2 suppression table.

--Suppression Indicators on the Documentation

The documentation for each count carries, next to the number of data items contained in each tabulation, an indicator defining where suppression codes may appear on the summary tapes. Five types of suppression indicators are generally possible: SX, SA, SO, S1, and S2. However, only two of these suppression indicators apply to the Fourth Count Population summary files. These are SX and SO.

Suppression indicator SX means that the tabulation is never suppressed. All allocation tables in the Fourth Count Population allocation record types are SX tabulations, meaning that they are never suppressed. Suppression indicator SO means that the entire tabulation is either suppressed or it is not. Hence only the first item of such a tabulation must be checked for the suppression code on the summary tape. All data tables in the Fourth Count Population data record types are SO tabulations. Since all Fourth Count Population tabulations are either SO or SX as indicated, the technical documentation does not carry the suppression indicator next to each tabulation.

II. Description of File Contents--1970 Census Fourth Count Population Summary Tape

A. Explanation of Tabulation Description

Tabulation Description Elements (Applies to subject tabulations only, not geographic codes.)

The data fields in each record are organized into tables in the documentation, which are described in terms of their major components or elements. The first element consists of DUALabs' Data Descriptor Numbers for use with DUALabs' 70-Series Programs. These are 6-digit numbers consisting of a table number (first three digits) and an item number within a table (last three digits). (Geographic codes also have 6-digit Data Descriptors, which always begin with a "G".) The first three digits of the Data Descriptors correspond to the table numbers shown in Census Bureau summary tape file documentation (with the addition of leading zeroes where necessary).

The second element is the tabulation title which 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 is the total number of data items or fields in the table. (Note that unlike the other census summary tape files, there is no suppression indicator specified for each table in the documentation. This is because all tabulations in the population data record have a suppression indicator of SO; while all tabulations in the population allocation record have a suppression indicator of SX. See Part I.B to technical documentation for an explanation of suppression.)

The fourth element is the universe being tabulated; e.g., persons, persons 14 years and over, families.

The fifth element constitutes the variables or stratifiers by which the universe is classified; e.g., age, sex, labor force status. 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 are listed the stratifier categories (sixth element) used to classify the universe in the particular tabulation.

A hypothetical example follows:

021000 (A) POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, RACE, AND SEX (B) 20 (C)

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)
021001 (A) Now Married (excludes separated) (F)
002 (A) Widowed (F)
003 (A) Divorced (F)
004 (A) Separated (F)
005 (A) Never Married (F)
Female: (F)
006-010 (A) Repeat Marital Status (5) (F)
Negro: (F)
011-020 (A) Same as Total (10) (F)

Key: A = DUALabs' Data Descriptor Numbers
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 Negro Males Now Married, and so on.

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 data field described upon that page. The elements describing the position are BLOCK (a physical division of the record on tape), SUB-BLOCK (a logical division of the block into sets of 120 characters each), and CHARACTER within sub-block.

References for Subject Concept and Geographic Area Definitions and Geographic Code Identification

For definitions of subject concepts and geographic areas, consult the Census User Dictionary, published as part of the 1970 Census User Guide by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

For identification of geographic codes and location of geographic areas, consult the 1970 Census Master Enumeration District List (MEDList) and/or the 1970 Census Metropolitan, County, and Place Maps.

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

GEOGRAPHICAL UNIT SUMMARIZED
(The symbols in the column indicate the geographical items which are applicable for the particular kind of area summarized.)

(For Definitions of Items see Census User Dictionary) Item	Block 1, Subblock 1, Character	DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number	File C						File B	File A
			State	SCA	SMSA	UA	Place[1]	County[2]	MCD (CCD)	Tract
Record Type (File A only)	1	G01001								
1970 State	2-3	G02001	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Padding	4-6									
1960 State	7-8	G03001	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Padding	9-11									
Central County Code	12	G04001						N	N	N
Padding	13-14									
Minor Civil Division or Census County Division	15-17	G05001							N	
Padding	18									
Place	19-22	G06001					N/Ø			
Padding	23-24									
Tract (Basic)	25-28									N
Tract (Suffix)	29-30	G07001								N/Ø
Padding	31-36									
Central Business District	37	G08001								N
Padding	38-48									
Standard Consolidated Area	49	G09001		A	A/Ø			A/Ø[3]	A/Ø	A/Ø
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area	50-53	G10001			N			N/Ø[3]	N/Ø	N/Ø
Padding	54									
Urbanized Area	55-58	G11001				N				
State Economic Area	59-60	G12001						A/N	A/N	A/N
Tracted Area	61-64	G13001			N/Ø					N
Place Description	65	G14001					N/Ø			
Specified City with Rural Territory (Overbounded/ Extended)	66	G15001					A/Ø			
Economic Sub-Region	67-69	G16001						N	N	N
1970 County of Tabulation	70-72	G17001						N	N	N
New England Town Size Code	73-74	G18001					N/Ø		N/Ø	
New England Town Code	75-78	G19001					N/Ø		N/Ø	
Padding	79-96									

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION (cont'd)

(For Definitions of Items see Census User Dictionary) Item	Block 1, Subblock 1, Character	DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number	File C						File B	File A
			State	SCA	SMSA	UA	Place[1]	County[2]	MCD (CCD)	Tract
Place Size	97-98	G20001					N/ϕ			
Publication Code	99	G21001					N/ϕ		N/ϕ	
Padding	100-102									
Sequencing Keys[4] or Padding	103-117	[5]								
Record Type	118-119	G26001	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
$ Symbol	120	G27001	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

N = Nonsuppressed Numeric Code
N/ϕ = Nonsuppressed Numeric Code or ϕ ('s) if not applicable
A/ϕ = Alphabetic Code or ϕ if not applicable
A/N = Alphabetic/Numeric Code
Blank = ϕ ('s)

1/ Place summaries include Towns of 2,500 or more population in New England. These Town summaries will possess the following characteristics: Place Code, Place Description Code, Overbounded/Extended Indicator and Place Size Code will all be blank. New England Town Size Code, New England Town Code, and Publication Code will all 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 regular place summaries except for the Sequencing Keys plus 2 additional Codes (SMSA and Tracted Area Codes). For place components of the Urbanized Areas the same is true except that there is only one additional code (UA Code). (See section on Sequence of Files, Part I.B.) New England Towns are never 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. 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 regular county summaries except for the Sequencing Keys. (See section on Sequence of Files, Part I.B.)

3/ Not applicable in New England. The Census Bureau has advised that many non-SMSA Counties have been assigned erroneous SMSA codes. (However, all SMSA Counties have been assigned the correct codes.)

4/ Characters 103-117 will contain various geographic codes as determined by the designated summary categories for Files B and C. (See section on Sequence of Files in Part I.B. of Technical Document ST-4P.)

5/ The following Data Descriptor Numbers apply to the Sequencing Keys: G22001, Report State Code (1960) (characters 103-104); G23001, Summary Level Code (characters 105-106); G24001, SMSA/UA Component Code (character 113); G25001, Sequencing Keys or Padding (characters 107-117).

II. Description of File Contents--1970 Census Fourth Count Population Summary Tape

C. Description of Tabular Content of Data/Allocation Record

--Table of Contents*

DUALabs' Data Descriptor No. Range	Title
001001	AGGREGATE $ FAMILY INCOME OF FAMILIES
002001-002	AGGREGATE $ FAMILY INCOME OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD
003001	AGGREGATE $ INCOME OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER
004001-002	AGGREGATE $ INCOME OF FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
005001-002	AGGREGATE $ INCOME OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX
006001-007	AGGREGATE $ EARNINGS OF MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
007001-003	AGGREGATE $ EARNINGS OF FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
008001-012	AGGREGATE $ INCOME BY TYPE FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
009001-012	AGGREGATE $ INCOME BY TYPE AND SEX
010001	AGGREGATE $ INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
011001	AGGREGATE $ INCOME DEFICIT FOR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
012001-004	AGGREGATE $ INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPES RECEIVED BY FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
013001-004	AGGREGATE $ INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPES RECEIVED BY UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
014001-002	AGGREGATE $ VALUE OF OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS BY POVERTY STATUS OF FAMILY OR PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL
015001-002	AGGREGATE $ GROSS RENT OF RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS BY POVERTY STATUS OF FAMILY OR PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL
016001-004	AGGREGATE $ INCOME DEFICIT BETWEEN SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL AND TOTAL INCOME FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
017001-054	AGE AND SEX
018001-012	RELATIONSHIP AND SEX
019001-009	FAMILIES BY TYPE, PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN
020001-012	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX
021001-002	NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE (15%)
022001-066	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND NATIVITY (15%)
023001-026	MOTHER TONGUE AND NATIVITY (15%)
024001-004	SPANISH INDICATORS
025001-015	CITIZENSHIP AND AGE (5%)
026001-005	YEAR OF IMMIGRATION FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION (5%)
027001-007	STATE OF BIRTH FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION
028001-010	POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (15%)
029001-007	POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER LIVING IN SMSA'S OR ADJACENT TRACTS BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (15%)
030001-006	POPULATION LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY BY RESIDENCE AND ACTIVITY STATUS IN 1965 (15%)
031001-004	POPULATION IN ARMED FORCES IN 1970 AND LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (15%)
032001-003	INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS IN 1970 AND LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (15%)
033001-006	POPULATION ATTENDING COLLEGE IN 1970 AND LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 AND RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS IN 1970 (15%)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor No. Range	Title
034001-008	YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT (15%)
035001	POPULATION AT WORK DURING THE CENSUS WEEK BY PLACE OF WORK (15%)
036001-009	POPULATION AT WORK DURING THE CENSUS WEEK BY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK (15%)
037001-007	CIVILIAN MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY VETERAN STATUS (15%)
038001-015	POPULATION 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL (15%)
039001-009	POPULATION 3-34 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE (15%)
040001-002	POPULATION 18-24 YEARS OLD BY COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
041001-008	POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OLD NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND SEX
042001-020	POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND SEX
043001-004	POPULATION 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF COLLEGE COMPLETED BY VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND SEX (5%)
044001-012	FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OLD BY MARITAL STATUS, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AND AGE
045001-005	FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF SONS/DAUGHTERS OF SELECTED AGE LEVELS
046001-006	SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD
047001-002	MARRIED COUPLES BY SUBFAMILY MEMBERSHIP
048001-003	MARRIED COUPLES BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN AND AGE OF HUSBAND
049001-003	POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OLD BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS
050001-004	EVER MARRIED POPULATION 14-54 YEARS OLD BY MARITAL HISTORY (5%)
051001-007	POPULATION IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS
052001-014	POPULATION 16-64 YEARS OLD NOT INMATES AND NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL BY DISABILITY, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND SEX (5%)
053001-008	MALES 20-49 YEARS OLD AND FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OLD BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
054001-018	POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY LABOR FORCE STATUS, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, AND SEX
055001-016	POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX
056001-008	POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD BY LABOR FORCE STATUS AND SEX
057001-012	PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS
058001-042	EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
059001-027	EMPLOYED FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
060001-005	EMPLOYED MALES 14-15 YEARS OLD BY OCCUPATION
061001-005	EMPLOYED FEMALES 14-15 YEARS OLD BY OCCUPATION
062001-082	EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND SEX
063001-004	EMPLOYED POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD BY INDUSTRY AND SEX
064001-021	MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 AND AGE
065001-028	FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 AND AGE
066001-007	POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969
067001-028	EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY, CLASS OF WORKER, AND SEX
068001-026	EMPLOYED POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
069001-028	EMPLOYED POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND SEX
070001-020	EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
071001-004	POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD WHO WORKED IN 1969 BY OCCUPATION AND SEX
072001-004	MALES 30-49 YEARS OLD BY WORK STATUS IN 1965 AND 1970
073001-006	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
074001-004	FEMALES 21-49 YEARS OLD WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-10 YEARS OLD AND NO CHILDREN UNDER 6
075001-015	FAMILY INCOME

DUALabs' Data Descriptor No. Range	Title
076001-015	INCOME OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
077001-028	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INCOME AND SEX
078001-098	MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY EARNINGS AND OCCUPATION
079001-039	FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY EARNINGS AND OCCUPATION
080001-012	TYPE OF INCOME AND FAMILY STATUS
081001-012	TYPE OF INCOME AND SEX
082001-008	RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL
083001	AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
084001-009	FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18, TYPE OF FAMILY, AND POVERTY STATUS
085001-008	RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY TYPE OF FAMILY, POVERTY STATUS, AND AGE
086001-002	FAMILY HEADS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY STATUS
087001-006	CIVILIAN MALE FAMILY HEADS 16-64 YEARS OLD BY LABOR FORCE AND POVERTY STATUS
088001-002	FEMALE FAMILY HEADS IN THE LABOR FORCE WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD BY POVERTY STATUS
089001-004	UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY AGE AND POVERTY STATUS
090001-002	POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY PROVERTY STATUS
091001	RELATED CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES WITH INCOMES BELOW $3000
092001-002	RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PRESENCE OF PARENTS
093001-004	POPULATION RECEIVING SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT BY AGE AND POVERTY STATUS
094001-003	NUMBER OF FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL RECEIVING INCOME OF SELECTED TYPES
095001-003	NUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL RECEIVING INCOME OF SELECTED TYPES
096001-004	FAMILIES AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND POVERTY STATUS
097001-002	FAMILIES AND PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSING UNITS LACKING ONE OR MORE PLUMBING FACILITIES BY POVERTY STATUS
098001-016	SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL, TYPE OF FAMILY, AND SELECTED FAMILY STATUS
099001-004	SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL AND AGE
100001	COUNT OF PERSONS SUBSTITUTED PLUS PERSONS WITH LESS THAN TWO SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS REPORTED
101001-060	POPULATION ALLOCATIONS AND SUBSTITUTIONS
102001	COUNT OF HOUSEHOLDS SUBSTITUTED
103001-002	FARM RESIDENCE
104001-002	SEX
105001-003	RACE
106001-012	AGE
107001-002	NATIVITY
108001-002	NATIVITY OF PARENTS (15%)
109001-008	YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT (15%)
110001-005	RELATIONSHIP
111001-006	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS
112001-014	POPULATION 3-34 YEARS OLD BY ENROLLMENT STATUS AND AGE (15%)
113001-005	POPULATION 3-34 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL (15%)
114001-010	POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
115001-004	POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

DUALabs' Data Descriptor No. Range	Title
116001-012	EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
117001-014	EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY
118001-007	POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969
119001-004	POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER
120001-028	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INCOME AND SEX
121001-030	FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME
122001-020	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INCOME STATUS, TYPE OF INCOME, AND SEX
123001-010	AGGREGATE $ INCOME OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX
124001	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE POPULATION COUNT
125001	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE HOUSING COUNT
126001	100% POPULATION COUNT
127001	100% HOUSING COUNT

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* All tabulations not otherwise indicated represent 20% Sample. Those indicated as 20% tabulations for Spanish Americans are tabulated on a 15% basis.

The term "Spanish American" as used in the 15- and 20-percent sample population tabulations refers to different populations in different areas of the country, collectively identified as "Spanish Heritage" population: (1) In the three Middle Atlantic States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, people of Puerto Rican birth or parentage; (2) in the five Southwestern States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, people of "Spanish language" or of Spanish surname; (3) in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia, people of "Spanish language." Any person who reports Spanish as his or her mother tongue, as well as any person in a family in which the head or wife reports Spanish as his or her mother tongue, is considered a person of Spanish language.

Tabulations of 5-percent data are for persons of "Spanish descent," i.e., persons who report Spanish American origin or descent as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish. Spanish descent is ascertained by means of a 5-percent sample question asked for the first time in the 1970 census.

Note that Spanish American is not a racial category and therefore is not a consideration in obtaining the "other race" residual in connection with the breakdown by total population, whites, and Negroes.

Block	Sub-Block	Character
1	2	1

Population Data Items

NOTE: (For all tallies of family income, only the income of family members 14 years old and over is included.)

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.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
001001	Aggregate $[1]/Family Income[2]/of Families (See Item 75)	1*
002000	AGGREGATE $[1]/FAMILY INCOME[2]/ OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD	2*
	Families With Female Head	
	By: Number/Aggregate (2)	
	002001 Number of families with female head	
	002 Aggregate family income	
003001	Aggregate $ Income[1]/of Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over (See Item 76)	1*
004000	AGGREGATE $ INCOME[1]/OF FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	2*
	Female Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over	
	By: Number/Aggregate (2)	
	004001 Number of female unrelated individuals	
	002 Aggregate income	
005000	AGGREGATE $ INCOME[1]/OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX** (See Item 77)	1*
	Aggregate $ Income of Persons 14 Years Old and Over	
	By: Sex (2)	
	005001 Male	1
	Padding	1*
	002 Female	

* 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.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
006000	AGGREGATE $ EARNINGS[1/] OF MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS*** (See Item 78)	6*
	Aggregate $ Earnings of Males 16 Years Old and Over in the Experienced Civilian Labor Force	
	By: Selected Occupations (7)	
006001	Experienced civilian labor force, total	
002	Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	
003	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	
004	Operatives, including transport	
005	Laborers, except farm	
006	Farmers and farm managers	
	Padding	1
007	Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen	1*
007000	AGGREGATE $ EARNINGS[1/] OF FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY SELECTED OCCUPATIONS (See Item 79)	3*
	Aggregate $ Earnings of Females 16 Years Old and Over in the Experienced Civilian Labor Force	
	By: Selected Occupations (3)	
007001	Experienced civilian labor force, total	
002	Clerical and kindred workers	
003	Operatives, including transport	

*** Tabulation is comprised of 7 tallies split by padding.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
008000	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:	
008001	Wage and salary	
002	Nonfarm, self-employment	
003	Farm, self-employment	
	Padding	1
004	Social Security or Railroad Retirement	3*
005	Public assistance or welfare payments	
006	All other income	
	Unrelated individual:	4*
007	Wage and salary	
008	Nonfarm, self-employment	
009	Farm, self-employment	
010	Social Security or Railroad Retirement	
	Padding	1
011	Public assistance or welfare payments	2*
012	All other income	
009000	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:	
009001	Wage and salary	
002	Nonfarm, self-employment	
003	Farm, self-employment	
004	Social Security or Railroad Retirement	
005	Public assistance or welfare payments	
	Padding	1
006	All other income	1*
	Female:	6*
007-012	Repeat Type of Income (6)	
	Padding	1
010001	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.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
011001	Aggregate $ Income[1] Deficit[3] For Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over Below Poverty Level[4] (See Item 89)	1*
012000	AGGREGATE $ INCOME[1] [4] 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)	
	012001 Total income 002 Earnings 003 Social Security or Railroad Retirement 004 Public assistance or welfare payments	
013000	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)	
	013001 Total income	1
	Padding	3*
	002 Earnings 003 Social Security or Railroad Retirement 004 Public assistance or welfare payments	
014000	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 for Which Value is Tabulated	
	By: Poverty Status of Family or Primary Individual (2)	
	014001 Above poverty level 002 Below poverty level	
015000	AGGREGATE $ GROSS RENT[1] [6] OF RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS BY POVERTY STATUS[4] OF FAMILY OR PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL (See Item 96)	2*
	Aggregate $ Monthly Gross Rent of Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated	
	By: Poverty Status of Family or Primary Individual (2)	
	015001 Above poverty level 002 Below poverty level	
	Padding	1

****Tabulation is comprised of 4 tallies split by padding.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

016000 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 Below Specified Poverty Level

By: Specified Poverty Level (2) By: Family Status (2)

Less than 75 percent of poverty level:
016001 Family
002 Unrelated individual

Less than 125 percent of poverty level:
003-004 Repeat Family Status (2)

017000 AGE AND SEX 54

Count of Persons

By: Sex (2) By: Age (27)

Male:
017001 Under 3
002 3-4
003 5
004 6
005 7-9
006 10-13
007 14
008 15
009 16
010 17
011 18
012 19
013 20
014 21
015 22-24
016 25-29
017 30-34
018 35-39
019 40-44
020 45-49
021 50-54
022 55-59
023 60-61
024 62-64
025 65-69
026 70-74
027 75 and over
Female:
028-054 Repeat Age (27)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

018000 RELATIONSHIP AND SEX — 12

Count of Persons

By: Household Relationship and Sex (12)
(includes persons in group quarters)

018001 Male primary individual
002 Female primary individual
003 Family head of household with male head
004 Family head of household with female head
005 Wife of head
006 Child of head
007 Other relative of head
008 Nonrelative (includes roomer, boarder, or lodger) of head of household
009 Male inmate of institution
010 Female inmate of institution
011 Male in other group quarters
012 Female in other group quarters

019000 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/
019001 Own children under 18 years old not present
Own children under 18 years old present:
002 Own children under 6 years old present
003 Own children under 6 years old not present

Other family with male head:
004-006 Repeat Presence and Age of Own Children (3)

Family with female head:
007-009 Repeat Presence and Age of Own Children (3)

020000 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:
020001 Never married
002 Married, spouse present
003 Married, spouse absent
004 Separated
005 Widowed
006 Divorced

Female:
007-012 Repeat Marital Status (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

021000 NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE (15%) 2

Count of Persons

By: Nativity and Parentage (2)

021001 Native of native parentage
002 Foreign stock (foreign born or native of foreign or mixed parentage)

022000 COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND NATIVITY (15%)

Count of Foreign Stock Persons 66

By: Nativity (2) By: Country of Origin (33) (See Attachment B.)

Native of foreign or mixed parentage:

022001	United Kingdom	10-13
002	Ireland	14
003	Norway	15
004	Sweden	16
005	Denmark	17
006	Netherlands	18
007	Switzerland	20
008	France	21
009	Germany	22
010	Poland	23
011	Czechoslovakia	24
012	Austria	25
013	Hungary	26
014	Yugoslavia	27
015	U.S.S.R	55-57
016	Lithuania	30
017	Finland	31
018	Rumania	32
019	Greece	34
020	Italy	35
021	Portugal	37
022	Other Europe	19, 28-29, 33, 36, 38-41
023	Southwest Asia	42-45, 47, 58-59
024	China	50
025	Japan	51
026	Other Asia	48-49, 52-54, 92
027	Canada	60
028	Mexico	61
029	Cuba	69
030	Other America	62-68, 70-86
031	Africa	46, 87-91
032	All other	Residual
033	Not reported	99

Foreign born:

034-066 Repeat Country of Origin (33)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

023000 MOTHER TONGUE AND NATIVITY (15%) 26

Count of Persons

By: Nativity (2) By: Mother Tongue (13) (See Attachment C.)

Native:

023001	English	01
002	French	06
003	Swedish	03
004	German	10
005	Polish	11
006	Russian	19, 20
007	Hungarian	24
008	Yiddish	28
009	Italian	31
010	Spanish	32
011	Portuguese	33
012	All Other	Residual
013	Not reported	98-99

Foreign born:

014-026 Repeat Mother Tongue (13)

024000 SPANISH INDICATORS 4

Count of Persons

By: Spanish Indicator (4)

024001 Number of persons classified in any of the five Spanish categories of the question on "origin or descent" (5%)

002 Number of persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage (15%)

003 Number of persons of "Spanish language" (15%)

004 Number of persons not of "Spanish language" but of Spanish surname (in 5 Southwestern States only) (15%)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

025000 CITIZENSHIP AND AGE (5%) — 15

Count of Persons

By: Citizenship (3) By: Age (5)

Native:
025001 Under 18 years
002 18 years
003 19 years
004 20 years
005 21 years and over

Foreign born, naturalized:
006-010 Repeat Age (5)

Foreign born, alien:
011-015 Repeat Age (5)

026000 YEAR OF IMMIGRATION FOR THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION (5%) — 5

Count of Foreign-Born Persons

By: Year of Immigration (5)

026001 1960-1970
002 1945-1959
003 1925-1944
004 Before 1925
005 Not reported

027000 STATE OF BIRTH FOR THE NATIVE POPULATION* — 7

Count of Native Persons

By: State of Birth (7)

027001 Born in State of residence
Born outside State of residence:
002 In Northeast
003 In North Central
004 In South
005 In West
006 Born abroad, at sea, in outlying areas, etc.
007 State of birth not reported

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* This tabulation was made on a 20 percent level but the data item "Born abroad, at sea, in outlying areas, etc." was derived by using questions 14 and 15 (Parents' Birthplace) for 15 percent persons and question 16a (Citizenship) for 5 percent persons.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
028000	POPULATION 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY RESIDENCE IN 1965 (15%)	10

Count of Persons 5 Years Old and Over

By: Residence in 1965 (10)

028001 Same house as in 1970
Different house:
002 Same county
Different county:
003 Same State
Different State:
004 Northeast
005 North Central
006 South
007 West
008 Abroad, in Armed Forces in 1965
009 Abroad, not in Armed Forces in 1965
010 Moved, residence in 1965 not reported

029000	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 Tracts

By: Residence in 1965 (7) *

029001 Same house as in 1970
Different house:
002 In central city of this SMSA
003 In other part of this SMSA or adjacent tracts
Outside this SMSA:
004 In North and West
005 In South
006 Abroad in 1965
007 Moved, residence in 1965 not reported

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* The Census Bureau has reported an error in this tabulation affecting the components (e.g., counties, places, tracts) of the 30 SMSA's which cross State boundaries plus one single-State SMSA which has an adjoining tracted area in another State. The error concerns data presented for persons who in 1970 lived in a different house than in 1965 but lived in the same SMSA. More specifically, persons who resided in the central city of the SMSA five years ago, but have since moved to a part of the SMSA in a different State, are misclassified as having lived "In other part of this SMSA" in 1965, rather than "In central city of this SMSA". The data have been rerun and errata sheets are available from the Census Bureau or from DUALabs with purchase of Fourth Count Population summary tapes.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
030000	POPULATION LIVING IN A DIFFERENT COUNTY BY RESIDENCE AND ACTIVITY STATUS IN 1965****** (15%)	6

Count of Selected Persons Living in a Different County in 1965

By: Residence in 1965 (3) By: Activity Status in 1965 (2)

Same State as in 1970:
030001 In Armed Forces
002 Attending college

Different State:
003-004 Repeat Activity Status (2)

Abroad:
005-006 Repeat Activity Status (2)

031000	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)

031001 Same State as in 1970
002 Different State
003 Abroad
004 In Armed Forces in 1965

032000	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)

032001 Same State as in 1970
002 Different State
003 Abroad

****** Armed Forces takes priority over attending college if there is a positive response to both items.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

033000 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 as in 1970:
033001 Living with one or both parents
002 Not living with parents

Different State:
003-004 Repeat Residence With Parents (2)

Abroad:
005-006 Repeat Residence With Parents (2)

034000 YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT (15%) 8

Count of Persons

By: Year Moved Into Unit (8)

034001 1969-1970
002 1968
003 1967
004 1965-1966
005 1960-1964
006 1950-1959
007 1949 or earlier
008 Always lived here

035000 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:
035001-020 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 Census Bureau. (These materials are also available from DUALabs on a state-separate basis at 5 cents per page--$1 per order minimum (postage extra for orders over 1 lb., or $40 plus postage for the entire Nation--approximately 800 pages).) 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 central cities. Within any SMSA, all components of that SMSA are listed first.

Items 21, 22, 23 (not meaningful for summary areas outside SMSA's)
021 Item 21. Place of work inside this SMSA.
022 Item 22. Place of work outside this SMSA.
023 Item 23. Place of Work not reported.
024 Item 24. Place of work inside county of residence.
025 Item 25. Place of work outside county of residence.
026 Item 26. Place of work not reported.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

036000 POPULATION AT WORK DURING THE CENSUS WEEK BY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK (15%) — 9

Count of Persons at Work During the Census Week

By: Means of Transportation to Work (9)

036001 Private auto, driver
002 Private auto, passenger
003 Bus or streetcar
004 Subway or elevated
005 Railroad
006 Taxicab
007 Walked only
008 Other means
009 Worked at home

037000 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)

037001 Vietnam Conflict
002 Korean War
003 Korean War and World War II
004 World War II
005 World War I
006 Other Service
007 Nonveteran

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
038000	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:
038001 Public
002 Parochial
003 Private
Kindergarten:
004 Public
005 Parochial
006 Private
Elementary (1-8):
007 Public
008 Parochial
009 Private
High School (1-4):
010 Public
011 Parochial
012 Private
College:
013 Public
014 Private

015 Population 35 years old and over

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

039000 POPULATION 3-34 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE (15%) 9

Count of Persons 3-34 Years Old Enrolled in School

By: Age (9)

039001 3-4 years
002 5-6 years
003 7-13 years
004 14-15 years
005 16-17 years
006 18-19 years
007 20-21 years
008 22-24 years
009 25-34 years

040000 POPULATION 18-24 YEARS OLD BY COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE 2

Count of Selected Persons 18-24 Years Old

By: Years of School Completed (2)

040001 Completed 4 years of high school or more
002 Completed 4 years of college or more

041000 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 School

By: Sex (2) By: Employment Status and Years of School Completed (4)

Male:

Employed or in Armed Forces:
041001 Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate
002 Not enrolled in school and high school graduate
Unemployed or not in labor force:
003 Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate
004 Not enrolled in school and high school graduate

Female:

005-008 Repeat Employment Status and Years of School Completed (4)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

042000 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:

042001 No school years completed (includes nursery and kindergarten)

Elementary:

002 1-4 years
003 5-6 years
004 7 years
005 8 years

High School:

006 1-3 years
007 4 years

College:

008 1-3 years
009 4 years
010 5 years or more

Female:

011-020 Repeat Years of School Completed (10)

043000 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:

043001 With vocational training
002 Without vocational training

Female:

003-004 Repeat Vocational Training (2)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
044000	FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OLD BY MARITAL STATUS, NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AND AGE	12

Count of Females 15-44 Years Old and Number of Children

By: Age (3) By: Marital Status and Number of Children (4)

15-24 years old:
044001 Never Married
002 Ever married
003 Number of own children under 5 } 2/
004 Number of children ever born }

25-34 years old:
005-008 Repeat Marital Status and Number of Children (4)

35-44 years old:
009-012 Repeat Marital Status and Number of Children (4)

045000 FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF SONS/DAUGHTERS OF SELECTED AGE LEVELS 5

Count of Selected Families

By: Presence and Age of Sons/Daughters (5)
With sons/daughters:
045001 Under 25 years old
002 Under 3 years old
003 Under 12 years old
004 13-19 years old
005 18-24 years old

046000 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)

046001 Husband-wife subfamily
002 Number of own children
003 Other subfamilies with male heads
004 Number of own children
005 Subfamilies with female heads
006 Number of own children

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
047000	MARRIED COUPLES BY SUBFAMILY MEMBERSHIP	2
	Count of Married Couples	
	By: Subfamily Membership (2)	
	047001 In subfamilies 002 Not in subfamilies	
048000	MARRIED COUPLES BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN AND AGE OF HUSBAND	3
	Count of Selected Married Couples	
	By: Presence and Age of Own Children and Age of Husband (3)	
	048001 With own children under 6 years old 002 With own children under 18 years old 003 With husband under 45 years old	
049000	POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OLD BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS	3
	Count of Persons Under 18 Years Old	
	By: Residence With Parents (3)	
	049001 Living with both parents 002 Living with one parent 003 Living with neither parent	
050000	EVER MARRIED POPULATION 14-54 YEARS OLD BY MARITAL HISTORY (5%)	4
	Count of Ever Married Persons 14-54 Years Old	
	By: Marital History (4)	
	050001 Widowed only 002 Divorced only 003 Widowed and divorced 004 Neither widowed nor divorced	

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

051000 POPULATION IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS 7

Count of Persons in Group Quarters

By: Type of Group Quarters (7) (See Attachment D.)

051001 Inmate of mental hospital 55-57
002 Inmate of home for the aged and dependent 66-69, 75-78
003 Inmate of other institution (residual inmates)
004 In rooming house 85
005 In military barracks 89
006 In college dormitory 96
007 In other group quarters (residual noninmates)

052000 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 School

By: Sex (2) By: Disability and Employment Status (7)

Male:
Not disabled nor handicapped:
052001 In labor force
002 Not in labor force
Disabled or handicapped:
003 Employed
004 Unemployed
Not in labor force:
005 Able to work
Unable to work:
006 Disabled less than 6 months
007 Disabled 6 months or more

Female:
008-014 Repeat Disability and Employment Status (7)

053000 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 Old

By: Sex (2) By: Years of School Completed (4)

Males 20-49 years old:
053001 Less than high school
High School:
002 1-3 years
003 4 years
004 College, 1 year or more

Females 15-44 years old:
005-008 Repeat Years of School Completed (4)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

054000 POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY LABOR FORCE STATUS, SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, AND SEX 18

Count of Persons 16 Years Old and Over

By: Sex (2) By: Labor Force Status and Selected Characteristics (9)

Male:
054001 In Armed Forces
In labor force:
002 Employed
003 Unemployed
Not in labor force:
Under 65:
004 Inmate
005 Enrolled in school
006 Other
65 and over:
007 Inmate
008 Enrolled in school
009 Other

Female:
010-018 Repeat Labor Force Status and Selected Characteristics (9)

055000 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 Force

By: Sex (2) By: Age (8)

Male:
055001 16-17 years old
002 18-19 years old
003 20-21 years old
004 22-24 years old
005 25-34 years old
006 35-44 years old
007 45-64 years old
008 65 years and over

Female:
009-016 Repeat Age (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

056000 POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD BY LABOR FORCE STATUS AND SEX 8

Count of Persons 14-15 Years Old

By: Sex (2) By: Labor Force Status (4)

Male:
056001 In Armed Forces
In civilian labor force:
002 Employed
003 Unemployed
004 Not in labor force

Female:
005-008 Repeat Labor Force Status (4)

057000 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 Over

By: 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:
057001 Not in labor force
002 In labor force
With own children 6-17 years only:
003 Not in labor force
004 In labor force
With no own children under 18 years:
005 Not in labor force
006 In labor force

Other women:
007-012 Repeat Presence and Age of Own Children Under 18 and Labor Force Status (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

058000 EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION 42

Count of Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over

By: Occupation (42) (See Attachments A and E.)

Professional, technical, and kindred workers:

058001 Engineers, technical 006-023
002 Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners 061-073
003 Medical and other health workers, except practitioners 074-085
004 Teachers, elementary and secondary schools 142-144
005 Technicians, except health 150-173
006 Other professional workers All other 0--, 1--

Managers and administrators, except farm:

007 Salaried: Manufacturing 201-246, Class of worker 0-3, 5, Industry 107-399
008 Retail trade 201-246, Class of worker 0-3, 5, Industry 607-699
009 Other industries 201-246, Class of worker 0-3, 5, Industry Other
010 Self-employed: Retail trade 201-246, Class of worker 4, 6, Industry 607-699
011 Other industries 201-246, Class of worker 4, 6, Industry Other

Sales workers:

012 Manufacturing and wholesale trade 260-296, Industry 107-399, 507-599
013 Retail trade 260-296, Industry 607-699
014 Other sales workers 260-296, Industry Other

Clerical and kindred workers:

015 Bookkeepers 305
016 Secretaries, stenographers, and typists 370-372, 376, 391
017 Other clerical workers All other 3--

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers:

018 Automobile mechanics and body repairmen 472-474
019 Mechanics and repairment, except auto 470-471, 475-495
020 Machinists 461-462
021 Metal craftsmen, except mechanics and machinists 403-404, 442, 446, 454, 502-504, 514, 533, 535-536, 540, 561-562
022 Carpenters 415-516
023 Construction craftsmen, except carpenters 410-412, 421, 430-431, 436, 440, 510-512, 520-523, 534, 550, 560
024 Other craftsmen All other 4--, 501-586

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

058000 (Cont'd.)

	Operatives, except transport:	
025	Durable goods, manufacturing	601-696, Industry 107-267
026	Nondurable goods, manufacturing	" " 268-399
027	Nonmanufacturing industries	" " Residual
	Transport equipment operatives:	
028	Truck drivers	715
029	Other transport equipment operatives	All other 701-726
	Laborers, except farm:	
030	Construction laborers	750-751
031	Freight, stock, and material handlers	753-754, 760, 762, 770
032	Other laborers, except farm	All other 740-796
033	Farmers and farm managers	801-806
	Farm laborers and farm foremen:	
034	Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	823
035	Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen	All other 821-846
	Service workers, except private household:	
036	Cleaning service workers	901-903
037	Food service workers	910-916
038	Health service workers	921-926
039	Personal service workers	931-954
040	Protective service workers	960-965
041	Service workers, except private household*******	976
042	Private household workers*******	980-986

****

Includes "not reported" cases allocated to this major group. In other major groups subdivided by occupation category, the allocated cases are included in the "other" category (e.g., "Other professional workers").

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
059000	EMPLOYED FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION	27

Count of Employed Females 16 Years Old and Over

By: Occupation (27) (See Attachments A and E.)

	Professional, technical, and kindred workers:	
059001	Nurses	075
002	Medical and other health workers, except nurses	061-074, 076-085
003	Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	142-144
004	Technicians, except health	150-173
005	Other professional workers	All other 0--, 1--
006	Managers and administrators, except farm	201-246
	Sales workers:	
007	Retail trade	260-296, Industry 607-699
008	Other than retail trade	" " Residual
	Clerical and kindred workers:	
009	Bookkeepers	305
010	Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	370-372, 376, 391
011	Other clerical workers	All other 3--
012	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4--, 5--
	Operatives, except transport:	
013	Durable goods, manufacturing	601-696, Industry 107-267
014	Nondurable goods, manufacturing	" " 268-399
015	Nonmanufacturing industries	" " Residual
016	Transport equipment operatives	701-726
017	Laborers, except farm	740-796
018	Farmers and farm managers	801-806
	Farm laborers and farm foremen:	
019	Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	823
020	Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen	All other 821-846
	Service workers, except private household:	
021	Cleaning service workers	901-903
022	Food service workers	910-916
023	Health service workers	921-926
024	Personal service workers	931-954
025	Protective service workers	960-965
026	Service workers, except private household*******	976
027	Private household workers*******	980-986

******* See note on preceding page.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

060000 EMPLOYED MALES 14-15 YEARS OLD BY OCCUPATION 5

Count of Employed Males 14-15 Years Old

By: Occupation (5) (See Attachment A.)

060001	Sales workers	260-296	
002	Other white collar workers	All other 001-396	
003	Blue collar workers	401-796	
004	Farm workers	801-846	
005	Service workers, including private household		901-986

061000 EMPLOYED FEMALES 14-15 YEARS OLD BY OCCUPATION 5

Count of Employed Females 14-15 Years Old

By: Occupation (5) (See Attachment A.)

061001	White collar workers	001-396	
002	Blue collar workers	401-796	
003	Farm workers	801-846	
004	Service workers, except private household		901-976
005	Private household workers	980-986	

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

062000 EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND SEX 82

Count of Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over

By: Sex (2) By: Industry (41) (See Attachment E.)

Total:

062001 Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries 017-029
002 Mining 047-058
003 Construction 067-078
004 Furniture and lumber and wood products 107-118
005 Primary metal industries 139-149
006 Fabricated metal industries (including not specified metals) 157-169, 258
007 Machinery, except electrical 177-198
008 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies 199-209
009 Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment 219-238
010 Other durable goods 119-138, 239-257, 259-267
011 Food and kindred products 268-298
012 Textile mill and other fabricated textile products 307-327
013 Printing, publishing, and allied industries 338-339
014 Chemical and allied products 347-369
015 Other nondurable goods (including not specified manufacturing industries) 299, 328-337, 377-399
016 Railroads and railway express service 407
017 Trucking service and warehousing 417-418
018 Other transportation 408-409, 419-429
019 Communications 447-449
020 Utilities and sanitary services 467-499
021 Wholesale trade 507-599
022 Food, bakery, and dairy stores 628-638
023 Eating and drinking places 669
024 General merchandise retailing 609-627
025 Motor vehicles retailing and service stations 639-649
026 Other retail trade 607-608, 657-668, 677-699
027 Banking and credit agencies 707-708
028 Insurance, real estate, and other finance 709-719
029 Business services 727-748
030 Repair services 749-767
031 Private households 769
032 Other personal services 777-799
033 Entertainment and recreation services 807-817
034 Hospitals 838
035 Medical and other health services except hospitals 828-837, 839-848
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges:
036 Government 857-858, Class of worker 1-3
037 Private 857-858, Class of worker 0, 4-6
038 Other education and kindred services 859-869
039 Welfare, religious, and nonprofit membership organizations 877-879, 887
040 Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services 849, 888-89
041 Public administration 907-947

Male:

042-082 Repeat Industry (41)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

063000 EMPLOYED POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD BY INDUSTRY AND SEX 4

Count of Employed Persons 14-15 Years Old

By: Sex (2) By: Industry (2) (See Attachment E.)

Total:
063001 Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries 017-019, 029
002 Other industries Residual
Male:
003-004 Repeat Industry (2)

064000 MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 AND AGE 21

Count of Males 16 Years Old and Over

By: Age (3) By: Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

16-24 years:
064001 50-52 weeks
002 48-49 weeks
003 40-47 weeks
004 27-39 weeks
005 14-26 weeks
006 13 weeks or less
007 Did not work in 1969

25-64 years:
008-014 Repeat Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

65 years and over:
015-021 Repeat Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

4 / 3 / 65

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

065000 FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 AND AGE 28

Count of Females 16 Years Old and Over

By: Age (4) By: Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

16-24 years:
065001 50-52 weeks
002 48-49 weeks
003 40-47 weeks
004 27-39 weeks
005 14-26 weeks
006 13 weeks or less
007 Did not work in 1969

25-39 years:
008-014 Repeat Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

40-59 years:
015-021 Repeat Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

60 years and over:
022-028 Repeat Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

066000 POPULATION 14-15 YEARS OLD BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 — 7

Count of Persons 14-15 Years Old

By: Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

066001 50-52 weeks
002 48-49 weeks
003 40-47 weeks
004 27-39 weeks
005 14-26 weeks
006 13 weeks or less
007 Did not work in 1969

067000 EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY, CLASS OF WORKER, AND SEX — 28

Count of Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over

By: Sex (2) By: Industry (2) (See Attachment E.) By: Class of Worker (7)

Male:
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries: 017-019, 029
067001 Employee of private company
002 Employee of own corporation
003 Federal government worker
004 State government worker
005 Local government worker
006 Self-employed worker
007 Unpaid family worker
Other industries: Residual
008-014 Repeat Class of Worker (7)

Female:
015-028 Same as Male (14)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

068000 EMPLOYED POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION AND SEX 26

Count of Employed Persons 14 Years Old and Over

By: Sex (2) By: Occupation (13) (See Attachment A.)

Male:

068001	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	001-195
002	Managers and administrators, except farm	201-245
003	Sales workers	260-285
004	Clerical and kindred workers	301-395
005	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	401-580
006	Operatives, except transport	601-695
007	Transport equipment operatives	701-715
008	Laborers, except farm	740-785
009	Farmers and farm managers	801-802
010	Farm laborers and foremen	821-824
011	Service workers, except private household	901-965
012	Private Household workers	980-984
013	Occupation not reported********	196, 246, 296, 396, 586, 696, 726, 796, 806, 846, 976, 986

Female:

014-025 Repeat Occupation (13)

069000 EMPLOYED POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY AND SEX 28

Count of Employed Persons 14 Years Old and Over

By: Sex (2) By: Industry (14) (See Attachment E.)

Total:

069001	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	017-028
002	Mining	047-057
003	Construction	067-077
004	Manufacturing, durable goods	107-259
005	Manufacturing, nondurable goods	268-398
006	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	407-479
007	Wholesale and retail trade	507-588, 607-698
008	Finance, insurance and real estate	707-718
009	Business and repair services	727-759
010	Personal services	769-798
011	Entertainment and recreation services	807-809
012	Professional and related services	828-897
013	Public administration	907-937
014	Industry not reported********	029, 058, 078, 267, 399, 499, 599, 699, 719, 767, 799, 817, 899, 947

Male:

015-028 Repeat Industry (14)

******** Represents allocations to major group.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

070000 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) (See Attachment A.)

Male:

070001	Professional, technical, and managerial workers	001-246
002	Sales workers	260-296
003	Clerical and kindred workers	301-396
004	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	401-586
005	Operatives, including transport	601-726
006	Laborers, except farm	740-796
007	Farm workers	801-846
008	Service workers, except private household	901-976
009	Private household workers	980-986
010	Last worked 1959 or earlier	991

Female:

011-020 Repeat Occupation (10)

071000 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) (See Attachment A.)

Male:

071001	Farm workers	801-846
002	Nonfarm workers	All other

Female:

003-004 Repeat Occupation (2)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

072000 MALES 30-49 YEARS OLD BY WORK STATUS IN 1965 AND 1970 4

Count of Males 30-49 Years Old

By: Work Status[7/] in 1970 (2) By: Work Status[7/] in 1965 (2)

Worker in 1970:
072001 Worker in 1965
002 Nonworker in 1965

Nonworker in 1970:
003-004 Repeat Work Status in 1965 (2)

073000 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 6

Count of Females 21-49 Years Old with No Own Children 5-10 Years Old

By: Presence of Own Children Under 5 Years Old (2) By: Work Status[7/] in 1965 and in 1970 (3)

Own children under 5 present:
Worker in 1965:
073001 Worker in 1970
002 Nonworker in 1970
003 Nonworker in 1965

Own children under 5 not present:
004-006 Repeat Work Status in 1965 and 1970 (3)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
074000	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 7/ in 1970 (2)

Nonworker in 1965:
074001 Worker in 1970
002 Nonworker in 1970

Worker in 1965:
003-004 Repeat Work Status in 1970 (2)

075000 FAMILY INCOME (See Item 1) 15

Count of Families 2/

By: Family Income (15)

075001 Under $ 1,000 (includes $1 - $999, none, and loss)
002 $ 1,000 - $ 1,999
003 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
004 $ 3,000 - $ 3,999
005 $ 4,000 - $ 4,999
006 $ 5,000 - $ 5,999
007 $ 6,000 - $ 6,999
008 $ 7,000 - $ 7,999
009 $ 8,000 - $ 8,999
010 $ 9,000 - $ 9,999
011 $10,000 - $11,999
012 $12,000 - $14,999
013 $15,000 - $24,999
014 $25,000 - $49,999
015 $50,000 and over

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
076000	INCOME OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS (See Item 3)	15

Count of Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over

By: Income (15)

076001 Under $1,000 (includes $1 - $999, none, and loss)
002 $ 1,000 - $ 1,999
003 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
004 $ 3,000 - $ 3,999
005 $ 4,000 - $ 4,999
006 $ 5,000 - $ 5,999
007 $ 6,000 - $ 6,999
008 $ 7,000 - $ 7,999
009 $ 8,000 - $ 8,999
010 $ 9,000 - $ 9,999
011 $10,000 - $11,999
012 $12,000 - $14,999
013 $15,000 - $24,999
014 $25,000 - $49,999
015 $50,000 and over

077000 POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INCOME AND SEX (See Item 5) 28

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and Over

By: Sex (2) By: Income (14)

Male:
077001 Without income
002 $1 - $999 or loss
003 $ 1,000 - $ 1,999
004 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
005 $ 3,000 - $ 3,999
006 $ 4,000 - $ 4,999
007 $ 5,000 - $ 5,999
008 $ 6,000 - $ 6,999
009 $ 7,000 - $ 7,999
010 $ 8,000 - $ 8,999
011 $ 9,000 - $ 9,999
012 $10,000 - $14,999
013 $15,000 - $24,999
014 $25,000 and over

Female:
015-028 Repeat Income (14)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

078000 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) (See Attachment A.)

Experienced civilian labor force, total: All codes
078001 Without earnings
002 $1 - $999 or loss
003 $ 1,000 - $ 1,999
004 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
005 $ 3,000 - $ 3,999
006 $ 4,000 - $ 4,999
007 $ 5,000 - $ 5,999
008 $ 6,000 - $ 6,999
009 $ 7,000 - $ 7,999
010 $ 8,000 - $ 8,999
011 $ 9,000 - $ 9,999
012 $10,000 - $14,999
013 $15,000 - $24,999
014 $25,000 and over

Professional, managerial, and kindred workers: 001-246
015-028 Repeat Earnings (14)

Craftsmen and kindred workers: 401-586
029-042 Repeat Earnings (14)

Operatives, including transport: 601-726
043-056 Repeat Earnings (14)

Laborers, except farm: 740-796
057-070 Repeat Earnings (14)

Farmers and farm managers: 801-806
071-084 Repeat Earnings (14)

Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen: 821-822, 824-846
085-098 Repeat Earnings (14)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
079000	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) By: Earnings (13) (See Attachment A.)

Experienced civilian labor force, total: All codes

079001 Without earnings
002 $1 - $999 or loss
003 $ 1,000 - $ 1,999
004 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
005 $ 3,000 - $ 3,999
006 $ 4,000 - $ 4,999
007 $ 5,000 - $ 5,999
008 $ 6,000 - $ 6,999
009 $ 7,000 - $ 7,999
010 $ 8,000 - $ 8,999
011 $ 9,000 - $ 9,999
012 $10,000 - $14,999
013 $15,000 or more

Clerical and kindred workers: 301-396
014-026 Repeat Earnings (13)

Operatives, including transport: 601-726
027-039 Repeat Earnings (13)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
080000	TYPE OF INCOME[8/] AND FAMILY STATUS (See Item 8)	12

Count of Families and Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over with Income (Includes Loss)

By: Family Status (2) By: Type of Income (6)

Family[2/]:

080001 Wage and salary
002 Nonfarm self-employment
003 Farm self-employment
004 Social Security or Railroad Retirement
005 Public assistance or welfare payments
006 All other income

Unrelated individual:

007-012 Repeat Type of Income (6)

081000	TYPE OF INCOME[8/] AND SEX (See Item 9)	12

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and Over With Income (Includes Loss)

By: Sex (2) By: Type of Income (6)

Male:

081001 Wage and Salary
002 Nonfarm self-employment
003 Farm self-employment
004 Social Security or Railroad Retirement
005 Public assistance or welfare payments
006 All other income

Female:

007-012 Repeat Type of Income (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
082000	RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL[4/]	8
	Count of Families	
	By: Ratio of Family Income to Poverty Level (8)	
082001	Under .50	
002	.50 - .74	
003	.75 - .99	
004	1.00 - 1.24	
005	1.25 - 1.49	
006	1.50 - 1.99	
007	2.00 - 2.99	
008	3.00 or more	
083001	Aggregate Number of Persons in Families Below Poverty Level[4/]	1

5 / 12 / 9

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

084000 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:
084001 No related children under 18 years old
002 1 or more related children under 18 years old
003 Some related children under 6 years old
Female head:
004-006 Repeat Presence of Related Children Under 18 (3)

Below poverty level:
007-012 Same as Above poverty level (6)

085000 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:
085001 Under 6 years old
002 6-17 years old
Below poverty level:
003-004 Repeat Age (2)

Female head:
005-008 Same as Male head (4)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
086000	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)	
086001	Above poverty level	
002	Below poverty level	
087000	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:	
087001	Employed	
002	Unemployed	
003	Not in labor force	
	Below poverty level:	
004-006	Repeat Labor Force Status (3)	

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
088000	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)	
	088001 Above poverty level 002 Below poverty level	
089000	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: 089001 Under 65 years old 002 65 years old and over	
	Below poverty level: 003-004 Repeat Age (2)	
090000	POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY STATUS[4/]	2
	Count of Persons 65 Years Old and Over	
	By: Poverty Status (2)	
	090001 Above poverty level 002 Below poverty level	
091001	Related Children 5-17 Years Old in Families With Income Below $3,000	1
092000	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)	
	092001 Living with both parents 002 Other	

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

093000 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 Retirement

By: Poverty Status (2) By: Age (2)

Above poverty level:
093001 Under 65 years
002 65 years and over

Below poverty level:
003-004 Repeat Age (2)

094000 NUMBER OF FAMILIES[2/] BELOW POVERTY LEVEL[4/] RECEIVING INCOME OF SELECTED TYPES[8/] (See Item 12) 3

Count of Families Below Poverty Level Receiving Income of Selected Types

By: Selected Types of Income (3)

094001 Earnings
002 Social Security or Railroad Retirement
003 Public assistance or welfare payments

095000 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 Level Receiving Income of Selected Types

By: Selected Types of Income (3)

095001 Earnings
002 Social Security or Railroad Retirement
003 Public assistance or welfare payments

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

096000 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 in Occupied Housing Units for Which Value and Rent are Tabulated [2/6/]

By: Poverty Status (2) By: Tenure (2)

Above poverty level:
096001 Owner
002 Renter

Below poverty level:
003-004 Repeat Tenure (2)

097000 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[2/] for Which Value and Rent are Tabulated [5/6/]

By: Poverty Status (2)

097001 Above poverty level
002 Below poverty level

098000 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 in Family Households Below Specified Poverty Level

By: Specified Poverty Level (2) By: Family Type By: Selected Family Status (4)

Less than 75 percent of poverty level:
Male head:
098001 Head of family
002 Related children under 18
003 Living with both parents
004 Unrelated individuals
Female head:
005-008 Repeat Family Status (4)

Less than 125 percent of poverty level:
009-016 Same as Less than 75 percent of poverty level (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
099000	SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL[4/] AND AGE	4

Count of Family Members and Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over Below Specified Poverty Level

By: Specified Poverty Level (2) By: Age (2)

Less than 75 percent of poverty level:
099001 Under 65 years old
002 65 years old and over

Less than 125 percent of poverty level:
003-004 Repeat Age (2)

Padding 14

Population Allocation Items

File A: Matrices 100-127 are contained in Record Type 5.
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.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
100001	Count of Persons Substituted Plus Persons With Less Than Two Sample Characteristics Reported	1
101000	POPULATION ALLOCATIONS AND SUBSTITUTIONS	60

Count of Persons

By: Allocations and Applicable Substitutions (2) By: Subject Item Allocated or Substituted (30)

Allocations:

101001 Farm residence
002 Nativity
003 Nativity of parents (15%)
004 Year moved in (15%)
005 Children ever born (females 15-44 years old)
006 Disability (persons 16-64 years old, not inmates, and not attending school) (5%)
007 Highest grade completed (persons 25 years old and over)
008 Vocational training (persons 16-64 years old and < 3 years college) (5%)
009 Level of school enrolled in (persons 3-34 years old) (15%)
010 In labor force (14 years old and over)
011 Not in labor force (14 years old and over)
012 Major occupation group (employed persons 16 years old and over)
013 Class of worker (persons 16 years old and over)
014 Weeks worked (persons 16 years old and over)
015 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.)

016 Total family income (if any family member had any income type allocated)
017 Wage and salary
018 Nonfarm, self-employed
019 Farm, self-employed
020 Social Security or Railroad Retirement
021 Public assistance or welfare payments
022 All other income

Unrelated individual income: (persons 14 years old and over)

023 Wage and salary
024 Nonfarm, self-employed
025 Farm, self-employed
026 Social Security or Railroad Retirement
027 Public assistance or welfare payments
028 All other income

Person's income: (persons 14 years old and over)

029 Male
030 Female

Substitutions:

031-060 Same as Allocations (30)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
102001	Count of Households Substituted	1

(Tabulations 103-123 are of the known cases before substitution and allocation.)

103000	FARM RESIDENCE	2

Count of Persons

By: Farm Residence (2)

103001 Farm
002 Nonfarm

104000	SEX	2

Count of Persons

By: Sex (2)

104001 Male
002 Female

105000	RACE	3

Count of Persons

By: Race (3)

105001 White
002 Negro
003 Other

106000	AGE	12

Count of Persons

By: Age (12)

106001 Under 5 years old
002 5-9 years old
003 10-14 years old
004 15-19 years old
005 20-24 years old
006 25-29 years old
007 30-34 years old
008 35-44 years old
009 45-54 years old
010 55-64 years old
011 65-74 years old
012 75 years old and over

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

107000 NATIVITY — 2

Count of Persons

By: Nativity (2)

107001 Native
002 Foreign born

108000 NATIVITY OF PARENTS (15%) — 2

Count of Persons

By: Nativity of Parents (2)

108001 Native parentage
002 Foreign or mixed parentage

109000 YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT (15%) — 8

Count of Persons

By: Year Moved Into Unit (8)

109001 1969-1970
002 1968
003 1967
004 1965-1966
005 1960-1964
006 1950-1959
007 1949 or earlier
008 Always lived in this house

110000 RELATIONSHIP — 5

Count of Persons

By: Household Relationship (5)
(includes persons in group quarters)

110001 Head of household
002 Wife of head
003 Other relative of head
004 Nonrelative of head
005 In group quarters

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

111000 POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS 6

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and Over

By: Marital Status (6)

111001 Never married
002 Married, spouse present
003 Married, spouse absent
004 Separated
005 Widowed
006 Divorced

112000 POPULATION 3-34 YEARS OLD BY ENROLLMENT STATUS AND AGE (15%) 14

Count of Persons 3-34 Years Old

By: Age (7) By: Enrollment Status (2)

3-4 years old:
112001 Enrolled
002 Not enrolled

5-6 years old:
003-004 Repeat Enrollment Status (2)

7-13 years old:
005-006 Repeat Enrollment Status (2)

14-15 years old:
007-008 Repeat Enrollment Status (2)

16-17 years old:
009-010 Repeat Enrollment Status (2)

18-24 years old:
011-012 Repeat Enrollment Status (2)

25-34 years old:
013-014 Repeat Enrollment Status (2)

113000 POPULATION 3-34 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL (15%)

Count of Persons 3-34 Years Old Enrolled in School 5

By: Level of School (5)

113001 Nursery school
002 Kindergarten
003 Elementary
004 High School
005 College

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items

114000 POPULATION 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED 10

Count of Persons 25 Years Old and Over

By: Years of School Completed (10)

114001 No school years completed (includes nursery school and kindergarten)
Elementary:
002 1-4 years
003 5-6 years
004 7 years
005 8 years
High School:
006 1-3 years
007 4 years
College:
008 1-3 years
009 4 years
010 5 years or more

115000 POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS 4

Count of Persons 16 Years Old and Over

By: Employment Status (4)

115001 Armed Forces
002 Employed
003 Unemployed
004 Not in labor force

116000 EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION 12

Count of Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over

By: Occupation (12) (See Attachment A.)

116001	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	001-196
002	Managers and administrators, except farm	201-246
003	Sales workers	260-296
004	Clerical and kindred workers	301-396
005	Craftsmen and kindred workers	401-586
006	Operatives, except transport	601-696
007	Transport equipment operatives	701-726
008	Laborers, except farm	740-796
009	Farmers and farm managers	801-806
010	Farm laborers and farm foremen	821-846
011	Service workers, except private household	901-976
012	Private household workers	980-986

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
117000	EMPLOYED POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INDUSTRY	14

Count of Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over

By: Industry (14) (See Attachment E.)

117001	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	017-028
002	Mining	047-058
003	Construction	067-078
004	Manufacturing, durable goods	107-267
005	Manufacturing, nondurable goods	268-399
006	Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	407-499
007	Wholesale trade	507-599
008	Retail trade	607-699
009	Finance, insurance, and real estate	707-719
010	Business and repair services	727-767
011	Personal services	769-799
012	Entertainment and recreation services	807-817
013	Professional and related services	828-899
014	Public administration	907-947

118000	POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969	7

Count of Persons 16 Years Old and Over

By: Weeks Worked in 1969 (7)

118001	50-52 weeks
002	48-49 weeks
003	40-47 weeks
004	27-39 weeks
005	14-26 weeks
006	13 weeks or less
007	Did not work in 1969

119000	POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER	4

Count of Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over

By: Class of Worker (4)

119001	Private wage or salary workers
002	Government workers
003	Self-employed workers
004	Unpaid family workers

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
120000	POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY INCOME AND SEX	28

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and Over

By: Sex (2) By: Income (14)

Male:

120001 Without Income
002 $1 - $999 or loss
003 $ 1,000 - $ 1,999
004 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
005 $ 3,000 - $ 3,999
006 $ 4,000 - $ 4,999
007 $ 5,000 - $ 5,999
008 $ 6,000 - $ 6,999
009 $ 7,000 - $ 7,999
010 $ 8,000 - $ 8,999
011 $ 9,000 - $ 9,999
012 $10,000 - $14,999
013 $15,000 - $24,999
014 $25,000 and over

Female:

015-028 Repeat Income (14)

121000	FAMILIES[2/] AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME	30

Count of Families and Unrelated Individuals 14 Years Old and Over

By: Family Status (2) By: Income (15)

Families:

121001 Under $ 1,000 (includes $1 - $999, none, and loss)
002 $ 1,000 - $ 1,999
003 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
004 $ 3,000 - $ 3,999
005 $ 4,000 - $ 4,999
006 $ 5,000 - $ 5,999
007 $ 6,000 - $ 6,999
008 $ 7,000 - $ 7,999
009 $ 8,000 - $ 8,999
010 $ 9,000 - $ 9,999
011 $10,000 - $11,999
012 $12,000 - $14,999
013 $15,000 - $24,999
014 $25,000 - $49,000
015 $50,000 and over

Unrelated individuals:

016-030 Repeat Income (15)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items
122000	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 Over	
	By: Sex (2) By: Type of Income[8/] (5) By: Income Status (2)	
	Male:	
	Total money income:	
122001	Without income	
002	With income	
	Total money earnings:	
003-004	Repeat Income Status (2)	
	Social Security or Railroad Retirement:	
005-006	Repeat Income Status (2)	
	Public assistance or welfare payments:	
007-008	Repeat Income Status (2)	
	Other income:	
009-010	Repeat Income Status (2)	
	Female:	
011-020	Same as Male (10)	
123000	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:	1*
123001	Total money income	
	Padding	1
002	Total money earnings	4*
003	Social Security or Railroad Retirement	
004	Public assistance or welfare payments	
005	Other income	
	Female:	3*
006	Total money income	
007	Total money earnings	
008	Social Security or Railroad Retirement	
	Padding	1
009	Public assistance or welfare payments	2*
010	Other income	

******** Tabulation is comprised of 10 tallies split by padding

		No. of Data Items
124001	Unweighted Sample Population Count (Should be approximately one-fifth the 100% Population Count in Table 126)	1
125001	Unweighted Sample Housing Count (Should be approximately one-fifth the 100% Housing Count in Table 127)	1
126001	100% Population Count	1
127001	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. Multiply the aggregate income by ($10) to obtain the true value. The tabulated value was scaled by a factor of $10 for tally purposes.

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 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 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.

ATTACHMENT A

ST-4P

Occupational Classification

NOTE: Alpha codes appear on the schedule for certain specified occupations but are converted during the edit to their numeric equivalents.

Census Code	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS
001	Accountants
002	Architects
	Computer specialists:
003	Computer programmers
004	Computer systems analysts
005	Computer specialists, n.e.c.
	Engineers:
006	Aeronautical and astronautical engineers
010	Chemical engineers
011	Civil engineers
012	Electrical and electronic engineers
013	Industrial engineers
014	Mechanical engineers
015	Metallurgical and materials engineers
020	Mining engineers
021	Petroleum engineers
022	Sales engineers
023	Engineers, n.e.c.
024	Farm management advisors
025	Foresters and conservationists
026	Home management advisors
	Lawyers and judges:
030	Judges
031	Lawyers
	Librarians, archivists, and curators:
032	Librarians
033	Archivists and curators
	Mathematical specialists:
034	Actuaries
035	Mathematicians
036	Statisticians
	Life and physical scientists:
042	Agricultural scientists
043	Atmospheric and space scientists
044	Biological scientists
045	Chemists
051	Geologists
052	Marine scientists
053	Physicists and astronomers
054	Life and physical scientists, n.e.c.
055	Operations and systems researchers and analysts

Census Code	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS - Continued
056	Personnel and labor relations workers
	Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners:
061	Chiropractors
062	Dentists
063	Optometrists
064	Pharmacists
065	Physicians, medical and osteopathic
071	Podiatrists
072	Veterinarians
073	Health practitioners, n.e.c.
	Nurses, dietitians, and therapists:
074	Dietitians
075	Registered nurses
076	Therapists
	Health technologists and technicians:
080	Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians
081	Dental hygienists
082	Health record technologists and technicians
083	Radiologic technologists and technicians
084	Therapy assistants
085	Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.
	Religious workers:
086	Clergymen
090	Religious workers, n.e.c.
	Social scientists:
091	Economists
092	Political scientists
093	Psychologists
094	Sociologists
095	Urban and regional planners
096	Social scientists, n.e.c.
	Social and recreation workers:
100	Social workers
101	Recreation workers
	Teachers, college and university:
102	Agriculture teachers
103	Atmospheric, earth, marine, and space teachers
104	Biology teachers
105	Chemistry teachers
110	Physics teachers
111	Engineering teachers
112	Mathematics teachers
113	Health specialties teachers
114	Psychology teachers
115	Business and commerce teachers
116	Economics teachers
120	History teachers
121	Sociology teachers

Census Code		PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS - Continued
122		Social science teachers, n.e.c.
123		Art, drama, and music teachers
124		Coaches and physical education teachers
125		Education teachers
126		English teachers
130		Foreign language teachers
131		Home economics teachers
132		Law teachers
133		Theology teachers
134		Trade, industrial, and technical teachers
135		Miscellaneous teachers, college and university
140		Teachers, college and university, subject not specified
		Teachers, except college and university:
141		Adult education teachers
142	(N)	Elementary school teachers
143		Prekindergarten and kindergarten teachers
144		Secondary school teachers
145		Teachers, except college and university, n.e.c.
		Engineering and science technicians:
150		Agriculture and biological technicians, except health
151		Chemical technicians
152		Draftsmen
153		Electrical and electronic engineering technicians
154		Industrial engineering technicians
155		Mechanical engineering technicians
156		Mathematical technicians
161		Surveyors
162		Engineering and science technicians, n.e.c.
		Technicians, except health and engineering and science:
163		Airplane pilots
164		Air traffic controllers
165		Embalmers
170		Flight engineers
171		Radio operators
172		Tool programmers, numerical control
173		Technicians, n.e.c.
174		Vocational and educational counselors
		Writers, artists, and entertainers:
175		Actors
180		Athletes and kindred workers
181		Authors
182		Dancers
183		Designers
184		Editors and reporters
185		Musicians and composers
190		Painters and sculptors
191		Photographers
192		Public relations men and publicity writers
193		Radio and television announcers
194		Writers, artists, and entertainers, n.e.c.
195		Research workers, not specified
196		Professional, technical, and kindred workers--allocated

Census Code		
		MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM
201		Assessors, controllers, and treasurers; local public administration
202		Bank officers and financial managers
203		Buyers and shippers, farm products
205		Buyers, wholesale and retail trade
210		Credit men
211		Funeral directors
212		Health administrators
213		Construction inspectors; public administration
215		Inspectors, except construction; public administration
216		Managers and superintendents, building
220		Office managers, n.e.c.
221		Officers, pilots, and pursers; ship
222		Officials and administrators; public administration, n.e.c.
223		Officials of lodges, societies, and unions
224		Postmasters and mail superintendents
225		Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.
226		Railroad conductors
230		Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers
231		Sales managers and department heads, retail trade
233		Sales managers, except retail trade
235		School administrators, college
240		School administrators, elementary and secondary
245		Managers and administrators, n.e.c.
246		Managers and administrators, except farm--allocated
		SALES WORKERS
260		Advertising agents and salesmen
261		Auctioneers
262		Demonstrators
264		Hucksters and peddlers
265		Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters
266		Newsboys
270		Real estate agents and brokers
271		Stock and bond salesmen
		Salesmen and sales clerks, n.e.c.:
281		Sales representatives, manufacturing industries
282		Sales representatives, wholesale trade
283		Sales clerks, retail trade
284		Salesmen, retail trade
285		Salesmen of services and construction
296		Sales workers--allocated
		CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS
301		Bank tellers
303		Billing clerks
305	(P)	Bookkeepers
310		Cashiers

Census Code		
		CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS - Continued
311		Clerical assistants, social welfare
312		Clerical supervisors, n.e.c.
313		Collectors, bill and account
314		Counter clerks, except food
315		Dispatchers and starters, vehicle
320		Enumerators and interviewers
321		Estimators and investigators, n.e.c.
323		Expediters and production controllers
325		File clerks
326		Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators
330		Library attendants and assistants
331		Mail carriers, post office
332		Mail handlers, except post office
333		Messengers and office boys
334		Meter readers, utilities
		Office machine operators:
341		Bookkeeping and billing machine operators
342		Calculating machine operators
343		Computer and peripheral equipment operators
344		Duplicating machine operators
345		Key punch operators
350		Tabulating machine operators
355		Office machine operators, n.e.c.
360		Payroll and timekeeping clerks
361		Postal clerks
362		Proofreaders
363		Real estate appraisers
364		Receptionists
		Secretaries:
370		Secretaries, legal
371		Secretaries, medical
372	(Q)	Secretaries, n.e.c.
374		Shipping and receiving clerks
375		Statistical clerks
376		Stenographers
381		Stock clerks and storekeepers
382		Teacher aides, except school monitors
383		Telegraph messengers
384		Telegraph operators
385		Telephone operators
390		Ticket, station, and express agents
391		Typists
392		Weighers
394		Miscellaneous clerical workers
395		Not specified clerical workers
396		Clerical and kindred workers--allocated

Census Code		CRAFTSMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS
401		Automobile accessories installers
402		Bakers
403		Blacksmiths
404		Boilermakers
405		Bookbinders
410		Brickmasons and stonemasons
411		Brickmason and stonemason apprentices
412		Bulldozer operators
413		Cabinetmakers
415	(R)	Carpenters
416		Carpenter apprentices
420		Carpet installers
421		Cement and concrete finishers
422		Compositors and typesetters
423		Printing trades apprentices, except pressmen
424		Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen
425		Decorators and window dressers
426		Dental laboratory technicans
430		Electricians
431		Electrician apprentices
433		Electric power linemen and cablemen
434		Electrotypers and stereotypers
435		Engravers, except photoengravers
436		Excavating, grading, and road machine operators; except bulldozer
440		Floor layers, except tile setters
441		Foremen, n.e.c.
442		Forgemen and hammermen
443		Furniture and wood finishers
444		Furriers
445		Glaziers
446		Heat treaters, annealers, and temperers
450		Inspectors, scalers, and graders; log and lumber
452		Inspectors, n.e.c.
453		Jewelers and watchmakers
454		Job and die setters, metal
455		Locomotive engineers
456		Locomotive firemen
461		Machinists
462		Machinists apprentices
		Mechanics and repairmen:
470		Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration
471		Aircraft
472		Automobile body repairmen
473	(S)	Automobile mechanics
474		Automobile mechanic apprentices
475		Data processing machine repairmen
480		Farm implement

Census Code	CRAFTSMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS - Continued
481	Heavy equipment mechanics, including diesel
482	Household appliance and accessory installers and mechanics
483	Loom fixers
484	Office machine
485	Radio and television
486	Railroad and car shop
491	Mechanic, except auto, apprentices
492	Miscellaneous mechanics and repairmen
495	Not specified mechanics and repairmen
501	Millers; grain, flour, and feed
502	Millwrights
503	Molders, metal
504	Molder apprentices
505	Motion picture projectionists
506	Opticians, and lens grinders and polishers
510	Painters, construction and maintenance
511	Painter apprentices
512	Paperhangers
514	Pattern and model makers, except paper
515	Photoengravers and lithographers
516	Piano and organ tuners and repairmen
520	Plasterers
521	Plasterer apprentices
522	Plumbers and pipe fitters
523	Plumber and pipe fitter apprentices
525	Power station operators
530	Pressmen and plate printers, printing
531	Pressman apprentices
533	Rollers and finishers, metal
534	Roofers and slaters
535	Sheetmetal workers and tinsmiths
536	Sheetmetal apprentices
540	Shipfitters
542	Shoe repairmen
543	Sign painters and letterers
545	Stationary engineers
546	Stone cutters and stone carvers
550	Structural metal craftsmen
551	Tailors
552	Telephone installers and repairmen
554	Telephone linemen and splicers
560	Tile setters
561	Tool and die makers
562	Tool and die maker apprentices
563	Upholsterers
571	Specified craft apprentices, n.e.c.
572	Not specified apprentices
575	Craftsmen and kindred workers, n.e.c.
580	Former members of the Armed Forces
586	Craftsmen and kindred workers--allocated

OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT

Census Code		
601		Asbestos and insulation workers
602	(T)	Assemblers
603		Blasters and powdermen
604		Bottling and canning operatives
605		Chainmen, rodmen, and axmen; surveying
610		Checkers, examiners, and inspectors; manufacturing
611		Clothing ironers and pressers
612		Cutting operatives, n.e.c.
613		Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory
614		Drillers, earth
615		Dry wall installers and lathers
620		Dyers
621		Filers, polishers, sanders, and buffers
622		Furnacemen, smeltermen, and pourers
623		Garage workers and gas station attendants
624		Graders and sorters, manufacturing
625		Produce graders and packers, except factory and farm
626		Heaters, metal
630		Laundry and dry cleaning operatives, n.e.c.
631		Meat cutters and butchers, except manufacturing
633		Meat cutters and butchers, manufacturing
634		Meat wrappers, retail trade
635		Metal platers
636		Milliners
640		Mine operatives, n.e.c.
641		Mixing operatives
642		Oilers and greasers, except auto
643		Packers and wrappers, except meat and produce
644		Painters, manufactured articles
645		Photographic process workers
		Precision machine operatives:
650		Drill press operatives
651		Grinding machine operatives
652		Lathe and milling machine operatives
653		Precision machine operatives, n.e.c.
656		Punch and stamping press operatives
660		Riveters and fasteners
661		Sailors and deckhands
662		Sawyers
663		Sewers and stitchers
664		Shoemaking machine operatives
665		Solderers
666		Stationary firemen
		Textile operatives:
670		Carding, lapping, and combing operatives
671		Knitters, loopers, and toppers
672		Spinners, twisters, and winders
673		Weavers
674		Textile operatives, n.e.c.
680		Welders and flame-cutters
681		Winding operatives
690		Machine operatives, miscellaneous specified
692		Machine operatives, not specified
694		Miscellaneous operatives

Census Code		
		OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT - Continued
695		Not specified operatives
696		Operatives, except transport-- allocated
		TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES
701		Boatmen and canalmen
703		Bus drivers
704		Conductors and motormen, urban rail transit
705		Deliverymen and routemen
706		Fork lift and tow motor operatives
710		Motormen; mine, factory, logging camp, etc.
711		Parking attendants
712		Railroad brakemen
713		Railroad switchmen
714		Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs
715	(U)	Truck drivers
726		Transport equipment operatives--allocated
		LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM
740		Animal caretakers, except farm
750		Carpenters' helpers
751	(V)	Construction laborers, except carpenters' helpers
752		Fishermen and oystermen
753		Freight and material handlers
754		Garbage collectors
755		Gardeners and groundskeepers, except farm
760		Longshoremen and stevedores
761		Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers
762		Stock handlers
763		Teamsters
764		Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners
770		Warehousemen, n.e.c.
780		Miscellaneous laborers
785		Not specified laborers
796		Laborers, except farm-allocated
		FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS
801	(W)	Farmers (owners and tenants)
802		Farm managers
806		Farmers and farm managers--allocated

Census Code		
		FARM LABORERS AND FARM FOREMEN
821		Farm foremen
822		Farm laborers, wage workers
823		Farm laborers, unpaid family workers
824		Farm service laborers, self-employed
846		Farm laborers and farm foremen--allocated
		SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
		Cleaning Service Workers:
901		Chambermaids and maids, except private household
902		Cleaners and charwomen
903	(X)	Janitors and sextons
		Food Service Workers:
910		Bartenders
911		Busboys
912		Cooks, except private household
913		Dishwashers
914		Food counter and fountain workers
915	(Y)	Waiters
916		Food service workers, n.e.c., except private household
		Health Service Workers:
921		Dental assistants
922		Health aides, except nursing
923		Health trainees
924		Lay midwives
925		Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants
926		Practical nurses
		Personal Service Workers:
931		Airline stewardesses
932		Attendants, recreation and amusement
933		Attendants, personal service, n.e.c.
934		Baggage porters and bellhops
935		Barbers
940		Boarding and lodging house keepers
941		Bootblacks
942		Child care workers, except private household
943		Elevator operators
944		Hairdressers and cosmetologists
945		Personal service apprentices
950		Housekeepers, except private household
952		School monitors
953		Ushers, recreation and amusement
954		Welfare service aides

Census Code		
		SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD - Continued
		Protective Service Workers:
960		Crossing guards and bridge tenders
961		Firemen, fire protection
962		Guards and watchmen
963		Marshals and constables
964		Policemen and detectives
965		Sheriffs and bailiffs
976		Service workers, except private household--allocated
		PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS
980		Child care workers, private household
981		Cooks, private household
982		Housekeepers, private household
983		Laundresses, private household
984	(Z)	Maids and servants, private household
986		Private household workers--allocated
		WORKERS NOT CLASSIFIABLE BY OCCUPATION
991		Unemployed persons, last worked 1959 or earlier

ATTACHMENT B

ST-4P

Numerical List of Foreign Countries

Code	Country	Code	Country	Code	Country
10	England	42	Turkey	70	Jamaica
11	Scotland	43	Syria	71	Britisch West Indies Associated States
12	Wales	44	Lebanon		
13	Northern Ireland	45	Israel	72	Dominican Republic
14	Ireland	46	United Arab Republic	73	Haiti
15	Norway	47	Other Southwest Asia	74	Other West Indies
16	Sweden				
17	Denmark	48	Pakistan	75	Trinidad and Tobago
18	Netherlands	49	India	76	Venezuela
19	Belgium			77	Ecuador
		50	China	78	Peru
20	Switzerland	51	Japan	79	Bolivia
21	France	52	Korea		
22	Germany	53	Philippine Islands	80	Brazil
23	Poland	54	Other Asia	81	Paraguay
24	Czechoslovakia			82	Uruguay
25	Austria	55	Byelorussian S.S.R.	83	Chile
26	Hungary	56	Ukrainian S.S.R.	84	Argentina
27	Yugoslavia	57	Other U.S.S.R.	85	Other Central & South America
28	Latvia	58	Jordan		
29	Estonia	59	Iran	86	Colombia
30	Lithuania	60	Canada	87	Northern Africa
31	Finland	61	Mexico	88	Central Africa
32	Rumania	62	Guatemala	89	Union of South Africa
33	Bulgaria	63	British Honduras		
34	Greece	64	Honduras	90	South Africa
35	Italy	65	Nicaragua	91	Other Africa
36	Spain	66	El Salvador	92	Vietnam
37	Portugal	67	Costa Rica	93	Azores Islands
38	Iceland	68	Panama	94	Atlantic Islands
39	Luxembourg	69	Cuba	95	Australia
				96	New Zealand
40	Albania			97	Trust Territories of the Pacific (U.S. Ad.)
41	All other Europe			98	Other Pacific Islands
				99	Country not specified

Outlying Area Codes and Possessions

American Samoa	03
Canal Zone	05
Guam	04
Puerto Rico	06
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	07
Other U.S. Possessions	08
At Sea	01
Abroad	02

ATTACHMENT C

ST-4P

Numerical Code List of Mother Tongues

MOTHER TONGUE	CODE
English	01
Landsmaal	02
Norse	02
Norwegian	02
Swedish	03
Danish	04
Dano-Norwegian	04
Afrikaans	05
Boer	05
Dutch	05
Frisian	05
Hollandish	05
Netherlandish	05
French	06
Norman	06
Picard	06
Provencal	06
Walloon	06
Breton	07
Welsh	07
Austrian	10
Bavarian	10
German	10
High German	10
Low German	10
Pennsylvania Dutch	10
Pennsylvania German	10
Plattdeutsch	10
Pomeranian	10
Prussian	10
Saxon	10
Swabian	10
Swiss	10
Thuringian	10
Polak	11
Polish	11
Bohemian	12
Czech	12
Mahrish(Maehrish)	12
Moravian	12
Slovak	13
African Native Language (not specified)	14
Swahili	15
Ainu	16
Chukchee	16
Khmer	16
Kolarian	16
Mon-Khmer	16
Munda-Kol	16
Adamawa	17
Bantu	17
Fulani	17
Ibo	17
Kwa	17
Mandingo	17
Mossi-Grunshi	17
Nigerian	17
Senufo	17
Togo	17
Yoruba	17
Dinka	18
Hatsa	18
Khoisan	18
Masai	18
Nilotic	18
Nubian	18
Nuer	18
Sandawe	18
Sudanese	18
Sudanic	18
Great Russian	19
Russian	19
Byelorussian	20
White Russian	20
Little Russian	21
Ruthenian	21
Slavonian	21
Ukrainian	21
Jmoud	22
Latvian	22
Lettish	22
Lithuanian	22
Litvak	22
Finnish	23
Hungarian	24
Magyar	24
Croatian	25
Serbian	25
Serbo-Croatian	25
Carinthian	26
Carniolan	26
Slovenian (Slovene)	26
Kutzo-Vlach	27
Moldavian	27
Rumanian	27
Tsintsar	27
Wallachian	27
Jewish	28
Yiddish	28
Judaco-Spanish	29
Ladino	29
Sephardic	29
Greek	30
Hellenic	30
Romaic	30
Calabrian	31
Corsican	31
Friulian	31
Genoese	31
Italian	31
Ladin	31
Ligurian	31
Piedmontese	31
Romansh (Romansch)	31
Sardinian	31
Sicilian	31
Tuscan	31
Castilian	32
Catalan	32
Cuban	32

MOTHER TONGUE	CODE
Mexican	32
Puerto Rico	32
Spanish	32
Valencian	32
Brazilian	33
Portugese	33
Basque	34
Dalmatian	35
Hrvat (Hervat, Horvat)	35
Montenegrin	35
Morlak	35
Circassian	36
Georgian	36
Iraqui	37
Maltese	39
Japanese	40
Okinawan	40
Chinese	41
Arabic	42
Cantonese	43
Yueh	43
Kuo Yu	44
Mandarin	44
Fukienese	45
Hakka	45
Min	45
Wu	45
Algerian	46
Moorish	46
Moroccan	46
Tunisian	46
Jerusalem Arabic	47
Jordanian	47
Kosunats	47
Lebanese	47
Miminuche	47
Palestinian	47
Syrian	47
Egyptian	48
Aleut	49

MOTHER TONGUE	CODE
Eskimo	49
Icelandic	50
Belgian	51
Flemish	51
Vlaamish	51
Manx	52
Scotch	52
Scots-Gaelic	52
Scottish	52
Bulgarian	53
Lusatian	53
Macedonian	53
Sorbian	53
Wendish	53
Albanese	54
Albanian	54
Gheg	54
Tosk	54
Armenian	55
Iranian	56
Persian	56
Afghan	57
Balochi	57
Caspian	57
Kurdish	57
Ossete	57
Pushtu	57
Hindi	58
Hindi-Urdu	58
Hindu	58
Hindustani	58
Urdu	58
Erse	59
Gaelic	59
Irish	59
Irish Gaelic	59
Hebrew	60
Amharic	61
Ethiopian	61
Tigre (Tigrina)	61

MOTHER TONGUE	CODE
Berber	62
Chad	62
Cushite (Cushitic)	62
Galla	62
Gidder	62
Hausa	62
Kotoko	62
Kushite (Kushitic)	62
Shilh	62
Somali	62
Tuareg	62
Estonion	63
Karelian	63
Lapp	63
Lappish	63
Lapponic	63
Mordvinian	63
Pormian	63
Samoyed	63
Turkish	64
Azerbaijani	65
Buryat	65
Kalmuk	65
Kirghiz	65
Manchu	65
Mongol	65
Tatar	65
Tungus	65
Turcoman	65
Uzbek	65
Gypsy (Romany)	66
Romany	66
Libyan	67
Bengali	68
Bihari	68
Ceylonese	68
Gujerati	68
Marathi	68
Oriya	68
Panjabi	68

MOTHER TONGUE	CODE
Punjabi	68
Rajasthani	68
Singhalese	68
Vietnamese	69
Korean	70
Lao (Laotian)	71
Siamese	71
Thai	71
Burmese	72
Tibetan	73
Bhil	74
Brahui	74
Canarese	74
Dravidian	74
Gond	74
Kannada	74
Malayalam	74
Tamil	74
Telugu	74
Pahasa-Indonesia	75
Indonesian	75
Malay	75
Malayan	75
Formosan	76
Javanese	76
Malagasy	76
Sundanese	76
Taiwanese	76
Bisaya	77
Tagalog	77
Maori	78
Melanesian	78
Micronesian	78
Papuan	78
Polynesian	78
Hawaiian	79
American Indian Tribal Language (not specified or not on list)	80
Absentee Shawnee	81
Algonquian	81
Arapaho	81
Arapahoe	81
Atsina	81
Black Bob	81
Blackfeet	81
Blackfoot	81
Black River	81
Bloods	81
Bois Fort	81
Bois Fort Chippewa	81
Brotherton	81
Buffalo Chief Band	81
Cahokia	81
Chaa	81
Chenango	81
Cheyenne	81
Chickahominy	81
Chickamuxen	81
Chippewa	81
Christian	81
Citizen Band	81
Cree	81
Delaware	81
Desert Band	81
Eastern Algonquian	81
Eel River	81
Fox	81
Gay Head	81
Gros Ventres (Atsina)	81
Hassanamisco	81
Housatonic	81
Illinois	81
Kainah	81
Kaskaskia	81
Kickapoo	81
Lac Courte Oreilles	81
Lake Superior	81
L'Anse Band	81
La Pointe Band	81
Mahican	81
Marameg	81
Mashpee	81
Mattapony	81
Mattawoman	81
Menominee	81
Miami	81
Miami & Illinois	81
Michigamia	81
Mille Lac	81
Missiauga Band	81
Mississippi Chippewa	81
Mohegan	81
Mohican	81
Montauk	81
Munsee	81
Nanjemoy	81
Nansemond	81
Nanticoke	81
Narraganset	81
Niantic	81
Nipmuck	81
Ojibwa	81
Omisiseaters	81
Ontonagan Band	81
Oswego	81
Ottawa	81
Pamunkey	81
Passamaquoddy	81
Patuxent	81
Paugusett	81
Pembina Chippewa	81
Penobscot	81
Peoria	81
Pequot	81
Piankashaw	81
Piegan	81
Pillager Chippewa	81
Piscataway	81
Pomonkey	81
Poosepatuck	81
Potawatomi	81

MOTHER TONGUE	CODE
Potopaco	81
Powhatan	81
Rappahannock	81
Sac	81
Sac & Fox	81
Saginaw	81
Sauk	81
Sauk & Fox	81
Scaticoke	81
Shawnee	81
Shinnecock	81
Siksika	81
Snake River	81
Sowania	81
Staitan	81
Stockbridges	81
Sutaio	81
Tamaroi	81
Vieux De Sert	81
Vieux Desert Band	81
Wampanoag	81
Wea	81
Wicomico	81
Zekiah	81
Anadaca	82
Anadarko	82
Arikara	82
Asinais	82
Caddo	82
Caddoan	82
Cano	82
Hainai	82
Iona	82
Ioni	82
Kichai	82
Pani	82
Pawnee	82
Peak Band	82
Skidi	82
Tawakoni	82
Waco	82
Wichita	82
Cattarougus	83
Cayuga	83
Cherokee	83
Corn Planter	83
Eastern Cherokee	83
Erie	83
Huron	83
Iroqoian	83
Iroquois	83
Mohawk	83
Neuter	83
Nottoway	83
Oneida	83
Onedaga	83
Ononadaga	83
Potomac	83
Red Legs	83
St. Regis	83
Seneca	83
Tonowanda	83
Tuscarora	83
Werowocomoco	83
Wyandot	83
Yroquois	83
Acoma	84
Cochiti	84
Keres	84
Keresan	84
Laguna	84
San Felipe	84
Santa Ana	84
Santo Domingo	84
Sia	84
Zia	84
Abihka	85
Alabama, Alibamu	85
Alabama Quassarte	85
Ani-Kauita	85
Ani-Kusa	85
Appalachicola	85
Chicaza	85
Chickasaw	85
Choctaw	85
Coushatta	85
Creek	85
Florida	85
Hitchiti	85
Houma	85
Kashiti	85
Kawita	85
Koasati	85
Mississippi Choctaw	85
Muscogee	85
Muskhogean	85
Muskhogi	85
Oakfuskee	85
Quassarte	85
Seminole	85
Stincards	85
Acachin	86
Papago	86
Pima	86
Piman	86
Bitter Root Salish	87
Carlos	87
Charlo	87
Chehalis	87
Chief Moses	87
Clallam	87
Coeur d'Alene	87
Columbia	87
Colville	87
Cowlitz	87
Dwamish	87
Etakmur Dwamish	87
Flathead	87
Georgetown	87
Humptulip	87

MOTHER TONGUE	CODE	MOTHER TONGUE	CODE	MOTHER TONGUE	CODE
Kalispel	87	Cayuse	88	Chemehuevi	89
Kaw	87	Des Chutes	88	Cold Spring	89
Lake Metlow	87	John Day	88	Comanche	89
Lakes	87	Joseph's Band	88	Cumumbah	89
Lummi	87	Kahmiltpah	88	Cupeno	89
Methow	87	Klamath	88	Duck Water	89
Muckleshoot	87	Klikatat	88	Fort McDermitt	89
Nespelim	87	Klikitat	88	Gabrieleno	89
Nestucca	87	Kowwasayee	88	Gapote	89
Niscualli	87	Liaywas	88	Goship	89
Nooksak	87	Lituamian	88	Goshiute	89
Okinagan	87	Middle Oregon	88	Goshute	89
Pend d'Oreille	87	Modoc	88	Grand River	89
Pisquow	87	Molala	88	Hano	89
Puyallup	87	Nez Perces	88	Hopi	89
Quinaielt	87	Ochechotes	88	Juaneno	89
Quinault	87	Paloos	88	Kaibab	89
Salish	87	Palouse	88	Kanosh	89
Salishan	87	Palus	88	Kaviawach	89
Sanpoel	87	Shahaptian	88	Kawaiisu	89
Sanpoil	87	Shapawailutan	88	Kawia	89
Satsop	87	Tenino	88	Kern River	89
Senijextee	87	Topenish	88	Kitanemuk	89
Shoalwater	87	Topinish	88	Koosharem	89
Sinkuise	87	Tyigh	88	Koso	89
Skagit	87	Umatilla	88	La Jolla	89
S'Klallam	87	Waiilatpuan	88	Lemhi	89
Skokomish	87	Walla Walla	88	Luiseno	89
Skwawksnamish	87	Walula	88	Mission Creek	89
Smulkamish	87	Warm Springs	88	Moache	89
Snohomish	87	Yakima	88	Monachi	89
Snoqualmu	87	Agua Caliente	89	Mono	89
Spokan	87	Augustine	89	Moqui	89
Spokane	87	Bannock	89	Morengo	89
Squaxon	87	Battle Mountain	89	Pah-Ute	89
Steilacoom	87	Broken Moccasin	89	Pahvant	89
Suquamish	87	Cabazon	89	Paiute	89
Swinomish	87	Cahuilla	89	Pala	89
Tillamook	87	Capote	89	Palm Springs	89
Twana	87	Cedar City	89	Panamint	89

MOTHER TONGUE	CODE
Pannaiti	89
Pauma	89
Pavioiso	89
Pawipits	89
Pechanga	89
Penateka	89
Pikakwanarats	89
Pyramid Lake	89
Ramona	89
Rincon	89
Salmon River	89
San Gabriel	89
San Juan Capistrano	89
San Luiseno	89
San Manuel	89
San Pasqual	89
Sanpet	89
Santa Rosa	89
Serrano	89
Seuvarits	89
Sheepeater	88
Shiuwits	89
Shoshone	89
Shoshonean	89
Shoshoni	89
Snake	89
Soboba	89
Sogup	89
Southern Ute	89
Tabeguache	89
Tehachapi	89
Te-moak	89
Timpaiauats	89
Torres-Martinex	89
Towa	89
Tabatulabal	89
Tukuarika	89
Tulareno	89
Twenty-nine Palms	89
Uintah Ute	89

MOTHER TONGUE	CODE
Uncompahgre	89
Unita	89
Ute	89
Vanyume	89
Walapapi	89
Walker River	89
Washaki	89
Wemenuchi	89
White River Ute	89
Wihinasht	89
Wimimuche	89
Wiminuche	89
Winnemucca	89
Woll-pah-pe	89
Yahooskin	89
Yahuskin	89
Yampa	89
Yerington	89
Yomba	89
Yooute	89
Yubuincariri	89
Yuima	89
Absaraka	90
Akansea	90
Arkansa	90
Assiniboin, Assiniboine	90
Atfalato	90
Aunce-pa-pas	90
Blackfoot Sioux	90
Brule Sioux	90
Catawba	90
Cheyenne River Sioux	90
Chiwere	90
Chongaskethon Dog	90
Crow	90
Crow Creek Sioux	90
Cuthead Sioux	90
Dakota	90
Devil's Lake	90
Dhegiha	90

MOTHER TONGUE	CODE
Esaw	90
Flandreau Sioux	90
Gens Des Prairies	90
Gros Ventres (Ridatsa)	90
Hactions	90
Hidatsa	90
Hunkpapa	90
Iowa	90
Issa	90
Issati	90
Kadapau	90
Kansa	90
Kauea	90
Keansa	90
Lakota	90
Loafer Sioux	90
Lower Brule Sioux	90
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	90
Mandan	90
Mawtawbauntowahs	90
Mdewakanton	90
Midewakanton	90
Minitari	90
Minniconjou Sioux	90
Missouri	90
Nadowessioux	90
Nakota	90
Naudowessies	90
Nauyasa	90
Nehogatawonams	90
Oglala Sioux	90
Omaha	90
Osage	90
Oto	90
Pabaksa Sioux	90
Pacaha	90
Papikaha	90
Ponca	90
Quadebathon	90
Quapaw	90

MOTHER TONGUE	CODE	MOTHER TONGUE	CODE	MOTHER TONGUE	CODE
Rosebud Sioux	90	Capitan Grande	92	Chetko	95
Sans Are Sioux	90	Cocopah	92	Chilula Apache	95
Santes Sioux	90	Diegueno	92	Chiricahua Apache	95
Shahsweentowahs	90	Havasupai	92	Copper River	95
Sihasapa	90	Hualapai	92	Coquille	95
Siouan	90	Inaja Cosmit	92	Cow Creek	95
Sioux	90	La Posta	92	Coyotero Apache	95
Sisseton Sioux	90	Los Coyotes	92	Crescent City	95
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux	90	Manxanita	92	Crow River	95
Standing Rock Sioux	90	Maricopa	92	Darok	95
Teton Sioux	90	Mesa Grande	92	Dindjie	95
Tinthonha	90	Mohave	92	Dine	95
Toyengan	90	Mohave Apache	92	Galeese Creek	95
Two Kettle Sioux	90	Mojave	92	Galice Creek	95
Waccamaw	90	Quechan	92	Grave Creek	95
Wahpekute	90	Santa Isabel	92	Han	95
Wahpetan	90	Santa Ysabel	92	Hankutchin	95
Winnebago	90	Sycuan	92	Hoopa	95
Wolf Tribe	90	Viejas	92	Hupa	95
Yanktonai Sioux	90	Walapai	92	Inde	95
Yankton Sioux	90	Yavapai	92	Ingalik	95
Isleta	91	Yuma	92	Jicarilla Apache	95
Jemez	91	Yuma Apache	92	Joshua	95
Nambe	91	Yuman	92	Kai-Pomo	95
Pecos	91	Zuni	93	Kaiyuhkhotana	95
Picuris	91	Zunian	93	Kalawatset	95
Pojoaque	91	Aztecan	94	Kato	95
Puertocito	91	Nahuatl	94	Kenaitze	95
Sandia	91	Uto-Aztecan	94	Kiowa Apache	95
Santa Clara	91	Alaskan Athapaskan	95	Koyukon	95
San Idelfonso	91	Ahtena	95	Kutcha Kutchin	95
San Juan	91	Apache	95	Kutchin	95
Tanoan	91	Arivaipa Apache	95	Kwatami	95
Taos	91	Athapaskan	95	Lipan Apache	95
Tesuque	91	Bear River	95	Loucheux	95
Tewa	91	Cahto	95	Lower Tanana	95
Tigua	91	Chandelar River	95	Lower Umpqua	95
Barona Rancho	92	Chastacosta	95	Mattole	95
Baron Long	92	Chericahua Apache	95	Mescalero Apache	95
Campo	92	Chetco	95	Mimbreno Apache	95

MOTHER TONGUE	CODE
Miskut	95
Mogollon Apache	95
Moguenodon	95
Moquenodun	95
Nabesna	95
Nabesnatana	95
Nahane	95
Natsitkutchin	95
N'De	95
Nukluktana	95
Oju Caliente Band	95
Pinal	95
Pinaleno Apache	95
Rogue River	95
Saiaz	95
San Carlos Apache	95
Sermalton	95
Smith River	95
Takelma, Takelman	95
Tanana	95
Tenaina	95
Tenankutchin	95
Tenas	95
Tennuth	95
Tinde	95
Tlatskanai	95
Tolowa	95
Tonto Apache	95
Tranjik	95
Tsiltaden Apache	95
Tukkuthkutchin	95
Tututni	95
Umpqua	95
Unakhotana	95
Upper Coquille	95
Vuntakutchin	95
Wailaki	95
Whilkut	95
White Mountain Apache	95
White Mountain Coyotero	95

MOTHER TONGUE	CODE
Navajo (Navaho)	96
"Other" circle - not specified	97
"Other" circle blank - entry of unspecified language	98
Not reported (blank)	99

ATTACHMENT D

ST-4P

List of Types of Group Quarters

1. INMATES AND STAFF MEMBERS OF INSTITUTIONS

a. Homes, Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for Juveniles: — 2-Digit Codes

(1) Residential training school or home for juvenile delinquents, including industrial schools or camps:

Public, male inmates.....05
Public, female inmates.....06
Private, male inmates.....07
Private, female inmates.....08

(2) Detention center or receiving home for either neglected or delinquent children, providing temporary care pending court disposition of case or placement.....09

(3) Orphanage, home, or residential care for neglected and dependent children:

Public.....15
Private.....16

(4) Residential treatment center (psychiatric care for emotionally disturbed children).....17

b. Homes for Unwed Mothers.....18

c. Homes, Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped:

(1) Orthopedic wards and places for cripples and other physically handicapped, including those suffering from poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy, or muscular distrophy:

Public.....19
Private.....25

(2) Places for the blind:

Public.....26
Private.....27

(3) Places for the deaf:

Public.....28
Private.....29

2-Digit Codes

d. Correctional Institutions:

(1) Federal prisons:

Male inmates.....35
Female inmates.....36

(2) State prisons:

Male inmates.....37
Female inmates.....38

(3) Local (county, city) jails, chain gangs, and workhouses.....39

e. Homes, Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Handicapped, Mental Defectives, Feebleminded or Epileptics:

Public.....45
Private.....46

f. Hospitals or Wards for Tubercular Patients:

Federal.....47
State or local.....48
Private.....49

g. Mental (psychiatric) Hospitals or Wards, including Patients in Alcoholic Treatment and Drug Addiction Centers:

Federal.....55
State or local.....56
Private.....57

h. Hospitals or Wards for the Chronically Ill (excluding mental and TB). Includes neurological wards and those for patients with Hansen's disease (leprosy) and incurable diseases.....65

i. Nursing, Convalescent, and Rest Homes, Homes for the Aged and Dependent (including County homes, almshouses, poor farms, Soldier's, Sailor's; fraternal or religious homes for the aged):

Federal and State:
Known to have nursing care.....66
Not known to have nursing care....67

2-Digit Codes

County and City:
Known to have nursing care.....68
Not known to have nursing care....69

Private Non-profit:
Known to have nursing care.....75
Not known to have nursing care....76

Private Proprietary:
Known to have nursing care.....77
Not known to have nursing care....78

2. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS OTHER THAN INSTITUTIONS

Rooming and Boarding Houses, Tourist Homes.....85

Communes.....86

Missions, Flophouses, Salvation Army Shelters, Railroad Stations, etc.....87

General Hospitals (including nurses' dormitories).....88

Military Installations and Military Ships.....89

Religious Group Quarters, Convents, Monasteries, Rectories.....95

College Student Dormitories, including Fraternity and Sorority Houses.....96

Crews of Civilian Vessels.....97

Agricultural Workers' Dormitories on Farms (Migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, including those on "tree farms").....98

Other Workers' Dormitories (Logging camps, construction workers' camps, job training camps, non-farm migratory workers' camps, that are not on farms).....99

ATTACHMENT E

ST-4P

Industrial Classification
(Numbers in parentheses are the SIC code equivalents)

NOTE: Alpha codes appear on the schedule for specified industries but are converted during the edit to their numeric equivalents.

Census Code		
		AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES
017	(A)	Agricultural production (01)
018		Agricultural services, except horticultural (07 except 0713 and 073)
019		Horticultural services (073)
027		Forestry (08)
028		Fisheries (09)
029		Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries--allocated
		MINING
047		Metal mining (10)
048		Coal mining (11, 12)
049		Crude petroleum and natural gas extractions (13)
057		Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)
058		Mining-allocated
		CONSTRUCTION
067		General building contractors (15)
068		General contractors, except building (16)
069	(B)	Special trade contractors (17)
077		Not specified construction
078		Construction--allocated
		MANUFACTURING
		Durable goods
		Lumber and wood products, except furniture:
107		Logging (241)
108		Sawmills, planing mills, and mill work (242, 243)
109		Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)
118		Furniture and fixtures (25)
		Stone, clay, and glass products:
119		Glass and glass products (321-323)
127		Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)
128		Structural clay products (325)
137		Pottery and related products (326)
138		Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329)

Census Code	MANUFACTURING - Continued
	Durable goods - Continued
	Metal industries:
139	Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling and finishing mills (3312, 3313)
147	Other primary iron and steel industries (3315-3317, 332, 3391, part 3399)
148	Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3352, 3361, part 3392, part 3399)
149	Other primary nonferrous industries (3331-3333, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3362, 3369, part 3392, part 3399)
157	Cutlery, hand tools, and other hardware (342)
158	Fabricated structural metal products (344)
159	Screw machine products (345)
167	Metal stamping (346)
168	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 348, 349)
169	Not specified metal industries
	Machinery, except electrical:
177	Engines and turbines (351)
178	Farm machinery and equipment (352)
179	Construction and material handling machines (353)
187	Metalworking machinery (354)
188	Office and accounting machines (357 except 3573)
189	Electronic computing equipment (3573)
197	Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
198	Not specified machinery
	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies:
199	Household appliances (363)
207	Radio, TV, and communication equipment (365, 366)
208	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)
209	Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
	Transportation equipment:
219	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
227	Aircraft and parts (372)
228	Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
229	Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
237	Mobile dwellings and campers (3791)
238	Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 3799)
	Professional and photographic equipment, and watches:
239	Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382)
247	Optical and health services supplies (383, 384, 385)
248	Photographic equipment and supplies (386)
249	Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (387)
257	Not specified professional equipment
258	Ordnance (19)
259	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39)
267	Manufacturing, durable goods--allocated

Census Code		MANUFACTURING - Continued
		Nondurable goods
		Food and kindred products:
268		Meat products (201)
269		Dairy products (202)
278		Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods (203)
279		Grain-mill products (204, 0713)
287		Bakery products (205)
288		Confectionary and related products (207)
289		Beverage industries (208)
297		Miscellaenous food preparation and kindred products (206, 209)
298		Not specified food industries
299		Tobacco manufactures (21)
		Textile mill products:
307		Knitting mills (225)
308		Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)
309		Floor coverings, except hard surface (227)
317		Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224, 228)
318		Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)
		Apparel and other fabricated textile products:
319	(C)	Apparel and accessories (231-238)
327		Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)
		Paper and allied products:
328		Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263, 266)
329		Miscellaenous paper and pulp products (264)
337		Paperboard containers and boxes (265)
		Printing, publishing, and allied industries:
338		Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
339		Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)
		Chemicals and allied products:
347		Industrial chemicals (281)
348		Plastics, synthetics and resins, except fibers (282, except 2823-2824)
349		Synthetic fibers (2823, 2824)
357		Drugs and medicines (283)
358		Soaps and cosmetics (284)
359		Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)
367		Agricultural chemicals (287)
368		Miscellaneous chemicals (286, 289)
369		Not specified chemicals and allied products
		Petroleum and coal products:
377		Petroleum refining (291)
378		Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)
		Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products:
379		Rubber products (301-303, 306)
387		Miscellaneous plastic products (307)
		Leather and leather products:
388		Tanned, curried, and finished leather (311)
389		Footwear, except rubber (313, 314)
397		Leather products, except footwear (312, 315-317, 319)
399		Manufacturing, nondurable goods--allocated
398		Not specified manufacturing industries

Census Code		TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
		Transportation
407	(D)	Railroads and railway express service (40)
408		Street railways and bus lines (411, 413-415, 417)
409		Taxicab service (412)
417		Trucking service (421, 423)
418		Warehousing and storage (422)
419		Water transportation (44)
427		Air transportation (45)
428		Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)
429		Services incidental to transportation (47)
		Communications
447		Radio broadcasting and television (483)
448		Telephone (wire and radio) (481)
449		Telegraph and miscellaneous communication services (482, 489)
		Utilities and sanitary services
467		Electric light and power (491)
468		Electric-gas utilities (493)
469		Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
477		Water supply (494)
478		Sanitary services (495)
479		Other and not specified utilities (497)
499		Transportation, communications, and other public utilities--allocated
		WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE
		Wholesale trade
507		Motor vehicles and equipment (501)
508		Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (502)
509		Dry goods and apparel (503)
527		Food and related products (504)
528		Farm products--raw materials (505)
529		Electrical goods (506)
537		Hardware, plumbing, and heating supplies (507)
538		Not specified electrical and hardware products
539		Machinery equipment and supplies (508)
557		Metals and minerals, n.e.c. (5091)
558		Petroleum products (5092)
559		Scrap and waste materials (5093)
567		Alcoholic beverages (5095)
568		Paper and its products (5096)
569		Lumber and construction materials (5098)
587		Wholesalers, n.e.c. (5094, 5097, 5099)
588		Not specified wholesale trade
599		Wholesale trade-allocated

Census Code		
		WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE - Continued
		Retail trade
607		Lumber and building material retailing (521-524)
608		Hardware and farm equipment stores (525)
609	(E)	Department and mail order establishment (531, 532)
617		Limited price variety stores (533)
618		Vending machine operators (534)
619		Direct selling establishments (535)
627		Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
628	(F)	Grocery stores (541)
629		Dairy products stores (545)
637		Retail bakeries (546)
638		Food stores, n.e.c. (542-544, 549)
639		Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
647		Tire, battery, and accessory dealers (553)
648		Gasoline service stations (554)
649		Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (559)
657		Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe stores (56 except 566)
658		Shoe stores (566)
667		Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
668		Household appliances, TV, and radio stores (572, 573)
669	(G)	Eating and drinking places (58)
677		Drug stores (591)
678		Liquor stores (592)
679		Farm and garden supply stores (596)
687		Jewelry stores (597)
688		Fuel and ice dealers (598)
689		Retail florists (5992)
697		Miscellaneous retail stores (593-595, 599 except 5992)
698		Not specified retail trade
699		Retail trade--allocated
		FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
707		Banking (60)
708		Credit agencies (61)
709		Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
717		Insurance (63, 64)
718		Real estate, including real estate-insurance-law offices (65,66)
719		Finance, insurance, and real estate--allocated
		BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
727		Advertising (731)
728		Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
729		Commercial research, development, and testing labs (7391, 7397)
737		Employment and temporary help agencies (736, 7398)
738		Business management and consulting services (part 7392)
739		Computer programming services (part 7392)

Census Code		BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES - Continued
747		Detective and protective services (7393)
748		Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7394, 7395, 7396, 7399)
749		Automobile services, except repair (751, 752, 754)
757		Automobile repair and related services (753)
758		Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
759		Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 769, except 7694)
767		Business and repair services--allocated
		PERSONAL SERVICES
769	(H)	Private households (88)
777		Hotels and motels (701)
778		Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)
779		Laundering, cleaning, and other garment services (721, 727)
787		Beauty shops (723)
788		Barber shops (724)
789		Shoe repair shops (725)
797		Dressmaking shops (part 729)
798		Miscellaneous personal services (722, 726, part 729)
799		Personal services--allocated
		ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
807		Theaters and motion pictures (78, 792)
808		Bowling alleys, billiard and pool parlors (793)
809		Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794)
817		Entertainment and recreation services--allocated
		PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
828		Offices of physicians (801, 803)
829		Offices of dentists (802)
837		Offices of chiropractors (804)
838	(J)	Hospitals (806)
839		Convalescent institutions (8092)
847		Offices of health practitioners, n.e.c. (part 8099)
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849		Legal services (81)
857	(K)	Elementary and secondary schools (821)
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867		Educational services, n.e.c. (824, 829)
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Census Code		
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887		Nonprofit membership organizations (861-865, 869)
888		Engineering and architectural services (891)
889		Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (893)
897		Miscellaneous professional and related services (892, 899)
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CENSUS USERS' GUIDE

This portion of the SSDC codebook was extracted from the 1970 Census User's Guide (Odum Institute IRSS Study Number: 14-01-SUM3-DUALABS-70).

80, 15, and 5 percent (100 percent)

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? *Print names in this order: Head of the household; Wife of head; Unmarried children, oldest first; Married children and their families; Other relatives of the head; Persons not related to the head*	2. HOW IS EACH PERSON RELATED TO THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? *Fill one circle. If "Other relative of head," also give exact relationship, for example, mother-in-law, brother, niece, grandson, etc. If "Other not related to head," also give exact relationship, for example, partner, maid, etc.*	3. SEX *Fill one circle*	4. COLOR OR RACE *Fill one circle. If "Indian (American)," also give tribe. If "Other," also give race.*	DATE OF BIRTH: 5. Month and year of birth and age last birthday *Print*	6. Month of birth *Fill one circle*	7. Year of birth *Fill one circle for first three numbers* / *Fill one circle for last number*	8. WHAT IS EACH PERSON'S MARITAL STATUS? *Fill one circle*
1	Last name / First name / Middle initial	○ Head of household ○ Wife of head ○ Son or daughter of head ○ Other relative of head—*Print exact relationship* ○ Roomer, boarder, lodger ○ Patient or inmate ○ Other not related to head—*Print exact relationship*	Male ○ Female ○	○ White ○ Negro or Black ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Hawaiian ○ Korean ○ Other—*Print race*	Month / Year / Age	○ Jan.-Mar. ○ Apr.-June ○ July-Sept. ○ Oct.-Dec.	○ 186- ○ 187- ○ 188- ○ 189- ○ 190- ○ 191- / ○ 192- ○ 193- ○ 194- ○ 195- ○ 196- ○ 197-	○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 / ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married
2	Last name / First name / Middle initial	○ Head of household ○ Wife of head ○ Son or daughter of head ○ Other relative of head—*Print exact relationship* ○ Roomer, boarder, lodger ○ Patient or inmate ○ Other not related to head—*Print exact relationship*	Male ○ Female ○	○ White ○ Negro or Black ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Hawaiian ○ Korean ○ Other—*Print race*	Month / Year / Age	○ Jan.-Mar. ○ Apr.-June ○ July-Sept. ○ Oct.-Dec.	○ 186- ○ 187- ○ 188- ○ 189- ○ 190- ○ 191- / ○ 192- ○ 193- ○ 194- ○ 195- ○ 196- ○ 197-	○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 / ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married
3	Last name / First name / Middle initial	○ Head of household ○ Wife of head ○ Son or daughter of head ○ Other relative of head—*Print exact relationship* ○ Roomer, boarder, lodger ○ Patient or inmate ○ Other not related to head—*Print exact relationship*	Male ○ Female ○	○ White ○ Negro or Black ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Hawaiian ○ Korean ○ Other—*Print race*	Month / Year / Age	○ Jan.-Mar. ○ Apr.-June ○ July-Sept. ○ Oct.-Dec.	○ 186- ○ 187- ○ 188- ○ 189- ○ 190- ○ 191- / ○ 192- ○ 193- ○ 194- ○ 195- ○ 196- ○ 197-	○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 / ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married
4	Last name / First name / Middle initial	○ Head of household ○ Wife of head ○ Son or daughter of head ○ Other relative of head—*Print exact relationship* ○ Roomer, boarder, lodger ○ Patient or inmate ○ Other not related to head—*Print exact relationship*	Male ○ Female ○	○ White ○ Negro or Black ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Hawaiian ○ Korean ○ Other—*Print race*	Month / Year / Age	○ Jan.-Mar. ○ Apr.-June ○ July-Sept. ○ Oct.-Dec.	○ 186- ○ 187- ○ 188- ○ 189- ○ 190- ○ 191- / ○ 192- ○ 193- ○ 194- ○ 195- ○ 196- ○ 197-	○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 / ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married
5	Last name / First name / Middle initial	○ Head of household ○ Wife of head ○ Son or daughter of head ○ Other relative of head—*Print exact relationship* ○ Roomer, boarder, lodger ○ Patient or inmate ○ Other not related to head—*Print exact relationship*	Male ○ Female ○	○ White ○ Negro or Black ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Hawaiian ○ Korean ○ Other—*Print race*	Month / Year / Age	○ Jan.-Mar. ○ Apr.-June ○ July-Sept. ○ Oct.-Dec.	○ 186- ○ 187- ○ 188- ○ 189- ○ 190- ○ 191- / ○ 192- ○ 193- ○ 194- ○ 195- ○ 196- ○ 197-	○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 / ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married
6	Last name / First name / Middle initial	○ Head of household ○ Wife of head ○ Son or daughter of head ○ Other relative of head—*Print exact relationship* ○ Roomer, boarder, lodger ○ Patient or inmate ○ Other not related to head—*Print exact relationship*	Male ○ Female ○	○ White ○ Negro or Black ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Hawaiian ○ Korean ○ Other—*Print race*	Month / Year / Age	○ Jan.-Mar. ○ Apr.-June ○ July-Sept. ○ Oct.-Dec.	○ 186- ○ 187- ○ 188- ○ 189- ○ 190- ○ 191- / ○ 192- ○ 193- ○ 194- ○ 195- ○ 196- ○ 197-	○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 / ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married
7	Last name / First name / Middle initial	○ Head of household ○ Wife of head ○ Son or daughter of head ○ Other relative of head—*Print exact relationship* ○ Roomer, boarder, lodger ○ Patient or inmate ○ Other not related to head—*Print exact relationship*	Male ○ Female ○	○ White ○ Negro or Black ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Hawaiian ○ Korean ○ Other—*Print race*	Month / Year / Age	○ Jan.-Mar. ○ Apr.-June ○ July-Sept. ○ Oct.-Dec.	○ 186- ○ 187- ○ 188- ○ 189- ○ 190- ○ 191- / ○ 192- ○ 193- ○ 194- ○ 195- ○ 196- ○ 197-	○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 / ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married
8	Last name / First name / Middle initial	○ Head of household ○ Wife of head ○ Son or daughter of head ○ Other relative of head—*Print exact relationship* ○ Roomer, boarder, lodger ○ Patient or inmate ○ Other not related to head—*Print exact relationship*	Male ○ Female ○	○ White ○ Negro or Black ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Hawaiian ○ Korean ○ Other—*Print race*	Month / Year / Age	○ Jan.-Mar. ○ Apr.-June ○ July-Sept. ○ Oct.-Dec.	○ 186- ○ 187- ○ 188- ○ 189- ○ 190- ○ 191- / ○ 192- ○ 193- ○ 194- ○ 195- ○ 196- ○ 197-	○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 / ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 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?

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

Answer these questions for your living quarters

H1. Is there a telephone on which people in your living quarters can be called?

- ○ Yes → What is the number? _____ *Phone number*
- ○ No

H2. Do you enter your living quarters—

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

H3. Do you have complete kitchen facilities?
Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cook stove, and a refrigerator.

- ○ Yes, for this household only
- ○ Yes, but also used by another household
- ○ No complete kitchen facilities for this household

H4. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?
Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

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

H5. Is there hot and cold piped water in this building?

- ○ Yes, hot and cold piped water in this building
- ○ No, only cold piped water in this building
- ○ No piped water in this building

H6. Do you have a flush toilet?

- ○ Yes, for this household only
- ○ Yes, but also used by another household
- ○ No flush toilet

H7. Do you have a bathtub or shower?

- ○ Yes, for this household only
- ○ Yes, but also used by another household
- ○ No bathtub or shower

H8. Is there a basement in this building?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No, built on a concrete slab
- ○ No, built in another way *(include mobile homes and trailers)*

H9. Are your living quarters—

- ○ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? *Do not include cooperatives and condominiums here.*
- ○ A cooperative or condominium which is owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- ○ Rented for cash rent?
- ○ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H10a. Is this building a one-family house?

- ○ Yes, a one-family house
- ○ No, a building for 2 or more families or a mobile home or trailer

b. *If "Yes"*— Is this house on a place of 10 acres or more, or is any part of this property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ○ Yes, 10 acres or more
- ○ Yes, commercial establishment or medical office
- ○ No, none of the above

H11. *If you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying*—
What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for sale?

- ○ Less than $5,000
- ○ $5,000 to $7,499
- ○ $7,500 to $9,999
- ○ $10,000 to $12,499
- ○ $12,500 to $14,999
- ○ $15,000 to $17,499
- ○ $17,500 to $19,999
- ○ $20,000 to $24,999
- ○ $25,000 to $34,999
- ○ $35,000 to $49,999
- ○ $50,000 or more

If this house is on a place of 10 acres or more, or if any part of this property is used as a commercial establishment or medical office, do not answer this question.

H12. *Answer this question if you pay rent for your living quarters.*

a. *If rent is paid by the month*—
What is the monthly rent?

Write amount here → $ _____.00 *(Nearest dollar)*

and

Fill one circle

- ○ Less than $30
- ○ $30 to $39
- ○ $40 to $49
- ○ $50 to $59
- ○ $60 to $69
- ○ $70 to $79
- ○ $80 to $89
- ○ $90 to $99
- ○ $100 to $119
- ○ $120 to $149
- ○ $150 to $199
- ○ $200 to $249
- ○ $250 to $299
- ○ $300 or more

b. *If rent is not paid by the month*—
What is the rent, and what period of time does it cover?

$ _____.00 per _____
(Nearest dollar) *(Week, half-month, year, etc.)*

FOR CENSUS ENUMERATOR'S USE ONLY

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

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied
- ○ First form
- ○ Continuation

Vacant
- ○ Regular
- ○ Usual residence elsewhere

Group quarters
- ○ First form
- ○ Continuation

For a vacant unit, also fill C, D, A, H2 to H8, and H10 to H12

C. Vacancy status

Year round—
- ○ For rent
- ○ For sale only
- ○ Rented or sold, not occupied
- ○ Held for occasional use
- ○ Other vacant

- ○ Seasonal
- ○ Migratory

D. Months vacant
- ○ Less than 1 month
- ○ 1 up to 2 months
- ○ 2 up to 6 months
- ○ 6 up to 12 months
- ○ 1 year up to 2 years
- ○ 2 years or more

C/O ○ ○

Figure 1. **1970 Census Questionnaire**--Continued

Sample Housing Questions

H13. *Answer question H13 if you pay rent for your living quarters.*

In addition to the rent entered in H12, do you also pay for—

a. Electricity?
- ○ Yes, average monthly cost is → $ _____.00 *Average monthly cost*
- ○ No, included in rent
- ○ No, electricity not used

b. Gas?
- ○ Yes, average monthly cost is → $ _____.00 *Average monthly cost*
- ○ No, included in rent
- ○ No, gas not used

c. Water?
- ○ Yes, yearly cost is → $ _____.00 *Yearly cost*
- ○ No, included in rent or no charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.?
- ○ Yes, yearly cost is → $ _____.00 *Yearly cost*
- ○ No, included in rent
- ○ No, these fuels not used

H14. **How are your living quarters heated?**
Fill one circle for the kind of heat you use most.
- ○ Steam or hot water system
- ○ Central warm air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms, or central heat pump
- ○ Built-in electric units *(permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)*
- ○ Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
- ○ Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- ○ Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene *(not portable)*
- ○ Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind
- In some other way—*Describe* → _____
- ○ None, unit has no heating equipment

H15. **About when was this building originally built?** *Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.*
- ○ 1969 or 1970
- ○ 1965 to 1968
- ○ 1960 to 1964
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1940 to 1949
- ○ 1939 or earlier

H16. **Which best describes this building?**
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.
- ○ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ○ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ○ A building for 2 families
- ○ A building for 3 or 4 families
- ○ A building for 5 to 9 families
- ○ A building for 10 to 19 families
- ○ A building for 20 to 49 families
- ○ A building for 50 or more families
- ○ A mobile home or trailer
- Other— *Describe* _____

H17. **Is this building—**
- ○ On a city or suburban lot?— *Skip to H19*
- ○ On a place of less than 10 acres?
- ○ On a place of 10 acres or more?

H18. **Last year, 1969, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to—**
- ○ Less than $50 (or None)
- ○ $50 to $249
- ○ $250 to $2,499
- ○ $2,500 to $4,999
- ○ $5,000 to $9,999
- ○ $10,000 or more

H19. **Do you get water from—**
- ○ A public system *(city water department, etc.)* or private company?
- ○ An individual well?
- ○ Some other source *(a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)*?

H20. **Is this building connected to a public sewer?**
- ○ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ○ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ○ No, use other means

H21. **How many bathrooms do you have?**
A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.

A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.
- ○ No bathroom, or only a half bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
- ○ 2 complete bathrooms
- ○ 2 complete bathrooms, plus half bath(s)
- ○ 3 or more complete bathrooms

H22. **Do you have air-conditioning?**
- ○ Yes, 1 individual room unit
- ○ Yes, 2 or more individual room units
- ○ Yes, a central air-conditioning system
- ○ No

H23. **How many passenger automobiles are owned or regularly used by members of your household?**
Count company cars kept at home.
- ○ None
- ○ 1 automobile
- ○ 2 automobiles
- ○ 3 automobiles or more

15 percent

15 and 5 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?

- ○ 1 to 3 stories
- ○ 4 to 6 stories
- ○ 7 to 12 stories
- 13 stories or more ■

b. *If 4 or more stories—*
Is there a passenger elevator in this building?

○ Yes ○ No

H25a. Which fuel is used most for cooking? ■

Gas: From underground pipes serving the neighborhood	○	Coal or coke	○
Gas: Bottled, tank, or LP	○	Wood	○
Electricity	○	Other fuel	○
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	○	No fuel used	○

b. Which fuel is used most for house heating? ■

Gas: From underground pipes serving the neighborhood	○	Coal or coke	○
Gas: Bottled, tank, or LP	○	Wood	○
Electricity	○	Other fuel	○
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	○	No fuel used	○

c. Which fuel is used most for water heating? ■

Gas: From underground pipes serving the neighborhood	○	Coal or coke	○
Gas: Bottled, tank, or LP	○	Wood	○
Electricity	○	Other fuel	○
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	○	No fuel used	○

H26. How many bedrooms do you have?
Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.

- ○ No bedroom
- ○ 1 bedroom ■
- ○ 2 bedrooms
- ○ 3 bedrooms
- ○ 4 bedrooms
- ○ 5 bedrooms or more

H27a. Do you have a clothes washing machine?

- ○ Yes, automatic or semi-automatic
- ○ Yes, wringer or separate spinner
- ○ No

b. Do you have a clothes dryer?

- ○ Yes, electrically heated
- ○ Yes, gas heated
- ○ No ■

c. Do you have a dishwasher *(built-in or portable)*?

○ Yes ○ No

d. Do you have a home food freezer which is separate from your refrigerator?

○ Yes ○ No

H28a. Do you have a television set? *Count only sets in working order.*

- ○ Yes, one set
- ○ Yes, two or more sets
- ○ No

b. *If "Yes"—* Is any set equipped to receive UHF broadcasts, that is, channels 14 to 83?

○ Yes ○ No ■

H29. Do you have a battery-operated radio?
Count car radios, transistors, and other battery-operated sets in working order or needing only a new battery for operation.

○ Yes, one or more ○ No

H30. Do you (or any member of your household) own a second home or other living quarters which you occupy sometime during the year?

○ Yes ○ No

5 percent

Figure 1. **1970 Census Questionnaire**--Continued

Sample Population Questions

The 15-percent and 5-percent forms contain a pair of facing pages for each person in the household (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.

Name of person on line (1) of page 2

Last name | First name | Initial

13a. Where was this person born? *If born in hospital, give State or country where mother lived. If born outside U.S., see instruction sheet; distinguish Northern Ireland from Ireland (Eire).*

- ○ This State

OR

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

b. Is this person's origin or descent— *(Fill one circle)*

- ○ Mexican
- ○ Puerto Rican
- ○ Cuban
- ○ Central or South American
- ○ Other Spanish
- ○ No, none of these

14. What country was his father born in?

- ○ United States

OR

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

15. What country was his mother born in?

- ○ United States

OR

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

16. *For persons born in a foreign country—*

a. Is this person naturalized?

- ○ Yes, naturalized
- ○ No, alien
- ○ Born abroad of American parents

b. When did he come to the United States to stay?

- ○ 1965 to 70
- ○ 1960 to 64
- ○ 1955 to 59
- ○ 1950 to 54
- ○ 1945 to 49
- ○ 1935 to 44
- ○ 1925 to 34
- ○ 1915 to 24
- ○ Before 1915

17. What language, other than English, was spoken in this person's home when he was a child? *Fill one circle.*

- ○ Spanish
- ○ French
- ○ German
- ○ Other— *Specify* _____
- ○ None, English only

18. When did this person move into this house (or apartment)? *Fill circle for date of last move.*

- ○ 1969 or 70
- ○ 1968
- ○ 1967
- ○ 1965 or 66
- ○ 1960 to 64
- ○ 1950 to 59
- ○ 1949 or earlier
- ○ Always lived in this house or apartment

19a. Did he live in this house on April 1, 1965? *If in college or Armed Forces in April 1965, report place of residence there.*

- ○ Born April 1965 or later } *Skip to 20*
- ○ Yes, this house ..... }
- ○ No, different house

b. Where did he live on April 1, 1965?

(1) State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc. _____

(2) County _____

(3) Inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

(4) *If "Yes,"* name of city, town, village, etc. _____

20. Since February 1, 1970, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? *Count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.*

- ○ No
- ○ Yes, public
- ○ Yes, parochial
- ○ Yes, other private

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.

- ○ Never attended school— *Skip to 23*
- ○ Nursery school
- ○ Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)

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

College (academic year)

1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 or more ○

22. Did he finish the highest grade (or year) he attended?

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

23. When was this person born?

- ○ Born before April 1956— *Please go on with questions 24 through 41.*
- ○ Born April 1956 or later— *Please omit questions 24 through 41 and go to the next page for the next person.*

24. *If this person has ever been married—*

a. Has this person been married more than once?

- ○ Once
- ○ 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)?**

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

25. *If this is a girl or a woman—*

How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? *Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.*

1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 10 ○ 11 ○ 12 or more ○ None ○

26. *If this is a man—*

a. Has he ever served in the Army, Navy, or other Armed Forces of the United States?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Was it during— *(Fill the circle for each period of service.)*

- Vietnam Conflict *(Since Aug. 1964)* ..... ○
- Korean War *(June 1950 to Jan. 1955)* ..... ○
- World War II *(Sept. 1940 to July 1947)* ..... ○
- World War I *(April 1917 to Nov. 1918)* ..... ○
- Any other time ..... ○

15 and 5 percent

5 percent

15 percent

5 percent

15 percent

15 percent

5 percent

15 and 5 percent

15 and 5 percent

15 percent

Figure 1. 1970 Census Questionnaire--Continued

Sample Population Questions

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.

○ Yes ○ No— *Skip to 28*

b. **What was his main field of vocational training?** *Fill one circle.*

- ○ Business, office work
- ○ Nursing, other health fields
- ○ Trades and crafts *(mechanic, electrician, beautician, etc.)*
- ○ Engineering or science technician; draftsman
- ○ Agriculture or home economics
- ○ Other field– *Specify* _____

5 percent

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.

○ Yes
○ No

b. **Does his health or physical condition keep him from holding any job at all?**

○ Yes
○ No

c. *If "Yes" in a or b—* **How long has he been limited in his ability to work?**

- ○ Less than 6 months
- ○ 6 to 11 months
- ○ 1 to 2 years
- ○ 3 to 4 years
- ○ 5 to 9 years
- ○ 10 years or more

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

15 and 5 percent

29a. **Did this person work at any time last week?**

○ 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)*

○ No– *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.* *Skip to 30*

b. **How many hours did he work last week (at all jobs)?**
Subtract any time off and add overtime or extra hours worked.

- ○ 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

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.

(1) Address *(Number and street name)* _____
(2) Name of city, town, village, etc. _____
(3) Inside the limits of this city, town, village, etc.?
○ Yes
○ No
(4) County _____
(5) State _____ (6) ZIP Code _____

15 percent

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.*

- ○ Driver, private auto
- ○ Passenger, private auto
- ○ Bus or streetcar
- ○ Subway or elevated
- ○ Railroad
- ○ Taxicab
- ○ Walked only
- ○ Worked at home
- ○ Other means– *Specify* _____

After completing question 29d, skip to question 33.

30. **Does this person have a job or business from which he was temporarily absent or on layoff last week?**

- ○ Yes, on layoff
- ○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- ○ No

15 and 5 percent

31a. **Has he been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?**

○ Yes ○ No— *Skip to 32*

b. **Was there any reason why he could not take a job last week?**

- ○ Yes, already has a job
- ○ Yes, because of this person's temporary illness
- ○ Yes, for other reasons (in school, etc.)
- ○ No, could have taken a job

15 and 5 percent

32. **When did he last work at all, even for a few days?**

- ○ In 1970
- ○ In 1969
- ○ In 1968
- ○ 1964 to 1967
- ○ 1960 to 1963
- ○ 1959 or earlier
- ○ Never worked

Skip to 36

– continued –

Figure 1. **1970 Census Questionnaire**--Continued

Sample Population Questions

33–35. Current or most recent job activity

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.

If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1960.

33. Industry

a. For whom did he work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 36.*

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

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

(For example: Junior high school, retail supermarket, dairy farm, TV and radio service, auto assembly plant, road construction)

c. Is this mainly— *(Fill one circle)*

○ Manufacturing ○ Retail trade
○ Wholesale trade ○ Other *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

15 and 5 percent

34. Occupation

a. What kind of work was he doing?

(For example: TV repairman, sewing machine operator, spray painter, civil engineer, farm operator, farm hand, junior high English teacher)

b. What were his most important activities or duties?

(For example: Types; keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, cleans buildings, finishes concrete)

c. What was his job title?

35. Was this person— *(Fill one circle)*

Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions... ○

Federal government employee ..... ○
State government employee..... ○
Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)*... ○

Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm—
Own business not incorporated ..... ○
Own business incorporated ..... ○

Working without pay in family business or farm ○

5 percent

36. In April 1965, what State did this person live in?

○ This State

OR

(Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, etc.)

37. In April 1965, was this person— *(Fill three circles)*

a. Working at a job or business *(full or part-time)*?
○ Yes ○ No

b. In the Armed Forces?
○ Yes ○ No

c. Attending college?
○ Yes ○ No

15 and 5 percent

38. *If "Yes" for "Working at a job or business" in question 37—* **Describe this person's chief activity or business in April 1965.**

a. What kind of business or industry was this?

b. What kind of work was he doing (occupation)?

c. Was he—
An employee of a private company or government agency... ○
Self-employed or an unpaid family worker ..... ○

5 percent

39a. Last year (1969), did this person work at all, even for a few days?
○ Yes ○ No— *Skip to 41*

b. How many weeks did he work in 1969, either full-time or part-time?
Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

○ 13 weeks or less ○ 40 to 47 weeks
○ 14 to 26 weeks ○ 48 to 49 weeks
○ 27 to 39 weeks ○ 50 to 52 weeks

40. Earnings in 1969— *Fill parts a, b, and c for everyone who worked any time in 1969 even if he had no income.*
(If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)

a. How much did this person earn in 1969 in wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs?
(Before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.)
$ _____.00 *(Dollars only)*
OR ○ None

b. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own nonfarm business, professional practice, or partnership?
(Net after business expenses. If business lost money, write "Loss" above amount.)
$ _____.00 *(Dollars only)*
OR ○ None

c. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own farm?
(Net after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above amount.)
$ _____.00 *(Dollars only)*
OR ○ None

15 and 5 percent

41. Income other than earnings in 1969— *Fill parts a, b, and c.*
(If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)

a. How much did this person receive in 1969 from Social Security or Railroad Retirement?
$ _____.00 *(Dollars only)*
OR ○ None

b. How much did he receive in 1969 from public assistance or welfare payments?
Include aid for dependent children, old age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind or totally disabled. Exclude separate payments for hospital or other medical care.
$ _____.00 *(Dollars only)*
OR ○ None

c. How much did he receive in 1969 from all other sources?
Include interest, dividends, veterans' payments, pensions, and other regular payments. (See instruction sheet.)
$ _____.00 *(Dollars only)*
OR ○ None

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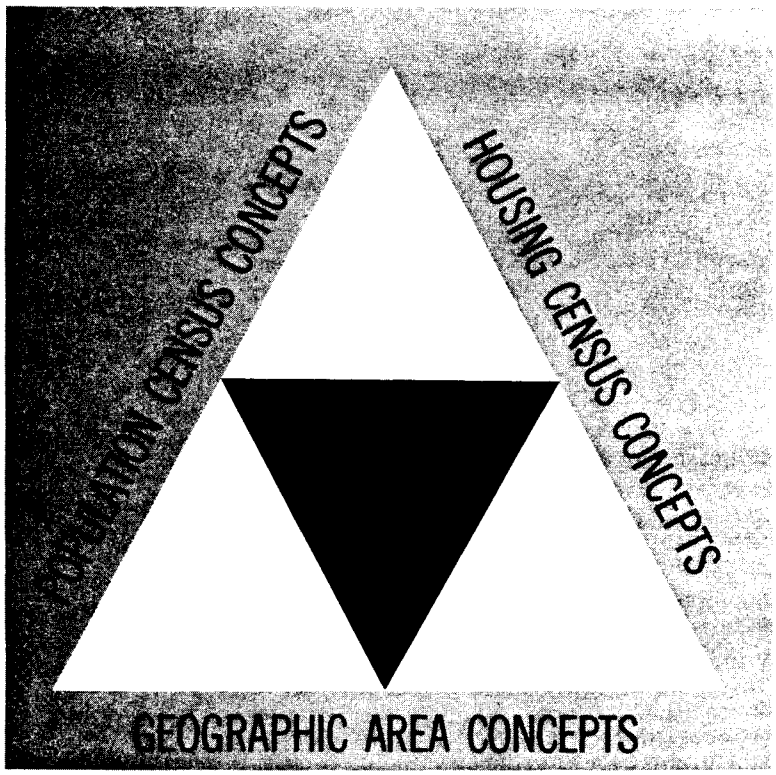
CENSUS USERS' DICTIONARY



Prepared by:
Data Access and
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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 Distirict 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).

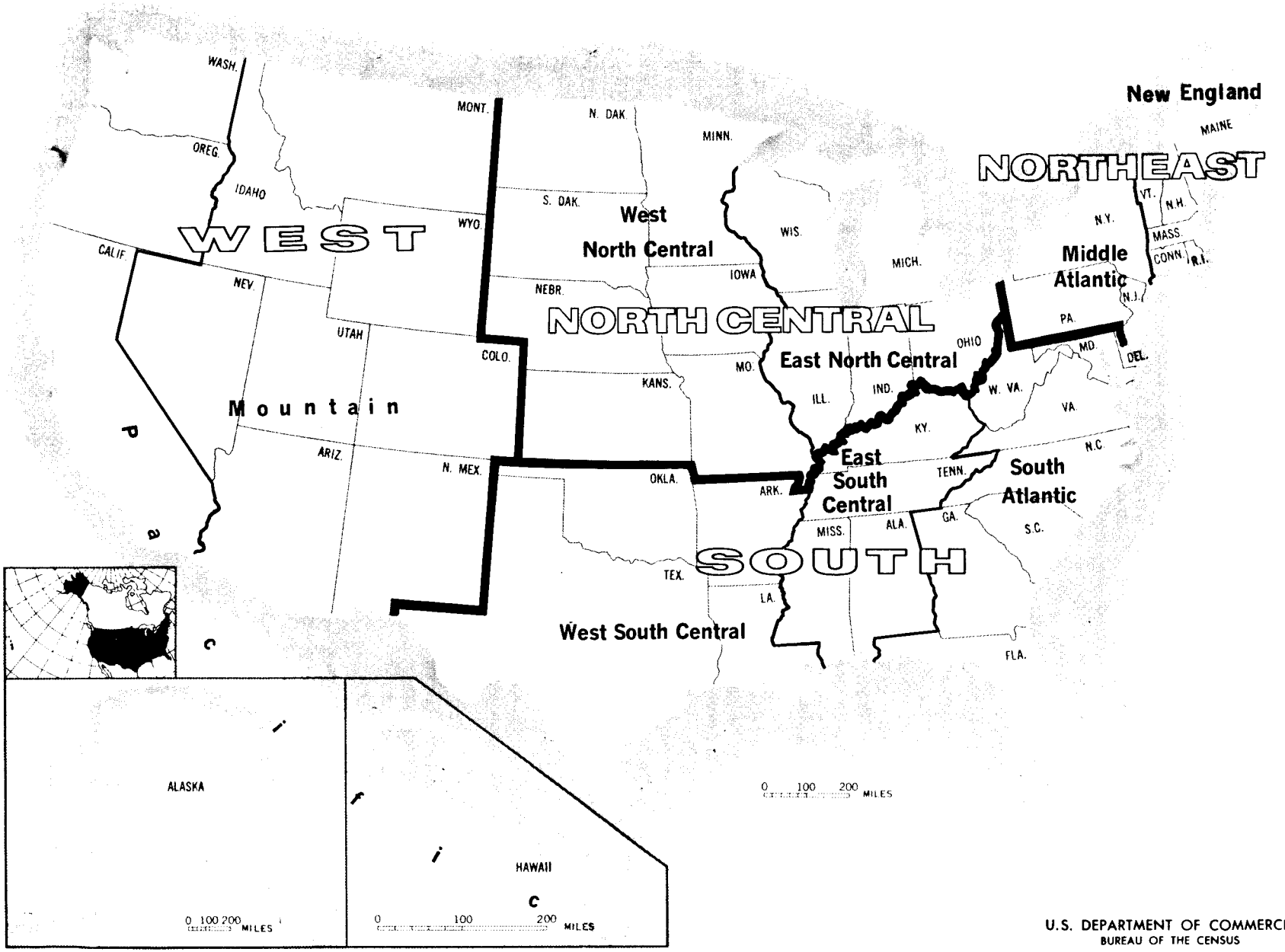
A number of cities (e.g., Baltimore, St. Louis, and many Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization and thereby constitute primary divisions of their States. A three-digit numeric code unique within State is assigned to each county. The codes used are those defined in the Federal Information 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.

Figure 1. CENSUS REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



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 "0" 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. costal 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 discontiguous pieces. In 1970, each separate discontiguous 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 "nonmetropolitan" 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.

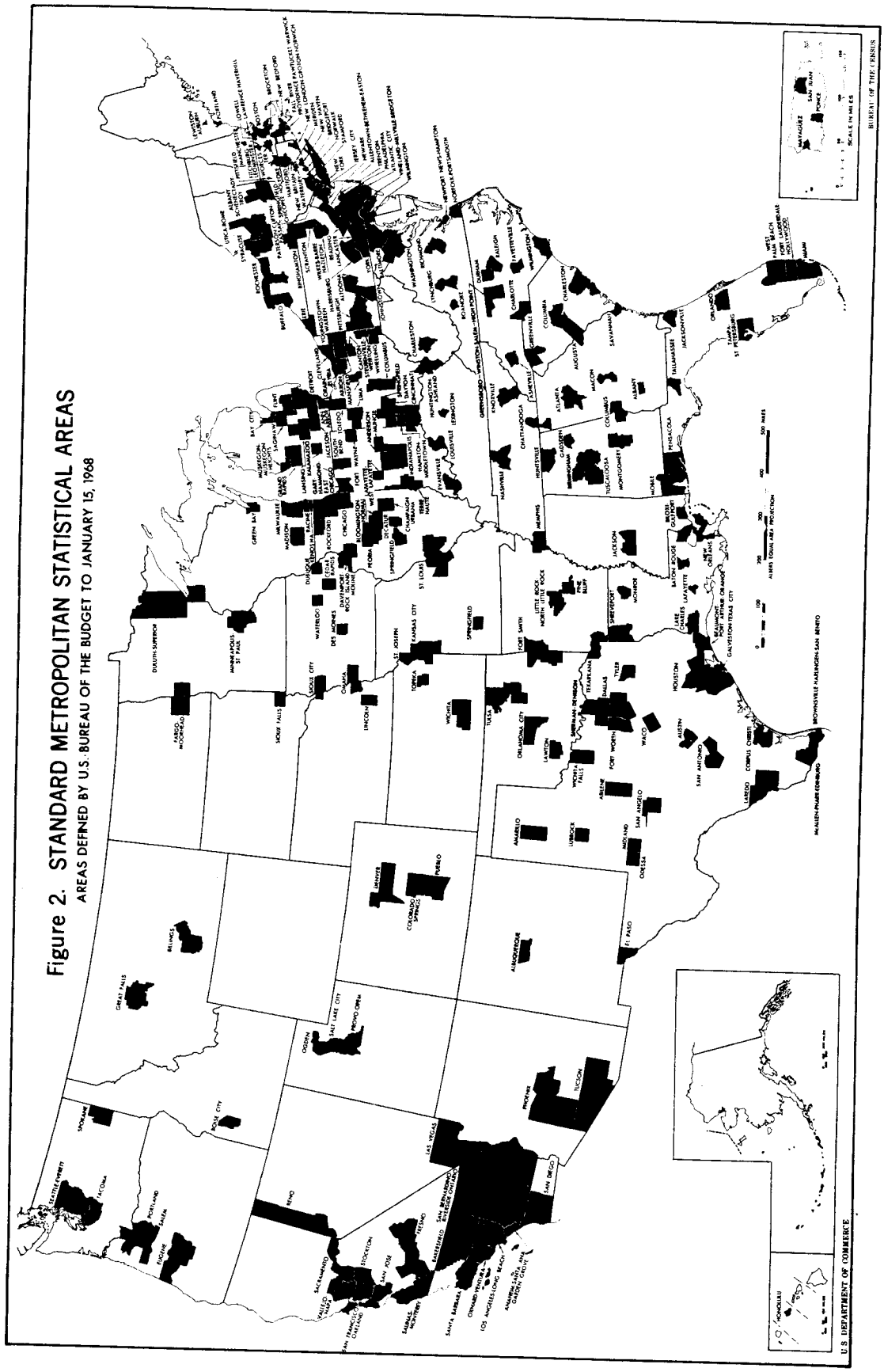


Figure 2. STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

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 quality 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 untracted 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 untracted 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 untracted 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 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 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

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

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

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

[4]Street address included for 1970.

[5]In 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 martial 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 decent 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, stepchild, 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 se 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	White collar workers
Managers and administrators, except farm	
Sales workers	
Clerical and kindred workers	
Craftsmen and kindred workers	Blue collar workers
Operatives, except transport	
Transport equipment operatives	
Laborers, except farm	
Farmers and farm managers	Farm workers
Farm laborers and farm foremen	
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 subcategories--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, respondents 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

[1]Collected primarily for coverage check purposes.
[2]Required on 100-percent basis for field follow-up purposes in mail areas.
[3]100-percent in places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, 25-percent elsewhere.
[4]Omitted in places of 50,000 or more inhabitants..
[5]For renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units outside places of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
[6]20-percent in places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, 5-percent elsewhere.
[7]Collected 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 inventory 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 questionniare, 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 piped hot and cold water inside the structure, flush toilet and bathtub 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.

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*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 finding 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: sames, 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 characteristics 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: sames, 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 housheold
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**--Converison 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 ot 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 converntional) 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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