SSDC
Social Science Data Collection
University of California, San Diego

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

United States Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
IRSS Study number 14-01-SUM4-DUALABS-70
SSDC SAN00008

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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.

ODUM
Odum Institute for Research in Social Science
Manning Hall, CB#3355
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3355
Telephone: 919-962-3061
Web: http://www.odum.unc.edu/odum/jsp/home.jsp

SSDC
Social Science Data Collection
Social Sciences and Humanities Library
University of California, San Diego
9500 Gilman Drive, 0175R
La Jolla, California
Telephone: 858-534-1262
E-mail: ssdc@gort.ucsd.edu
Web: http://ssdc.ucsd.edu

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

Social Science Data Collection. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1970 [SAN DIEGO]: SUMMARY STATISTIC FILE 4A: HOUSING. [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 housing 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: Housing. Housing characteristics include housing value, number of housing units in structure, number of rooms in housing unit, year structure was built, occupancy/vacancy status, tenure, rent, type of heating fuel, source of water, and presence of an air conditioner and other home appliances. Counts are available for the total, Negro, and Spanish American populations. Negros are defined as a racial category 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 six data files that match the record types described in the codebook:

Record Type Code	Record Type Description
01	Total – Tables 001-040
02	Total – Tables 041-107
07	Total – Tables 108-119
08	Total – Tables 120-130
09	Total – Tables 131-152
10	Spanish American – Tables 152-200

These six files were subsequently processed with SPSS to extract tracts for San Diego County and re-compute some aggregate housing value data content. Users may browse a list of data variables (tables and cells) included in these six data files.

The Census Bureau produced printed reports for 1970 Summary Tape File 4A. The UCSD Geisel Library maintains printed reports and census tract maps in 1970 Census of Population and Housing Census Tracts, San Diego, Calif. (SSH Docs US Stacks C 3.223/11:970/188).

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 Housing 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, six 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:

san00008.cbk.pdf (codebook)
Format: Portable Document Format (PDF)
This file.

san00008.varlist.html (documentation file)
Format: HTML
This file lists all of the summary file tables and cells (variables) in the data file.

san00008_01
Data file for tables 001-040.

san00008_02
Data file for tables 041-107.

san00008_07
Data file for tables 108-119.

san00008_08
Data file for tables 120-130.

san00008_09
Data file for tables 131-152.

san00008_10
Data file for Spanish American tables 153-200.

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.pop.cdbk.pdf – PDF DUALLabs codebook.
- Sf4.desc.pdf – PDF listing of DUALabs data file.
- User.pdf – 1970 Census Bureau User Guide.

Interim California state data SSDC data files created with PERL:

Stf4a1970_house01.dat – ASCII STF4A California state housing tables 001-040 SSDC data file.
Stf4a1970_house02.dat – ASCII STF4A California state housing tables 041-107 SSDC data file.
Stf4a1970_house07.dat - ASCII STF4A California state housing tables 108-119 SSDC data file.
Stf4a1970_house08.dat - ASCII STF4A California state housing tables 120-130 SSDC data file.
Stf4a1970_house09.dat – ASCII STF4A California state housing tables 131-152 SSDC data file.
Stf4a1970_house10.dat – ASCII STF4A California state Spanish American housing tables 131-152 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. These files are the only source of the names, labels and column locations used in the SSDC data files.

San00008_house01.sps
San00008_house02.sps
San00008_house07.sps
San00008_house08.sps
San00008_house09.sps
San00008_house10.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 SSDC SPSS syntax files for information on names, labels and column locations.

MRDF ABSTRACT

ID Number: DID-C-40

Type of File: Numeric (Summary statistics).

Citation: Census of population and housing, 1970 housing 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 housing units. The data are based on 5-, 15-, and 20-percent samples.

Geographic Coverage: The three housing files in fourth count have different levels of geography. File A presents housing summary statistics for all census tracts. File B presents housing summary statistics by minor civil divisions (or census county divisions). File C presents housing summary statistics for States, counties, places of 2,500 or more, SMSA's and component parts of SMSAs, urban/rural non- farm, and rural farm components.

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 file, known as the "fourth count" has three individual files, each containing identical subject matter. Some of the variables included in the tables are total number of housing units, year structure built, tenure, race of head, gross rent or value of unit, persons per room, heating, air conditioning equipment, and presence of the following: clothes washer, clothes dryer, dishwasher, food freezer, television set, and battery operated radio. Separate tables with similar information are provided for the Spanish population.

File Size: Three files; File A contains approximately 210,000 logical records representing about 35,000 tracts for the U.S. File B contains approximately 228,000 logical records representing 37,500 MCD's for the U.S. File C contains approximately 90,000 logical records representing about 13,000 summary areas for the U.S.

(Continued on next page)

Primary Reference: 1970 Census of Population and Housing Fourth Count Housing Summary Tape (Sample). Arlington, Va. : Data Use and Access Laboratories (DUALabs), 1972. This is DUALabs' version of the Bureau of the Census' documentation and technical guide 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-40-1

Citation: Census of population and housing, 1970 housing 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 Housing Vol. I, Detailed Housing Characteristics (HC (1). Washington : U.S. Government Printing Office.
United States. Bureau of the Census. Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes. Washington : U.S. Government Printing Office.

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.

Introduction

The Fourth Count Housing Summary Tapes are created from the sample basic record files used to prepare the tables for Census of Housing, Volume I, Chapter B, and the Census Tract Reports. The tapes contain more data items for tracts and other small areas than are available from the printed reports.

The Fourth Count Housing Summary Tape series is part of the first of three series of computer tapes presenting sample data. Tapes in the Fourth Count Housing 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 202 tape reels for all States (at 7-track, 556 CPI); File B, which presents data for minor civil divisions, involves a total of 191 tape reels; and File C, which presents data for selected census areas, involves a total of 106 tape reels.

The Fourth Count Housing 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-4H for the Fourth Count Housing 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 Housing 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 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 1970 Census Technical Bulletins, published by the Clearinghouse and Laboratory for Census Data.

I. Technical Conventions for the 1970 Census Fourth Count Housing Summary Tape

B. Conventions for Data Records

Block and Sub-block (Physical Record Size)

The creation of data blocks (physical records on tape) that can be handled in most computer systems by a FORTRAN formatted "READ" statement is prohibitively costly to the Census Bureau in producing a number of different summary tape files for the entire United States. Therefore, blocks are of a larger size which can be divided into sub-blocks by the user with relative ease. The sub-block, which has been uniformly defined at 120 characters, is a convenient size for listing the tapes on line printers. The sub-blocks are not true logical records within a physical record because the content of the sub-blocks does not have a repetitive pattern.

The large physical record block-size must be small enough to be handled conveniently in a majority of computers. One size for all summary tape files proves wasteful, however, since certain files would require an excessive amount of padding. Therefore, block-size for each summary file has been fixed for the entire file at one block-size which is an even multiple of 120 characters. The minimum block-size for any file is 720 characters; the maximum is 2040 characters. Blocks have been so constructed that they can be sub-divided into sub-blocks of 120 characters each. Therefore, by padding, no item is ever split across 120-character sub-blocks or across physical records.

The block size for the Fourth Count Housing Summary Tape files is 1680 characters (or 14 sub-blocks).

Logical Record Size

A logical record consists of the geographic identification and all data fields for one summary matrix comprising a single geographic area. In some census counts logical records consist of multiple blocks of the size specified for the particular file. In other counts logical records are of different sizes; however, the physical block-size always remains the same.

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 appearing in the geographic identification portion of each logical record.

Specifically, Fourth Count Housing Files A and B may contain up to six logical records (record types 01-02 and 07-10) for each geographic area in the file (census tracts for File A and minor civil divisions for File B). Fourth Count Housing File C contains two logical records (record types 01-02) for each urbanized area and component summary record in the file, and may contain up to six logical records (record types 01-02 and 07-10) for each place and other summary category designated as urban in the file, and up to ten logical records (record types 01-10) for all other summary categories in the file.

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 Housing A, B, and C Files are described below.

Files A and B: In File A, each census tract in the file may have up to six logical records. In File B, each minor civil division or census county division in the file may have up to six logical records. Each logical record contains different tables (see Part II of Technical Document ST-4H). The universe tabulated is the same for all but one of the six record types. The record type code identifying each File A and B record type appears in characters 118-119 of the logical record. The record type code and tabulation and universe description for each record type are as shown below:

Record Type Code (Characters 118-119)	Record Type Description (Universe Tabulated)
01	Total - Tables 001-040
02	Total - Tables 041-107
07	Total - Tables 108-119
08	Total - Tables 120-130
09	Total - Tables 131-152
10	Spanish American - Tables 153-200

File C: The record type codes for Housing File C which appear in characters 118-119 of the logical records are as shown below. For summary categories 2 (Total Urbanized Areas in State), 4 (Urban Fringe of UA's), 16 (each Urbanized Area), and 18 (Urban Fringe of the UA), only record types 01 and 02 are present. Other summary categories designated as Urban (summary levels 3, 5, 6, 8, 14, and 17) may contain up to 6 record types (01, 02, 07, 08, 09, 10), of which types 01 and 02 are for the urban portion and types 07-10 for the legal city. (Note that for most cities the urban and legal portions are identical. However, there are some "overbounded" cities with rural territory which is excluded from record types 01 and 02.) Each place (summary category 19) may also contain up to 6 record types as previously indicated. All other summary categories may contain the full array of record types from 01 through 10.

The record types differ in data tables and/or universe tabulated as indicated on the following page.

Record Type Code (Characters 118-119)	Record Type Description (Universe Tabulated)
01	Urban, Tables 001-040
02	Urban, Tables 041-107
03	Rural Nonfarm, Tables 001-040*
04	Rural Nonfarm, Tables 041-107*
05	Rural Farm, Tables 001-040*
06	Rural Farm, Tables 041-107*
07	Total, Tables 108-119
08	Total, Tables 120-130
09	Total, Tables 131-152
10	Spanish American, Tables 153-200

Note that record types may not appear for an area where there are no housing units in that area which come under the particular universe being tabulated, e.g., no sample occupied housing units in the case of record types 07-09 or no Spanish-American household heads in the case of record type 10.

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".

--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 Housing 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.

* The Census Bureau has reported that a misclassification exists in the statistics on farm-nonfarm housing units in the Fourth Count Housing C File. The misclassification is limited to the farm-nonfarm components and does not affect 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.

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. (In a few cases where each data item of a tabulation is suppressed independently, either a type one suppression code or non-suppressed data appear in each data item and no items are blank.) With type two, the suppression code 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.* See Example 1 for how the suppression codes appear on the summary tapes.

Example 1. Suppression Codes on Summary Tapes

Data Field Size in Characters	Type of Suppression	Possible Codes in First Item in Tabulation or Sub-Tabulation	Second Item in Tabulation or Sub-Tabulation	Remainder of Tabulation or Sub-Tabulation, if any
6	1	-00001	Blanks	Blanks
6	2	-00002	Total (xxxxxx)	Blanks
8	1	-0000001	Blanks	Blanks
8	2	-0000002	Total (xxxxxxxx)	Blanks
12	1	-00000000001	Blanks	Blanks
12	2	-00000000002	Total (xxxxxxxxxxxx)	Blanks
16	1	-000000000000001	Blanks	Blanks
16	2	-000000000000002	Total (xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx)	Blanks

--Suppression Indicators on the Documentation

The documentation for each count carries, next to the number of data items contained in each tabulation, an indicator defining where suppression codes may appear on the summary tapes. Generally, either type suppression code (one or two) may appear. The possible positions for the suppression codes on the tapes are explained through the list on the following page with reference to Example 2 on page xi. The "x" in Example 2 under "No. of Data Items" would be replaced by one of the following suppression indicators.

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* Note that only type one suppression codes appear in the Fourth Count Housing Summary Tape files; no type two suppression codes appear.

Suppression Indicator	Explanation
(SX)	If this indicator appeared in the documentation of a tabulation, none of its data items would ever be suppressed. If the table in Example 2 had this indicator, all 210 items would always have numeric totals for the defined groupings.
(SA)	If this indicator appeared, each of the data items in the tabulation would have to be checked for possible replacement by the negative numeric suppression code, -0 ... 01. (If suppression occurred, it would only be type one.) If Example 2 had an SA indicator, each of the 210 data items would have to be checked.
(SO)	If this indicator appeared, only the first item in the tabulation would have to be checked for suppression codes. If the first item has the -0 ... 01 code, the rest of the tabulation will be blanks. A -0...02 code specifies that the second item will contain the sum total of the suppressed tabulation and all other items will be blank. If Example 2 had an SO code, the first item, e.g., Total Males 14-19 Years Now Married, would be the only item with a possible suppression code.
(S1)	If this indicator appeared in the tabulation documentation, each initial item in the primary stratifications would have to be checked for a suppression code. If present, all of the data for that primary-level distribution would be suppressed independently of the other distributions. In Example 2, there are three primary stratifications: Total, White and Negro. The three items which may contain suppression codes are item 1 (Total Males 14-19 Years Now Married), item 71 (White Males 14-19 Years Now Married) and item 141 (Negro Males 14-19 Years Now Married).
(S2)	If this indicator appeared for the table, all initial items in primary and secondary stratifications would need to be checked for possible suppression codes. Only those items following in the level of stratification which starts with a suppression code would be suppressed. With reference to Example 2, if this code appeared, the following six fields would have to be checked for suppression indicators: Total Males 14-19 Years Now Married Total Females 14-19 Years Now Married White Males 14-19 Years Now Married White Females 14-19 Years Now Married Negro Males 14-19 Years Now Married Negro Females 14-19 Years Now Married The rest of the items in a suppressed distribution would be blanked.

Example 2. Identification of Levels of Stratification

Example of a stratified tabulation as shown in the summary tape documentation*

	No. of Data Items
POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, RACE AND SEX	210 (x)**

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and Over

By: Race (3) By: Sex (2) By: Age (7) By: Marital Status (5)

Total:
- Male:
  - 14-19 Years:
    - Now Married (excludes separated)
    - Widowed
    - Divorced
    - Separated
    - Never Married
  - 20-24 Years:
    - Repeat Marital Status (5)
  - 25-34 Years:
    - Repeat Marital Status (5)
  - 35-44 Years:
    - Repeat Marital Status (5)
  - 45-54 Years:
    - Repeat Marital Status (5)
  - 55-64 Years:
    - Repeat Marital Status (5)
  - 65 years old and over:
    - Repeat Marital Status (5)
- Female:
  - Same as Male (35)

White:
- Same as Total (70)

Negro:
- Same as Total (70)

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* This example illustrates four levels of stratification:
1st level--Total, White and Negro
2nd level--Male and Female
3rd level--14-19 years, 20-24, etc.
4th level--Now Married, Widowed, etc.

** Location of suppression indicator. See page x.

I. Description of File Contents--1970 Census Fourth Count Housing 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 and the suppression indicator (in parentheses). (See Part I. B. to technical documentation for an explanation of suppression.)

The fourth element is the universe being tabulated; e.g., all housing units, owner-occupied housing units.

The fifth element constitutes the variables or stratifiers by which the universe is classified; e.g., tenure, plumbing facilities. The name of each stratifier is preceded by the word "By" and followed in parentheses by the number of categories of the particular stratifier.

Below the stratifier names 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 (S1) (C)

Count of Persons 14 Years Old and Over (D)

By: Race (2) (E) By: Sex (2) (E) By: Marital Status (5) (C)

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 and suppression indicator
D = Universe
E = Stratifier names and number of categories
F = Stratifier categories

Note the use of the colon following some of the stratifier categories. This indicates that there is no actual item of data on the tape for that category as such. Looking back at the example, the first item or number on the tape for tabulation 21 is for Total Males Now Married, the second item for Total Males Widowed. Following five items of Marital Status for Males, the 6th item is Total Females Now Married, the 11th item Negro Males Now Married, and so on.

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's Dictionary, published as part of the 1970 Census Users' 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.

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

GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

(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
N.A. to Housing Files	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	G07001								N
Tract (Suffix)	29-30									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/ø			
Publication Code	99	G21001					N/ø		N/ø	
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/ø = Nonsuppressed Numeric Code or ø ('s) if not applicable
A/ø = Alphabetic Code or ø if not applicable
A/N = Alphabetic/Numeric Code
Blank = ø ('s)

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-4H.)

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 Housing Summary Tape

C. Description of Tabular Content of Data Record

--Table of Contents*

DUALabs' Data Descriptor No. Range	Title
001001-004	AGGREGATE $ VALUE
002001-004	AGGREGATE $ VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
003001-004	AGGREGATE $ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT
004001-004	AGGREGATE $ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES
005001-003	AGGREGATE $ GROSS RENT FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS
006001-002	AGGREGATE $ ASKING RENT FOR VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS
007001-004	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS
008001-072	YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
009001-108	UNITS IN STRUCTURE, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
010001-063	YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (15%)
011001-096	HEATING EQUIPMENT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
012001-096	HEATING EQUIPMENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
013001-096	HEATING EQUIPMENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES AND WITH BOTH DIRECT ACCESS AND COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD
014001-018	SOURCE OF WATER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)
015001-018	TYPE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)
016001-060	NUMBER OF BATHROOMS, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (15%)
017001-020	NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)
018001-024	AIR CONDITIONING, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)
019001-045	GROSS RENT AND RACE OF HEAD
020001-020	ASKING RENT AND INCLUSION OF UTILITIES
021001-009	LOCATION OF STRUCTURE AND VACANCY STATUS
022001-024	STORIES IN STRUCTURE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
023001-012	UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 STORIES OR MORE BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
024001-040	COOKING FUEL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
025001-040	HOUSE HEATING FUEL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
026001-040	WATER HEATING FUEL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
027001-072	NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%)
028001-015	CLOTHES WASHING MACHINE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
029001-015	CLOTHES DRYER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
030001-010	DISHWASHER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
031001-010	HOME FOOD FREEZER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
032001-025	NUMBER OF TELEVISION SETS, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
033001-010	BATTERY-OPERATED RADIO, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
034001-010	SECOND HOME, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)
035001-006	OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS
036001-004	TENURE
037001-090	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN UNIT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
038001-070	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
039001-025	HOUSEHOLD TYPE WITH HEAD 62 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
040001-030	AGE AND SEX OF HEAD FOR 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

DUALabs' Data Descriptor No. Range	Title
041001-010	HOUSEHOLDS WITH NONRELATIVES BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
042001-054	PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
043001-018	COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
044001-024	ACCESS AND COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
045001-018	WATER SUPPLY, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
046001-018	TOILET FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
047001-018	BATHING FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
048001-120	NUMBER OF ROOMS IN UNIT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
049001-006	TYPE OF FOUNDATION AND TYPE OF STRUCTURE
050001-028	NUMBER OF UNITS AT ADDRESS AND TENURE
051001-010	TELEPHONE AVAILABLE,TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
052001-044	VALUE, OCCUPANCY STATUS, AND RACE OF HEAD
053001-044	VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY OCCUPANCY STATUS AND RACE OF HEAD
054001-060	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, OCCUPANCY STATUS, AND RACE OF HEAD
055001-060	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY OCCUPANCY STATUS AND RACE OF HEAD
056001-036	USE OF PROPERTY, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
057001-018	DURATION OF VACANCY AND VACANCY STATUS
058001-005	UNITS WITH ROOMERS, BOARDERS, OR LODGERS BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
059001-036	PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
060001-054	PLUMBING FACILITIES, PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
061001	COUNT OF ALL PERSONS
062001	COUNT OF NEGRO PERSONS
063001	COUNT OF SPANISH AMERICAN PERSONS
064001	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE HOUSING COUNT
065001	100% HOUSING COUNT
066001-002	ALLOCATIONS FOR TELEPHONE AVAILABLE
067001-002	ALLOCATIONS FOR ACCESS
068001-012	ALLOCATIONS FOR COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES
069001-018	ALLOCATIONS FOR ROOMS IN UNIT
070001-012	ALLOCATIONS FOR WATER SUPPLY
071001-012	ALLOCATIONS FOR TOILET FACILITIES
072001-012	ALLOCATIONS FOR BATHING FACILITIES
073001-006	ALLOCATIONS FOR TYPE OF FOUNDATION
074001-008	ALLOCATIONS FOR TENURE
075001-012	ALLOCATIONS FOR TYPE OF STRUCTURE
076001-002	ALLOCATIONS FOR USE OF PROPERTY
077001-022	ALLOCATIONS FOR VALUE
078001-056	ALLOCATIONS FOR MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT
079001-044	ALLOCATIONS FOR UNITS AT ADDRESS
080001-005	ALLOCATIONS FOR VACANCY STATUS
081001-006	ALLOCATIONS FOR DURATION OF VACANCY
082001-008	ALLOCATIONS FOR PAYMENT OF UTILITIES
083001-016	ALLOCATIONS FOR HEATING EQUIPMENT
084001-024	ALLOCATIONS FOR YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
085001-036	ALLOCATIONS FOR UNITS IN STRUCTURE
086000-012	ALLOCATIONS FOR LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
087001-012	ALLOCATIONS FOR SALES OF FARM PRODUCTS
088001-014	ALLOCATIONS FOR YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%)
089001-006	ALLOCATIONS FOR SOURCE OF WATER (15%)
090001-012	ALLOCATIONS FOR SEWAGE DISPOSAL (15%)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor No. Range	Title
091001-024	ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF BATHROOMS (15%)
092001-008	ALLOCATIONS FOR AIR CONDITIONING (15%)
093001-004	ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE (15%)
094001-016	ALLOCATIONS FOR STORIES IN STRUCTURE (5%)
095001-008	ALLOCATIONS FOR PASSENGER ELEVATOR (5%)
096001-008	ALLOCATIONS FOR COOKING FUEL (5%)
097001-016	ALLOCATIONS FOR HOUSE HEATING FUEL (5%)
098001-016	ALLOCATIONS FOR WATER HEATING FUEL (5%)
099001-024	ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)
100001-003	ALLOCATIONS FOR CLOTHES WASHING MACHINE (5%)
101001-006	ALLOCATIONS FOR CLOTHES DRYER (5%)
102001-004	ALLOCATIONS FOR DISHWASHER (5%)
103001-002	ALLOCATIONS FOR HOME FOOD FREEZER (5%)
104001-006	ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF TELEVISION SETS (5%)
105001-002	ALLOCATIONS FOR UHF-EQUIPPED SETS (5%)
106001-002	ALLOCATIONS FOR BATTERY-OPERATED RADIO (5%)
107001-002	ALLOCATIONS FOR SECOND HOME (5%)
108001-144	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
109001-144	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)
110001-192	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, INCOME, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
111001-018	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE
112001-072	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, UNITS IN STRUCTURE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
113001-144	NUMBER OF PERSONS, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
114001-018	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE
115001-072	NUMBER OF PERSONS, UNITS IN STRUCTURE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
116001-144	NUMBER OF PERSONS, YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)
117001-192	NUMBER OF PERSONS, INCOME, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
118001-098	VALUE, INCOME, AND RACE OF HEAD
119001-098	VALUE, VALUE/INCOME RATIO, AND RACE OF HEAD
120001-084	VALUE, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, AND RACE OF HEAD
121001-070	VALUE, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%)
122001-080	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%)
123001-032	GROSS RENT, PLUMBING FACILITIES, AND RACE OF HEAD
124001-080	GROSS RENT, NUMBER OF ROOMS, AND RACE OF HEAD
125001-096	GROSS RENT, UNITS IN STRUCTURE, AND RACE OF HEAD
126001-096	GROSS RENT, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, AND RACE OF HEAD
127001-128	GROSS RENT, INCOME, AND RACE OF HEAD
128001-112	GROSS RENT, GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME, AND RACE OF HEAD
129001-112	INCOME, GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME, AND RACE OF HEAD
130001-080	GROSS RENT, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%)
131001-144	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, AMOUNT OF UTILITIES AND FUEL PAID IN ADDITION TO RENT, AND RACE OF HEAD
132001-024	UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND HEATING EQUIPMENT
133001-080	UNITS IN STRUCTURE, HEATING EQUIPMENT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD

DUALabs' Data Descriptor No. Range	Title
134001-006	UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND PLUMBING FACILITIES
135001-024	UNITS IN STRUCTURE, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
136001-018	UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
137001-072	UNITS IN STRUCTURE, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
138001-018	UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%)
139001-072	UNITS IN STRUCTURE, YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)
140001-012	UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE (15%)
141001-048	UNITS IN STRUCTURE, NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%)
142001-064	PLUMBING FACILITIES, INCOME, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD
143001-020	PLUMBING FACILITIES, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (5%)
144001-030	PLUMBING FACILITIES, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, OCCUPANCY STATUS, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%)
145001-028	VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY UNITS BY SALE PRICE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
146001-028	VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY UNITS BY SALE PRICE AND NUMBER OF BATHROOMS (15%)
147001-035	VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY UNITS BY SALE PRICE AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)
148001-028	VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY ASKING RENT AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
149001-035	VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY ASKING RENT AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE
150001-028	VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY ASKING RENT AND NUMBER OF BATHROOMS (15%)
151001-035	VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY ASKING RENT AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)
152001-009	UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NO COMPLETE BATHROOMS BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD (15%)
153001-036	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
154001-036	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%)
155001-048	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND INCOME
156001-036	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE
157001-036	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
158001-036	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE
159001-036	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%)
160001-048	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND INCOME
161001-049	VALUE AND INCOME
162001-049	VALUE AND VALUE/INCOME RATIO
163001-042	VALUE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
164001-035	VALUE AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)
165001-040	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)
166001-016	GROSS RENT AND PLUMBING FACILITIES
167001-040	GROSS RENT AND NUMBER OF ROOMS
168001-048	GROSS RENT AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE
169001-048	GROSS RENT AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
170001-064	GROSS RENT AND INCOME
171001-056	GROSS RENT AND GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME
172001-056	INCOME AND GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME
173001-040	GROSS RENT AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)
174001-072	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT AND AMOUNT OF UTILITIES AND FUEL PAID IN ADDITION TO RENT
175001-040	UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND HEATING EQUIPMENT
176001-012	UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND PLUMBING FACILITIES
177001-036	UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
178001-036	UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor No. Range	Title
179001-024	UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE (15%)
180001-016	PLUMBING FACILITIES AND INCOME
181001-010	PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)
182001-003	UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NO COMPLETE BATHROOMS BY TENURE (15%)
183001-030	NUMBER OF ROOMS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS
184001-030	NUMBER OF ROOMS, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD
185001-036	VALUE, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD
186001-036	VALUE AND NUMBER OF ROOMS
187001-042	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD
188001-012	PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF ROOMS
189001-012	PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF PERSONS
190001-014	PLUMBING FACILITIES, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD
191001-014	UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD
192001-012	UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES AND VALUE
193001-014	UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES AND MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT
194001-006	UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND DIRECT ACCESS
195001-003	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY TENURE
196001-003	POPULATION IN UNITS BY SELECTED AGE CLASSES
197001-003	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY SELECTED AGE CLASSES
198001-003	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY SELECTED AGE CLASSES
199001-006	POPULATION IN UNITS BY PLUMBING FACILITIES AND SELECTED AGE CLASSES
200001-006	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES AND SELECTED AGE CLASSES

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* All tabulations not otherwise indicated represent the 20-percent sample. Those indicated as 20-percent tabulations for Spanish-American households are tabulated on a 5-percent basis.

The term "Spanish American" as used in the 15- and 20-percent sample housing tabulations refers to different universes of households in different areas of the country, collectively identified as "Spanish Heritage": (1) in the three Middle Atlantic States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, households headed by persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage; (2) in the five Southwestern States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, households headed by persons of "Spanish language" or of Spanish surname; (3) in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia, households headed by persons of "Spanish language". Households where either the head or wife of head reports Spanish as his or her mother tongue are considered Spanish-language households.

Tabulations of 5-percent data are for households headed by 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 of total households (occupied housing units), white households, and Negro households.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

Block	Sub-block	Character
1	2	1

HOUSING

Matrices 1-40 are tabulated by Total for File A (Record Type 01); Total for File B (Record Type 01); and Urban, Rural Nonfarm, and Rural Farm for File C (Record Types 01, 03, 05 - except for "Places").

		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
001000	AGGREGATE $ VALUE[1] (See Item 52)	4* (SA)
	Aggregate $ Value[2] for Units for Which Value is Tabulated[3]	
	By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4)	
001001	Total owner occupied	
002	Negro owner occupied	
003	Spanish American owner occupied	
004	Vacant for sale only	
002000	AGGREGATE $ VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES[1/4] (See Item 53)	
	Aggregate $ Value[2] for Units with All Plumbing Facilities for Which Value is Tabulated[3] **	
	By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4)	
002001	Total owner occupied	3* (SA)
002	Negro owner occupied	
003	Spanish American owner occupied	
	Padding	1
004	Vacant for sale only	1* (SA)
003000	AGGREGATE $ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT[1] (See Item 54)	4* (SA)
	Aggregate $ Monthly Contract Rent for Units for Which Rent is Tabulated [2]	
	By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4)	
003001	Total renter occupied	
002	Negro renter occupied	
003	Spanish American renter occupied	
004	Vacant for rent	

* An * by a data item count indicates a 16-character field; all other data items will be a uniform size of 8 characters.

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

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
004000	AGGREGATE $ MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES[1/4] (See Item 55)	
	Aggregate $ Monthly Contract Rent for Units With All Plumbing Facilities for Which Rent is Tabulated[2] **	
	By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4)	
	004001 Total renter occupied	2* (SA)
	002 Negro renter occupied	
	Padding	1
	003 Spanish American renter occupied	2* (SA)
	004 Vacant for rent	
005000	AGGREGATE $ GROSS RENT FOR RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS[1] (See Item 19)	3* (SA)
	Aggregate $ Monthly Gross Rent for Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6]	
	By: Race of Head (3)	
	005001 Total renter occupied	
	002 Negro renter occupied	
	003 Spanish American renter occupied	
006000	AGGREGATE $ ASKING RENT FOR VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS[1] (See Item 20)	2* (SO)
	Aggregate $ Monthly Contract Rent (asking rent) for Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[2]	
	By: Inclusion of Utilities in Rent (2)	
	006001 All utilities included in rent	
	002 Some or no utilities included in rent	
007000	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	4 (SX)
	Count of All Housing Units	
	By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status (4)	
	007001 Total (all units)	
	002 Vacant, seasonal	
	003 Vacant, migratory	
	004 Occupied and vacant year-round	

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

008000 YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD 72 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (12) By: Year Structure Built (6)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
008001 1969 - 1970
002 1965 - 1968
003 1960 - 1964
004 1950 - 1959
005 1940 - 1949
006 1939 or earlier

Total occupied:
007-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Owner occupied:
013-018 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Renter occupied:
019-024 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Total Negro occupied:
025-030 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Negro owner occupied:
031-036 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Negro renter occupied:
037-042 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Total Spanish American occupied:
043-048 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Spanish American owner occupied:
049-054 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Spanish American renter occupied:
055-060 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Vacant for rent:
061-066 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Vacant for sale only:
067-072 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

009000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD 108 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (12)
By: Units in Structure (9)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
009001 1 unit, detached
002 1 unit, attached
003 2 units
004 3-4 units
005 5-9 units
006 10-19 units
007 20-49 units
008 50 units or more
009 Mobile home or trailer

Total occupied:
010-018 Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Owner occupied:
019-027 Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Renter occupied:
028-036 Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Total Negro occupied:
037-045 Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Negro owner occupied:
046-054 Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Negro renter occupied:
055-063 Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Total Spanish American occupied:
064-072 Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Spanish American owner occupied:
073-081 Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Spanish American renter occupied:
082-090 Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Vacant for rent:
091-099 Repeat Units in Structure (9)

Vacant for sale only:
100-108 Repeat Units in Structure (9)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

010000 YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (15%) — 63 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (9) By: Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Total occupied:
010001 1969 - 1970
002 1968
003 1967
004 1965 - 1966
005 1960 - 1964
006 1950 - 1959
007 1949 or earlier

Owner occupied:
008-014 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Renter occupied:
015-021 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Total Negro occupied:
022-028 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Negro owner occupied:
029-035 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Negro renter occupied:
036-042 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Total Spanish American occupied:
043-049 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Spanish American owner occupied:
050-056 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

Spanish American renter occupied:
057-063 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (7)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

011000 HEATING EQUIPMENT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD — 96 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (12)
By: Heating Equipment (8)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
011001 Steam or hot water
002 Central warm-air furnace
003 Built-in electric units
004 Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
005 Room heaters with flue
006 Room heaters without flue
007 Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
008 Not heated

Total occupied:
009-016 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Owner occupied:
017-024 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Renter occupied:
025-032 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Total Negro occupied:
033-040 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro owner occupied:
041-048 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro renter occupied:
049-056 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Total Spanish American occupied:
057-064 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Spanish American owner occupied:
065-072 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Spanish American renter occupied:
073-080 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Vacant for rent:
081-088 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Vacant for sale only:
089-096 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
012000	HEATING EQUIPMENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD	96 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units With All Plumbing Facilities[4]

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (12)
By: Heating Equipment (8)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
012001 Steam or hot water
002 Central warm-air furnace
003 Built-in electric units
004 Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
005 Room heaters with flue
006 Room heaters without flue
007 Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
008 Not heated

Total occupied:
009-016 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Owner occupied:
017-024 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Renter occupied:
025-032 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Total Negro occupied:
033-040 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro owner occupied:
041-048 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro renter occupied:
049-056 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Total Spanish American occupied:
057-064 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Spanish American owner occupied:
065-072 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Spanish American renter occupied:
073-080 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Vacant for rent:
081-088 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Vacant for sale only:
089-096 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

013000 HEATING EQUIPMENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES AND WITH BOTH DIRECT ACCESS AND COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD — 96 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units With All Plumbing Facilities[4] and With Both Direct Access[7] and Complete Kitchen Facilities[6]

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (12)
By: Heating Equipment (8)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
013001 Steam or hot water
002 Central warm-air furnace
003 Built-in electric units
004 Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
005 Room heaters with flue
006 Room heaters without flue
007 Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
008 Not heated

Total occupied:
009-016 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Owner occupied:
017-024 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Renter occupied:
025-032 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Total Negro occupied:
033-040 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro owner occupied:
041-048 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro renter occupied:
049-056 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Total Spanish American occupied:
057-064 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Spanish American owner occupied:
065-072 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Spanish American renter occupied:
073-080 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Vacant for rent:
081-088 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Vacant for sale only:
089-096 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

014000 SOURCE OF WATER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%) — 18 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (6)
By: Source of Water (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
014001 Public system or private company
002 Individual well
003 Other source (spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)

Total occupied:
004-006 Repeat Source of Water (3)

Owner occupied:
007-009 Repeat Source of Water (3)

Renter occupied:
010-012 Repeat Source of Water (3)

Negro occupied:
013-015 Repeat Source of Water (3)

Spanish American occupied:
016-018 Repeat Source of Water (3)

015000 TYPE OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%) — 18 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (6)
By: Type of Sewage Disposal (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
015001 Public sewer
002 Septic tank or cesspool
003 Other means

Total occupied:
004-006 Repeat Type of Sewage Disposal (3)

Owner occupied:
007-009 Repeat Type of Sewage Disposal (3)

Renter occupied:
010-012 Repeat Type of Sewage Disposal (3)

Negro occupied:
013-015 Repeat Type of Sewage Disposal (3)

Spanish American occupied:
016-018 Repeat Type of Sewage Disposal (3)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

016000 NUMBER OF BATHROOMS, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (15%) 60 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (10)
By: Number of Bathrooms (6)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
016001 None, or only half bath
002 1 complete bathroom
003 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
004 2 complete bathrooms
005 2 complete bathrooms, plus half bath(s)
006 3 or more complete bathrooms

Total occupied:
007-012 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Owner occupied:
013-018 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Renter occupied:
019-024 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Total Negro occupied:
025-030 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Negro owner occupied:
031-036 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Negro renter occupied:
037-042 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Total Spanish American occupied:
043-048 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Spanish American owner occupied:
049-054 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

Spanish American renter occupied:
055-060 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

017000 NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%) 20 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Total occupied:
017001 None
002 1 automobile
003 2 automobiles
004 3 automobiles or more

Owner occupied:
005-008 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Renter occupied:
009-012 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Negro occupied:
013-016 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Spanish American occupied:
017-020 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

018000 AIR CONDITIONING, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%) 24 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (6)
By: Air Conditioning (4)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
018001 1 individual room unit
002 2 or more individual room units
003 Central air conditioning system
004 No air conditioning

Total occupied:
005-008 Repeat Air Conditioning (4)

Owner occupied:
009-012 Repeat Air Conditioning (4)

Renter occupied:
013-016 Repeat Air Conditioning (4)

Negro occupied:
017-020 Repeat Air Conditioning (4)

Spanish American occupied:
021-024 Repeat Air Conditioning (4)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
019000	GROSS RENT AND RACE OF HEAD (See Item 5)	45 (S1)

Count of Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6/]

By: Race of Head (3) By: Monthly Gross Rent (15)

Total renter occupied:
Paying cash rent:

019001	Less than $30
002	$ 30 - $ 39
003	$ 40 - $ 49
004	$ 50 - $ 59
005	$ 60 - $ 69
006	$ 70 - $ 79
007	$ 80 - $ 89
008	$ 90 - $ 99
009	$100 - $119
010	$120 - $149
011	$150 - $199
012	$200 - $249
013	$250 - $299
014	$300 or more
015	Without payment of cash rent

Negro renter occupied:
016-030 Repeat Monthly Gross Rent (15)

Spanish American renter occupied:
031-045 Repeat Monthly Gross Rent (15)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
020000	ASKING RENT AND INCLUSION OF UTILITIES (See Item 6)	20 (SO)

Count of Vacant Year-Round for Rent Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[5/]

By: Inclusion of Utilities (2) By: Monthly Contract Rent (asking rent) (10)

All utilities included:

020001 Less than $30
002 $ 30 - $ 39
003 $ 40 - $ 49
004 $ 50 - $ 59
005 $ 60 - $ 69
006 $ 70 - $ 79
007 $ 80 - $ 99
008 $100 - $119
009 $120 - $149
010 $150 or more

Some or no utilities included:

011-020 Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (asking rent) (10)

021000 LOCATION OF STRUCTURE AND VACANCY STATUS 9 (S1)

Count of Vacant Year-Round Units

By: Vacancy Status (3) By: Location of Structure (3)

Total vacant year-round:

021001 On a city or suburban lot
002 On a place less than 10 acres
003 On a place of 10 acres or more

Vacant for rent:

004-006 Repeat Location of Structure (3)

Vacant for sale only:

007-009 Repeat Location of Structure (3)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

022000 STORIES IN STRUCTURE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%) 24 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (6)
By: Stories in Structure (4)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
022001 1-3 stories
002 4-6 stories
003 7-12 stories
004 13 stories or more

Total occupied:
005-008 Repeat Stories in Structure (4)

Owner occupied:
009-012 Repeat Stories in Structure (4)

Renter occupied:
013-016 Repeat Stories in Structure (4)

Negro occupied:
017-020 Repeat Stories in Structure (4)

Spanish American occupied:
021-024 Repeat Stories in Structure (4)

023000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 STORIES OR MORE BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%) 12 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units in Structures with 4 Stories or More

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (6)
By: Passenger Elevator (2)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
023001 Yes, passenger elevator
002 No passenger elevator

Total occupied:
003-004 Repeat Passenger Elevator (2)

Owner occupied:
005-006 Repeat Passenger Elevator (2)

Renter occupied:
007-008 Repeat Passenger Elevator (2)

Negro occupied:
009-010 Repeat Passenger Elevator (2)

Spanish American occupied:
011-012 Repeat Passenger Elevator (2)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

024000 COOKING FUEL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%) 40 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Cooking Fuel (8)

Total occupied:
024001 Utility gas
002 Bottled, tank, or LP gas
003 Electricity
004 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
005 Coal or coke
006 Wood
007 Other fuel
008 No fuel used

Owner occupied:
009-016 Repeat Cooking Fuel (8)

Renter occupied:
017-024 Repeat Cooking Fuel (8)

Negro occupied:
025-032 Repeat Cooking Fuel (8)

Spanish American occupied:
033-040 Repeat Cooking Fuel (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

025000 HOUSE HEATING FUEL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%) 40 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: House Heating Fuel (8)

Total occupied:
025001 Utility gas
002 Bottled, tank, or LP gas
003 Electricity
004 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
005 Coal or coke
006 Wood
007 Other fuel
008 No fuel used

Owner occupied:
009-016 Repeat House Heating Fuel (8)

Renter occupied:
017-024 Repeat House Heating Fuel (8)

Negro occupied:
025-032 Repeat House Heating Fuel (8)

Spanish American occupied:
033-040 Repeat House Heating Fuel (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

026000 WATER HEATING FUEL, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%) 40 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Water Heating Fuel (8)

Total occupied:
026001 Utility gas
002 Bottled, tank, or LP gas
003 Electricity
004 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
005 Coal or coke
006 Wood
007 Other fuel
008 No fuel used

Owner occupied:
009-016 Repeat Water Heating Fuel (8)

Renter occupied:
017-024 Repeat Water Heating Fuel (8)

Negro occupied:
025-032 Repeat Water Heating Fuel (8)

Spanish American occupied:
033-040 Repeat Water Heating Fuel (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

027000 NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%) 72 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (12)
By: Number of Bedrooms (6)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
027001 No bedroom
002 1 bedroom
003 2 bedrooms
004 3 bedrooms
005 4 bedrooms
006 5 bedrooms or more

Total occupied:
007-012 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Owner occupied:
013-018 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Renter occupied:
019-024 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Total Negro occupied:
025-030 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Negro owner occupied:
031-036 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Negro renter occupied:
037-042 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Total Spanish American occupied:
043-048 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Spanish American owner occupied:
049-054 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Spanish American renter occupied:
055-060 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Vacant for rent:
061-066 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

Vacant for sale only:
067-072 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
028000	CLOTHES WASHING MACHINE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)	15 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Clothes Washing Machine (3)

Total occupied:
028001 Automatic or semi-automatic
002 Wringer or separate spinner
003 None

Owner occupied:
004-006 Repeat Clothes Washing Machine (3)

Renter occupied:
007-009 Repeat Clothes Washing Machine (3)

Negro occupied:
010-012 Repeat Clothes Washing Machine (3)

Spanish American occupied:
013-015 Repeat Clothes Washing Machine (3)

029000	CLOTHES DRYER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)	15 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Clothes Dryer (3)

Total occupied:
029001 Electrically heated
002 Gas heated
003 None

Owner occupied:
004-006 Repeat Clothes Dryer (3)

Renter occupied:
007-009 Repeat Clothes Dryer (3)

Negro occupied:
010-012 Repeat Clothes Dryer (3)

Spanish American occupied:
013-015 Repeat Clothes Dryer (3)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
030000	DISHWASHER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)	10 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Dishwasher (2)

Total occupied:
030001 Yes, dishwasher
002 No dishwasher

Owner occupied:
003-004 Repeat Dishwasher (2)

Renter occupied:
005-006 Repeat Dishwasher (2)

Negro occupied:
007-008 Repeat Dishwasher (2)

Spanish American occupied:
009-010 Repeat Dishwasher (2)

031000	HOME FOOD FREEZER, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)	10 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Home Food Freezer (2)

Total occupied:
031001 Yes, home food freezer
002 No home food freezer

Owner occupied:
003-004 Repeat Home Food Freezer (2)

Renter occupied:
005-006 Repeat Home Food Freezer (2)

Negro occupied:
007-008 Repeat Home Food Freezer (2)

Spanish American occupied:
009-010 Repeat Home Food Freezer (2)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
032000	NUMBER OF TELEVISION SETS, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)	25 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Number of Television Sets (5)

Total occupied:
032001 Yes, 1 set
002 Yes, 2 or more sets
003 No set present
With television:
004 With UHF
005 No UHF

Owner occupied:
006-010 Repeat Number of Television Sets (5)

Renter occupied:
011-015 Repeat Number of Television Sets (5)

Negro occupied:
016-020 Repeat Number of Television Sets (5)

Spanish American occupied:
021-025 Repeat Number of Television Sets (5)

033000	BATTERY-OPERATED RADIO, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)	10 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Battery-operated Radio (2)

Total occupied:
033001 Yes, battery-operated radio
002 No battery-operated radio

Owner occupied:
003-004 Repeat Battery-operated Radio (2)

Renter occupied:
005-006 Repeat Battery-operated Radio (2)

Negro occupied:
007-008 Repeat Battery-operated Radio (2)

Spanish American occupied:
009-010 Repeat Battery-operated Radio (2)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
034000	SECOND HOME, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (5%)	10 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Second Home (2)

Total occupied:
034001 Yes, own second home
002 No, do not own second home

Owner occupied:
003-004 Repeat Second Home (2)

Renter occupied:
005-006 Repeat Second Home (2)

Negro occupied:
007-008 Repeat Second Home (2)

Spanish American occupied:
009-010 Repeat Second Home (2)

035000 OCCUPANCY/VACANCY STATUS 6 (S0)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status (6)

035001 Occupied
Vacant year-round:
002 For rent
003 For sale only
004 Rented or sold, not occupied
005 For occasional use
006 Other vacant

036000 TENURE 4 (S0)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure (4)

036001 Owned or being bought (excludes cooperative and condominium units, except when there are less than ten such units in the tabulation area)
002 Cooperative or condominium units which are owned or being bought***
003 Renter for cash rent
004 Rented units occupied without payment of cash rent

*** During processing, this was edited to "Owned or being bought" when less than ten units.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

037000 NUMBER OF PERSONS IN UNIT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD 90 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units and Persons in Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (9) By: Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Total occupied:
037001 1 person in unit
002 2 persons in unit
003 3 persons in unit
004 4 persons in unit
005 5 persons in unit
006 6 persons in unit
007 7 persons in unit
008 8 persons in unit
009 9 persons or more in unit
010 Aggregate number of persons[1]

Owner occupied:
011-020 Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Renter occupied:
021-030 Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Total Negro occupied:
031-040 Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Negro owner occupied:
041-050 Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Negro renter occupied:
051-060 Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Total Spanish American occupied:
061-070 Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Spanish American owner occupied:
071-080 Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

Spanish American renter occupied:
081-090 Repeat Number of Persons in Unit (10)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

038000 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, TENURE, RACE OF HEAD 70 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Family/Household Type and Age of Head (14)

Total occupied:
Husband-wife family:
038001 Under 25 years old
002 25 - 29 years old
003 30 - 34 years old
004 35 - 44 years old
005 45 - 64 years old
006 65 years old and over

Other family with male head:
007 Under 65 years old
008 65 years old and over

Family with female head:
009 Under 65 years old
010 65 years old and over

Male primary individual:
011 Under 65 years old
012 65 years old and over

Female primary individual:
013 Under 65 years old
014 65 years old and over

Owner occupied:
015-028 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (14)

Renter occupied:
029-042 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (14)

Negro occupied:
043-056 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (14)

Spanish American occupied:
057-070 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (14)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

039000 HOUSEHOLD TYPE WITH HEAD 62 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD — 25 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units with Head 62 Years Old and Over

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Family/Household Type (5)

Total occupied:
039001 Husband-wife family
002 Other family with male head
003 Family with female head
004 Male primary individual
005 Female primary individual

Owner occupied:
006-010 Repeat Household Type (5)

Renter occupied:
011-015 Repeat Household Type (5)

Negro occupied:
016-020 Repeat Household Type (5)

Spanish American occupied:
021-025 Repeat Household Type (5)

040000 AGE AND SEX OF HEAD FOR 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD — 30 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units with 1 Person in Unit (1-Person Households)

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Age and Sex of Head (6)

Total occupied:
Male:
040001 Under 25 years old
002 25-64 years old
003 65 years old and over
Female:
004 Under 25 years old
005 25-64 years old
006 65 years old and over

Owner occupied:
007-012 Repeat Age and Sex of Head (6)

Renter occupied:
013-018 Repeat Age and Sex of Head (6)

Negro occupied:
019-024 Repeat Age and Sex of Head (6)

Spanish American occupied:
025-030 Repeat Age and Sex of Head (6)

Padding 114

Matrices 41-107 are tabulated by Total for File A (Record Type 02); Total for File B (Record Type 02); and Urban, Rural Nonfarm, and Rural Farm for File C (Record Types 02, 04, 06--except for "Places").

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
041000	HOUSEHOLDS WITH NONRELATIVES BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD	10 (S1)

Count of Households with Nonrelatives

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Household Type (2)

Total occupied:
041001 Family
002 Primary individual

Owner occupied:
003-004 Repeat Household Type (2)

Renter occupied:
005-006 Repeat Household Type (2)

Negro occupied:
007-008 Repeat Household Type (2)

Spanish American occupied:
009-010 Repeat Household Type (2)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

042000 PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD — 54 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (9) By: Persons Per Room (6)

Total occupied:
042001 0.50 or less persons per room
002 0.51 - 0.75 persons per room
003 0.76 - 1.00 persons per room
004 1.01 - 1.50 persons per room
005 1.51 - 2.00 persons per room
006 2.01 or more persons per room

Owner occupied:
007-012 Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Renter occupied:
013-018 Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Total Negro occupied:
019- 024 Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Negro owner occupied:
025-030 Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Negro renter occupied:
031-036 Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Total Spanish American occupied:
037-042 Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Spanish American owner occupied:
043-048 Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

Spanish American renter occupied:
049-054 Repeat Persons Per Room (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

043000 COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 18 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (6)
By: Complete Kitchen Facilities[8/] (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
043001 Complete kitchen facilities for this household only
002 Complete kitchen facilities but also used by another household
003 No complete kitchen facilities

Total occupied:
004-006 Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

Owner occupied:
007-009 Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

Renter occupied:
010-012 Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

Negro occupied:
013-015 Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

Spanish American occupied:
016-018 Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities (3)

044000 ACCESS AND COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 24 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (6)

By: Access[7/] and Complete Kitchen Facilities[8/] (4)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
044001 With direct access and complete kitchen facilities for this household only
002 With direct access, lacking complete kitchen facilities for this household only
003 Lacking direct access, with complete kitchen facilities for this household only
004 Lacking both direct access and complete kitchen facilities for this household only

Total occupied:
005-008 Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)
Owner occupied:
009-012 Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)
Renter occupied:
013-016 Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)
Negro occupied:
017-020 Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)
Spanish American occupied:
021-024 Repeat Access and Complete Kitchen Facilities (4)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

045000 WATER SUPPLY, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD — 18 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (6)
By: Water Supply (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
045001 Hot and cold piped water in this building
002 Only cold piped water in this building
003 No piped water in this building

Total occupied:
004-006 Repeat Water Supply (3)

Owner occupied:
007-009 Repeat Water Supply (3)

Renter occupied:
010-012 Repeat Water Supply (3)

Negro occupied:
013-015 Repeat Water Supply (3)

Spanish American occupied:
016-018 Repeat Water Supply (3)

046000 TOILET FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD — 18 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (6)

By: **Toilet Facilities** (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
046001 Flush toilet for this household only
002 Flush toilet but also used by another household
003 No flush toilet

Total occupied:
004-006 Repeat Toilet Facilities (3)

Owner Occupied:
007-009 Repeat Toilet Facilities (3)

Renter occupied:
010-012 Repeat Toilet Facilities (3)

Negro occupied:
013-015 Repeat Toilet Facilities (3)

Spanish American occupied:
016-018 Repeat Toilet Facilities (3)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

047000 BATHING FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 18 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (6)
By: Bathing Facilities (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
047001 Bathtub or shower for this household only
002 Bathtub or shower but also used by another household
003 No bathtub or shower

Total occupied:
004-006 Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

Owner occupied:
007-009 Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

Renter occupied:
010-012 Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

Negro occupied:
013-015 Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

Spanish American occupied:
016-018 Repeat Bathing Facilities (3)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

048000 NUMBER OF ROOMS IN UNIT, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD — 120 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units and Rooms

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (12)
By: Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
048001 1 room in unit
002 2 rooms in unit
003 3 rooms in unit
004 4 rooms in unit
005 5 rooms in unit
006 6 rooms in unit
007 7 rooms in unit
008 8 rooms in unit
009 9 rooms or more in unit
010 Aggregate number of rooms[1]

Total occupied:
011-020 Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Owner occupied:
021-030 Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Renter occupied:
031-040 Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Total Negro occupied:
041-050 Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Negro owner occupied:
051-060 Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Negro renter occupied:
061-070 Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Total Spanish American occupied:
071-080 Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Spanish American owner occupied:
081-090 Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Spanish American renter occupied:
091-100 Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Vacant for rent:
101-110 Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

Vacant for sale only:
111-120 Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit (10)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
049000	TYPE OF FOUNDATION AND TYPE OF STRUCTURE	6 (SO)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Type of Structure (2) By: Type of Foundation (basement) (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
049001 With basement
002 Built on a concrete slab
003 Built in another way

One-family occupied and vacant year-round:
004-006 Repeat Type of Foundation (basement) (3)

050000	NUMBER OF UNITS AT ADDRESS AND TENURE	28 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status and Tenure (4)
By: Number of Units at Address 2/ (7)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
050001 1 unit at address
002 2 units at address
003 3 units at address
004 4 units at address
005 5-9 units at address
006 10 units or more at address
007 Mobile home or trailer

Total occupied:
008-014 Repeat Number of Units at Address (7)

Owner occupied:
015-021 Repeat Number of Units at Address (7)

Renter occupied:
022-028 Repeat Number of Units at Address (7)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

051000 TELEPHONE AVAILABLE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD — 10 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5) By: Telephone Available (2)

Total occupied:
051001 Yes, telephone available
002 No, telephone not available

Owner occupied:
003-004 Repeat Telephone Available (2)

Renter occupied:
005-006 Repeat Telephone Available (2)

Negro occupied:
007-008 Repeat Telephone Available (2)

Spanish American occupied:
009-010 Repeat Telephone Available (2)

052000 VALUE, OCCUPANCY STATUS, AND RACE OF HEAD (See Item 1) — 44 (S1)

Count of Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4) By: Value (11)

Total owner occupied:
052001 Less than $ 5,000
002 $ 5,000 - $ 7,499
003 $ 7,500 - $ 9,999
004 $10,000 - $12,499
005 $12,500 - $14,999
006 $15,000 - $17,499
007 $17,500 - $19,999
008 $20,000 - $24,999
009 $25,000 - $34,999
010 $35,000 - $49,999
011 $50,000 or more

Negro owner occupied:
012-022 Repeat Value (11)

Spanish American owner occupied:
023-033 Repeat Value (11)

Vacant for sale only:
034-044 Repeat Value (11)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

053000 VALUE FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY OCCUPANCY STATUS AND RACE OF HEAD (See Item 2) 44 (S1)

Count of Units With All Plumbing Facilities[4] for Which Value is Tabulated[3]

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4) By: Value (11)

Total owner occupied:

053001 Less than $ 5,000
002 $ 5,000 - $ 7,499
003 $ 7,500 - $ 9,999
004 $10,000 - $12,499
005 $12,500 - $14,999
006 $15,000 - $17,499
007 $17,500 - $19,999
008 $20,000 - $24,999
009 $25,000 - $34,999
010 $35,000 - $49,999
011 $50,000 or more

Negro owner occupied:

012-022 Repeat Value (11)

Spanish American owner occupied:

023-033 Repeat Value (11)

Vacant for sale only:

034-044 Repeat Value (11)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

054000 MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, OCCUPANCY STATUS, AND RACE OF HEAD (See Item 3) 60 (S1)

Count of Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 5/

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4) By: Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Total renter occupied:
Paying cash rent:
054001 Less than $30
002 $ 30 - $ 39
003 $ 40 - $ 49
004 $ 50 - $ 59
005 $ 60 - $ 69
006 $ 70 - $ 79
007 $ 80 - $ 89
008 $ 90 - $ 99
009 $100 - $119
010 $120 - $149
011 $150 - $199
012 $200 - $249
013 $250 - $299
014 $300 or more
015 Without payment of cash rent

Negro renter occupied:
016-030 Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Spanish American renter occupied:
031-045 Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Vacant for rent:
046-060 Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

055000 MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT FOR UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY OCCUPANCY STATUS AND RACE OF HEAD (See Item 4) 60 (S1)

Count of Units With All Plumbing Facilities[4] for Which Rent is Tabulated[2]

By: Occupancy Status and Race of Head (4) By: Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Total renter occupied:
Paying cash rent:

055001 Less than $30
002 $ 30 - $ 39
003 $ 40 - $ 49
004 $ 50 - $ 59
005 $ 60 - $ 69
006 $ 70 - $ 79
007 $ 80 - $ 89
008 $ 90 - $ 99
009 $100 - $119
010 $120 - $149
011 $150 - $199
012 $200 - $249
013 $250 - $299
014 $300 or more
015 Without payment of cash rent

Negro renter occupied:
016-030 Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Spanish American renter occupied:
031-045 Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

Vacant for rent:
046-060 Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (15)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

056000 USE OF PROPERTY, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD — 36 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round One-Family Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (12)
By: Use of Property (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
056001 On a place of 10 acres or more
002 Commercial establishment or medical office on property
003 None of the above

Total occupied:
004-006 Repeat Use of Property (3)

Owner occupied:
007-009 Repeat Use of Property (3)

Renter occupied:
010-012 Repeat Use of Property (3)

Total Negro occupied:
013-015 Repeat Use of Property (3)

Negro owner occupied:
016-018 Repeat Use of Property (3)

Negro renter occupied:
019-021 Repeat Use of Property (3)

Total Spanish American occupied:
022-024 Repeat Use of Property (3)

Spanish American owner occupied:
025-027 Repeat Use of Property (3)

Spanish American renter occupied:
028-030 Repeat Use of Property (3)

Vacant for rent:
031-033 Repeat Use of Property (3)

Vacant for sale only:
034-036 Repeat Use of Property (3)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
057000	DURATION OF VACANCY AND VACANCY STATUS	18 (S1)

Count of Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Vacancy Status (3) By: Duration of Vacancy (6)

Total vacant year-round:
057001 Less than 1 month
002 1 up to 2 months
003 2 up to 6 months
004 6 months up to 1 year
005 1 year up to 2 years
006 2 years or more

Vacant for rent:
007-012 Repeat Duration of Vacancy (6)

Vacant for sale only:
013-018 Repeat Duration of Vacancy (6)

058000	UNITS WITH ROOMERS, BOARDERS, OR LODGERS BY TENURE; RACE OF HEAD	5 (SA)

Count of Occupied Units With Roomers, Boarders, or Lodgers

By: Tenure and Race of Head (5)

058001 Total occupied
002 Owner occupied
003 Renter occupied
004 Negro occupied
005 Spanish American occupied

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

059000 PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD — 36 (S1)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (12)
By: Plumbing Facilities (3)

Total occupied and vacant year-round:
059001 With all plumbing facilities 4/
Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 10/
002 Lacking piped hot water only
003 Lacking other plumbing facilities (can include lacking piped hot water)

Total occupied:
004-006 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Owner occupied:
007-009 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Renter occupied:
010-012 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Total Negro occupied:
013-015 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Negro owner occupied:
016-018 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Negro renter occupied:
019-021 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Total Spanish American occupied:
022-024 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Spanish American owner occupied:
025-027 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Spanish American renter occupied:
028-030 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Vacant for rent:
031-033 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

Vacant for sale only:
034-036 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (3)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

060000 PLUMBING FACILITIES, PERSONS PER ROOM, TENURE, AND RACE OF HEAD — 54 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (9) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)
By: Persons Per Room (3)

Total occupied:
With all plumbing facilities: 4/
060001 1.00 or less persons per room
002 1.01 - 1.50 persons per room
003 1.51 or more persons per room
Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 10/
004-006 Repeat Persons Per Room (3)

Owner occupied:
007-012 Same as Total occupied (6)

Renter occupied:
013-018 Same as Total occupied (6)

Total Negro occupied:
019-024 Same as Total occupied (6)

Negro owner occupied:
025-030 Same as Total occupied (6)

Negro renter occupied:
031-036 Same as Total occupied (6)

Total Spanish American occupied:
037-042 Same as Total occupied (6)

Spanish American owner occupied:
043-048 Same as Total occupied (6)

Spanish American renter occupied:
049-054 Same as Total occupied (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
061001	Count of All Persons	1 (SX)
062001	Count of Negro Persons	1 (SX)
063001	Count of Spanish American Persons	1 (SX)
064001	Unweighted Sample Housing Count (Should be approximately one-fifth the 100% housing count of Table 065)	1 (SX)
065001	100% Housing Count	1 (SX)

Housing Allocations

066000 ALLOCATIONS FOR TELEPHONE AVAILABLE — 2 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Telephone Available Was Allocated

By: Telephone Available Allocated (2)

066001 Yes, telephone available
002 No, telephone not available

067000 ALLOCATIONS FOR ACCESS — 2 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Access Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Access Allocated (1)

Occupied:
067001 Access Allocated (1)

Vacant year-round:
002 Access Allocated (1)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

068000 ALLOCATIONS FOR COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES 12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Complete Kitchen Facilities Were Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Complete Kitchen Facilities Allocated[8/] (3)

Occupied:
Direct:
068001 Complete kitchen facilities for this household only
002 Complete kitchen facilities but also used by another household
003 No complete kitchen facilities
Indirect:
004-006 Repeat Complete Kitchen Facilities Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:
007-012 Same as Occupied (6)

069000 ALLOCATIONS FOR ROOMS IN UNIT 18 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Number of Rooms in Unit Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Number of Rooms in Unit Allocated (9)

Occupied:
069001 1 room in unit
002 2 rooms in unit
003 3 rooms in unit
004 4 rooms in unit
005 5 rooms in unit
006 6 rooms in unit
007 7 rooms in unit
008 8 rooms in unit
009 9 rooms or more in unit

Vacant year-round:
010-018 Repeat Number of Rooms in Unit Allocated (9)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
070000	ALLOCATIONS FOR WATER SUPPLY	12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Water Supply Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Water Supply Allocated (3)

Occupied:
Direct:
070001 Hot and cold piped water in this building
002 Only cold piped water in this building
003 No piped water in this building
Indirect:
004-006 Repeat Water Supply Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:
007-012 Same as Occupied (6)

071000	ALLOCATIONS FOR TOILET FACILITIES	12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Toilet Facilities Were Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Toilet Facilities Allocated (3)

Occupied:
Direct:
071001 Flush toilet for this household only
002 Flush toilet but also used by another household
003 No flush toilet
Indirect:
004-006 Repeat Toilet Facilities Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:
007-012 Same as Occupied (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

072000 ALLOCATIONS FOR BATHING FACILITIES 12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Bathing Facilities Were Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Bathing Facilities Allocated (3)

Occupied:
Direct:
072001 Bathtub or shower for this household only
002 Bathtub or shower but also used by another household
003 No bathtub or shower
Indirect:
004-006 Repeat Bathing Facilities Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:
007-012 Same as Occupied (6)

073000 ALLOCATIONS FOR TYPE OF FOUNDATION 6 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Type of Foundation (basement) Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Foundation (basement) Allocated (3)

Occupied:
073001 With a basement
002 On a concrete slab
003 Built in another way

Vacant year-round:
004-006 Repeat Type of Foundation (basement) Allocated (3)

074000 ALLOCATIONS FOR TENURE 8 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Tenure Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Tenure Allocated (4)

Direct:
074001 Owned or being bought (excludes cooperative and condominium units)
002 Cooperative or condominium units which are owned or being bought
003 Rented for cash rent
004 Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent

Indirect:
005-008 Repeat Tenure Allocated (4)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
075000	ALLOCATIONS FOR TYPE OF STRUCTURE	12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Type of Structure Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Type of Structure Allocated (3)

Occupied:
Direct:
075001 1-unit structure
002 2-or-more-unit structures
003 Mobile home or trailer
Indirect:
004-006 Repeat Type of Structure Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:
007-012 Same as Occupied (6)

076000	ALLOCATIONS FOR USE OF PROPERTY	2 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Use of Property Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Use of Property (1)

Occupied:
076001 Commercial or medical establishment on property, 10 acres or more, or none Allocated (1)

Vacant year-round:
002 Commercial or medical establishment on property, 10 acres or more, or none Allocated (1)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

077000 ALLOCATIONS FOR VALUE 22 (SX)

Count of Owner-Occupied and Vacant-for-Sale-Only Units for Which Value is Tabulated and Value Was Allocated 3/

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Value Allocated (11)

Owner occupied:

077001 Less than $ 5,000
002 $ 5,000 - $ 7,499
003 $ 7,500 - $ 9,999
004 $10,000 - $12,499
005 $12,500 - $14,999
006 $15,000 - $17,499
007 $17,500 - $19,999
008 $20,000 - $24,999
009 $25,000 - $34,999
010 $35,000 - $49,999
011 $50,000 or more

Vacant for sale only:

012-022 Repeat Value Allocated (11)

078000 ALLOCATIONS FOR MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT 56 (SX)

Count of Renter-Occupied and Vacant-for-Rent Units for Which Rent is Tabulated and Rent Was Allocated 2/

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Monthly Contract Rent Allocated (14)

Renter occupied:

Direct:

078001 Less than $30
002 $ 30 - $ 39
003 $ 40 - $ 49
004 $ 50 - $ 59
005 $ 60 - $ 69
006 $ 70 - $ 79
007 $ 80 - $ 89
008 $ 90 - $ 99
009 $100 - $119
010 $120 - $149
011 $150 - $199
012 $200 - $249
013 $250 - $299
014 $300 or more

Indirect:

015-028 Repeat Monthly Contract Rent Allocated (14)

Vacant for rent:

029-056 Same as Renter (28)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

079000 ALLOCATIONS FOR UNITS AT ADDRESS 44 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Units at Address Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Units at Address Allocated (11)

Occupied:
Direct:
079001 1 unit at address
002 2 units at address
003 3 units at address
004 4 units at address
005 5 units at address
006 6 units at address
007 7 units at address
008 8 units at address
009 9 units at address
010 10 units or more at address
011 Mobile home or trailer
Indirect:
012-022 Repeat Units at Address Allocated (11)

Vacant year-round:
023-044 Same as Occupied (22)

080000 ALLOCATIONS FOR VACANCY STATUS 5 (SX)

Count of Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Vacancy Status Was Allocated

By: Vacancy Status Allocated (5)

080001 Vacant for rent
002 Vacant for sale only
003 Renter or sold, not occupied
004 Held for occasional use
005 Other vacant

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

081000 ALLOCATIONS FOR DURATION OF VACANCY 6 (SX)

Count of Year-Round Vacant Units for Which Duration of Vacancy Was Allocated

By: Duration of Vacancy Allocated (6)

081001 Less than 1 month
002 1 up to 2 months
003 2 up to 6 months
004 6 months up to 1 year
005 1 year up to 2 years
006 2 years or more

082000 ALLOCATIONS FOR PAYMENT OF UTILITIES 8 (SX)

Count of Renter-Occupied Units for Which Payment of Utilities and Rent[2] are Tabulated and Payment of Utilities Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Payment of Utilities Allocated (4)

Direct:
082001 Electricity
002 Gas
003 Water
004 Heating Fuels

Indirect:
005-008 Repeat Payment of Utilities Allocated (4)

083000 ALLOCATIONS FOR HEATING EQUIPMENT 16 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Heating Equipment Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Heating Equipment Allocated (8)

Occupied:
083001 Steam or hot water
002 Central warm-air furnace
003 Built-in electric units
004 Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
005 Room heater with flue
006 Room heater without flue
007 Fireplace, stove, or portable room heaters
008 Not heated

Vacant year-round:
009-016 Repeat Heating Equipment Allocated (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

084000 ALLOCATIONS FOR YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT — 24 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Year Structure Built Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Year Structure Built Allocated (6)

Occupied:
Direct:
084001 1969-1970
002 1965-1968
003 1960-1964
004 1950-1959
005 1940-1949
006 1939 or earlier

Indirect:
007-012 Repeat Year Structure Built Allocated (6)

Vacant year-round:
013-024 Same as Occupied (12)

085000 ALLOCATIONS FOR UNITS IN STRUCTURE — 36 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Units in Structure Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Units in Structure Allocated (9)

Occupied:
Direct:
085001 1, detached
002 1, attached
003 2 units
004 3-4 units
005 5-9 units
006 10-19 units
007 20-49 units
008 50 units or more
009 Mobile home or trailer

Indirect:
010-018 Repeat Units in Structure Allocated (9)

Vacant year-round:
019-036 Same as Occupied (18)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

086000 ALLOCATIONS FOR LOCATION OF STRUCTURE 12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Location of Structure Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Location of Structure Allocated (3)

Occupied:
Direct:
086001 On a city or suburban lot
002 On a place of less than 10 acres
003 On a place of 10 acres or more
Indirect:
004-006 Repeat Location of Structure Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:
007-012 Same as Occupied: (6)

087000 ALLOCATIONS FOR SALES OF FARM PRODUCTS 12 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units on a Place of 10 Acres Or More for Which Sales of Farm Products Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Sales of Farm Products Allocated (6)

Direct:
087001 Less than $50 (or none)
002 $ 50 - $ 249
003 $ 250 - $2,499
004 $ 2,500 - $4,999
005 $ 5,000 - $9,999
006 $10,000 or more

Indirect:
007-012 Repeat Sales of Farm Products Allocated (6)

088000 ALLOCATIONS FOR YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%) 14 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit Allocated (7)

Direct:
088001 1969-1970
002 1968
003 1967
004 1965-1966
005 1960-1964
006 1950-1959
007 1949 or earlier
Indirect:
008-014 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit Allocated (7)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
089000	ALLOCATIONS FOR SOURCE OF WATER (15%)	6 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Source of Water Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Source of Water Allocated (3)

Occupied:
089001 Public system or private company
002 Individual well
003 Other source

Vacant year-round:
004-006 Repeat Source of Water Allocated (3)

090000	ALLOCATIONS FOR SEWAGE DISPOSAL (15%)	12 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Sewage Disposal Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Sewage Disposal Allocated (3)

Occupied:
Direct:
090001 Public sewer
002 Septic tank or cesspool
003 Other means
Indirect:
004-006 Repeat Sewage Disposal Allocated (3)

Vacant year-round:
007-012 Same as Occupied (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

091000 ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF BATHROOMS (15%) 24 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Number of Bathrooms Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Number of Bathrooms Allocated (6)

Occupied:
Direct:
091001 None, or only half bath
002 1 complete bathroom
003 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
004 2 complete bathrooms
005 2 complete bathrooms, plus half bath(s)
006 3 or more complete bathrooms
Indirect:
007-012 Repeat Number of Bathrooms Allocated (6)

Vacant year-round:
013-024 Same as Occupied (12)

092000 ALLOCATIONS FOR AIR CONDITIONING (15%) 8 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Air Conditioning Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Air Conditioning Allocated (4)

Occupied:
092001 1 individual room unit
002 2 individual room units or more
003 Central air conditioning system
004 No air conditioning

Vacant year-round:
005-008 Repeat Air Conditioning Allocated (4)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

093000 ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE (15%) 4 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Automobiles Available Was Allocated

By: Number of Automobiles Available Allocated (4)

093001 None
002 1 automobile
003 2 automobiles
004 3 automobiles or more

094000 ALLOCATIONS FOR STORIES IN STRUCTURE (5%) 16 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Stories in Structure Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Stories in Structure Allocated (4)

Occupied:
Direct:
094001 1-3 stories
002 4-6 stories
003 7-12 stories
004 13 stories or more
Indirect:
005-008 Repeat Stories in Structure Allocated (4)

Vacant year-round:
009-016 Same as Occupied (8)

095000 ALLOCATIONS FOR PASSENGER ELEVATOR (5%) 8 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units in Structures With 4 Stories or More for Which Passenger Elevator Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Passenger Elevator Allocated (2)

Occupied:
Direct:
095001 Yes, passenger elevator
002 No passenger elevator
Indirect:
003-004 Repeat Passenger Elevator Allocated (2)

Vacant year-round:
005-008 Same as Occupied (4)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

096000 ALLOCATIONS FOR COOKING FUEL (5%) 8 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Cooking Fuel Was Allocated

By: Cooking Fuel Allocated (8)

096001 Utility gas
002 Bottled, tank, or LP gas
003 Electricity
004 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
005 Coal or coke
006 Wood
007 Other fuel
008 No fuel used

097000 ALLOCATIONS FOR HOUSE HEATING FUEL (5%) 16 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which House Heating Fuel Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: House Heating Fuel Allocated (8)

Direct:
097001 Utility gas
002 Bottled, tank, or LP gas
003 Electricity
004 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
005 Coal or coke
006 Wood
007 Other fuel
008 No fuel used

Indirect:
009-016 Repeat House Heating Fuel Allocated (8)

098000 ALLOCATIONS FOR WATER HEATING FUEL (5%) 16 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Water Heating Fuel Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Water Heating Fuel Allocated (8)

Direct:
098001 Utility gas
002 Bottled, tank, or LP gas
003 Electricity
004 Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
005 Coal or coke
006 Wood
007 Other fuel
008 No fuel used

Indirect:
009-016 Repeat Water Heating Fuel Allocated (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

099000 ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%) 24 (SX)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Units for Which Number of Bedrooms Was Allocated

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Type of Allocation (2)
By: Number of Bedrooms Allocated (6)

Occupied:
Direct:
099001 No bedroom
002 1 bedroom
003 2 bedrooms
004 3 bedrooms
005 4 bedrooms
006 5 bedrooms or more
Indirect:
007-012 Repeat Number of Bedrooms Allocated (6)

Vacant year-round:
013-024 Same as Occupied (12)

100000 ALLOCATIONS FOR CLOTHES WASHING MACHINE (5%) 3 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Clothes Washing Machine Was Allocated

By: Clothes Washing Machine Allocated (3)

100001 Automatic or semi-automatic
002 Wringer or separate spinner
003 None

101000 ALLOCATIONS FOR CLOTHES DRYER (5%) 6 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Clothes Dryer Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Clothes Dryer Allocated (3)

Direct:
101001 Electrically heated
002 Gas heated
003 None

Indirect:
004-006 Repeat Clothes Dryer Allocated (3)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
102000	ALLOCATIONS FOR DISHWASHER (5%)	4 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Dishwasher Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Dishwasher Allocated (2)

Direct:
102001 Yes, dishwasher
002 No dishwasher

Indirect:
003-004 Repeat Dishwasher Allocated (2)

103000	ALLOCATIONS FOR HOME FOOD FREEZER (5%)	2 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Home Food Freezer Was Allocated

By: Home Food Freezer Allocated (2)

103000 Yes, home food freezer
002 No home food freezer

104000	ALLOCATIONS FOR NUMBER OF TELEVISION SETS (5%)	6 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units for Which Number of Television Sets Was Allocated

By: Type of Allocation (2) By: Number of Television Sets Allocated (3)

Direct:
104001 Yes, 1 set
002 Yes, 2 or more sets
003 No set present

Indirect:
004-006 Repeat Number of Television Sets Allocated (3)

105000	ALLOCATIONS FOR UHF-EQUIPPED SETS (5%)	2 (SX)

Count of Occupied Units With One or More Television Sets for Which UHF-Equipped Sets Was Allocated

By: UHF-Equipped Sets Allocated (2)

105001 Yes, UHF-equipped set
002 No UHF-equipped set

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
106000	ALLOCATIONS FOR BATTERY-OPERATED RADIO (5%)	2 (SX)
	Count of Occupied Units for Which Battery-Operated Radio Was Allocated	
	By: Battery-Operated Radio Allocated (2)	
	106001 Yes, battery-operated radio 002 No battery-operated radio	
107000	ALLOCATIONS FOR SECOND HOME (5%)	2 (SX)
	Count of Occupied Units for Which Second Home Was Allocated	
	By: Second Home Allocated (2)	
	107001 Yes, own second home 002 No, do not own second home	
	Padding	37

Matrices 108-119 are tabulated by Total for Files A, B, and C and are contained in Record Type 07.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
108000	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD	144 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Family/Household Type and
By: Year Structure Built (6) Age of Head (6)

Total occupied:
Husband-wife family:
Under 30 years old:
108001 1969-1970
002 1965-1968
003 1960-1964
004 1950-1959
005 1940-1949
006 1939 or earlier
30-44 years old:
007-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
45-64 years old:
013-018 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
65 years old and over:
019-024 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
Other family:
025-030 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
Primary individual:
031-036 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Owner occupied:
037-072 Same as Total (36)

Renter occupied:
073-108 Same as Total (36)

Negro occupied:
109-144 Same as Total (36)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

109000 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%) 144 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Family/Household Type & Age of Head (6) By: Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Total occupied:
Husband-wife family:
Under 30 years old:
109001 1969-1970
002 1967-1968
003 1965-1966
004 1960-1964
005 1950-1959
006 1949 or earlier
30-44 years old:
007-012 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
45-64 years old:
013-018 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
65 years old and over:
019-024 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
Other family:
025-030 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
Primary individual:
031-036 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Owner occupied:
037-072 Same as Total (36)

Renter occupied:
073-108 Same as Total (36)

Negro occupied:
109-144 Same as Total (36)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

110000 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, INCOME, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD — 192 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Family/Household Type & Age of Head (6) By: Family/Primary Individual Income (8)

Total occupied:
Husband-wife family:
Under 30 years old:
110001 Less than $ 2,000
002 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
003 $ 3,000 - $ 4,999
004 $ 5,000 - $ 6,999
005 $ 7,000 - $ 9,999
006 $10,000 - $14,999
007 $15,000 - $24,999
008 $25,000 or more
30-44 years old:
009-016 Repeat Income (8)
45-64 years old:
017-024 Repeat Income (8)
65 years old and over:
025-032 Repeat Income (8)
Other family:
033-040 Repeat Income (8)
Primary individual:
041-048 Repeat Income (8)

Owner occupied:
049-096 Same as Total (48)

Renter occupied:
097-144 Same as Total (48)

Negro occupied:
145-192 Same as Total (48)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

111000 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE · 18 (SO)

Count of Owner-Occupied Units

By: Family/Household Type and Age of Head (6) By: Units in Structure (3)

Husband-wife family:
Under 30 years old:
111001 1 unit
002 2 units or more
003 Mobile home or trailer
30-44 years old:
004-006 Repeat Units in Structure (3)
45-64 years old:
007-009 Repeat Units in Structure (3)
65 years old and over:
010-012 Repeat Units in Structure (3)

Other family:
013-015 Repeat Units in Structure (3)

Primary individual:
016-018 Repeat Units in Structure (3)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

112000 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, UNITS IN STRUCTURE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD — 72 (S1)

Count of Selected Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) — By: Family/Household Type & Age of Head (6) — By: Units in Structure (6)

Renter occupied:
Husband-wife family:
Under 30 years old:
112001 1 unit
002 2 units
003 3-4 units
004 5-19 units
005 20 units or more
006 Mobile home or trailer
30-44 years old:
007-012 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
45-64 years old:
013-018 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
65 years old and over:
019-024 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
Other family:
025-030 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
Primary individual:
031-036 Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Negro occupied:
037-072 Same as Renter (36)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

113000 NUMBER OF PERSONS, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 144 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Number of Persons in Unit (6) By: Year Structure Built (6)

Total occupied:
1 person:
113001 1969 - 1970
002 1965 - 1968
003 1960 - 1964
004 1950 - 1959
005 1940 - 1949
006 1939 or earlier
2 persons:
007-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
3 persons:
013-018 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
4 persons:
019-024 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
5 persons:
025-030 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
6 persons or more:
031-036 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Owner occupied:
037-072 Same as Total (36)

Renter occupied:
073-108 Same as Total (36)

Negro occupied:
109-144 Same as Total (36)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

114000 NUMBER OF PERSONS AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE 18 (SO)

Count of Owner-Occupied Units

By: Number of Persons (6) By: Units in Structure (3)

1 person in unit:
114001 1 unit
002 2 units or more
003 Mobile home or trailer

2 persons:
004-006 Repeat Units in Structure (3)

3 persons:
007-009 Repeat Units in Structure (3)

4 persons:
010-012 Repeat Units in Structure (3)

5 persons:
013-015 Repeat Units in Structure (3)

6 persons or more:
016-018 Repeat Units in Structure (3)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
115000	NUMBER OF PERSONS, UNITS IN STRUCTURE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD	72 (S1)

Count of Selected Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Number of Persons in Unit (6) By: Units in Structure (6)

Renter occupied:
1 person:
115001 1 unit
002 2 units
003 3-4 units
004 5-19 units
005 20 units or more
006 Mobile home or trailer
2 persons:
007-012 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
3 persons:
013-018 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
4 persons:
019-024 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
5 persons:
025-030 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
6 persons or more:
031-036 Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Negro occupied:
037-072 Same as Renter (36)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

116000 NUMBER OF PERSONS, YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%) — 144 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Number of Persons in Unit (6) By: Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Total Occupied:
1 person:
116001 1969 - 1970
002 1967 - 1968
003 1965 - 1966
004 1960 - 1964
005 1950 - 1959
006 1949 or earlier
2 persons:
007-012 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
3 persons:
013-018 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
4 persons:
019-024 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
5 persons:
025-030 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
6 persons or more:
031-036 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Owner occupied:
037-072 Same as Total (36)

Renter occupied:
073-108 Same as Total (36)

Negro occupied:
109-144 Same as Total (36)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

117000 NUMBER OF PERSONS, INCOME, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 192 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Number of Persons in Unit (6) By: Family/Primary Individual Income (8)

Total Occupied:
1 person:
117001 Less than $ 2,000
002 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
003 $ 3,000 - $ 4,999
004 $ 5,000 - $ 6,999
005 $ 7,000 - $ 9,999
006 $10,000 - $14,999
007 $15,000 - $24,999
008 $25,000 or more
2 persons:
009-016 Repeat Income (8)
3 persons:
017-024 Repeat Income (8)
4 persons:
025-032 Repeat Income (8)
5 persons:
033-040 Repeat Income (8)
6 persons or more:
041-048 Repeat Income (8)

Owner occupied:
049-096 Same as Total (48)

Renter occupied:
097-144 Same as Total (48)

Negro occupied:
145-192 Same as Total (48)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

118000 VALUE, INCOME, AND RACE OF HEAD — 98 (S1)

Count of Owner-Occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated[3/]

By: Race of Head (2) By: Value (7) By: Income (7)

Total owner occupied:
Less than $5,000:
118001 Less than $ 3,000
002 $ 3,000 - $ 4,999
003 $ 5,000 - $ 6,999
004 $ 7,000 - $ 9,999
005 $10,000 - $14,999
006 $15,000 - $24,999
007 $25,000 or more
$5,000 - $9,999:
008-014 Repeat Income (7)
$10,000 - $14,999
015-021 Repeat Income (7)
$15,000 - $19,999:
022-028 Repeat Income (7)
$20,000 - $24,999:
029-035 Repeat Income (7)
$25,000 - $34,999:
036-042 Repeat Income (7)
$35,000 or more:
043-049 Repeat Income (7)

Negro owner occupied:
050-098 Same as Total Owner (49)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

119000 VALUE, VALUE/INCOME RATIO, AND RACE OF HEAD 98 (S1)

Count of Owner-Occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated[3]

By: Race of Head (2) By: Value (7) By: Value/Income Ratio[11] (7)

Total owner occupied:
Less than $5,000:
119001 Less than 1.5
002 1.5 - 1.9
003 2.0 - 2.4
004 2.5 - 2.9
005 3.0 - 3.9
006 4.0 or more
007 Not computed
$5,000 - $9,999:
008-014 Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)
$10,000 - $14,999:
015-021 Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)
$15,000 - $19,999:
022-028 Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)
$20,000 - $24,999:
029-035 Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)
$25,000 - $34,999:
036-042 Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)
$35,000 or more:
043-049 Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

Negro owner occupied:
050-098 Same as Total owner (49)

Padding 119

Matrices 120-130 are tabulated by Total for Files A, B, and C and are contained in Record Type 08.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
120000	VALUE, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, AND RACE OF HEAD	84 (S1)

Count of Owner-Occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated[3/]

By: Race of Head (2) By: Value (7) By: Year Structure Built (6)

Total owner occupied:
Less than $5,000:
120001 1969 - 1970
002 1965 - 1968
003 1960 - 1964
004 1950 - 1959
005 1940 - 1949
006 1939 or earlier
$5,000 - $9,999:
007-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$10,000 - $14,999:
013-018 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$15,000 - $19,999:
019-024 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$20,000 - $24,999:
025-030 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$25,000 - $34,999:
031-036 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$35,000 or more:
037-042 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Negro owner occupied:
043-084 Same as Total owner (42)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

121000 VALUE, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%) 70 (S1)

Count of Owner-Occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated[3/]

By: Race of Head (2) By: Value (7) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Total owner occupied:
Less than $5,000:
121001 0-1 bedroom
002 2 bedrooms
003 3 bedrooms
004 4 bedrooms
005 5 bedrooms or more
$5,000 - $9,999:
006-010 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$10,000 - $14,999:
011-015 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$15,000 - $19,999:
016-020 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$20,000 - $24,999:
021-025 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$25,000 - $34,999:
026-030 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$35,000 or more:
031-035 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Negro owner occupied:
036-070 Same as Total owner (35)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

122000 MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%) 80 (S1)

Count of Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 5/

By: Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Contract Rent (8) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Total renter occupied:
Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
122001 0 bedroom
002 1 bedroom
003 2 bedrooms
004 3 bedrooms
005 4 bedrooms or more
$40 - $59:
006-010 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$60 - $79:
011-015 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$80 - $99:
016-020 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$100 - $149:
021-025 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$150 - $199:
026-030 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$200 or more:
031-035 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
Without payment of cash rent:
036-040 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Negro renter occupied:
041-080 Same as Total renter (40)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

123000 GROSS RENT, PLUMBING FACILITIES, AND RACE OF HEAD — 32 (S1)

Count of Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 6/

By: Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

Total renter occupied:
Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
123001 With all plumbing facilities 4/
002 Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 10/
$40 - $59:
003-004 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
$60 - $79:
005-006 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
$80 - $99:
007-008 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
$100 - $149:
009-010 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
$150 - $199:
011-012 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
$200 or more:
013-014 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
Without payment of cash rent:
015-016 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Negro renter occupied:
017-032 Same as Total renter (16)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

124000 GROSS RENT, NUMBER OF ROOMS, AND RACE OF HEAD 80 (S1)

Count of Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 6/

By: Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Number of Rooms in Unit (5)

Total renter occupied:
Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
124001 1-2 rooms
002 3 rooms
003 4 rooms
004 5 rooms
005 6 rooms or more
$40 - $59:
006-010 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)
$60 - $79:
011-015 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)
$80 - $99:
016-020 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)
$100 - $149:
021-025 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)
$150 - $199:
026-030 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)
$200 or more:
031-035 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)
Without payment of cash rent:
036-040 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

Negro renter occupied:
041-080 Same as Total renter (40)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

125000 GROSS RENT, UNITS IN STRUCTURE, AND RACE OF HEAD 96 (S1)

Count of Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6/]

By: Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Units in Structure (6)

Total renter occupied:
Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
125001 1 unit
002 2 units
003 3-4 units
004 5-19 units
005 20 units or more
006 Mobile home or trailer
$40 - $59:
007-012 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
$60 - $79:
013-018 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
$80 - $99:
019-024 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
$100 - $149:
025-030 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
$150 - $199:
031-036 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
$200 or more:
037-042 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
Without payment of cash rent:
043-048 Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Negro renter occupied:
049-096 Same as Total renter (48)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

126000 GROSS RENT, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, AND RACE OF HEAD 96 (S1)

Count of Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6/]

By: Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Year Structure Built (6)

Total renter occupied:
Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
126001 1969 - 1970
002 1965 - 1968
003 1960 - 1964
004 1950 - 1959
005 1940 - 1949
006 1939 or earlier
$40 - $59:
007-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$60 - $79:
013-018 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$80 - $99:
019-024 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$100 - $149:
025-030 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$150 - $199:
031-036 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$200 or more:
037-042 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
Without payment of cash rent:
043-048 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Negro renter occupied:
049-096 Same as Total renter (48)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

127000 GROSS RENT, INCOME, AND RACE OF HEAD — 128 (S1)

Count of Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6/]

By: Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Family/Primary Individual Income (8)

Total renter occupied:
Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:

127001		Less than $ 2,000
002		$ 2,000 - $ 2,999
003		$ 3,000 - $ 4,999
004		$ 5,000 - $ 6,999
005		$ 7,000 - $ 9,999
006		$10,000 - $14,999
007		$15,000 - $24,999
008		$25,000 or more
	$40 - $59	
009-016		Repeat Income (8)
	$60 - $79:	
017-024		Repeat Income (8)
	$80 - $99:	
025-032		Repeat Income (8)
	$100 - $149:	
033-040		Repeat Income (8)
	$150 - $199:	
041-048		Repeat Income (8)
	$200 or more:	
049-056		Repeat Income (8)
	Without payment of cash rent:	
057-064		Repeat Income (8)

Negro renter occupied:
065-128 Same as Total renter (64)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

128000 GROSS RENT, GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME, AND RACE OF HEAD — 112 (S1)

Count of Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6/]

By: Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

Total renter occupied:
Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
128001 Less than 10 percent
002 10-14 percent
003 15-19 percent
004 20-24 percent
005 25-34 percent
006 35 percent or more
007 Not computed
$40 - $59:
008-014 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$60 - $79:
015-021 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$80 - $99:
022-028 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$100 - $149:
029-035 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$150 - $199:
036-042 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$200 or more:
043-049 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
Without payment of cash rent:
050-056 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

Negro renter occupied:
057-112 Same as Total renter (56)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
129000	INCOME, GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME, AND RACE OF HEAD	112 (S1)

Count of Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6/]

By: Race of Head (2) By: Family/Primary Individual Income (8) By: Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

Total renter occupied:
Less than $2,000:
129001 Less than 10 percent
002 10-14 percent
003 15-19 percent
004 20-24 percent
005 25-34 percent
006 35 percent or more
007 Not computed
$2,000 - $2,999:
008-014 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$3,000 - $4,999:
015-021 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$5,000 - $6,999:
022-028 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$7,000 - $9,999:
029-035 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$10,000 - $14,999:
036-042 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$15,000 - $24,999:
043-049 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$25,000 or more:
050-056 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

Negro renter occupied:
057-112 Same as Total renter (56)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
130000	GROSS RENT, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%)	80 (S1)

Count of Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6/]

By: Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Number of Bedrooms in Unit (5)

Total renter occupied:
Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
130001 0 bedroom
002 1 bedroom
003 2 bedrooms
004 3 bedrooms
005 4 bedrooms or more
$40 - $59:
006-010 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$60 - $79:
011-015 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$80 - $99:
016-020 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$100 - $149:
021-025 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$150 - $199:
026-030 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$200 or more:
031-035 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
Without payment of cash rent:
036-040 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Negro renter occupied:
041-080 Same as Total renter (40)

Padding 65

Matrices 131-152 are tabulated by Total for Files A, B, and C and are contained in Record Type 09.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
131000	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, AMOUNT OF UTILITIES AND FUEL PAID IN ADDITION TO RENT, AND RACE OF HEAD	144 (S1)

Count of Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[5/]

By: Race of Head (2) By: Monthly Contract Rent (9) By: Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

Total renter occupied:
Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
131001 $0
002 $ 1 - $ 4
003 $ 5 - $ 9
004 $10 - $14
005 $15 - $19
006 $20 - $29
007 $30 - $39
008 $40 or more
$40 - $59:
009-016 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)
$60 - $79:
017-024 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)
$80 - $99:
025-032 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)
$100 - $119:
033-040 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)
$120 - $149:
041-048 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)
$150 - $199:
049-056 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)
$200 or more:
057-064 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)
Without payment of cash rent:
065-072 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

Negro renter occupied:
073-144 Same as Total renter (72)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

132000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND HEATING EQUIPMENT — 24 (SO)

Count of Owner-Occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (3) By: Heating Equipment (8)

1 unit:

132001 Steam or hot water
002 Central warm-air furnace
003 Built-in electric units
004 Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
005 Room heaters with flue
006 Room heaters without flue
007 Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
008 Not heated

2 units or more:

009-016 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Mobile home or trailer:

017-024 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

133000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE, HEATING EQUIPMENT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 80 (S1)

Count of Selected Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Units in Structure (5) By: Heating Equipment (8)

Renter occupied:
1 unit:
133001 Steam or hot water
002 Central warm-air furnace
003 Built-in electric units
004 Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
005 Room heaters with flue
006 Room heaters without flue
007 Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
008 Not heated
2-4 units:
009-016 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)
5-19 units:
017-024 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)
20 units or more:
025-032 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)
Mobile home or trailer:
033-040 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Negro occupied:
041-080 Same as Renter (40)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

134000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND PLUMBING FACILITIES 6 (SO)

Count of Owner-Occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (3) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

1 unit:
134001 With all plumbing facilities 4/
002 Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 10/

2 units or more:
003-004 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Mobile home or trailer:
005-006 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

135000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE, PLUMBING FACILITIES, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 24 (S1)

Count of Selected Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Units in Structure (6) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

Renter occupied:
1 unit:
135001 With all plumbing facilities 4/
002 Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 10/
2 units:
003-004 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
3-4 units:
005-006 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
5-19 units:
007-008 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
20 units or more:
009-010 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
Mobile home or trailer:
011-012 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Negro occupied:
013-024 Same as Renter (12)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

136000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT — 18 (SO)

Count of Owner-Occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (3) By: Year Structure Built (6)

1 unit:
136001 1969 - 1970
002 1965 - 1968
003 1960 - 1964
004 1950 - 1959
005 1940 - 1949
006 1939 or earlier

2 units or more:
007-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Mobile home or trailer:
013-018 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

137000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE, YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD 72 (S1)

Count of Selected Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Units in Structure (6) By: Year Structure Built (6)

Renter occupied:
1 unit:
137001 1969 - 1970
002 1965 - 1968
003 1960 - 1964
004 1950 - 1959
005 1940 - 1949
006 1939 or earlier
2 units:
007-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
3-4 units:
013-018 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
5-19 units:
019-024 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
20 units or more:
025-030 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
Mobile home or trailer:
031-036 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Negro occupied:
037-072 Same as Renter (36)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

138000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%) 18 (SO)

Count of Owner-Occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (3) By: Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

1 unit:

138001 1969 - 1970
002 1967 - 1968
003 1965 - 1966
004 1960 - 1964
005 1950 - 1959
006 1949 or earlier

2 units or more:

007-012 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Mobile home or trailer:

013-018 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

139000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE, YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%) — 72 (S1)

Count of Selected Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Units in Structure (6) By: Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Renter occupied:
1 unit:
139001 1969 - 1970
002 1967 - 1968
003 1965 - 1966
004 1960 - 1964
005 1950 - 1959
006 1949 or earlier
2 units:
007-012 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
3-4 units:
013-018 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
5-19 units:
019-024 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
20 units or more:
025-030 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
Mobile home or trailer:
031-036 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Negro occupied:
037-072 Same as Renter (36)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
140000	UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE (15%)	12 (SO)

Count of Owner-Occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (3) By: Number of Automobiles Available (4)

1 unit:
140001 1 automobile
002 2 automobiles
003 3 automobiles or more
004 None

2 units or more:
005-008 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Mobile home or trailer:
009-012 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

141000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE, NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD (15%) — 48 (S1)

Count of Selected Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (2) By: Units in Structure (6) By: Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Renter occupied:
1 unit:
141001 1 automobile
002 2 automobiles
003 3 automobiles or more
004 None
2 units:
005-008 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)
3-4 units:
009-012 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)
5-19 units:
013-016 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)
20 units or more:
017-020 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)
Mobile home or trailer:
021-024 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Negro occupied:
025-048 Same as Renter (24)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

142000 PLUMBING FACILITIES, INCOME, TENURE; RACE OF HEAD — 64 (S1)

Count of Occupied Units

By: Tenure and Race of Head (4) By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Family/Primary Individual Income (8)

Total Occupied:
With all plumbing facilities 4/
142001 Less than $ 2,000
002 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
003 $ 3,000 - $ 4,999
004 $ 5,000 - $ 6,999
005 $ 7,000 - $ 9,999
006 $10,000 - $14,999
007 $15,000 - $24,999
008 $25,000 or more
Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 10/
009-016 Repeat Income (8)

Owner occupied:
017-032 Same as Total (16)

Renter occupied:
033-048 Same as Total (16)

Negro occupied:
049-064 Same as Total (16)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

143000 PLUMBING FACILITIES, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (5%) — 20 (S1)

Count of Owner-Occupied and Year-Round Vacant-for-Sale-Only Units

By: Occupancy Status (2) By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Owner occupied:
With all plumbing facilities: 4/
143001 0-1 bedroom
002 2 bedrooms
003 3 bedrooms
004 4 bedrooms
005 5 bedrooms or more
Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 10/
006-010 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Vacant for sale only:
011-020 Same as Owner (10)

144000 PLUMBING FACILITIES, NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, OCCUPANCY STATUS, AND RACE OF HEAD (5%) — 30 (S1)

Count of Selected Occupied and Year-Round Vacant-for-Rent Units

By: Occupancy Status, Tenure, & Race of Head (3) By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Renter occupied:
With all plumbing facilities: 4/
144001 0 bedroom
002 1 bedroom
003 2 bedrooms
004 3 bedrooms
005 4 bedrooms or more
Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 10/
006-010 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Negro occupied:
011-020 Same as Renter (10)

Vacant for rent:
021-030 Same as Renter (10)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

145000 VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY UNITS BY SALE PRICE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT — 28 (SO)

Count of Year-Round Vacant-for-Sale-Only Units for Which Value is Tabulated3/

By: Value (sale price asked) (7) By: Year Structure Built (4)

Asking less than $5,000:
145001 1960 - 1970
002 1950 - 1959
003 1940 - 1949
004 1939 or earlier

$5,000 - $9,999:
005-008 Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

$10,000 - $14,999:
009-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

$15,000 - $19,999:
013-016 Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

$20,000 - $24,999:
017-020 Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

$25,000 - $34,999:
021-024 Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

$35,000 or more:
025-028 Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

146000 VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY UNITS BY SALE PRICE AND NUMBER OF BATHROOMS (15%) 28 (SO)

Count of Year-Round Vacant-for-Sale-Only Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Value (sale price asked) (7) By: Number of Bathrooms (4)

Asking less than $5,000:
146001 1 complete bathroom
002 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
003 2 complete bathrooms or more
004 None

$5,000 - $9,999:
005-008 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

$10,000 - $14,999:
009-012 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

$15,000 - $19,999:
013-016 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

$20,000 - $24,999:
017-020 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

$25,000 - $34,999:
021-024 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

$35,000 or more:
025-028 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
147000	VACANT-FOR-SALE-ONLY UNITS BY SALE PRICE AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)	35 (SO)

Count of Year-Round Vacant-for-Sale-Only Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Value (sale price asked) (7) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Asking less than $5,000:
147001 0-1 bedroom
002 2 bedrooms
003 3 bedrooms
004 4 bedrooms
005 5 bedrooms or more

$5,000 - $9,999:
006-010 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$10,000 - $14,999:
011-015 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$15,000 - $19,999:
016-020 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$20,000 - $24,999:
021-025 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$25,000 - $34,999:
026-030 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$35,000 or more:
031-035 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

148000 VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY ASKING RENT AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 28 (SO)

Count of Year-Round Vacant-for-Rent Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[5]

By: Monthly Contract Rent (asking rent) (7) By: Year Structure Built (4)

Asking less than $40:
148001 1960 - 1970
002 1950 - 1959
003 1940 - 1949
004 1939 or earlier

$40 - $59:
005-008 Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

$60 - $79:
009-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

$80 - $99:
013-016 Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

$100 - $149:
017-020 Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

$150 - $199:
021-024 Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

$200 or more:
025-028 Repeat Year Structure Built (4)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

149000 VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY ASKING RENT AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE 35 (SO)

Count of Year-Round Vacant-for-Rent Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[5/]

By: Monthly Contract Rent (asking rent) (7) By: Units in Structure (5)

Asking less than $40:
149001 1 unit
002 2 units
003 3-4 units
004 5-19 units
005 20 units or more

$40 - $59:
006-010 Repeat Units in Structure (5)

$60 - $79:
011-015 Repeat Units in Structure (5)

$80 - $99:
016-020 Repeat Units in Structure (5)

$100 - $149:
021-025 Repeat Units in Structure (5)

$150 - $199:
026-030 Repeat Units in Structure (5)

$200 or more:
031-035 Repeat Units in Structure (5)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
150000	VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY ASKING RENT AND NUMBER OF BATHROOMS (15%)	28 (SO)

Count of Year-Round Vacant-for-Rent Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[5]

By: Monthly Contract Rent (asking rent) (7) By: Number of Bathrooms (4)

Asking less than $40:
150001 1 complete bathroom
002 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
003 2 complete bathrooms or more
004 None

$40 - $59:
005-008 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

$60 - $79:
009-012 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

$80 - $99:
013-016 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

$100 - $149:
017-020 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

$150 - $199:
021-024 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

$200 or more:
025-028 Repeat Number of Bathrooms (4)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

151000 VACANT-FOR-RENT UNITS BY ASKING RENT AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%) — 35 (SO)

Count of Year-Round Vacant-for-Rent Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[5]

By: Monthly Contract Rent (asking rent) (7) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Asking less than $40:
151001 0 bedroom
002 1 bedroom
003 2 bedrooms
004 3 bedrooms
005 4 bedrooms or more

$40 - $59:
006-010 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$60 - $79:
011-015 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$80 - $99:
016-020 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$100 - $149:
021-025 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$150 - $199:
026-030 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$200 or more:
031-035 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

152000 UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NO COMPLETE BATHROOMS BY TENURE AND RACE OF HEAD (15%) — 9 (SA)

Count of Occupied and Vacant Year-Round Housing Units With All Plumbing Facilities[4] and No Complete Bathrooms

By: Occupancy/Vacancy Status, Tenure, and Race of Head (9)

152001 Total occupied and vacant year-round
002 Total occupied
003 Owner occupied
004 Renter occupied
005 Total Negro occupied
006 Negro owner occupied
007 Negro renter occupied
008 Vacant-for-rent
009 Vacant-for-sale only

Padding — 177

Matrices 153-200 are tabulated by Spanish Americans for Files A, B, and C and are contained in Record Type 10.

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
153000	HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Household Type and Age of Head (6) By: Year Structure Built (6)

Husband-wife family:
Under 30 years old:
153001 1969 - 1970
002 1965 - 1968
003 1960 - 1964
004 1950 - 1959
005 1940 - 1949
006 1939 or earlier
30-44 years old:
007-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
45-64 years old:
013-018 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
65 years old and over:
019-024 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Other family:
025-030 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Primary individual:
031-036 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

154000 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%) — 36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Household Type and Age of Head (6) By: Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Husband-wife family:
Under 30 years old:
154001 1969 - 1970
002 1967 - 1968
003 1965 - 1966
004 1960 - 1964
005 1950 - 1959
006 1949 or earlier
30-44 years old:
007-012 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
45-64 years old:
013-018 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)
65 years old and over:
019-024 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Other family:
025-030 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Primary individual:
031-036 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

155000 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND INCOME — 48 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Household Type and Age of Head (6) By: Family/Primary Individual Income (8)

Husband-wife family:
Under 30 years old:
155001 Less than $ 2,000
002 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
003 $ 3,000 - $ 4,999
004 $ 5,000 - $ 6,999
005 $ 7,000 - $ 9,999
006 $10,000 - $14,999
007 $15,000 - $24,999
008 $25,000 or more
30-44 years old:
009-016 Repeat Income (8)
45-64 years old:
017-024 Repeat Income (8)
65 years old and over:
025-032 Repeat Income (8)

Other family:
033-040 Repeat Income (8)

Primary individual:
041-048 Repeat Income (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

156000 HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AGE OF HEAD, AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE 36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Household Type and Age of Head (6) By: Units in Structure (6)

Husband-wife family:
Under 30 years old:
156001 1 unit
002 2 units
003 3-4 units
004 5-19 units
005 20 units or more
006 Mobile home or trailer
30-44 years old:
007-012 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
45-64 years old:
013-018 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
65 years old and over:
019-024 Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Other family:
025-030 Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Primary individual:
031-036 Repeat Units in Structure (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

157000 NUMBER OF PERSONS AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Number of Persons (6) By: Year Structure Built (6)

1 person in unit:
157001 1969 - 1970
002 1965 - 1968
003 1960 - 1964
004 1950 - 1959
005 1940 - 1949
006 1939 or earlier

2 persons:
007-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

3 persons:
013-018 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

4 persons:
019-024 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

5 persons:
025-030 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

6 persons or more:
031-036 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

158000 NUMBER OF PERSONS AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE 36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Number of Persons (6) By: Units in Structure (6)

1 person in unit:
158001 1 unit
002 2 units
003 3-4 units
004 5-19 units
005 20 units or more
006 Mobile home or trailer

2 persons:
007-012 Repeat Units in Structure (6)

3 persons:
013-018 Repeat Units in Structure (6)

4 persons:
019-024 Repeat Units in Structure (6)

5 persons:
025-030 Repeat Units in Structure (6)

6 persons or more:
031-036 Repeat Units in Structure (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

159000 NUMBER OF PERSONS AND YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%) — 36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Number of Persons (6) By: Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

1 person in unit:
159001 1969 - 1970
002 1967 - 1968
003 1965 - 1966
004 1960 - 1964
005 1950 - 1959
006 1949 or earlier

2 persons:
007-012 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

3 persons:
013-018 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

4 persons:
019-024 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

5 persons:
025-030 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

6 persons or more:
031-036 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

160000 NUMBER OF PERSONS AND INCOME 48 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Number of Persons (6) By: Family/Primary Individual Income (8)

1 person in unit:
160001 Less than $ 2,000
002 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
003 $ 3,000 - $ 4,999
004 $ 5,000 - $ 6,999
005 $ 7,000 - $ 9,999
006 $10,000 - $14,999
007 $15,000 - $24,999
008 $25,000 or more

2 persons:
009-016 Repeat Income (8)

3 persons:
017-024 Repeat Income (8)

4 persons:
025-032 Repeat Income (8)

5 persons:
033-040 Repeat Income (8)

6 persons or more:
041-048 Repeat Income (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

161000 VALUE AND INCOME 49 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Owner-Occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated[3]

By: Value (7) By: Family/Primary Individual Income (7)

Less than $5,000:
161001 Less than $ 3,000
002 $ 3,000 - $ 4,999
003 $ 5,000 - $ 6,999
004 $ 7,000 - $ 9,999
005 $10,000 - $14,999
006 $15,000 - $24,999
007 $25,000 or more

$5,000 - $9,999:
008-014 Repeat Income (7)

$10,000 - $14,999:
015-021 Repeat Income (7)

$15,000 - $19,999:
022-028 Repeat Income (7)

$20,000 - $24,999:
029-035 Repeat Income (7)

$25,000 - $34,999:
036-042 Repeat Income (7)

$35,000 or more:
043-049 Repeat Income (7)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

162000 VALUE AND VALUE/INCOME RATIO 49 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Owner-Occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated3/

By: Value (7) By: Value/Income Ratio11/(7)

Less than $5,000:
162001 Less than 1.5
002 1.5 - 1.9
003 2.0 - 2.4
004 2.5 - 2.9
005 3.0 - 3.9
006 4.0 or more
007 Not computed

$5,000 - $9,999
008-014 Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

$10,000 - $14,999:
015-021 Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

$15,000 - $19,999:
022-028 Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

$20,000 - $24,999:
029-035 Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

$25,000 - $34,999:
036-042 Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

$35,000 or more:
043-049 Repeat Value/Income Ratio (7)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

163000 VALUE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT — 42 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Owner-Occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Value (7) By: Year Structure Built (6)

Less than $5,000:
163001 1969 - 1970
002 1965 - 1968
003 1960 - 1964
004 1950 - 1959
005 1940 - 1949
006 1939 or earlier

$5,000 - $9,999:
007-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

$10,000 - $14,999:
013-018 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

$15,000 - $19,999:
019-024 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

$20,000 - $24,999:
025-030 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

$25,000 - $34,999:
031-036 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

$35,000 or more:
037-042 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
164000	VALUE AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)	35 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Owner-Occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated3/

By: Value (7) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Less than $5,000:
164001 0-1 bedroom
002 2 bedrooms
003 3 bedrooms
004 4 bedrooms
005 5 bedrooms or more

$5,000 - $9,999:
006-010 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$10,000 - $14,999:
011-015 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$15,000 - $19,999:
016-020 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$20,000 - $24,999:
021-025 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$25,000 - $34,999:
026-030 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$35,000 or more:
031-035 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
165000	MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)	40 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 2/

By: Monthly Contract Rent (8) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
165001 0 bedroom
002 1 bedroom
003 2 bedrooms
004 3 bedrooms
005 4 bedrooms or more
$40 - $59:
006-010 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$60 - $79:
011-015 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$80 - $99:
016-020 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$100 - $149:
021-025 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$150 - $199:
026-030 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)
$200 or more:
031-035 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Without payment of cash rent:
036-040 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

166000 GROSS RENT AND PLUMBING FACILITIES 16 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6]

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
166001 With all plumbing facilities[4]
002 Lacking one or more plumbing facilities [10]
$40 - $59:
003-004 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
$60 - $79:
005-006 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
$80 - $99:
007-008 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
$100 - $149:
009-010 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
$150 - $199:
011-012 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)
$200 or more:
013-014 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Without payment of cash rent:
015-016 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

167000 GROSS RENT AND NUMBER OF ROOMS 40 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated 6/

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Number of Rooms in Unit (5)

Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
167001 1-2 rooms
002 3 rooms
003 4 rooms
004 5 rooms
005 6 rooms or more
$40 - $59:
006-010 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)
$60 - $79:
011-015 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)
$80 - $99:
016-020 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)
$100 - $149:
021-025 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)
$150 - $199:
026-030 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)
$200 or more:
031-035 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

Without payment of cash rent:
036-040 Repeat Number of Rooms (5)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

168000 GROSS RENT AND UNITS IN STRUCTURE 48 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6]

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Units in Structure (6)

Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
168001 1 unit
002 2 units
003 3-4 units
004 5-19 units
005 20 units or more
006 Mobile home or trailer
$40 - $59:
007-012 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
$60 - $79:
013-018 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
$80 - $99:
019-024 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
$100 - $149:
025-030 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
$150 - $199:
031-036 Repeat Units in Structure (6)
$200 or more:
037-042 Repeat Units in Structure (6)

Without payment of cash rent:
043-048 Repeat Units in Structure (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

169000 GROSS RENT AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 48 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6]

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Year Structure Built (6)

Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
169001 1969 - 1970
002 1965 - 1968
003 1960 - 1964
004 1950 - 1959
005 1940 - 1949
006 1939 or earlier
$40 - $59:
007-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$60 - $79:
013-018 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$80 - $99:
019-024 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$100 - $149:
025-030 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$150 - $199:
031-036 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)
$200 or more:
037-042 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Without payment of cash rent:
043-048 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

170000 GROSS RENT AND INCOME 64 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6]

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Income (8)

Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:

170001 Less than $ 2,000
002 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
003 $ 3,000 - $ 4,999
004 $ 5,000 - $ 6,999
005 $ 7,000 - $ 9,999
006 $10,000 - $14,999
007 $15,000 - $24,999
008 $25,000 or more

$40 - $59:
009-016 Repeat Income (8)

$60 - $79:
017-024 Repeat Income (8)

$80 - $99:
025-032 Repeat Income (8)

$100 - $149:
033-040 Repeat Income (8)

$150 - $199:
041-048 Repeat Income (8)

$200 or more:
049-056 Repeat Income (8)

Without payment of cash rent:
057-064 Repeat Income (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

171000 GROSS RENT AND GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME 56 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6]

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
171001 Less than 10 percent
002 10-14 percent
003 15-19 percent
004 20-24 percent
005 25-34 percent
006 35 percent or more
007 Not computed
$40 - $59:
008-014 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$60 - $79:
015-022 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$80 - $99:
023-028 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$100 - $149:
029-035 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$150 - $199:
036-042 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)
$200 or more:
043-049 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

Without payment of cash rent:
050-056 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

172000 INCOME AND GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME — 56 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6]

By: Income (8) By: Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

Less than $2,000:
172001 Less than 10 percent
002 10-14 percent
003 15-19 percent
004 20-24 percent
005 25-34 percent
006 35 percent or more
007 Not computed

$2,000 - $2,999:
008-014 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

$3,000 - $4,999:
015-021 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

$5,000 - $6,999:
022-028 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

$7,000 - $9,999:
029-035 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

$10,000 - $14,999:
036-042 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

$15,000 - $24,999:
043-049 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

$25,000 or more:
050-056 Repeat Gross Rent as Percentage of Income (7)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
173000	GROSS RENT AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)	40 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[6]

By: Monthly Gross Rent (8) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:

173001 0 bedroom
002 1 bedroom
003 2 bedrooms
004 3 bedrooms
005 4 bedrooms or more

$40 - $59:
006-010 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$60 - $79:
011-015 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$80 - $99:
016-020 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$100 - $149:
021-025 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$150 - $199:
026-030 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

$200 or more:
031-035 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

Without payment of cash rent:
036-040 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

174000 MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT AND AMOUNT OF UTILITIES AND FUEL PAID IN ADDITION TO RENT — 72 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[2]

By: Monthly Contract Rent (9) By: Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:

174001 $ 0
002 $ 1 - $ 4
003 $ 5 - $ 9
004 $10 - $14
005 $15 - $19
006 $20 - $29
007 $30 - $39
008 $40 or more

$40 - $59:
009-016 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)
$60 - $79:
017-024 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)
$80 - $99:
025-032 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)
$100 - $119:
033-040 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)
$120 - $149:
041-048 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)
$150 - $199:
049-056 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)
$200 or more:
057-064 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

Without payment of cash rent:
065-072 Repeat Amount of Utilities and Fuel Paid in Addition to Rent (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

175000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND HEATING EQUIPMENT 40 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (5) By: Heating Equipment (8)

1 unit:
175001 Steam or hot water
002 Central warm-air furnace
003 Built-in electric units
004 Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
005 Room heaters with flue
006 Room heaters without flue
007 Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters
008 Not heated

2-4 units:
009-016 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

5-19 units:
017-024 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

20 units or more:
025-032 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

Mobile home or trailer:
033-040 Repeat Heating Equipment (8)

176000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND PLUMBING FACILITIES 12 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (6) By: Plumbing Facilities (2)

1 unit:
176001 With all plumbing facilities 4/
002 Lacking one or more plumbing facilities 10/

2 units:
003-004 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

3-4 units:
005-006 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

5-19 units:
007-008 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

20 units or more:
009-010 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

Mobile home or trailer:
011-012 Repeat Plumbing Facilities (2)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

177000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT — 36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (6) By: Year Structure Built (6)

1 unit:
177001 1969 - 1970
002 1965 - 1968
003 1960 - 1964
004 1950 - 1959
005 1940 - 1949
006 1939 or earlier

2 units:
007-012 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

3-4 units:
013-018 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

5-19 units:
019-024 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

20 units or more:
025-030 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

Mobile home or trailer:
031-036 Repeat Year Structure Built (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

178000 UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND YEAR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD MOVED INTO UNIT (15%) 36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (6) By: Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

1 unit:
178001 1969 - 1970
002 1967 - 1968
003 1965 - 1966
004 1960 - 1964
005 1950 - 1959
006 1949 or earlier

2 units:
007-012 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

3-4 units:
013-018 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

5-19 units:
019-024 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

20 units or more:
025-030 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

Mobile home or trailer:
031-036 Repeat Year Head of Household Moved Into Unit (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
179000	UNITS IN STRUCTURE AND NUMBER OF AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE (15%)	24 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Units in Structure (6) By: Number of Automobiles Available (4)

1 unit:
179001 1 automobile
002 2 automobiles
003 3 automobiles or more
004 None

2 units:
005-008 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

3-4 units:
009-012 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

5-19 units:
013-016 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

20 units or more:
017-020 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

Mobile home or trailer:
021-024 Repeat Number of Automobiles Available (4)

180000	PLUMBING FACILITIES AND INCOME	16 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Income (8)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/
180001 Less than $ 2,000
002 $ 2,000 - $ 2,999
003 $ 3,000 - $ 4,999
004 $ 5,000 - $ 6,999
005 $ 7,000 - $ 9,999
006 $10,000 - $14,999
007 $15,000 - $24,999
008 $25,000 or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 10/
009-016 Repeat Income (8)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
181000	PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF BEDROOMS (5%)	10 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Number of Bedrooms (5)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

181001 0 bedroom
002 1 bedroom
003 2 bedrooms
004 3 bedrooms
005 4 bedrooms or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 10/

006-010 Repeat Number of Bedrooms (5)

182000	UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NO COMPLETE BATHROOMS BY TENURE (15%)	3 (SA)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units
with All Plumbing Facilities 4/ and No Complete Bathrooms

By: Tenure (3)

182001 Total Spanish American occupied
002 Spanish American owner occupied
003 Spanish American renter occupied

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

183000 NUMBER OF ROOMS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS 30 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Number of Rooms (5) By: Number of Persons (6)

1-2 rooms:
183001 1 person
002 2 persons
003 3 persons
004 4 persons
005 5 persons
006 6 persons or more

3 rooms:
007-012 Repeat Number of Persons (6)

4 rooms:
013-018 Repeat Number of Persons (6)

5 rooms:
019-024 Repeat Number of Persons (6)

6 rooms or more:
025-030 Repeat Number of Persons (6)

184000 NUMBER OF ROOMS, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD 30 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Number of Rooms (5) By: Household Type and Age of Head (6)

1-2 rooms:
Husband-wife family:
184001 Under 30 years old
002 30-44 years old
003 45-64 years old
004 65 years old and over
005 Other family
006 Primary individual

3 rooms:
007-012 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

4 rooms:
013-018 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

5 rooms:
019-024 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

6 rooms or more:
025-030 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

185000 VALUE, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD 36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Owner-Occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated[3/]

By: Value (6) By: Household Type and Age of Head (6)

Less than $5,000:
Husband-wife family:
185001 Under 30 years old
002 30-44 years old
003 45-64 years old
004 65 years old and over
005 Other family
006 Primary individual

$5,000 - $9,999:
007-012 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

$10,000 - $14,999:
013-018 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

$15,000 - $19,999:
019-024 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

$20,000 - $24,999:
025-030 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

$25,000 or more:
031-036 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

186000 VALUE AND NUMBER OF ROOMS 36 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Owner-Occupied Units for Which Value is Tabulated[3]

By: Value (6) By: Number of Rooms (6)

Less than $5,000:
186001 1-2 rooms
002 3 rooms
003 4 rooms
004 5 rooms
005 6 rooms
006 7 rooms or more

$5,000 - $9,999:
007-012 Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

$10,000 - $14,999:
013-018 Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

$15,000 - $19,999:
019-024 Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

$20,000 - $24,999:
025-030 Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

$25,000 or more:
031-036 Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number

No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)

187000 MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD 42 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-Occupied Units for Which Rent is Tabulated[2]

By: Monthly Contract Rent (7) By: Household Type and Age of Head (6)

Paying cash rent:
Less than $40:
Husband-wife family:
187001 Under 30 years old
002 30-44 years old
003 45-64 years old
004 65 years old and over
005 Other family
006 Primary individual

$40 - $59:
007-012 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

$60 - $79:
013-018 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

$80 - $99:
019-024 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

$100 - $149:
025-030 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

$150 or more:
031-036 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

Without payment of cash rent:
037-042 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
188000	PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF ROOMS	12 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Number of Rooms (6)

With all plumbing facilities:[4/]

188001 1-2 rooms
002 3 rooms
003 4 rooms
004 5 rooms
005 6 rooms
006 7 rooms or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities:[10/]

007-012 Repeat Number of Rooms (6)

189000	PLUMBING FACILITIES AND NUMBER OF PERSONS	12 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Number of Persons (6)

With all plumbing facilities:[4/]

189001 1 person
002 2 persons
003 3 persons
004 4 persons
005 5 persons
006 6 persons or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities:[10/]

007-012 Repeat Number of Persons (6)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
190000	PLUMBING FACILITIES, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD	14 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Household Type and Age of Head (7)

With all plumbing facilities:[4/]

Husband-wife family:

190001 Under 30 years old
002 30-44 years old
003 45-64 years old
004 65 years old and over
005 Other family with male head
006 Family with female head
007 Primary individual

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: [10/]

008-014 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (7)

191000	UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES, HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, AND AGE OF HEAD	14 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Household Type and Age of Head (7)

With all plumbing facilities:[4/]

Husband-wife family:

191001 Under 30 years old
002 30-44 years old
003 45-64 years
004 65 years old and over
005 Other family with male head
006 Family with female head
007 Primary individual

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: [10/]

008-014 Repeat Household Type and Age of Head (7)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
192000	UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES AND VALUE	12 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Owner-Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room for Which Value is Tabulated 3/

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Value (6)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

192001 Less than $ 5,000
002 $ 5,000 - $ 9,999
003 $10,000 - $14,999
004 $15,000 - $19,999
005 $20,000 - $24,999
006 $25,000 or more

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 10/

007-012 Repeat Value (6)

193000 UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES AND MONTHLY CONTRACT RENT — 14 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Renter-Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room for Which Rent is Tabulated 2/

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Monthly Contract Rent (7)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

Paying cash rent:

193001 Less than $40
002 $ 40 - $ 59
003 $ 60 - $ 79
004 $ 80 - $ 99
005 $100 - $149
006 $150 or more

007 Without payment of cash rent

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 10/

007-014 Repeat Monthly Contract Rent (7)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
194000	UNITS WITH ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES BY COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND DIRECT ACCESS	6 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Occupied Units with All Plumbing Facilities[4/]

By: Complete Kitchen Facilities (3) By: Direct Access (2)

Complete kitchen facilities for this household only:
194001 With direct access[7/]
002 Lacking direct access

Complete kitchen facilities but also used by another household:
003-004 Repeat Direct Access (2)

No complete kitchen facilities:
005-006 Repeat Direct Access (2)

195000 POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY TENURE 3 (SA)

Count of Spanish American Persons in Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room

By: Tenure (3)

195001 Total Spanish American occupied
002 Spanish American owner occupied
003 Spanish American renter occupied

196000 POPULATION IN UNITS BY SELECTED AGE CLASSES 3 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Persons in Occupied Units

By: Age (3)

196001 Total population
002 Population under 18 years old
003 Population 65 years old and over

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
197000	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY SELECTED AGE CLASSES	3 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Persons in Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room

By: Age (3)

197001 Total population
002 Population under 18 years old
003 Population 65 years old and over

198000	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY SELECTED AGE CLASSES	3 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Persons in Occupied Units with 1.51 or More Persons Per Room

By: Age (3)

198001 Total population
002 Population under 18 years old
003 Population 65 years old and over

199000	POPULATION IN UNITS BY PLUMBING FACILITIES AND SELECTED AGE CLASSES	6 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Persons in Occupied Units

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Age (3)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/
199001 Total population
002 Population under 18 years old
003 Population 65 years old and over

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 10/
004-006 Repeat Age (3)

DUALabs' Data Descriptor Number		No. of Data Items (Suppression Indicator)
200000	POPULATION IN UNITS WITH 1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM BY PLUMBING FACILITIES AND SELECTED AGE CLASSES	6 (SO)

Count of Spanish American Persons in Occupied Units with 1.01 or More Persons Per Room

By: Plumbing Facilities (2) By: Age (3)

With all plumbing facilities: 4/

200001 Total population
002 Population under 18 years old
003 Population 65 years old and over

Lacking one or more plumbing facilities: 10/

004-006 Repeat Age (3)

Padding 29

FOOTNOTES

1/ This aggregate along with the relevant count of units will permit the computation of a mean value (e.g., average number of rooms, average number of persons per unit, average rent, etc.).

2/ Multiply the aggregate value by $250 to obtain the true value. The tabulated value was scaled by a factor of $250 for tally purposes.

3/ Value is tabulated for owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only one-family houses which are on a place of less than 10 acres and have no business or medical office on the property. Value is not tabulated for mobile homes, trailers, cooperatives, or condominiums.

4/ Units with "all plumbing facilities" have all of the following: hot piped water, flush toilet for this household only, and a bathtub or shower for this household only.

5/ Contract Rent is tabulated for all renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units except one-family houses on a place of 10 acres or more. No cash rent one-family houses must be on a place of less than 10 acres.

6/ Gross Rent is tabulated for all renter-occupied units except one-family houses on a place of 10 acres or more. No cash rent one-family houses must be on a place of less than 10 acres.

7/ Direct Access is an entrance to a living quarters directly from outside the structure or through a common hall.

8/ Complete Kitchen Facilities are all of the following: a range or cook-stove, a sink with piped water, and a mechanical refrigerator.

9/ The data in Table 050 on units at address should be used with caution. The counts of multi-unit structures from this table are invariably lower than the counts from other tables on units in structure which are derived from a different item on the census questionnaire. Basically, the two types of tabulations have different universes, since a single building may have more than one street address and hence there may be more units per building than units per address. The Census Bureau advises users to place primary reliance on tables of units in structure for information on multi-unit structures and to regard Table 050 on units at address as supplementary.

10/ 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.

11/ The information reported in these tabulations is erroneous and should be ignored. The source of the error lies in the use of incorrect midpoints for the three value intervals from $15,000 to $34,999 for computation of the value-income ratio.

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.)

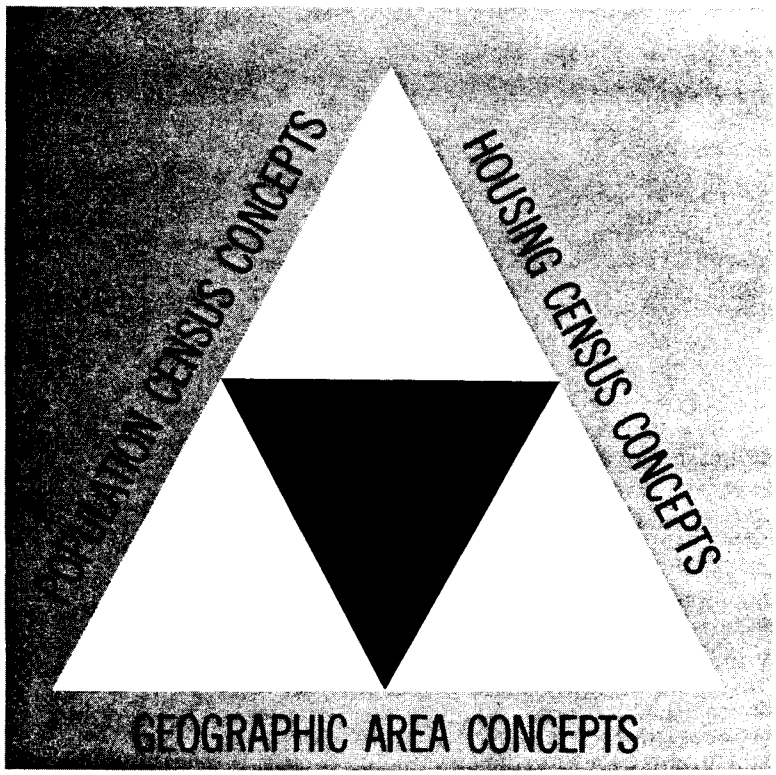
a. How much did this person receive in 1969 from Social Security or Railroad Retirement?
$ _____.00 *(Dollars only)*
OR ○ None

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

GPO 887-469

CENSUS USERS' DICTIONARY



Prepared by:
Data Access and
Use Laboratory

Introduction

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

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

Census Bureau Statistical Programs

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

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

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

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

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

Economic Censuses

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

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

These same comments apply to the census of:

Manufactures. (First census in 1870.)

Mineral Industries. (First census in 1840.)

Transportation. (First census in 1963.)

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

Census Procedures: Implications for Concept Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Implications for Census Data Users

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

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

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

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

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

Using the Dictionary

The Census Users' Dictionary is organized to facilitate user understanding of census statistics. There is a part for geographic area definitions and separate parts for concept definitions associated with population and housing data. Each part includes an introductory discussion of collection and processing procedures and other considerations which affect concept meanings and the availability of information. Within each part, concept definitions are organized into broad subjects, such as family structure or occupancy status, generally in the order in which they appear in census publications. Each part is assigned a series of numbers to be used with each definition. Those numbers not used are available for future concept additions. For example, Part I is assigned concepts 1 through 49 but the concepts run only through number 35.

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

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

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

Part I. Geographic Areas

(Concepts 1 through 49)

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Geographic Areas and Concepts

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

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

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

1.2 **United States**--This designation includes the 50 States and the 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).

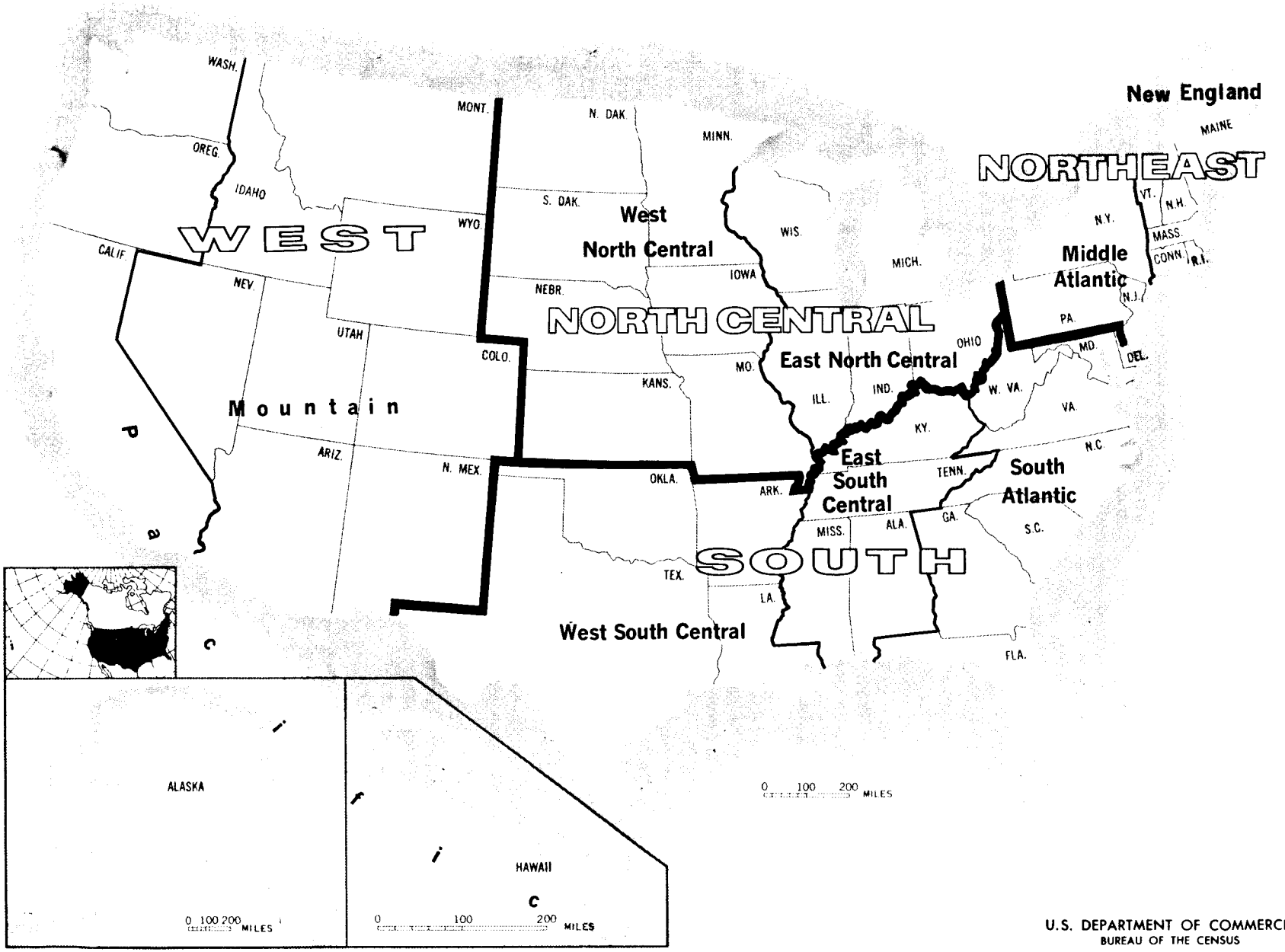
A number of cities (e.g., Baltimore, St. Louis, and many Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization and thereby constitute primary divisions of their States. A three-digit numeric code unique within State is assigned to each county. The codes used are those defined in the Federal Information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

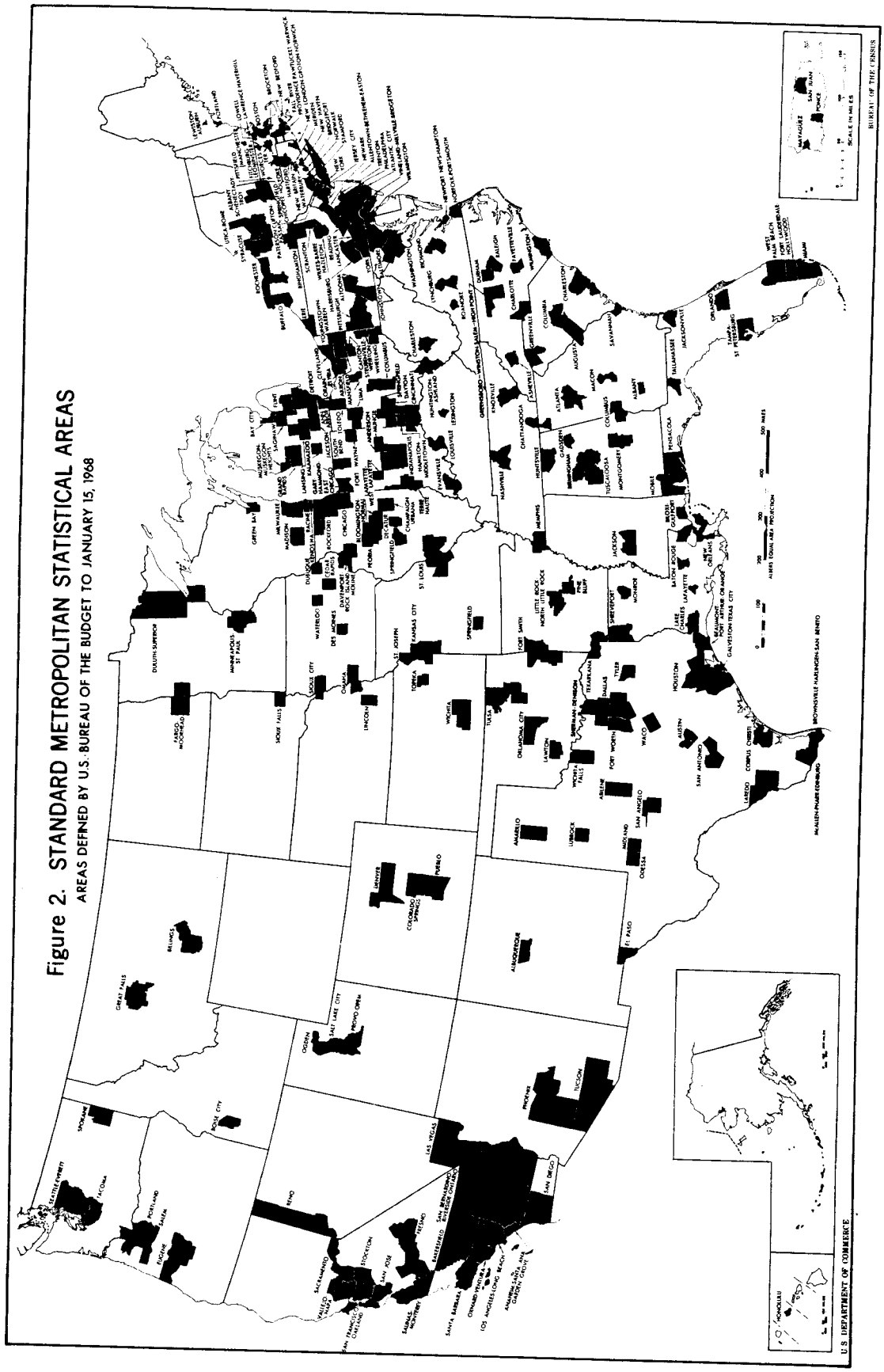


Figure 2. STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

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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