

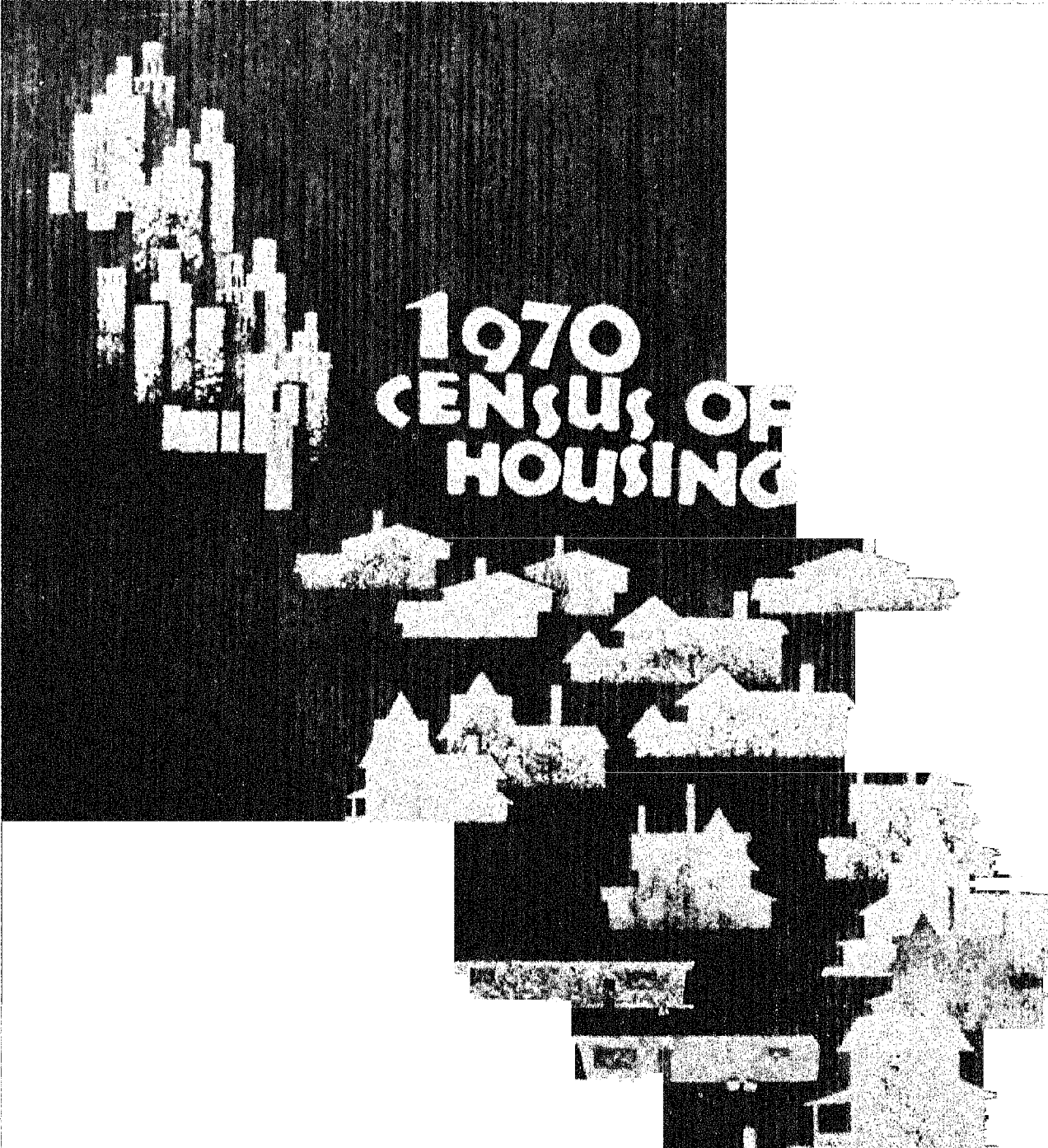
A UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
PUBLICATION



Metropolitan Housing Characteristics

TERRE HAUTE, IND.
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

HC(2)-219

A stylized graphic illustration on a dark background. The top left shows a cluster of tall, rectangular buildings of varying heights, representing a city skyline. Below this, a large area contains the text "1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING" in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The bottom right portion of the graphic shows a cluster of smaller, more varied house shapes, representing residential housing.

1970
CENSUS OF
HOUSING

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE
Social and Economic
Statistics Administration

BUREAU OF
THE CENSUS

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14	Asheville, N.C. SMSA	56	Dayton, Ohio SMSA	98	Jersey City, N.J. SMSA
15	Atlanta, Ga. SMSA	57	Decatur, Ill. SMSA	99	Johnstown, Pa. SMSA
16	Atlantic City, N.J. SMSA	58	Denver, Colo. SMSA	100	Kalamazoo, Mich. SMSA
17	Augusta, Ga.-S.C. SMSA	59	Des Moines, Iowa SMSA	101	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans. SMSA
18	Austin, Tex. SMSA	60	Detroit, Mich. SMSA	102	Kenosha, Wis. SMSA
19	Bakersfield, Calif. SMSA	61	Dubuque, Iowa SMSA	103	Knoxville, Tenn. SMSA
20	Baltimore, Md. SMSA	62	Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis. SMSA	104	La Crosse, Wis. SMSA
21	Baton Rouge, La. SMSA	63	Durham, N.C. SMSA	105	Lafayette, La. SMSA
22	Bay City, Mich. SMSA	64	El Paso, Tex. SMSA	106	Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind. SMSA
23	Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex. SMSA	65	Erie, Pa. SMSA	107	Lake Charles, La. SMSA
24	Billings, Mont. SMSA	66	Eugene, Oreg. SMSA	108	Lancaster, Pa. SMSA
25	Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss. SMSA	67	Evansville, Ind.-Ky. SMSA	109	Lansing, Mich. SMSA
26	Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa. SMSA	68	Fall River, Mass.-R.I. SMSA	110	Laredo, Tex. SMSA
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35	Bryan-College Station, Tex. SMSA	77	Fresno, Calif. SMSA	119	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio SMSA
36	Buffalo, N.Y. SMSA	78	Gadsden, Ala. SMSA	120	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif. SMSA
37	Canton, Ohio SMSA	79	Gainesville, Fla. SMSA	121	Louisville, Ky.-Ind. SMSA
38	Cedar Rapids, Iowa SMSA	80	Galveston-Texas City, Tex. SMSA	122	Lowell, Mass. SMSA
39	Champaign-Urbana, Ill. SMSA	81	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind. SMSA	123	Lubbock, Tex. SMSA
40	Charleston, S.C. SMSA	82	Grand Rapids, Mich. SMSA	124	Lynchburg, Va. SMSA
41	Charleston, W. Va. SMSA	83	Great Falls, Mont. SMSA	125	Macon, Ga. SMSA
42	Charlotte, N.C. SMSA	84	Green Bay, Wis. SMSA	126	Madison, Wis. SMSA

Report number	Area	Report number	Area	Report number	Area
127	Manchester, N.H. SMSA	169	Pittsfield, Mass. SMSA	211	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn. SMSA
128	Mansfield, Ohio SMSA	170	Portland, Maine SMSA	212	Stamford, Conn. SMSA
129	McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Tex. SMSA	171	Portland, Oreg.-Wash. SMSA	213	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio- W. Va. SMSA
130	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark. SMSA	172	Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass. SMSA	214	Stockton, Calif. SMSA
131	Meriden, Conn. SMSA	173	Provo-Orem, Utah SMSA	215	Syracuse, N.Y. SMSA
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133	Midland, Tex. SMSA	175	Racine, Wis. SMSA	217	Tallahassee, Fla. SMSA
134	Milwaukee, Wis. SMSA	176	Raleigh, N.C. SMSA	218	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. SMSA
135	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn. SMSA	177	Reading, Pa. SMSA	219	Terre Haute, Ind. SMSA
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138	Monroe, La. SMSA	180	Roanoke, Va. SMSA	222	Topeka, Kans. SMSA
139	Montgomery, Ala. SMSA	181	Rochester, Minn. SMSA	223	Trenton, N.J. SMSA
140	Muncie, Ind. SMSA	182	Rochester, N.Y. SMSA	224	Tucson, Ariz. SMSA
141	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich. SMSA	183	Rockford, Ill. SMSA	225	Tulsa, Okla. SMSA
142	Nashua, N.H. SMSA	184	Sacramento, Calif. SMSA	226	Tuscaloosa, Ala. SMSA
143	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn. SMSA	185	Saginaw, Mich. SMSA	227	Tyler, Tex. SMSA
144	New Bedford, Mass. SMSA	186	St. Joseph, Mo. SMSA	228	Utica-Rome, N.Y. SMSA
145	New Britain, Conn. SMSA	187	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. SMSA	229	Vallejo-Napa, Calif. SMSA
146	New Haven, Conn. SMSA	188	Salem, Oreg. SMSA	230	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, N.J. SMSA
147	New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn. SMSA	189	Salinas-Monterey, Calif. SMSA	231	Waco, Tex. SMSA
148	New Orleans, La. SMSA	190	Salt Lake City, Utah SMSA	232	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. SMSA
149	New York, N.Y. SMSA	191	San Angelo, Tex. SMSA	233	Waterbury, Conn. SMSA
150	Newark, N.J. SMSA	192	San Antonio, Tex. SMSA	234	Waterloo, Iowa SMSA
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152	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va. SMSA	194	San Diego, Calif. SMSA	236	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio SMSA
153	Norwalk, Conn. SMSA	195	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif. SMSA	237	Wichita, Kans. SMSA
154	Odessa, Tex. SMSA	196	San Jose, Calif. SMSA	238	Wichita Falls, Tex. SMSA
155	Ogden, Utah SMSA	197	Santa Barbara, Calif. SMSA	239	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa. SMSA
156	Oklahoma City, Okla. SMSA	198	Santa Rosa, Calif. SMSA	240	Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md. SMSA
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159	Owensboro, Ky. SMSA	201	Seattle-Everett, Wash. SMSA	243	York, Pa. SMSA
160	Oxnard-Ventura, Calif. SMSA	202	Sherman-Denison, Tex. SMSA	244	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio SMSA
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162	Pensacola, Fla. SMSA	204	Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr. SMSA	246	Mayagüez, Puerto Rico SMSA
163	Peoria, Ill. SMSA	205	Sioux Falls, S. Dak. SMSA	247	Ponce, Puerto Rico SMSA
164	Petersburg-Colonial Heights, Va. SMSA	206	South Bend, Ind. SMSA	248	San Juan, Puerto Rico SMSA
165	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J. SMSA	207	Spokane, Wash. SMSA		
166	Phoenix, Ariz. SMSA	208	Springfield, Ill. SMSA		
167	Pine Bluff, Ark. SMSA	209	Springfield, Mo. SMSA		
168	Pittsburgh, Pa. SMSA	210	Springfield, Ohio SMSA		

TABLE FINDING GUIDE—Cross-Classification of Subjects by Table Number

This guide lists all subjects covered in this report. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are shown for housing units with Negro head of household, and the dagger symbol (†) means that the data are shown for housing units with household head of Spanish heritage; these data are shown when an area has 25,000 or more Negro or Spanish heritage population, respectively.

Subject	Value	Gross rent	Income in 1969	Plumbing facilities by persons per room	Number of rooms	Units in structure	Household composition by age of head	Size of household (persons)	Duration of vacancy	Sales price asked and rent asked
OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS										
Year moved into unit	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	3, 13*, 21†	—	—	6, 16*, 24†	—	—	—	—
Duration of vacancy	—	—	—	9 ¹	9	9	—	—	—	9
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS										
Number of rooms	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	3, 13*, 21†	5, 15*, 23†	—	6, 16*, 24†	—	5, 15*, 23†	9	—
Size of household (persons)	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	3, 13*, 21†	4, 14*, 22†	5, 15*, 23†	8, 18*, 26†	8, 18*, 26†	—	—	—
Number of bedrooms	1, 11*	2, 12*	3, 13*	—	5, 15*	6, 16*	—	8, 18*	9	10
Persons per room	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	4, 14*, 22†	—	5, 15*, 23†	6, 16*, 24†	7, 17*, 25†	4, 14*, 22†	—	—
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS										
Plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Plumbing facilities by persons per room	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	4, 14*, 22†	—	5, 15*, 23†	6, 16*, 24†	7, 17*, 25†	4, 14*, 22†	—	—
Complete bathrooms	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	—	—	5, 15*, 23†	—	—	8, 18*, 26†	—	—
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Units in structure	—	6, 16*, 24†	6, 16*, 24†	6, 16*, 24†	6, 16*, 24†	—	7, 17*, 25†	8, 18*, 26†	9	10
Year structure built	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	3, 13*, 21†	4, 14*, 22†	5, 15*, 23†	6, 16*, 24†	—	8, 18*, 26†	9	10
Elevator in structure	—	2, 12*	—	—	—	—	—	8, 18*, 26†	—	—
EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES										
Heating equipment	1, 11*, 19†	—	—	4, 14*, 22†	—	6, 16*, 24†	—	—	9	—
Air conditioning	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	3, 13*, 21†	—	—	6, 16*, 24†	—	—	—	—
Automobiles available	—	—	3, 13*, 21†	—	—	6, 16*, 24†	—	—	—	—
Second home	—	—	3, 13*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automatic clothes washing machine	—	—	3, 13*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothes dryer	—	—	3, 13*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dishwasher	—	—	3, 13*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home food freezer	—	—	3, 13*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Value	—	—	1, 11*, 19†	1, 11*, 19†	1, 11*, 19†	—	1, 11*, 19†	1, 11*, 19†	—	—
Value-income ratio	—	—	—	4, 14*, 22†	5, 15*, 23†	—	7, 17*, 25†	8, 18*, 26†	—	—
Gross rent	—	—	2, 12*, 20†	2, 12*, 20†	2, 12*, 20†	6, 16*, 24†	7, 17*, 25†	2, 12*, 20†	—	—
Gross rent as percentage of income	—	2, 12*, 20†	3, 13*, 21†	4, 14*, 22†	5, 15*, 23†	—	7, 17*, 25†	8, 18*, 26†	—	—
Gross rent as percentage of income by income	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales price asked	—	—	—	10 ¹	—	—	—	—	9	—
Rent asked	—	—	—	10 ¹	—	10	—	—	9	—
Inclusion of utilities in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS										
Household composition by age of head	1, 11*, 19†	7, 17*, 25†	7, 17*, 25†	7, 17*, 25†	—	7, 17*, 25†	—	8, 18*, 26†	—	—
Income in 1969	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	—	4, 14*, 22†	3, 13*, 21†	6, 16*, 24†	7, 17*, 25†	3, 13*, 21†	—	—

¹ Vacant units tabulated by plumbing facilities only.

INTRODUCTION

APPENDIXES

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GENERAL

This report presents cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing for the standard metropolitan statistical area, its central city or cities, and its places of 50,000 inhabitants or more. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1970, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

This report series contains 248 reports as listed on page II. There is one report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (recognized as of February 1971) in the United States and Puerto Rico, as well as a summary report for the United States.

This series of reports is one of the several series which present the information compiled from the census. For a description of the full data dissemination program of the 1970 Population and Housing Census, see Appendix D, "Publication and Computer Summary Tape Program."

The content and procedures of the 1970 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1960 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field pretesting. A number of

changes were introduced in 1970 to improve the usefulness of the census results. For most of the characteristics shown in this report, the changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability of the 1970 data with those for 1960; further information on comparability appears in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in later reports of the 1970 census.

Organization of the text.—The text consists of this introduction and four appendixes which appear after the tables. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., places, standard metropolitan statistical areas, etc.) and briefly explains the residence rules used in counting the population. Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report, including facsimiles of the 1970 census questionnaire pages and a facsimile of the instruction sheet. Appendix C presents information on sources of error in the data, editing procedures, the sample design, ratio estimation, and sampling variability. Appendix D summarizes the data dissemination program of the 1970 census.

Content of the tables.—A series of standard tables is presented for each area shown in this report. Tables 1 to 8 present statistics for owner-occupied and renter-occupied units. Tables 9 and 10 present statistics for vacant units, separately for units for

sale and for units for rent. Data for housing units with Negro head of household are presented in tables 11 to 18, and data for housing units with heads of Spanish heritage (i.e., heads of Spanish language or surname or of Puerto Rican birth or parentage) are presented in tables 19 to 26; these tables, which have the same subject content as tables 1 to 8, are published for those standard metropolitan statistical areas, cities or places that have a population of 25,000 or more for the particular group. The finding guide on page IV lists the characteristics covered in this report and shows the tables in which the various types of statistics appear.

The prefix letter "A" has been assigned to the tables for the total standard metropolitan statistical area; tables for the central cities and places of 50,000 inhabitants or more, which follow in alphabetical order, have the prefix letter "B," "C," etc.

Sample size.—The statistics presented in this report are based on a sample of housing units. More specifically, the data are derived from the 15-percent and 5-percent sample questionnaires (see "Data Collection Procedures," below). Some items appeared on both sample questionnaires and, therefore, are based on a 20-percent sample of housing units. The sampling rate for each subject is shown in table A of Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data." Appendix C also presents information on the sampling variability associated with these data.

Statistics for some subgroups (e.g., households in owner-occupied units with incomes of less than \$2,000 or renter-occupied 1-room units) may differ from table to table or within the same table when the figures are tabulated from different samples.

Derived figures (medians, etc.).—Shown in this report are medians as well as certain percentages and ratios. The median, which is a type of average, is the middle value in a distribution; i.e., the median divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. For all types of derived figures in this report, the figure is not presented (but indicated by three dots "...") if there are fewer than the prescribed number of units in the distribution or the base. For the 20-percent sample, the minimum number of housing units is 100; for the 15-percent sample, the minimum is 132; and for the 5-percent sample, the minimum is 400.

Medians for rooms and persons are rounded to the nearest tenth, for value to the nearest hundred dollars, and for rent to the nearest dollar. In computing medians for rooms and persons per housing unit, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval so that, for example, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 up to 3.5 rooms. In computing median rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in this report. When the median falls in the lower terminal category of an open-end distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the next category followed by a minus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category "Less than \$5,000," it is shown as "\$5,000-." When the median falls in the upper terminal category of an open-end distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the

terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category "\$50,000 or more," it is shown as "\$50,000+."

Symbols.—A dash "-" signifies zero. Three dots "..." mean not applicable, or that the base for a derived figure is too small for it to be shown, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual housing units. The symbol "U" means that the place is unincorporated.

Boundaries.—The data shown for 1970 relate to the boundaries as they existed on January 1, 1970. Information on boundary changes between 1960 and 1970 for certain types of areas is given in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-A reports.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1970 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. In 1960, self-enumeration was first introduced on a nationwide scale as a substitute for the traditional census direct interview.

A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every household several days before Census Day, April 1, 1970. This questionnaire contained certain explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction sheet; in areas with comparatively large proportions of Spanish-speaking persons, a Spanish version of the instruction sheet was also enclosed. Some of this material is reproduced in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

In the larger metropolitan areas and some adjacent counties, altogether containing about three-fifths of the

population of the United States, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the form on Census Day. Approximately 87 percent of the householders did so. The mailed-back forms were reviewed by the census enumerator (or, in some localities, a census clerk) and if the form was determined to be incomplete or inconsistent, a followup was made. The bulk of these followups were made by telephone, the rest by personal visit. For the households that did not mail back their forms, a followup was also made, in almost all cases by personal visit and in the remainder by telephone; vacant units were enumerated by personal visit.

For the remaining two-fifths of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the form and give it to the enumerator when he called; approximately 80 percent did so. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit.

Three types of questionnaires were used throughout the country: 80 percent of the households answered a form containing a limited number of population and housing questions and the remainder, split into 15-percent and 5-percent samples, answered forms which contained these questions as well as a number of additional questions. Some of the additional questions were the same on the 15-percent and 5-percent versions; others were different. A random procedure was used to determine which of the three forms any particular household answered.

In the metropolitan and adjacent areas, the designated type was sent to each household. In the remaining areas, the questionnaire with a limited number of questions was distributed to all households and the enumerators

interviewed for the additional questions in those households designated for the 15-percent and 5-percent samples.

The subjects covered in this report are all drawn from the 15-percent and 5-percent sample questionnaires.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1970 census questionnaires were specially designed to be processed by FOSDIC (Film Optical

Sensing Device for Input to Computers). Respondents and enumerators (and for some few items, census clerks) marked the answers in predesignated positions which could be "read" by FOSDIC, from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire, onto computer magnetic tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing

and tabulation steps (see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data"). One of the end results of this operation was a computer tape from which the tables in this report were prepared on a cathode-ray-tube phototypesetting machine at the Government Printing Office. Another end result was the summary tape which is available for purchase, as described in Appendix D, "Publication and Computer Summary Tape Program."

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STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

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[Tables 11 to 18 are shown if an area has 25,000 or more Negro population and tables 19 to 26 are shown if an area has 25,000 or more population of Spanish language]

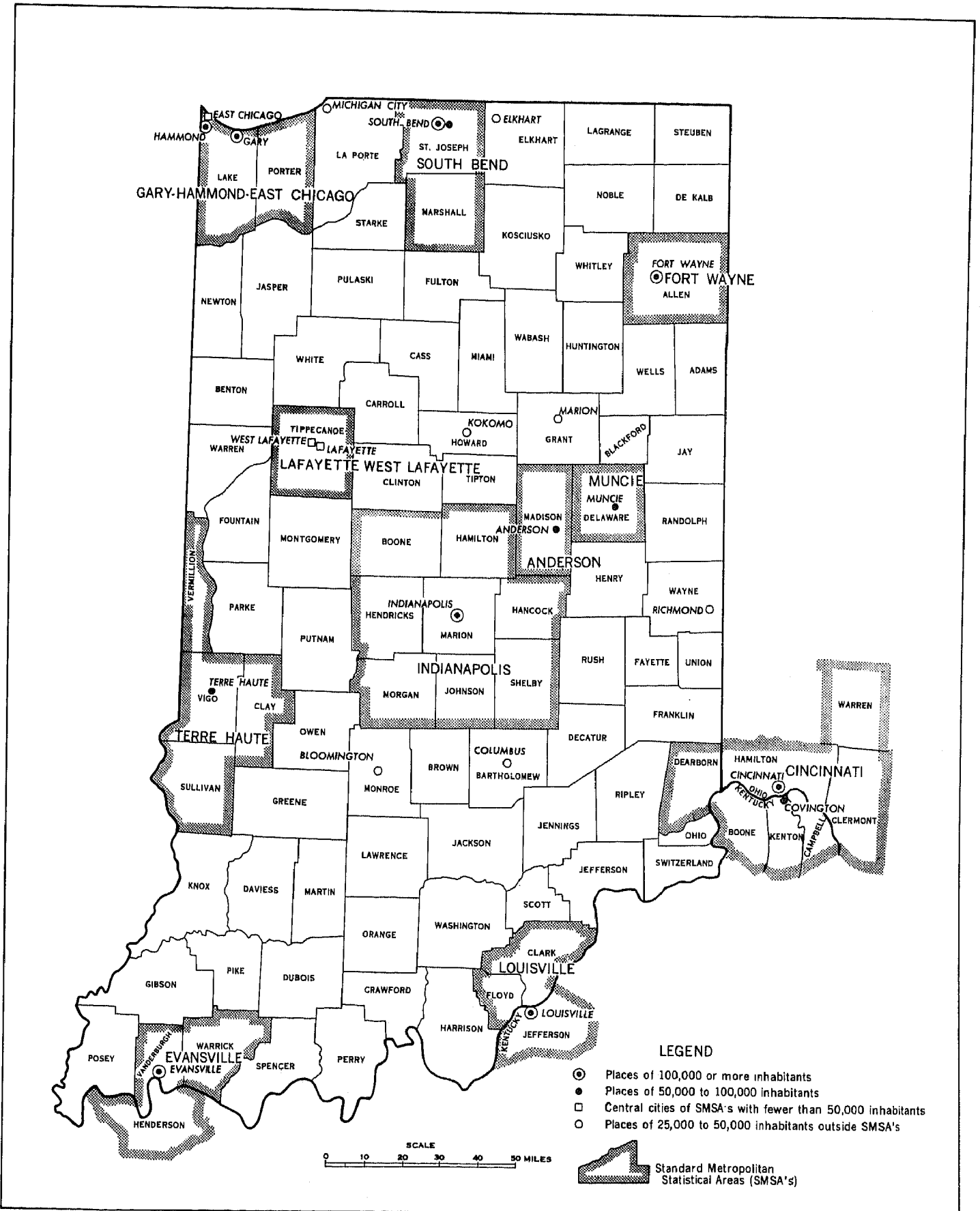
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Counties, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Selected Places



NOTE

The data shown in the tables do not reflect corrections in the housing unit counts for certain areas in this SMSA; see "Correction Note" (page 6) in the 1970 Housing Census HC(1)-A reports.

Table A-9. Duration of Vacancy for Year-Round Vacant for Sale and Vacant for Rent Housing Units: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

The SMSA

	Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 months or more
Vacant for sale	589	143	142	304
ROOMS				
1 to 3 rooms	75	10	18	47
4 rooms	192	32	53	107
5 rooms	190	59	38	93
6 rooms	87	20	19	48
7 rooms or more	45	22	14	9
PLUMBING FACILITIES				
With all plumbing facilities	457	125	109	223
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	132	18	33	81
BEDROOMS				
None and 1	121	31	64	26
2	316	84	56	176
3	172	54	75	43
4 or more	83	45	38	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1969 to March 1970	27	17	7	3
1960 to 1968	50	11	17	22
1950 to 1959	52	-	-	38
1949 or earlier	460	101	118	241
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1	559	133	135	291
2 or more	30	10	7	13
HEATING EQUIPMENT				
Steam or hot water	43	13	8	22
Warm-air furnace	343	101	86	156
Built-in electric units	10	-	3	7
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	16	7	3	6
Other means	172	22	42	108
None	5	-	-	5
SALES PRICE ASKED				
Specified vacant for sale ¹	496	116	112	268
Less than \$5,000	179	21	48	110
\$5,000 to \$9,999	181	45	33	103
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50	20	11	19
\$15,000 to \$19,999	28	8	11	9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	19	5	5	9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16	9	-	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19	8	4	7
\$50,000 or more	4	-	-	4
Median price asked	\$6 400	\$7 300	\$6 500	\$5 900

The SMSA

	Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 months or more
Vacant for rent	1 257	478	341	438
ROOMS				
1 room	19	11	4	4
2 rooms	113	54	10	49
3 rooms	314	143	80	91
4 rooms	342	131	115	96
5 rooms	293	83	80	130
6 rooms	122	33	41	48
7 rooms or more	54	23	11	20
PLUMBING FACILITIES				
With all plumbing facilities	945	416	272	257
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	312	62	69	181
BEDROOMS				
None	74	28	-	46
1	462	236	111	115
2	429	117	153	159
3 or more	278	102	98	78
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1969 to March 1970	39	23	4	12
1960 to 1968	55	12	28	15
1950 to 1959	100	61	10	29
1949 or earlier	1 063	382	299	382
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1	822	221	239	362
2 to 4	263	148	57	58
5 to 9	131	88	25	18
10 to 19	31	14	17	-
20 or more	10	7	3	-
RENT ASKED				
Specified vacant for rent ²	1 123	451	325	347
Less than \$50	331	78	89	164
\$50 to \$59	129	50	39	40
\$60 to \$79	272	128	63	81
\$80 to \$99	159	90	37	32
\$100 to \$119	117	56	38	23
\$120 to \$149	54	25	29	-
\$150 to \$199	58	21	30	7
\$200 or more	3	3	-	-
Median rent asked	\$67	\$75	\$71	\$52

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property. ²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table A-10. Sales Price Asked and Rent Asked for Year-Round Vacant Housing Units: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For meaning of symbols, see text]

The SMSA

	Sales price asked—Vacant for sale ¹							Rent asked—Vacant for rent ²						
	Total	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 or more	Total	Less than \$60	\$60 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 or more
Total	496	360	50	28	19	16	23	1 123	460	272	159	171	58	3
PLUMBING FACILITIES														
With all plumbing facilities	546	390	35	66	21	13	21	884	319	156	200	151	36	22
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	53	53	-	-	-	-	-	255	170	58	-	27	-	-
BEDROOMS														
None and 1	64	64	-	-	-	-	-	523	168	128	118	95	14	-
2	316	250	18	35	-	13	-	370	233	55	27	55	-	-
3	150	98	17	14	21	-	-	190	67	18	55	28	22	
4 or more	69	31	-	17	-	-	21	56	21	13	-	-	-	22
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT														
1969 to March 1970	27	-	-	6	5	4	12	35	6	8	-	21	-	-
1960 to 1968	45	21	6	-	14	4	-	51	16	-	6	15	14	-
1950 to 1959	43	28	2	6	-	3	4	88	20	19	3	23	20	3
1949 or earlier	381	311	42	16	-	5	7	949	418	245	150	112	24	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	688	346	169	70	67	33	3
2 to 4 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	95	69	47	42	10	-
5 to 19 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	19	34	38	56	15	-
20 or more .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	-	-	4	6	-	-
INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT														
All utilities included .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	122	93	61	68	8	-
Some or no utilities included .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	338	179	98	103	50	3

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property. ²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table B-9. Duration of Vacancy for Year-Round Vacant for Sale and Vacant for Rent Housing Units: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Terre Haute

Terre Haute

		Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 months or more			Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 months or more
Vacant for sale		216	52	80	84	Vacant for rent		634	323	206	105
ROOMS						ROOMS					
1 to 3 rooms	27	3	13	11	1 room	15	7	4	4		
4 rooms	61	16	31	14	2 rooms	60	49	6	3		
5 rooms	76	24	23	29	3 rooms	161	93	40	28		
6 rooms	37	5	8	24	4 rooms	203	93	87	23		
7 rooms or more	15	4	5	6	5 rooms	118	50	39	29		
					6 rooms	58	19	23	16		
					7 rooms or more	19	12	7	—		
PLUMBING FACILITIES						PLUMBING FACILITIES					
With all plumbing facilities	197	49	70	78	With all plumbing facilities	563	293	185	85		
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	19	3	10	6	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	71	30	21	20		
BEDROOMS						BEDROOMS					
None and 1	68	17	51	—	None	42	28	—	14		
2	102	17	34	51	1	316	192	68	56		
3	35	17	18	—	2	178	69	94	13		
4 or more	17	—	17	—	3 or more	167	41	98	28		
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1969 to March 1970	2	2	—	—	1969 to March 1970	7	3	4	—		
1960 to 1968	11	2	—	—	1960 to 1968	33	8	22	3		
1950 to 1959	17	2	3	6	1950 to 1959	37	27	6	4		
1949 or earlier	185	46	77	63	1949 or earlier	557	285	174	98		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1	198	49	73	76	1	301	112	120	49		
2 or more	18	3	7	8	2 to 4	193	119	41	33		
					5 to 9	99	71	25	3		
					10 to 19	31	14	17	—		
					20 or more	10	7	3	—		
HEATING EQUIPMENT						HEATING EQUIPMENT					
Steam or hot water	18	3	4	11	1	301	112	120	49		
Warm-air furnace	170	44	65	61	2 to 4	193	119	41	33		
Built-in electric units	3	—	3	—	5 to 9	99	71	25	3		
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	9	—	3	6	10 to 19	31	14	17	—		
Other means	16	5	5	6	20 or more	10	7	3	—		
None	—	—	—	—							
SALES PRICE ASKED						RENT ASKED					
Specified vacant for sale ¹		191	49	68	74	Specified vacant for rent ²		631	320	206	105
Less than \$5,000	47	9	25	13	Less than \$50	102	40	25	37		
\$5,000 to \$9,999	70	13	29	7	\$50 to \$59	65	37	19	9		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	34	16	11	7	\$60 to \$79	157	88	45	24		
\$15,000 to \$19,999	13	4	3	6	\$80 to \$99	134	78	31	25		
\$20,000 to \$24,999	6	—	—	3	\$100 to \$119	79	43	33	3		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8	5	—	7	\$120 to \$149	54	25	29	—		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9	2	—	3	\$150 to \$199	40	9	24	—		
\$50,000 or more	4	—	—	4	\$200 or more	—	—	—	—		
Median price asked	\$8 000	...	...	...	Median rent asked	\$79	\$79	\$89	\$65

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property. ²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table B-10. Sales Price Asked and Rent Asked for Year-Round Vacant Housing Units: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Terre Haute

	Sales price asked—Vacant for sale ¹							Rent asked—Vacant for rent ²						
	Total	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 or more	Total	Less than \$60	\$60 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 or more
Total	191	117	34	13	6	8	13	631	167	157	134	133	40	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES														
With all plumbing facilities	205	154	17	34	—	—	—	620	139	94	200	151	36	—
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	55	14	—	14	—	—
BEDROOMS														
None and 1	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	358	91	53	118	82	14	—
2	102	85	—	17	—	—	—	178	41	55	27	55	—	—
3	35	18	17	—	—	—	—	146	41	—	55	28	22	—
4 or more	17	—	—	17	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT														
1969 to March 1970	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3	—	—	4	—	—
1960 to 1968	11	3	2	—	6	—	—	33	4	—	6	15	8	—
1950 to 1959	17	2	2	6	—	3	4	37	4	3	3	19	8	—
1949 or earlier	161	112	30	7	—	5	7	554	156	154	125	95	24	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	85	75	66	51	21	—
2 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	63	52	37	37	4	—
5 to 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	19	30	27	39	15	—
20 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	—	—	4	6	—	—
INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT														
All utilities included	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	70	72	57	68	8	—
Some or no utilities included	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	97	85	77	65	32	—

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property. ²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Appendix A.—AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to 1790, each person enumerated in the 1970 census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of residence, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics although there may be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishing of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately clear. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Persons without a usual place of residence were, however, counted where they were enumerated. Detailed information on residence rules is given in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-A reports.

COUNTIES

The primary divisions of the States are, in general, termed counties, but in Louisiana these divisions are known as parishes. There are no counties in Alaska; in this State, statistical areas called census divisions were developed

for general statistical purposes through the cooperation of the State and the Census Bureau and are treated as county equivalents. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports, incorporated places and unincorporated places. Incorporated places are political units incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages except for (a) boroughs in Alaska and (b) towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. Unincorporated places are closely settled population centers without corporate limits for which the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries. Each place so delineated possesses a definite nucleus of residences and has its boundaries drawn to include, if feasible, all the surrounding closely settled area. Unincorporated places are identified with the letter "U."

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The Bureau of the Census recognizes 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the United States and 4 in Puerto Rico, making a total of 247 in the 1970 census. These include the 231 SMSA's as defined and named in the Bureau of the Budget publication, **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967**, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Since 1967, 16 SMSA's have been added, of which two were defined in January 1968 and an additional 14 were defined in February

1971 on the basis of the results of the 1970 census. Changes in SMSA boundaries or titles made after February 1971 are not recognized in this series of reports. SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget (formerly Bureau of the Budget).

Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. For a detailed description of the criteria used in defining SMSA's, see the Bureau of the Budget publication cited above.

The figures for central cities shown in this report may differ from those shown in the Housing Census HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B reports. In those reports, if a central city of an SMSA is an extended city (so designated because it has extended its boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character), the figures shown for the central city were restricted to the urban portion of the city. In addition, parts of central cities outside the SMSA boundaries were excluded from the central city tabulations. In this report, however, figures for central cities refer to the entire population and housing within the legal city boundaries, including any rural parts of the city or parts outside the SMSA.

Appendix B.—DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

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GENERAL

Self-enumeration and census questionnaire.—As stated in the introductory text of this report, the 1970 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. Furthermore, census takers were instructed to read the questions directly from the questionnaire in their telephone and personal visit interviews. The questionnaire pages containing the housing questions asked on a 100-percent basis and the additional questions asked on a sample basis, as well as the page of the respondent instruction sheet which relates to these questions, are reproduced on pages App-10 to App-13. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are, to a considerable extent, drawn from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. This material helped the enumerative personnel to understand more fully the intent of each question and thus to resolve problem or unusual cases. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Comparability with 1960 data.—

Although the 1970 data are generally comparable with the data collected in 1960, certain changes have been introduced. The 1960 inquiry regarding owner occupancy has been subdivided to show a separate category for cooperatives and condominiums in 1970. The 1960 question on cooking equipment was broadened in 1970 to cover "complete kitchen facilities"; i.e., an installed sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a mechanical refrigerator. On the other hand, the 1960 question on condition of housing unit (i.e., sound, deteriorating, or dilapidated) was eliminated because of serious problems with response reliability.

Items which were added to the 1970 questionnaire are dishwasher and owned second home. The 1960 inquiry on television has been subdivided to provide separate information on television sets which can receive UHF broadcasts. The 1970 inquiry on radios is limited to battery-operated sets including car radios, whereas the 1960 inquiry covered radio sets of all kinds located in the unit. Data on television sets and radios are not given in this report; statistics on these appliances, however, are presented in the 1970 Housing Census, HC(1)-B reports.

There have also been changes in the scope of some of the tabulations. The tabulations on value and contract rent refer to slightly different sets of housing units in 1970 than in 1960. Summarized generally, the difference is that the 1970 data exclude units on places of 10 acres or more whereas the 1960 data exclude units on farms; more specific information can be obtained by comparing the value and rent definitions in the present report with those in 1960 Housing Census Volume I.

Data on elevator in structure were collected for all geographic areas in 1970. In 1960, statistics on elevator in structure were collected only for large places; that is, places which had a population of 50,000 or more in 1950 or in an interim census.

Separate data on a number of subjects are presented for occupied units with Negro head of household. In 1960, this type of tabulation related to the total of all household heads other than white; Negro household heads constituted 95 percent of this total in 1960 for the Nation as a whole, but this proportion varied widely among areas.

Separate data are also shown in this report for housing units occupied by heads of Spanish heritage, that is, household heads of Spanish language or Spanish surname in five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), heads of Puerto Rican birth or parentage in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and heads of Spanish language in all other States. In 1960, household heads of Spanish surname were identified in the five Southwestern States and Puerto Rican heads of households were identified in all other States. More information on the 1970 definition is given in this report and in the 1970 Population Census Series PC(1)-C reports; the 1960 definition is more fully explained in the 1960 Census of Housing Volume I reports.

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house,

mobile home or trailer, etc.). Living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a watchman lives), as well as in tents, caves, old railroad cars, etc.

Housing units.—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and which have either (1) direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall or (2) complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the section on group quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness, direct access, and complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use are applied to the intended occupants, whenever possible. If the information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing inventory, except that mobile homes, trailers, tents, caves, boats, railroad cars, and the like, are included only if they are occupied.

Group quarters.—Group quarters are living arrangements for institutional inmates or for other groups containing five or more persons not related to the person in charge. Group quarters are located most frequently in institutions, boarding houses, military barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, hospitals, mona-

stries, convents, and ships. A house or apartment is considered group quarters if it is shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him, or if there is no person in charge, by six or more unrelated persons. Information on the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in the census.

Rules for mobile homes, hotels, rooming houses, etc.—Mobile homes or trailers, tents, boats, or railroad cars are not enumerated if vacant, used only for business, or used only for vacations.

Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; i.e., persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from everyone else in the building and have either direct access or complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use, their quarters are classified as separate housing units. The remaining quarters are combined. If the combined quarters contain four or fewer roomers unrelated to the head, they are classified as one housing unit; if the combined quarters contain five or more roomers unrelated to the head or person in charge, they are classified as group quarters. In a dormitory, residence hall, or similar place, living quarters of the supervisory staff and other employees are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit

criteria; other living quarters are considered group quarters.

Institutions.—Living quarters of staff personnel are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria. Other living quarters are considered group quarters.

OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied housing units.—A housing unit is classified as occupied if a person or group of persons is living in it at the time of enumeration or if the occupants are only temporarily absent—for example, on vacation. However, if the persons staying in the unit have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant.

A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. By definition, therefore, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households in the 1970 Census of Population reports. In some cases, however, there may be small differences in the counts resulting from processing procedures.

Race.—The classification by race shown here refers to the race of the head of the household occupying the housing unit. Detailed characteristics of units with Negro head of household are presented in separate tables for SMSA's, cities or places having a Negro population of 25,000 or more. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau does not denote clear-cut scientific definitions of biological stock. The data represent essentially self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves.

Spanish heritage.—The inquiries in the 1970 census permit the identification of housing units occupied by heads of Spanish heritage by various means: birthplace, birthplace of parents, language, and surname. The specific types of identification are given below. A more detailed explanation is given in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-C reports.

Puerto Rican birth or parentage.—Household heads of Puerto Rican birth or parentage are identified in the three Middle Atlantic States: New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Spanish language or Spanish surname.—In five Southwestern States—Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas—household heads of Spanish language or Spanish surname are identified. (A household head is classified as of Spanish language if the head or his wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue, i.e., the language spoken at home when the person was a child.)

Spanish language.—In all other States and the District of Columbia, household heads of Spanish language (as defined above) are identified.

Detailed characteristics of units with heads of Spanish heritage are presented in separate tables for SMSA's, cities or places having a population of 25,000 or more for the particular Spanish-heritage group.

Tenure.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H9 and instructions on pages App-10 and App-13.) A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. A

cooperative or condominium unit is "owner occupied" only if the owner or co-owner lives in it. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Year moved into unit.—Data on year moved into unit are based on the information reported for the head of the household. The question refers to the year of latest move. Thus, if the head moved back into a unit he had previously occupied, the year of his latest move was to be reported; if he moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year he moved into his present unit was to be reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the head began. The year the head moves is not necessarily the same year other members of the household move, although in the great majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time.

Vacant housing units.—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. In addition, a vacant unit may be one which is occupied entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if unfit for human habitation; that is, if the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also

excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Vacancy status.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item C on page App-10.) Vacant housing units are classified as either "seasonal and migratory" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins, and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered year-round.

This report presents statistics for "year-round" vacant units on the market for sale or for rent. Excluded are "seasonal and migratory" vacant units, as well as "year-round" vacant units sold or rented but not yet occupied by the new owner or renter, units held for the occasional use of the owner, and units held off the market for other reasons.

Vacant for sale.—Vacant year-round units "for sale" also include vacant units in a cooperative or condominium building if the individual units are offered for sale only.

Vacant for rent.—Vacant year-round units "for rent" also include vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Duration of vacancy.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item D on page App-10.) The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months) from the date the last occupants moved from the unit to the date of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant. For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed.

UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS

Persons.—All persons occupying the housing unit are counted. These persons include not only occupants related to the head of the household but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters of the household head. The data on "persons" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons.

Units with one or more roomers, boarders, or lodgers are shown as a separate category. Not included as "roomers, boarders, or lodgers" are servants who live in, companions, partners, etc.

Rooms.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H4 and instructions on pages App-10 and App-13.) The statistics on "rooms" are in terms of the number of housing units with specified number of rooms. The intent of this question was to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes. As stated on the questionnaire and instruction sheet, bathrooms, foyers,

utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, etc., are not included in the count of rooms.

Persons per room.—"Persons per room" is computed for each occupied unit by dividing the number of persons in the unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Bedrooms.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H26 on page App-12.) The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a hideaway bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

STRUCTURAL AND PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS

Direct access.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H2 and instructions on pages App-10 and App-13.) A housing unit is regarded as having direct access if there is (1) a direct entrance from the outdoors, or (2) an entrance from a hall, lobby, or vestibule which is usually used by the occupants of more than one unit or by the general public.

Complete kitchen facilities.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H3 and instructions on pages App-10 and App-13.) A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all three of the

following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator.

All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An icebox is not included as a mechanical refrigerator.

The kitchen facilities are for the exclusive use of the occupants (shown on the questionnaire as "for this household only") when they are used only by the occupants of one housing unit, including lodgers or other unrelated persons living in the unit. When a structure consists of only one housing unit, all equipment located inside the structure is classified, by definition, for exclusive use.

Year structure built.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H15 on page App-11.) Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. The figures relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in structure.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H16 and instructions on pages App-11 and App-13.) In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented in terms of the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not in terms of the number of residential structures.

A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. Structures containing

only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached (as explained on the questionnaire and instruction sheet).

Mobile homes and trailers are shown as a separate category. When one or more rooms have been added to a mobile home or trailer it is classified as a one-family house. If, however, only a porch or shed has been added, it is still counted as a mobile home or trailer.

The data on units in structure shown in this report may differ from the comparable figures in the HC(1)-A report. The answers to item H16 on the sample questionnaire made it possible in the HC(2) tabulations to correctly classify as mobile homes or trailers those which were incorrectly classified as one-family houses or as housing units in multiunit structures in the HC(1)-A tabulations.

Elevator in structure.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H24 and instructions on pages App-12 and App-13.) Statistics on elevator in structure are presented in terms of the number of housing units in structures with four stories or more which have a passenger elevator. Units are in a "walk-up" structure of four stories or more if the structure has no passenger elevator or if the only elevator service is for freight.

Plumbing facilities.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire items H5, H6, and H7 and instructions on pages App-10 and App-13.) The category "with all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water inside the structure as well as a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking some or all plumbing facilities" means that the unit does not have all three

specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, as well as flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure), or that the toilet or bathing facilities are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Complete bathrooms.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H21 on page App-11.) A housing unit is classified as having a complete bathroom if it has a room with a flush toilet and bathtub or shower for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit and a wash basin, as well as piped hot water in the structure. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and piped water in structure.) A half bathroom has either a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

The category "none or also used by another household" consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

EQUIPMENT, FUELS, AND APPLIANCES

Heating equipment.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H14 and instructions on pages App-11 and App-13.) "Steam or hot water" refers to a central heating system in which heat from steam or hot water is delivered through radiators or other outlets. "Warm-air furnace" refers to a central system which provides warm air through ducts leading to various rooms; central heat pumps are

included in this category. "Built-in electric units" are permanently installed in floors, walls, or ceilings. A "floor, wall, or pipeless furnace" delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed. "Other means" includes room heaters with or without flue, fireplaces, stoves, and portable heaters of all types.

For vacant units from which the heating equipment had been removed, the equipment used by the last occupants was to be reported.

Air conditioning.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H22 and instructions on pages App-11 and App-13.) Air conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit; excluded are evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit. A central system is a central installation which air-conditions the entire housing unit. In an apartment building, a central system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A central installation with individual room controls is a central air-conditioning system. A room unit is an individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Automobiles available.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H23 and instructions on pages App-11 and App-13.) Statistics on automobiles available represent the number of passenger automobiles, including station wagons, which are owned or regularly used by any member of the household and

which are ordinarily kept at home. Taxicabs, pickups, or larger trucks were not to be counted. The figures include leased automobiles and company-owned automobiles kept at home. The statistics, therefore, do not reflect the number of automobiles privately owned or the number of households owning automobiles.

Appliances.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire items H27 and instructions on pages App-12 and App-13.)

Automatic clothes washing machine.—This category describes a machine that washes, rinses, and damp dries in the same tub; washer-dryer combinations are included in this group.

Clothes dryer.—A clothes dryer is a mechanical appliance in which clothes are dried by heated air. A unit with a washer-dryer combination is classified as having a clothes dryer (as well as an automatic clothes washing machine.)

Dishwasher.—This category includes both built-in and portable dishwashers.

Home food freezer.—A home food freezer is an appliance, separate from the refrigerator, designed for freezing food and for storing frozen food.

Owned second home.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H30 and instructions on pages App-12 and App-13.) A second home may be a single-family house, vacation cottage, hunting cabin, ski lodge, etc., which is owned and held for use sometime during the year by the owner or members of his household. Second homes may also be owned in partnership with members of a different household. The figures include second homes which are some-

times rented or leased on a short-term basis to other persons but are principally held for the owner's occasional use during the year.

The statistics refer to the number of households that own (one or more) second homes. The data, therefore, do not reflect the number of owned second homes.

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Value.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H11 and instructions on pages App-10 and App-13.) Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for sale. The statistics on value are shown only for one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The value tabulations also exclude mobile homes and trailers and units in cooperatives and condominiums.

As stated in the section on "units in structure," certain mobile homes and trailers were incorrectly classified as one-family houses in the HC(1)-A tabulations. In the HC(2) reports, the number of specified owner-occupied (one-family) units and the value tabulations correctly exclude the misclassified mobile homes and trailers; these tend to be at the lower end of the value distribution. As a result, the data on value shown in this report may differ from the comparable statistics in the HC(1)-A report.

Sales price asked.—For vacant units, the sales price is the amount asked for the property at the time of enumeration. The statistics on sales price are shown only for vacant for sale one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

Gross rent.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire items H12 and H13 and instructions on pages App-10, 11, and 13.) The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.), if these items are paid for by the renter (or paid for him by someone else, such as a relative, welfare agency, or friend) in addition to rent. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. Thus, gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuel as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but they are converted to monthly figures in the computation process.

The statistics on rent exclude one-family houses on ten acres or more. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "no cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

Rent asked.—For vacant units, the rent is the amount asked for the unit at the time of enumeration. The data are for vacant year-round units for rent, excluding one-family houses on ten acres or more. In table 10, data are provided for two kinds of vacant-for-rent units—those for which the rent includes payment for all utilities and fuel, and those for which the rent includes only some or none of the utilities and fuel. See section on "Gross rent" above for discussion of utilities and fuel.

Value-income ratio.—The value-income ratio is computed by dividing the value

of the housing unit by the total income in 1969 of the family or primary individual. The ratio is presented for the same owner-occupied units for which value was tabulated; thus, the statistics on value-income ratio reflect the exclusion of certain owner-occupied units. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest tenth. In reporting value, respondents were asked to select an appropriate class interval. The midpoints of the value intervals were used in the computation of the value-income ratio, except that a mean of \$3,500 was assigned for values less than \$5,000 and a mean of \$60,000 was assigned for values of \$50,000 or more. For income, the dollar amounts were used. Units occupied by families or primary individuals who reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "not computed."

Gross rent as percentage of income.—The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent multiplied by 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income in 1969 of the family or primary individual. The percentage is presented for the same renter-occupied units for which gross rent was tabulated; thus, the statistics on gross rent as percentage of income reflect the exclusion of certain renter-occupied units. The percentage was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole number. For gross rent, the dollar amounts were used in the computation except that \$999 was assigned for monthly rentals of \$1,000 or more. For income, the dollar amounts were used. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by families or primary individuals who reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "not computed."

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Head of household.—One person in each household is designated as the "head," that is, the person who is regarded as the head by the members of the household. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband was considered the head for the purpose of simplifying the tabulations.

Household composition.—Statistics by age of head are presented separately for two-or-more person households and for one-person households. Households having two or more persons are further subdivided as follows:

Male head, wife present, no non-relatives.—Each household in this group consists of the head and his wife, and other persons, if any, all of whom are related to him.

Other male head.—This category includes households with male head, wife present, with non-relatives living with them; male heads who are married, but with wife absent because of separation or other reason where husband and wife maintain separate residences; and male heads who are widowed, divorced, or single.

Female head.—This group comprises households with female heads regardless of their marital status. Included are female heads with no spouse and female heads whose husbands are living away from their families, as for example, husbands in the Armed Forces living on military installations.

Households consisting of only one person are shown separately as "one-person households" and are not included in the subcategories "other male head" and "female head."

Nonrelative.—A nonrelative of the head is any person in the household who is not related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, lodgers, partners, resident employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Family or primary individual.—Housing units are occupied by either "families" or "primary individuals." The term "family" refers to the head of a household and all (one or more) other persons living in the same household who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. If the head lives alone or with nonrelatives only, then the head is considered a "primary individual."

Married couples related to the head of a family are included in the family and are not considered as separate families. A lodger, servant, or other person unrelated to the head is considered a member of the household but not of the family.

In the statistics on household composition, families are always included in one of the three major groups of two-or-more person households. Primary individuals with nonrelatives living with them are tabulated as "other male head" or "female head." Primary individuals living alone are always tabulated as "one-person households."

Income in 1969.—Income is the sum of the amounts reported for wage and salary income, net self-employment income, Social Security or railroad retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, health insurance premiums, Medicare deductions, etc.

In this report, the statistics relate to the income of the family or primary individual occupying the housing unit; that is, the sum of the income of the head of the family and all other members of the family 14 years old and over or the income of the primary individual. Incomes of persons living in the unit but not related to the head of the household are not included in this sum. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1969, the characteristics of the household refer to the time of enumeration (April 1970). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1969 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of the census. On the other hand, family income includes amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1969 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration. For most families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout 1969.

Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1969. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. Net self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from a business, farm, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his own account.

Social Security or railroad retirement income includes cash receipts of Social Security pensions, survivors' benefits, permanent disability insurance payments, and special benefit payments made by the Social Security Administration. Cash receipt of retire-

ment, disability, and survivors' benefit payments made by the U.S. Government under the Railroad Retirement Act are also included. Public assistance income includes cash receipts of payments made under the following public assistance programs: Aid to families with dependent children, old age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care are not included.

Income from all other sources includes money income received from sources such as interest; dividends; net income (or loss) from property rentals; net receipts from roomers or boarders; veteran's payments; public or private pensions; periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities; unemployment insurance benefits; workmen's compensation cash benefits; net royalties; periodic payments from estates and trust funds; alimony or child support from persons who are not members of the household; net gambling gains; nonservice scholarships and fellowships; and money received for transportation and/or subsistence by persons participating in special governmental training programs, e.g., under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: Money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" such as food produced and consumed in the home or free living quarters; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts. (A more detailed discussion of income is given in the 1970 Population Census, PC(1)-C reports.)

APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILES OF THE HOUSING PAGES IN THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Questions on this page appeared on both the 15-percent and 5-percent questionnaires)

<p>A. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> One <input type="radio"/> 2 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 3 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 4 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 5 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 6 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 7 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 8 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 9 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 10 or more apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> This is a mobile home or trailer </p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Answer these questions for your living quarters</i></p> <p>H1. Is there a telephone on which people in your living quarters can be called?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — What is the number? _____ <i>Phone number</i> </p> <p>H2. Do you enter your living quarters—</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall? <input type="radio"/> Through someone else's living quarters? </p> <p>H3. Do you have complete kitchen facilities?</p> <p><i>Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cook stove, and a refrigerator.</i></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, for this household only <input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household <input type="radio"/> No complete kitchen facilities for this household </p> <p>H4. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?</p> <p><i>Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.</i></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 rooms or more <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms </p> <p>H5. Is there hot and cold piped water in this building?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, hot and cold piped water in this building <input type="radio"/> No, only cold piped water in this building <input type="radio"/> No piped water in this building </p> <p>H6. Do you have a flush toilet?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, for this household only <input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household <input type="radio"/> No flush toilet </p> <p>H7. Do you have a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, for this household only <input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household <input type="radio"/> No bathtub or shower </p> <p>H8. Is there a basement in this building?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, built on a concrete slab <input type="radio"/> No, built in another way (include mobile homes and trailers) </p>	<p>H9. Are your living quarters—</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? <i>Do not include cooperatives and condominiums here.</i> <input type="radio"/> A cooperative or condominium which is owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent? </p> <p>H10a. Is this building a one-family house?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a one-family house <input type="radio"/> No, a building for 2 or more families or a mobile home or trailer </p> <p>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?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, 10 acres or more <input type="radio"/> Yes, commercial establishment or medical office <input type="radio"/> No, none of the above </p> <p>H11. If you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying—</p> <p>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?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$5,000 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$7,499 <input type="radio"/> \$7,500 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$12,499 <input type="radio"/> \$12,500 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$17,499 <input type="radio"/> \$17,500 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 or more </p> <p style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; font-size: small;">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.</p> <p>H12. Answer this question if you pay rent for your living quarters.</p> <p>a. If rent is paid by the month—</p> <p>What is the monthly rent?</p> <p>Write amount here → \$ _____ .00 (Nearest dollar)</p> <p>and</p> <p>Fill one circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$30 <input type="radio"/> \$30 to \$39 <input type="radio"/> \$40 to \$49 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$59 <input type="radio"/> \$60 to \$69 <input type="radio"/> \$70 to \$79 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$89 <input type="radio"/> \$90 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$119 <input type="radio"/> \$120 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$300 or more </p> <p>b. If rent is not paid by the month—</p> <p>What is the rent, and what period of time does it cover?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 per _____ (Nearest dollar) (Week, half-month, year, etc.)</p>	<p>FOR CENSUS ENUMERATOR'S USE ONLY</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: small;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">#4. Block number</th> <th style="width: 15%;">#5. Serial number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0 0 0 0</td><td>0 0 0 0</td></tr> <tr><td>1 0 0 0</td><td>1 0 0 0</td></tr> <tr><td>2 0 0 0</td><td>2 0 0 0</td></tr> <tr><td>3 0 0 0</td><td>3 0 0 0</td></tr> <tr><td>4 0 0 0</td><td>4 0 0 0</td></tr> <tr><td>5 0 0 0</td><td>5 0 0 0</td></tr> <tr><td>6 0 0 0</td><td>6 0 0 0</td></tr> <tr><td>7 0 0 0</td><td>7 0 0 0</td></tr> <tr><td>8 0 0 0</td><td>8 0 0 0</td></tr> <tr><td>9 0 0 0</td><td>9 0 0 0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>B. Type of unit or quarters</p> <p>Occupied</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation </p> <p>Vacant</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="radio"/> Group quarters </p> <p> <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation </p> <p><i>For a vacant unit, also fill C, D, A, H2 to H8, and H10 to H12</i></p> <p>C. Vacancy status</p> <p>Year round—</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use <input type="radio"/> Other vacant </p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Seasonal <input type="radio"/> Migratory </p> <p>D. Months vacant</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months <input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years <input type="radio"/> 2 years or more </p> <p>C/O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	#4. Block number	#5. Serial number	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	2 0 0 0	2 0 0 0	3 0 0 0	3 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	4 0 0 0	5 0 0 0	5 0 0 0	6 0 0 0	6 0 0 0	7 0 0 0	7 0 0 0	8 0 0 0	8 0 0 0	9 0 0 0	9 0 0 0
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APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILES OF THE HOUSING PAGES IN THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

<p>H13. Answer question H13 if you pay rent for your living quarters. In addition to the rent entered in H12, do you also pay for—</p> <p>a. Electricity?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, included in rent</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, electricity not used</p> <hr/> <p>b. Gas?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, included in rent</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, gas not used</p> <hr/> <p>c. Water?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, included in rent or no charge</p> <hr/> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, included in rent</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, these fuels not used</p>	<p>H19. Do you get water from—</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> An individual well?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?</p>
<p>H14. How are your living quarters heated? Fill <u>one</u> circle for the kind of heat you use most.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Central warm air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms, or central heat pump</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind</p> <p>In some other way—Describe → _____</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None, unit has no heating equipment</p>	<p>H20. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, use other means</p>
<p>H15. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1969 or 1970 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1968 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</p>	<p>H21. How many bathrooms do you have? A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water. A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 complete bathrooms</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 complete bathrooms, plus half bath(s)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 or more complete bathrooms</p>
<p>H16. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer</p> <p>Other— Describe _____</p>	<p>H22. Do you have air-conditioning?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>H17. Is this building—</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot?— Skip to H19</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a place of less than 10 acres?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 acres or more?</p>	<p>H23. How many passenger automobiles are owned or regularly used by members of your household? Count company cars kept at home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 automobile</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 automobiles or more</p>
<p>H18. Last year, 1969, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to—</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$2,499</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more</p>	

15 and 5 percent

15 percent

FACSIMILES OF THE HOUSING PAGES IN THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

<p>H13. Answer question H13 if you pay rent for your living quarters. In addition to the rent entered in H12, do you also pay for—</p> <p>a. Electricity?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, included in rent</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, electricity not used</p> <hr/> <p>b. Gas?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, included in rent</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, gas not used</p> <hr/> <p>c. Water? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, included in rent or no charge</p> <hr/> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, included in rent</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, these fuels not used</p>	<p>H24a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 stories</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 stories</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 stories</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> 13 stories or more</p> <hr/> <p>b. If 4 or more stories— Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>H14. How are your living quarters heated? Fill <u>one</u> circle for the kind of heat you use most.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Central warm air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms, or central heat pump</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind</p> <p>In some other way—Describe → _____</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None, unit has no heating equipment</p>	<p>H25a. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <p>Gas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled, tank, or LP <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Electricity <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Coal or coke <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Wood <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other fuel <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No fuel used <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>b. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <p>Gas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled, tank, or LP <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Electricity <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Coal or coke <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Wood <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other fuel <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No fuel used <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>c. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <p>Gas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled, tank, or LP <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Electricity <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Coal or coke <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Wood <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other fuel <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No fuel used <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>H15. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1969 or 1970 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1968 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</p>	<p>H26. How many bedrooms do you have? Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 bedrooms or more</p>
<p>H16. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer</p> <p>Other— Describe _____</p>	<p>H27a. Do you have a clothes washing machine?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, automatic or semi-automatic</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, wringer or separate spinner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <hr/> <p>b. Do you have a clothes dryer?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, electrically heated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, gas heated</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p> <hr/> <p>c. Do you have a dishwasher (built-in or portable)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <hr/> <p>d. Do you have a home food freezer which is separate from your refrigerator?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>H17. Is this building—</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot?—Skip to H24</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a place of less than 10 acres?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 acres or more?</p>	<p>H28a. Do you have a television set? Count only sets in working order.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, one set</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, two or more sets</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <hr/> <p>b. If "Yes"—Is any set equipped to receive UHF broadcasts, that is, channels 14 to 83?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>H18. Last year, 1969, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to—</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input checked="" type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, one or more <input type="radio"/> No</p> <hr/> <p>H30. Do you (or any member of your household) own a second home or other living quarters which you occupy sometime during the year?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>

15 and 5 percent

5 percent

APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILE OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE HOUSING QUESTIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS

If you live in an apartment building and you do not know the answers to questions H14, H15, H16, and H25, ask the person who runs your building (for example, the manager, rental agent, superintendent, janitor, etc.).

- A.** Mark only one circle. This address means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H1.** Mark **Yes** and enter telephone number, even if the telephone is in another apartment or building.
- H2.** Mark the second circle only if you must go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H3.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator do not have to be in the same room.
Also used by another household means that someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the equipment. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the equipment.
- H4.** Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens; utility rooms; or unfinished attics, basements, or other space used for storage.
- H5.** Mark hot water even if you have it only part of the time.
- H6, H7.** See instructions for H3 for meaning of **Also used by another household**.
- H8.** A house has a **basement** if there is enclosed space in which persons can walk upright under all or part of the building. A house on a **concrete slab** has no basement and no air or crawl space below it. A house built in another way is one directly on the ground or resting on a foundation or posts to provide crawl space.
- H9.** **Owned or being bought** means that the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.
Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.
Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.
- H10.** A **commercial establishment** is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A **medical office** is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients. If your house is on a place of 10 acres or more and also contains a commercial establishment or medical office, mark **Yes, 10 acres or more**.
- H11.** Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land.
- H12.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the furnishings, utilities, or services are included.
a. If you pay rent by the month, write in the amount of rent and fill one circle.
b. If rent is not paid by the month, answer both parts of b. For example, \$20 per week, \$1,500 per year, etc.
- H13.** If exact costs are not known, estimate as closely as possible. Report amounts even if bills are unpaid or are paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket () the two utilities.
- H14.** This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.
A **heat pump** is sometimes known as a **reverse cycle** system.
A **floor, wall, or pipeless furnace** delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed. These furnaces do not have ducts leading to other rooms.
Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a **portable room heater**--not a built-in electric unit.
- H16.** Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.
Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. **Attached** means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.
- H17.** A **city or suburban lot** is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a **city or suburban lot**.
A **place** is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.
- H18.** Fill the circle for the total (gross) amount of money received from the sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products produced on this place during the calendar year 1969.
- H19.** If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark a **public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark an **individual well**.
- H20.** A **public sewer** is operated by a government body or a private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H22.** Count only equipment with a refrigeration unit to cool the air. Mark an **individual room unit** for air conditioners which are installed in a window or in an outside wall and are used to cool one or more rooms. Mark a **central system** for a central installation which cools the entire house or apartment.
- H23.** Do not count cars permanently out of working order. Also do not count taxicabs, pickups, or larger trucks.
- H24a.** Do not count a basement as a story.
b. Do not count elevators used only for freight.
- H25.** **Gas from underground pipes** is piped in from a central system such as a public utility company or a municipal government. **Bottled, tank, or LP gas** is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.
- H27.** Mark the **Yes** circle whether you own the appliance or it is provided as part of the equipment in your living quarters. Do not count coin-operated equipment or appliances in storage.
- H28.** Count any set equipped to receive UHF (ultra high frequency) broadcasts, even if there are no such broadcasts in your area. Include sets that can be tuned directly to channels 14 to 83 and sets that receive UHF broadcasts by means of a converter. Also include sets that receive UHF broadcasts through a community antenna (CATV) or master antenna.
- H29.** A battery-operated radio is one that can be run on batteries and does not need to be plugged into an electric socket. Include battery-operated sets owned by any member of the household.
- H30.** Do not count vacation trailers, tents, or boats. Also do not count second homes used only for investment purposes.

Appendix C.—ACCURACY OF THE DATA

SOURCES OF ERROR.....	App-14
EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA	App-14
SAMPLE DESIGN	App-14
RATIO ESTIMATION	App-15
SAMPLING VARIABILITY	App-16

SOURCES OF ERROR

Human and mechanical errors occur in any mass statistical operation such as a decennial census. Errors during the data collection phase can include failure to obtain required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information in the wrong place or incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerator's work, the clerical handling of the questionnaires, the manual editing and coding operations, and the various stages of the electronic processing of the material. Careful efforts are made in every census to keep the errors in each step at an acceptably low level. Quality control and check measures are utilized throughout the census operation. As was done for the 1950 and 1960 censuses, evaluative material on many aspects of the 1970 census will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed. A major concern in the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of both population and housing units.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the Nation's housing as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

Whenever information was missing, an allocation procedure was used to assign an entry, thereby eliminating the need for a "not reported" category in the tabulations. The assignment was based on related information reported for the housing unit or on information reported for a similar unit in the immediate neighborhood. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit was omitted but a rental amount was reported, the computer automatically edited tenure to "rented for cash rent." On the other hand, if the unit was reported as rented but the amount of rent was missing, the computer automatically assigned the rent that was reported for the preceding renter-occupied unit.

A similar procedure was used when the information reported for an item was inconsistent with other information reported for the unit. For example, if a housing unit was enumerated as having no piped water but having both a bathtub (or shower) and flush toilet for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, the computer edited water supply to "hot and cold water," a category considered to be consistent with the reported bathing and toilet facilities.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

The extent of allocations for non-responses and inconsistencies is given

for SMSA's and places in the allocation tables in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-B and PC(1)-C reports, and in the Housing Census HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B reports.

SAMPLE DESIGN

For sample data collected in the 1970 census, the housing unit, including all its occupants, was the sampling unit; for persons in group quarters identified in advance of the census, it was the person. In non-mail areas, the enumerator canvassed his assigned area and listed all housing units in an address register sequentially in the order in which he first visited the units, whether or not he completed the interview. Every fifth line of the address register was designated as a sample line, and the housing units listed on these lines were included in the sample. Each enumerator was given a random line on which he was to start listing and the order of canvassing was indicated in advance, although the instructions allowed some latitude in the order of visiting addresses. In mail areas, the list of housing units was prepared prior to Census Day either by employing commercial mailing lists corrected through the cooperation of the post office or by listing the units in a process similar to that used in non-mail areas. As in other areas, every fifth housing unit on these lists was designated to be in the sample. In group quarters, all persons were listed and every fifth person was selected for the sample; as indicated in Appendix B, information on the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in the census.

This 20-percent sample was subdivided into a 15-percent and a 5-percent sample by designating every fourth 20-percent sample unit as a

member of the 5-percent sample. The remaining sample units became the 15-percent sample. Two types of sample questionnaires were used, one for the 5-percent and one for the 15-percent sample units. Some questions were included on both the 5-percent and 15-percent sample forms and therefore appear for a sample of 20 percent of the units in the census. Other items appeared on either the 15-percent or the 5-percent questionnaires. The sample rates for the various items appearing in this report are shown in table A.

Although the sampling procedure did not automatically insure an exact 20-percent sample of persons or housing units in each locality, the sample design was unbiased if carried through according to instructions; generally for larger areas the deviation from 20 percent was found to be quite small. Biases may have arisen, however, when the enumerator failed to follow his listing and sampling instructions exactly. Quality control procedures were used throughout the census process, and where there was clear evidence that the sampling proce-

dures were not properly followed, some enumerators' assignments were returned to the field for resampling. Estimates for the United States as a whole indicate that 19.6 percent of the total population and 19.7 percent of the total housing units were enumerated on sample questionnaires. The computation of these proportions excluded several classes of the population and housing units for which no attempt at sampling was made. These were the relatively small numbers of persons and housing units (in most States, less than one percent) added to the enumeration from the post-census post office check, the various supplemental forms, and the special check of vacant units. However, the ratio estimation procedure described below adjusts the sample data to reflect these classes of population and housing units.

TABLE A. Sample Rate for Subjects Included in This Report

Subject	Sample rate (percent)	Subject	Sample rate (percent)
OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS		EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES	
Occupied housing units	20	Heating equipment	20
Tenure	20	Air conditioning	15
Race	20	Automobiles available	15
Spanish heritage	15	Second home	5
Year moved into unit	15	Clothes washing machine	5
		Clothes dryer	5
		Dishwasher	5
		Home food freezer	5
VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS		FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Vacant for sale	20	Value	20
Vacant for rent	20	Sales price asked	20
Duration of vacancy	20	Gross rent	20
		Rent asked	20
		Inclusion of utilities	
		in rent	20
		Value-income ratio	20
		Gross rent as percentage	
		of income	20
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS		HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	
Number of rooms	20	Household composition	20
Size of household (persons)	20	Income	20
Persons per room	20		
Bedrooms	5		
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS			
Plumbing facilities	20		
Complete bathrooms	15		
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen			
facilities	20		
Access	20		
Units in structure	20		
Mobile home or trailer	20		
Year structure built	20		
Elevator in structure	5		

RATIO ESTIMATION

The statistics based on 1970 census sample data are estimates made through the use of ratio estimation procedures which were applied separately for the 5-, 15-, and 20-percent samples. The first step in carrying through the ratio estimates was to establish the areas within which separate ratios were to be prepared. These are referred to as "weighting-areas." For the 15- and 20-percent samples the weighting areas contained a minimum population size of 2,500. The weighting areas used for the 5-percent ratio estimate were larger areas having a minimum population size of 25,000 and comprising combinations of the weighting areas used for the 15- and 20-percent samples. Weighting areas were established by a mechanical operation on the computer and were defined to conform, as nearly as possible, to areas for which tabulations are produced. Where these areas do

not agree (primarily for smaller areas), there may be some differences between complete counts and sample estimates.

The ratio estimation process operated in two stages for occupied housing units, and in one stage for vacant units. The first stage for occupied units employed 18 household-type groups (the first of which was empty by definition); the second stage for occupied units used four groups: owner- and renter-occupied units, by race. The single stage for vacant units employed three groups: year-round vacant for sale, year-round vacant for rent, and other vacant.

Group

Occupied housing units:

STAGE I	
Male Head With Own Children Under 18	
1	1-person household
2	2-person household
3	3-person household
.	.
.	.
6	6-or-more-person household
Male Head Without Own Children Under 18	
7-12	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
Female Head	
13-18	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
STAGE II	
Owner Occupied	
19	Negro
20	Not Negro
Renter Occupied	
21	Negro
22	Not Negro

Vacant housing units:

23	Year-round vacant for sale
24	Year-round vacant for rent
25	Other vacant

At each stage, for each of the occupied housing groups, the ratio of the complete count to the weighted sample count of the housing units in the group was computed and applied to the weight of each sample unit in the group. This operation was performed for each of the 18 groups in the first stage, then for the four groups in the second stage. As a rule, the weighted sample counts within each of the 4 groups in the second stage for occupied units should agree with the complete counts for the weighting areas (close, although not exact consistency can be expected for the 18 groups in the first stage). Similarly, the weighted sample counts within each of the 3 groups in the single stage for vacant housing units should agree with the complete counts for the weighting area.

There are some exceptions to this general rule, however. As indicated above, there may be differences between the complete counts and sample estimates when the tabulation area is not made up of whole weighting areas. Furthermore, in order to increase the reliability, a separate ratio was not computed in a group whenever certain criteria pertaining to the complete count of housing units and the magnitude of the weight were not met. For example, for the 20-percent sample the complete count of units in a group had to exceed 70 units and the ratio of the complete count to the unweighted sample count could not exceed 20. Where these criteria were not met, groups were combined in a specific order until the conditions were met. Where this occurred, con-

sistency between the weighted sample and the complete counts would apply as indicated above for the combined group but not necessarily for each of the groups in the combination.

Each sample housing unit was assigned an integral weight to avoid the complications involved in rounding in the final tables. If, for example, the final weight for a group was 5.2, one-fifth of the units in the group (selected at random) were assigned a weight of 6 and the remaining four-fifths a weight of 5.

The estimates realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted had the population been stratified into the groups before sampling. The net effect is a reduction in both the sampling error and possible bias of most statistics below what would be obtained by weighting the results of the sample by a uniform factor (e.g., by weighting the 20-percent sample results by a uniform factor of 5). The reduction in sampling error will be trivial for some items and substantial for others. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that estimates for this sample are, in general, consistent with the complete count for the housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure. A more complete discussion of the technical aspects of these ratio estimates will be presented in a separate report.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The estimates from the 20-, 15-, and 5-percent sample tabulations are subject to sampling variability. The standard errors of these estimates can be approximated by using the data in tables B through D. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference (due to sampling variability) between the sample estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a

complete count is less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the standard error. The amount by which the estimated standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate can be found in most statistical textbooks. The sampling errors may be obtained by using the factors shown in table D in conjunction with table B for absolute numbers and in conjunction with table C for percentages. These tables reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not of bias arising in the collection, processing and estimation steps nor of the correlated errors enumerators introduce; estimates of the magnitude of some of these factors in the total error are being evaluated and will be published at a later date.

Table B shows approximate standard errors of estimated numbers for most statistics based on the 20-percent sample. In determining the figures for this table, some aspects of the sample design, the estimation process, and the size of the area over which the data have been compiled are ignored. Table C shows standard errors of most percentages based on the 20-percent sample. Linear interpolation in tables B and C will provide approximate results that are satisfactory for most purposes. Table D provides a factor by which the standard errors shown in tables B or C should be multiplied to adjust for the effect of the sample size (i.e., whether a 15-percent or 5-percent sample) and the effect of the estimation procedure.

To estimate the standard error for a given characteristic, locate the factor in table D for the appropriate characteristic and the sample size used to tabulate the data, and multiply this

factor by the standard error found in table B or C. Where data are shown as cross-classifications of two characteristics, locate and use the larger factor. Similarly, if an item, although collected on one sample basis, has been tabulated for a smaller sample, use the factor appropriate for the smaller sample.

The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the three following situations:

1. For a difference between the sample figure and one based on a complete count (e.g., arising from comparisons between sample statistics for 1970 and complete-count statistics for 1960 or 1950), the standard error is identical with the standard error of the 1970 estimate alone.
2. For a difference between two sample figures (that is, one from 1970 and the other from 1960, or both from the same census year), the standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristics in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error. The approximate standard error for the 1970 sample figure is derived directly from tables B

through D. The standard error of a 1960 sample figure may be obtained from the relevant 1960 census report.

3. For a difference between two sample estimates, one of which represents a subclass of the other, the tables can be used directly with the difference considered as the sample estimate.

The sampling variability of the medians presented in certain tables (median rooms, median value, median gross rent, etc.) depends on the size of the base and on the distribution on which the median is based. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine an interval about the estimated median such that there is a stated degree of confidence the true median lies within the interval. As the first step in estimating the upper and lower limits of the interval (that is, the confidence limits) about the median, compute one-half the number on which the median is based (designated $N/2$). From table B, following the method outlined in other parts of this section, compute the standard error of an estimated number equal to $N/2$. Subtract this standard error from $N/2$. Cumulate the frequencies (in the table on which the median is based) until the total first exceeds the difference between $N/2$ and its standard error, and by linear interpolation obtain a value corresponding to this number. In a corresponding manner, add the standard error to $N/2$, cumulate the frequencies in the table, and obtain a value in the table on which the median is based corresponding to the sum of $N/2$ and its standard error.

The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the median would lie between these two values. The range for 19 chances out of 20 and for 99 in 100

can be computed in a similar manner by multiplying the standard error by the appropriate factors before sub-

tracting from and adding to one-half the number reporting the characteristics. Interpolation to obtain the

values corresponding to these numbers gives the confidence limits for the median.

TABLE B. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Number Based on 20-Percent Sample

(Range of 2 chances out of 3; for factors to be applied see table D and text)

Estimated number ¹	Number of housing units in area ²						
	10,000	25,000	100,000	250,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	4,000,000
50	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
100	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
250	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
500	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
1,000	60	60	65	65	65	65	65
2,500	90	95	100	100	100	100	100
5,000	100	130	140	140	140	140	140
10,000 .....	...	150	190	200	200	200	200
15,000 .....	...	150	230	240	240	240	240
25,000 .....	...	...	270	300	310	310	320
50,000 .....	...	...	320	400	440	440	440
75,000 .....	...	...	270	450	520	540	540
100,000 .....	...	...	...	490	600	620	630

¹ For estimated numbers larger than 100,000, the relative errors are somewhat smaller than for 100,000.

² An area is the smallest complete geographic area to which the estimate under consideration pertains. Thus, the area may be the standard metropolitan statistical area or the place. Housing units with Negro heads of household or Spanish heritage heads of household do not represent complete areas.

TABLE C. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Percentage Based on 20-Percent Sample

(Range of 2 chances out of 3; for factors to be applied see table D and text)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage						
	500	1,000	2,500	10,000	25,000	100,000	250,000
2 or 98	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	3.9	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
50	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2

TABLE D. Factor to be Applied to Standard Errors

Characteristic ¹	Factor if sample rate is—			Characteristic ¹	Factor if sample rate is—		
	20 percent	15 percent	5 percent		20 percent	15 percent	5 percent
OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS				EQUIPMENT, FUELS, AND APPLIANCES			
Year moved into unit .....	...	1.1	...	Heating equipment	0.8	0.9	...
Duration of vacancy	0.8	...	1.7	Air conditioning .....	...	1.1	...
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS				Automobiles available .....	...	1.0	...
Rooms	1.0	1.1	2.1	Appliances .....	...	...	1.9
Size of household (persons)	0.5	0.6	1.2	FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Persons per room	0.4	0.5	0.9	Value	1.0	1.1	2.1
Bedrooms .....	...	...	2.1	Value-income ratio	1.0	1.2	...
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS				Gross rent	0.9	1.1	2.1
Complete bathrooms .....	...	1.1	...	Gross rent as percentage of income	1.0	1.2	...
Plumbing facilities	1.0	...	...	Sales price asked	1.1	...	2.5
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				Rent asked	1.1	...	2.5
Units in structure	0.8	0.9	1.7	HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			
Year structure built	0.9	1.0	...	Household composition	0.6	0.7	...
				Income in 1969	1.0	1.2	2.3
				ALL OTHERS	1.0	1.2	2.2

¹Tabulations of housing data for households with heads of Spanish heritage are based on the 15-percent sample. For characteristics of households with heads of Spanish heritage (tables 19 to 26), use the factors given for the 15-percent sample.

NOTE: In this report an item collected for the 20-percent sample may be cross-tabulated with other items based on the 15-percent or 5-percent samples. In such cases, locate the factor for both items in Table D for the smaller sample size. Use the larger of the two factors. For example, in Table 9, duration of vacancy (a 20-percent item) is cross-tabulated by number of bedrooms (a 5-percent item). The factor for duration of vacancy based on a 5-percent sample is 1.7 and for bedrooms it is 2.1. The factor of 2.1 should be used to adjust the standard errors since it is the larger of the two factors based on the 5-percent sample.

Appendix D.—PUBLICATION AND COMPUTER SUMMARY TAPE PROGRAM

The results of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing are being issued in the form of printed reports, microfiche copies of the printed reports, computer summary tapes, computer printouts, and microfilm. Listed below are short descriptions of the final report series and computer tapes, as currently planned. More detailed information on this program can be obtained by writing to the Publications Distribution Section, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Housing Census Reports

Volume I.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR STATES, CITIES, AND COUNTIES

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

■ Series HC(1)-A.

GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics on tenure, kitchen facilities, plumbing facilities, number of rooms, persons per room, units in structure, mobile home, telephone, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are presented for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban and rural residence), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas, places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, and counties.

■ Series HC(1)-B.

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics are presented on a more detailed basis for the subjects included in the Series HC(1)-A reports, as well as on such additional subjects as year moved into unit, year structure built, basement, heating equipment, fuels, air conditioning, water and sewage, appliances, gross rent, and ownership of second home. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and counties (by rural and rural-farm residence).

Volume II.

METROPOLITAN HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

These reports, also designated as Series HC(2), cover most of the 1970 census housing subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. There is one report for each SMSA, presenting data for the SMSA and its central cities and places of 50,000 inhabitants or more, as well as a national summary report.

Volume III.

BLOCK STATISTICS

One report, under the designation Series HC(3), is issued for each urbanized area showing data for individual blocks on selected housing and population subjects. The series also includes reports for the communities outside urbanized areas which have contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics from the 1970 census.

Volume IV.

COMPONENTS OF INVENTORY CHANGE

This volume will contain data on the disposition of the 1960 inventory and the source of the 1970 inventory, such as new construction, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses. Cross-tabulations of 1970 and 1960 characteristics for units that have not changed and characteristics of the present and previous residence of recent movers will also be provided. Statistics will be shown for 15 selected SMSA's and for the United States and regions.

Volume V.

RESIDENTIAL FINANCE

This volume will present data regarding the financing of privately owned nonfarm residential properties. Statistics will be shown on amount of outstanding mortgage debt, manner of acquisition of property, homeowner expenses, and other owner, property, and mortgage characteristics for the United States and regions.

Volume VI.

ESTIMATES OF "SUBSTANDARD" HOUSING

This volume will present counts of "substandard" housing units for counties and cities, based on the number of units lacking plumbing facilities combined with estimates of units with all plumbing facilities but in "dilapidated" condition.

Volume VII.

SUBJECT REPORTS

Each report in this volume will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-classifications will generally be provided on a national level; in some reports, data for States or SMSA's may also be shown. Among the subjects to be covered are housing characteristics by household composition, housing of minority groups and senior citizens, and households in mobile homes.

Population Census Reports

Volume I.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

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

■ Series PC(1)-A.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

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

■ Series PC(1)-B.

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

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

■ Series PC(1)-C.

GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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

■ Series PC(1)-D.

DETAILED CHARACTERISTICS

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

Volume II.

SUBJECT REPORTS

Each report in this volume, also designated as Series PC(2), will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-relationships will generally be provided on a national and regional level; in some reports, data for States or SMSA's will also be shown. Among the characteristics to be covered are national origin and race, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, unemployment, occupation, industry, and income.

Joint Population-Housing Reports

Series PHC(1).

CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

This series contains one report for each SMSA, showing data for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1970 census.

Series PHC(2).

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1960 TO 1970

This series consists of one report for each State and the District of Columbia, as well as a national summary report, presenting statistics for the State and for SMSA's and their central cities and constituent counties. Comparative 1960 and 1970 data are shown on population counts by age and race and on such housing subjects as tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent.

Series PHC(3).

EMPLOYMENT PROFILES OF SELECTED LOW-INCOME AREAS

This series consists of approximately 70 reports, each presenting statistics on the social and economic characteristics of the residents of a particular low-income area. The data relate to low-income neighborhoods in 51 cities and seven rural poverty areas. Each report provides statistics on employment and unemployment, education, vocational training, availability for work,

job history, and income, as well as on value or rent and number of rooms in the housing unit.

Additional Reports

Series PHC(E).

EVALUATION REPORTS

This open series will present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1970 census program, and relating to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

Series PHC(R).

PROCEDURAL REPORTS

This open series presents information on various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1970 census, and will include a comprehensive procedural history of the 1970 census. The first report issued focuses on the forms and procedures used in the data collection phase of the census.

Computer Summary Tapes

The major portion of the results of the 1970 census is produced in a set of six tabulation counts. To help meet the needs of census users, these counts are being designed to provide data with much greater subject and geographic detail than it is feasible or desirable to publish in printed reports. The data so tabulated are generally available—subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality—on magnetic computer tape, printouts, and microfilm, at the cost of preparing the copy.

First Count—source of the PC(1)-A reports; contains about 400 cells of data on the subjects covered in the PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A reports and tabulated for each of the approximately 250,000 enumeration districts in the United States.

Second Count—source of the PC(1)-B, HC(1)-A, and part of the PHC(1) reports; contains about 3,500 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for the approximately 35,000 tracts and 35,000 county subdivisions in the United States.

Third Count—source of the HC(3) reports; contains about 250 cells of data on the subjects covered in the PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A reports and tabulated for approximately 1,500,000 blocks in the United States.

Fourth Count—source of the PC(1)-C, HC(1)-B, and part of the PHC(1) reports; contains about 13,000 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for the approximately 35,000 tracts and 35,000 county subdivisions in the United States; also contains about 30,000 cells of data for each county.

Fifth Count—contains approximately 800 cells of population and housing data for 5-digit ZIP code areas in SMSA's and 3-digit ZIP code areas outside SMSA's; the ZIP code data are available only on tape.

Sixth Count—source of the PC(1)-D and HC(2) reports; contains about 260,000 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for States, SMSA's, and large cities.

The tapes are generally organized on a State basis. To use the First Count and Third Count tapes, it is necessary to purchase the appropriate enumeration district and block maps.

The term "cells" used herein to indicate the scope of subject content of the several counts refers to each figure or statistic in the tabulation for a specific geographic area. For example, in the Third Count, there are six cells for a cross-classification of race by sex: three categories of race (white, Negro, other race) by two categories of sex (male, female).

In addition to the above-mentioned summary tapes, the Census Bureau makes available for purchase certain sample tape files containing population and housing characteristics as shown on individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and the geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality. There are six files, each containing a 1-percent national sample of persons and housing units. Three of the files are drawn from the population covered by the census 15-percent sample and three from the population in the census 5-percent sample. Each of these three files provides a different type of geographic information: One identifies individual large SMSA's and, for the rest of the country, groups of counties; the second individual States and, where they are sufficiently large, provides urban-rural and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan detail; and the third State groups and size of place, with each individual record showing selected characteristics of the persons's neighborhood.

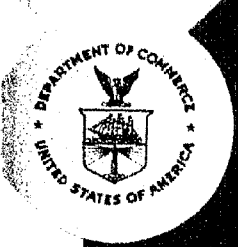


OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Table

1, 11, 19	VALUE
2, 12, 20	GROSS RENT
3, 13, 21	INCOME IN 1969
4, 14, 22	PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM
5, 15, 23	ROOMS
6, 16, 24	UNITS IN STRUCTURE
7, 17, 25	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION
8, 18, 26	PERSONS
9	DURATION OF VACANCY
10	SALES PRICE ASKED AND RENT ASKED

A UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
PUBLICATION



Metropolitan Housing Characteristics

TEXARKANA, TEX.-ARK.
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

HC(2)-220



U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE
Social and Economic
Statistics Administration

BUREAU OF
THE CENSUS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Social and Economic Statistics Administration

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HOUSING DIVISION

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**1970
CENSUS OF
HOUSING**

Metropolitan
Housing
Characteristics

TEXARKANA, TEX.-ARK.

**STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREA**

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Report number	Area	Report number	Area	Report number	Area
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This guide lists all subjects covered in this report. An asterisk (*) indicates that data are shown for housing units with Negro head of household, and the dagger symbol (†) means that the data are shown for housing units with household head of Spanish heritage; these data are shown when an area has 25,000 or more Negro or Spanish heritage population, respectively.

Subject	Value	Gross rent	Income in 1969	Plumbing facilities by persons per room	Number of rooms	Units in structure	Household composition by age of head	Size of household (persons)	Duration of vacancy	Sales price asked and rent asked
OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS										
Year moved into unit	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	3, 13*, 21†	—	—	6, 16*, 24†	—	—	—	—
Duration of vacancy	—	—	—	9 ¹	9	9	—	—	—	9
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS										
Number of rooms	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	3, 13*, 21†	5, 15*, 23†	—	6, 16*, 24†	—	5, 15*, 23†	9	—
Size of household (persons)	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	3, 13*, 21†	4, 14*, 22†	5, 15*, 23†	8, 18*, 26†	8, 18*, 26†	—	—	—
Number of bedrooms	1, 11*	2, 12*	3, 13*	—	5, 15*	6, 16*	—	8, 18*	9	10
Persons per room	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	4, 14*, 22†	—	5, 15*, 23†	6, 16*, 24†	7, 17*, 25†	4, 14*, 22†	—	—
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS										
Plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10
Plumbing facilities by persons per room	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	4, 14*, 22†	—	5, 15*, 23†	6, 16*, 24†	7, 17*, 25†	4, 14*, 22†	—	—
Complete bathrooms	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	—	—	5, 15*, 23†	—	—	8, 18*, 26†	—	—
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Units in structure	—	6, 16*, 24†	6, 16*, 24†	6, 16*, 24†	6, 16*, 24†	—	7, 17*, 25†	8, 18*, 26†	9	10
Year structure built	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	3, 13*, 21†	4, 14*, 22†	5, 15*, 23†	6, 16*, 24†	—	8, 18*, 26†	9	10
Elevator in structure	—	2, 12*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES										
Heating equipment	1, 11*, 19†	—	—	4, 14*, 22†	—	6, 16*, 24†	—	—	9	—
Air conditioning	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	3, 13*, 21†	—	—	6, 16*, 24†	—	—	—	—
Automobiles available	—	—	3, 13*, 21†	—	—	6, 16*, 24†	—	—	—	—
Second home	—	—	3, 13*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automatic clothes washing machine	—	—	3, 13*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothes dryer	—	—	3, 13*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dishwasher	—	—	3, 13*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home food freezer	—	—	3, 13*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Value	—	—	1, 11*, 19†	1, 11*, 19†	1, 11*, 19†	—	1, 11*, 19†	1, 11*, 19†	—	—
Value-income ratio	—	—	—	4, 14*, 22†	5, 15*, 23†	—	7, 17*, 25†	8, 18*, 26†	—	—
Gross rent	—	—	2, 12*, 20†	2, 12*, 20†	2, 12*, 20†	6, 16*, 24†	7, 17*, 25†	2, 12*, 20†	—	—
Gross rent as percentage of income	—	2, 12*, 20†	3, 13*, 21†	4, 14*, 22†	5, 15*, 23†	—	7, 17*, 25†	8, 18*, 26†	—	—
Gross rent as percentage of income by income	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales price asked	—	—	—	10 ¹	—	—	—	—	9	—
Rent asked	—	—	—	10 ¹	—	10	—	—	9	—
Inclusion of utilities in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS										
Household composition by age of head	1, 11*, 19†	7, 17*, 25†	7, 17*, 25†	7, 17*, 25†	—	7, 17*, 25†	—	8, 18*, 26†	—	—
Income in 1969	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	—	4, 14*, 22†	3, 13*, 21†	6, 16*, 24†	7, 17*, 25†	3, 13*, 21†	—	—

¹Vacant units tabulated by plumbing facilities only.

INTRODUCTION

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- B. Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics ... App-2
- C. Accuracy of the Data App-14
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GENERAL

This report presents cross-tabulations of housing and household characteristics from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing for the standard metropolitan statistical area, its central city or cities, and its places of 50,000 inhabitants or more. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1970, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

This report series contains 248 reports as listed on page II. There is one report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (recognized as of February 1971) in the United States and Puerto Rico, as well as a summary report for the United States.

This series of reports is one of the several series which present the information compiled from the census. For a description of the full data dissemination program of the 1970 Population and Housing Census, see Appendix D, "Publication and Computer Summary Tape Program."

The content and procedures of the 1970 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1960 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field pretesting. A number of

changes were introduced in 1970 to improve the usefulness of the census results. For most of the characteristics shown in this report, the changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability of the 1970 data with those for 1960; further information on comparability appears in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in later reports of the 1970 census.

Organization of the text.—The text consists of this introduction and four appendixes which appear after the tables. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., places, standard metropolitan statistical areas, etc.) and briefly explains the residence rules used in counting the population. Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report, including facsimiles of the 1970 census questionnaire pages and a facsimile of the instruction sheet. Appendix C presents information on sources of error in the data, editing procedures, the sample design, ratio estimation, and sampling variability. Appendix D summarizes the data dissemination program of the 1970 census.

Content of the tables.—A series of standard tables is presented for each area shown in this report. Tables 1 to 8 present statistics for owner-occupied and renter-occupied units. Tables 9 and 10 present statistics for vacant units, separately for units for

sale and for units for rent. Data for housing units with Negro head of household are presented in tables 11 to 18, and data for housing units with heads of Spanish heritage (i.e., heads of Spanish language or surname or of Puerto Rican birth or parentage) are presented in tables 19 to 26; these tables, which have the same subject content as tables 1 to 8, are published for those standard metropolitan statistical areas, cities or places that have a population of 25,000 or more for the particular group. The finding guide on page IV lists the characteristics covered in this report and shows the tables in which the various types of statistics appear.

The prefix letter "A" has been assigned to the tables for the total standard metropolitan statistical area; tables for the central cities and places of 50,000 inhabitants or more, which follow in alphabetical order, have the prefix letter "B," "C," etc.

Sample size.—The statistics presented in this report are based on a sample of housing units. More specifically, the data are derived from the 15-percent and 5-percent sample questionnaires (see "Data Collection Procedures," below). Some items appeared on both sample questionnaires and, therefore, are based on a 20-percent sample of housing units. The sampling rate for each subject is shown in table A of Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data." Appendix C also presents information on the sampling variability associated with these data.

Statistics for some subgroups (e.g., households in owner-occupied units with incomes of less than \$2,000 or renter-occupied 1-room units) may differ from table to table or within the same table when the figures are tabulated from different samples.

INTRODUCTION—Continued

Derived figures (medians, etc.).—Shown in this report are medians as well as certain percentages and ratios. The median, which is a type of average, is the middle value in a distribution; i.e., the median divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. For all types of derived figures in this report, the figure is not presented (but indicated by three dots "...") if there are fewer than the prescribed number of units in the distribution or the base. For the 20-percent sample, the minimum number of housing units is 100; for the 15-percent sample, the minimum is 132; and for the 5-percent sample, the minimum is 400.

Medians for rooms and persons are rounded to the nearest tenth, for value to the nearest hundred dollars, and for rent to the nearest dollar. In computing medians for rooms and persons per housing unit, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval so that, for example, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 up to 3.5 rooms. In computing median rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in this report. When the median falls in the lower terminal category of an open-end distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the next category followed by a minus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category "Less than \$5,000," it is shown as "\$5,000—." When the median falls in the upper terminal category of an open-end distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the

terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category "\$50,000 or more," it is shown as "\$50,000+."

Symbols.—A dash "—" signifies zero. Three dots "..." mean not applicable, or that the base for a derived figure is too small for it to be shown, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual housing units. The symbol "U" means that the place is unincorporated.

Boundaries.—The data shown for 1970 relate to the boundaries as they existed on January 1, 1970. Information on boundary changes between 1960 and 1970 for certain types of areas is given in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-A reports.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1970 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. In 1960, self-enumeration was first introduced on a nationwide scale as a substitute for the traditional census direct interview.

A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every household several days before Census Day, April 1, 1970. This questionnaire contained certain explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction sheet; in areas with comparatively large proportions of Spanish-speaking persons, a Spanish version of the instruction sheet was also enclosed. Some of this material is reproduced in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

In the larger metropolitan areas and some adjacent counties, altogether containing about three-fifths of the

population of the United States, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the form on Census Day. Approximately 87 percent of the householders did so. The mailed-back forms were reviewed by the census enumerator (or, in some localities, a census clerk) and if the form was determined to be incomplete or inconsistent, a followup was made. The bulk of these followups were made by telephone, the rest by personal visit. For the households that did not mail back their forms, a followup was also made, in almost all cases by personal visit and in the remainder by telephone; vacant units were enumerated by personal visit.

For the remaining two-fifths of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the form and give it to the enumerator when he called; approximately 80 percent did so. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit.

Three types of questionnaires were used throughout the country: 80 percent of the households answered a form containing a limited number of population and housing questions and the remainder, split into 15-percent and 5-percent samples, answered forms which contained these questions as well as a number of additional questions. Some of the additional questions were the same on the 15-percent and 5-percent versions; others were different. A random procedure was used to determine which of the three forms any particular household answered.

In the metropolitan and adjacent areas, the designated type was sent to each household. In the remaining areas, the questionnaire with a limited number of questions was distributed to all households and the enumerators

INTRODUCTION—Continued

interviewed for the additional questions in those households designated for the 15-percent and 5-percent samples.

The subjects covered in this report are all drawn from the 15-percent and 5-percent sample questionnaires.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1970 census questionnaires were specially designed to be processed by FOSDIC (Film Optical

Sensing Device for Input to Computers). Respondents and enumerators (and for some few items, census clerks) marked the answers in predesignated positions which could be "read" by FOSDIC, from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire, onto computer magnetic tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing

and tabulation steps (see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data"). One of the end results of this operation was a computer tape from which the tables in this report were prepared on a cathode-ray-tube phototypesetting machine at the Government Printing Office. Another end result was the summary tape which is available for purchase, as described in Appendix D, "Publication and Computer Summary Tape Program."

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METROPOLITAN HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Texarkana, Tex.-Ark
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

[Page numbers listed here omit the SMSA prefix number which appears as part of the page number for each page. The prefix for this SMSA is 22]

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MAP

Counties, Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas, and Selected Places

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[The prefix letter "A" refers to tables for the total SMSA; tables for central cities and for places of 50,000 inhabitants or more, which follow in alphabetical order, have the prefix letter "B," "C," etc.]

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Counties, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Selected Places

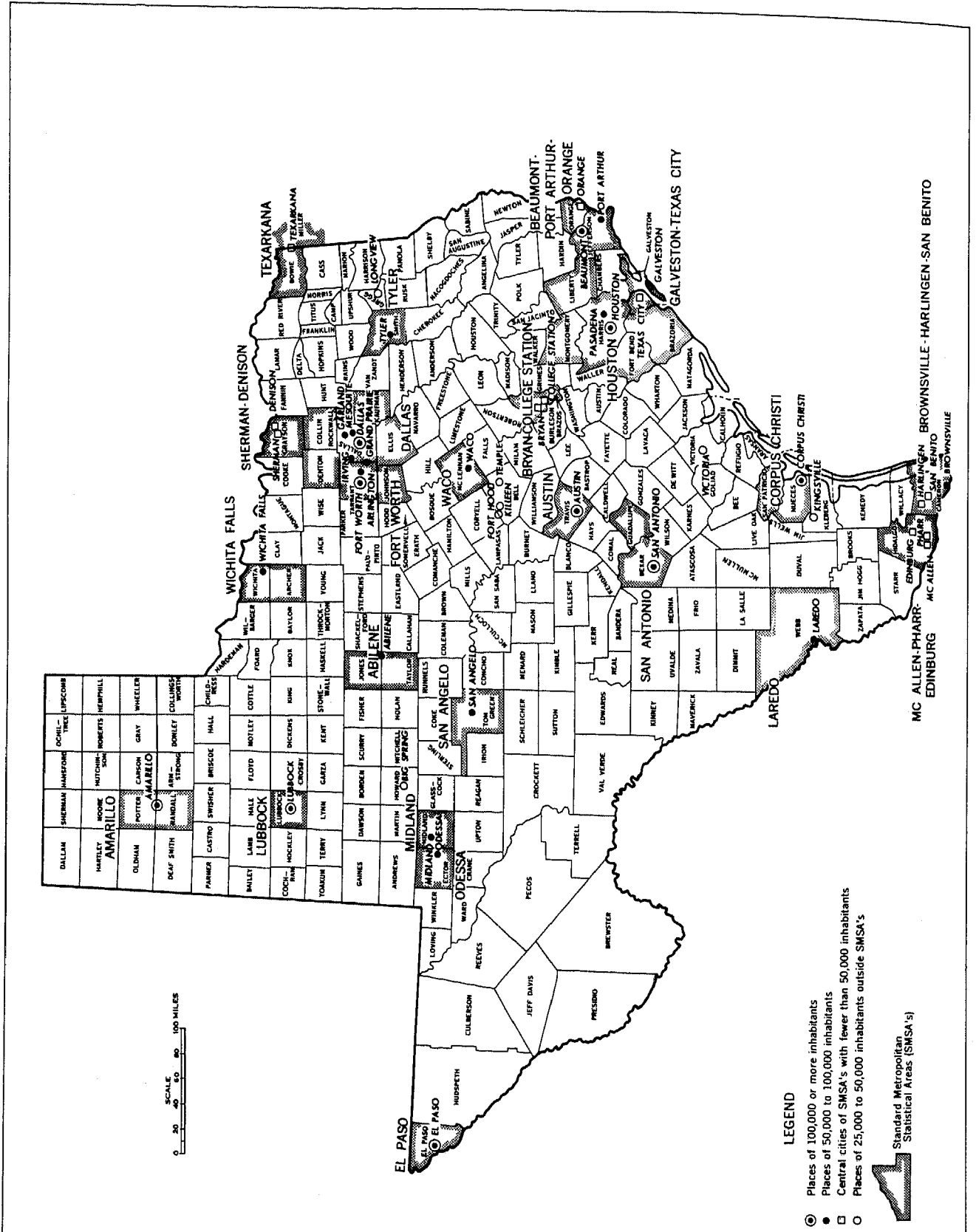


Table A-4. Plumbing Facilities by Persons Per Room for Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970

(Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text)

The SMSA

Owner occupied housing units

PERSONS

1 person	3 439	2 975	2 971	4	--	464
2 persons	7 796	7 181	6 891	290	--	615
3 persons	4 300	3 995	1 575	2 405	15	305
4 persons	3 561	3 395	204	3 152	24	166
5 persons	2 010	1 878	51	1 574	218	132
6 persons or more	1 998	1 608	--	594	778	390
Median	2.6	2.6	1.9	3.9	6.2	7.5+

Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers 342

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

1969 to March 1970	892	843	324	410	68	41
1965 to 1968	3 049	2 912	1 148	1 561	191	12
1960 to 1964	3 148	3 030	1 277	1 592	144	17
1950 to 1959	4 895	4 471	2 316	1 848	242	65
1940 to 1949	5 413	4 682	2 811	1 575	200	96
1939 or earlier	5 707	5 105	3 746	1 144	165	50

INCOME IN 1969

Less than \$2,000	3 577	2 805	2 515	252	17	21
\$2,000 to \$2,999	1 531	1 298	1 053	221	19	5
\$3,000 to \$3,999	1 471	1 264	980	257	10	17
\$4,000 to \$4,999	1 411	1 233	812	339	54	28
\$5,000 to \$5,999	1 466	1 263	758	401	66	38
\$6,000 to \$6,999	1 502	1 355	702	541	85	27
\$7,000 to \$9,999	4 685	4 482	1 805	2 244	369	64
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 928	4 845	1 933	2 535	304	73
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2 065	2 028	833	1 076	106	13
\$25,000 or more	468	459	301	153	5	3
Median	\$7 400	\$7 900	\$5 600	\$9 700	\$9 200	\$7 300

VALUE-INCOME RATIO

Specified owner occupied ¹	18 704	17 149	9 516	6 527	875	231
Less than 1.5	8 988	8 274	3 403	4 087	615	169
1.5 to 1.9	2 835	2 673	1 475	1 067	120	11
2.0 to 2.4	1 699	1 587	898	622	52	15
2.5 to 2.9	1 211	1 089	751	295	29	14
3.0 to 3.9	1 231	1 070	805	217	37	11
4.0 or more	2 475	2 240	1 999	214	16	11
Not computed	265	216	185	25	6	--

HEATING EQUIPMENT

Steam or hot water	33	33	18	15	--	--
Warm-air furnace	7 775	7 720	3 540	3 749	364	67
Built-in electric units	151	151	83	60	8	--
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	3 372	3 346	1 984	1 242	98	22
Other means	11 736	9 761	6 056	2 943	565	197
None	37	21	11	10	--	--

Renter occupied housing units

PERSONS

1 person	2 492	1 997	1 870	127	--	495
2 persons	2 542	2 241	1 515	714	12	301
3 persons	1 767	1 572	167	1 386	19	195
4 persons	1 245	1 121	21	1 008	83	124
5 persons	816	702	9	414	258	21
6 persons or more	1 041	792	--	188	400	204
Median	2.5	2.5	1.5	3.3	5.6	7.5

Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers 171

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

1969 to March 1970	334	334	177	135	22	--
1965 to 1968	461	628	237	330	32	29
1960 to 1964	808	770	297	399	44	30
1950 to 1959	1 969	1 715	672	822	194	27
1940 to 1949	2 802	2 487	1 168	1 023	237	59
1939 or earlier	3 329	2 534	1 195	1 028	211	100

INCOME IN 1969

Less than \$2,000	2 461	1 795	1 399	334	38	24
\$2,000 to \$2,999	921	724	339	320	53	12
\$3,000 to \$3,999	788	639	247	279	84	29
\$4,000 to \$4,999	797	676	228	347	78	23
\$5,000 to \$5,999	981	888	315	428	99	46
\$6,000 to \$6,999	793	691	194	379	87	31
\$7,000 to \$9,999	1 741	1 623	442	915	215	51
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 132	1 100	327	656	96	21
\$15,000 to \$24,999	244	244	68	166	5	5
\$25,000 or more	45	45	23	13	5	4
Median	\$5 000	\$5 400	\$3 200	\$6 600	\$6 300	\$5 800

GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME

Specified renter occupied ²	9 071	7 862	3 396	3 564	696	206
Less than 10 percent	1 016	876	259	474	102	41
10 to 14 percent	1 720	1 509	431	875	178	25
15 to 19 percent	1 545	1 411	428	742	181	60
20 to 24 percent	991	919	376	418	85	40
25 to 34 percent	1 010	879	454	376	36	13
35 percent or more	1 676	1 482	1 003	392	66	21
Not computed	1 113	786	445	287	48	6

HEATING EQUIPMENT

Steam or hot water	7	7	--	7	--	--
Warm-air furnace	1 615	1 603	639	846	93	25
Built-in electric units	236	226	105	102	19	--
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	1 269	1 260	529	564	139	28
Other means	6 758	5 322	2 302	2 318	509	193
None	18	7	7	--	--	--

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property. ²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table A-9. Duration of Vacancy for Year-Round Vacant for Sale and Vacant for Rent Housing Units: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

The SMSA

	Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 months or more
Vacant for sale	441	232	91	118
ROOMS				
1 to 3 rooms	38	29	4	5
4 rooms	109	55	31	23
5 rooms	192	96	37	59
6 rooms	75	44	8	23
7 rooms or more	27	8	11	8
PLUMBING FACILITIES				
With all plumbing facilities	372	182	81	109
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	69	50	10	9
BEDROOMS				
None and 1	32	15	17	-
2	313	198	65	50
3	182	67	50	65
4 or more	15	-	15	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1969 to March 1970	74	42	17	15
1960 to 1968	93	65	15	13
1950 to 1959	71	24	17	30
1949 or earlier	203	101	42	60
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1	421	217	91	113
2 or more	20	15	-	5
HEATING EQUIPMENT				
Steam or hot water	-	-	-	-
Warm-air furnace	148	98	33	17
Built-in electric units	5	-	-	5
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	48	7	16	25
Other means	232	124	37	71
None	8	3	5	-
SALES PRICE ASKED				
Specified vacant for sale ¹	393	203	87	103
Less than \$5,000	75	48	9	18
\$5,000 to \$9,999	140	69	33	38
\$10,000 to \$14,999	73	44	13	16
\$15,000 to \$19,999	63	27	17	19
\$20,000 to \$24,999	17	4	4	9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	22	11	11	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3	-	-	3
\$50,000 or more	-	-	-	-
Median price asked	\$9 300	\$9 100	...	\$9 500

The SMSA

	Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 months or more
Vacant for rent	1 212	914	228	178
ROOMS				
1 room	12	9	3	-
2 rooms	105	66	16	23
3 rooms	396	279	54	63
4 rooms	443	284	105	54
5 rooms	290	226	29	35
6 rooms	53	37	13	3
7 rooms or more	13	13	-	-
PLUMBING FACILITIES				
With all plumbing facilities	1 125	810	192	123
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	187	104	28	55
BEDROOMS				
None	-	-	-	-
1	495	304	104	87
2	304	358	74	72
3 or more	142	105	18	19
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1969 to March 1970	100	90	6	4
1960 to 1968	163	121	31	11
1950 to 1959	198	151	16	31
1949 or earlier	851	552	167	132
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1	684	459	108	117
2 to 4	378	258	64	56
5 to 9	69	49	20	-
10 to 19	93	67	21	5
20 or more	88	81	7	-
RENT ASKED				
Specified vacant for rent ²	1 238	863	209	166
Less than \$50	373	222	75	76
\$50 to \$59	155	109	29	17
\$60 to \$79	352	241	59	52
\$80 to \$99	108	82	11	15
\$100 to \$119	77	66	5	6
\$120 to \$149	86	83	3	-
\$150 to \$199	65	43	22	-
\$200 or more	22	17	5	-
Median rent asked	\$65	\$68	\$60	\$54

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property. ²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table A-10. Sales Price Asked and Rent Asked for Year-Round Vacant Housing Units: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For meaning of symbols, see text]

The SMSA

	Sales price asked - Vacant for sale ¹							Rent asked - Vacant for rent ²						
	Total	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 or more	Total	Less than \$60	\$60 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 or more
Total	393	215	73	63	17	22	3	1 238	528	382	108	163	65	22
PLUMBING FACILITIES														
With all plumbing facilities	444	201	132	64	30	17	-	981	408	269	106	99	69	30
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	52	52	-	-	-	-	-	125	88	18	-	19	-	-
BEDROOMS														
None and 1	32	17	15	-	-	-	-	495	225	168	33	50	19	-
2	283	167	83	16	-	17	-	469	215	102	35	53	34	30
3	166	69	34	48	15	-	-	105	19	17	38	15	16	-
4 or more	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	37	37	-	-	-	-	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT														
1969 to March 1970	74	10	30	22	4	8	-	96	6	-	-	40	33	17
1960 to 1968	82	35	19	17	4	7	-	157	43	14	22	56	22	-
1950 to 1959	71	50	11	10	-	7	-	184	86	70	4	24	-	-
1949 or earlier	166	120	13	14	9	-	3	801	393	268	82	43	10	5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	312	160	71	58	4	5
2 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	154	155	26	31	6	6
5 to 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	57	27	5	36	26	11
20 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	5	10	6	38	29	-
INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT														
All utilities included	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	167	114	32	45	17	-
Some or no utilities included	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	361	238	76	118	48	22

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property. ²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table B-9. Duration of Vacancy for Year-Round Vacant for Sale and Vacant for Rent Housing Units: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Texarkana, Arkansas					Texarkana, Arkansas				
	Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 months or more		Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 months or more
Vacant for sale					Vacant for rent				
	100	49	20	31		423	293	54	
ROOMS					ROOMS				
1 to 3 rooms	11	11	—	—	1 room	9	9	—	—
4 rooms	11	11	—	—	2 rooms	34	21	4	—
5 rooms	66	27	16	23	3 rooms	164	109	19	—
6 rooms	5	—	—	5	4 rooms	115	76	22	—
7 rooms or more	7	—	4	3	5 rooms	86	68	4	—
					6 rooms	15	10	5	—
					7 rooms or more	—	—	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES					PLUMBING FACILITIES				
With all plumbing facilities	95	44	20	31	With all plumbing facilities	381	281	49	—
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	5	5	—	—	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	42	12	5	—
BEDROOMS					BEDROOMS				
None and 1	15	15	—	—	None	—	—	—	—
2	62	31	31	—	1	203	140	31	—
3	79	32	16	31	2	122	107	—	—
4 or more	15	—	15	—	3 or more	16	16	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1969 to March 1970	13	5	8	—	1969 to March 1970	73	67	6	—
1960 to 1968	11	11	—	—	1960 to 1968	53	33	13	—
1950 to 1959	13	—	—	13	1950 to 1959	41	31	5	—
1949 or earlier	63	33	12	18	1949 or earlier	256	162	30	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1	94	43	20	31	1	129	84	11	3
2 or more	6	6	—	—	2 to 4	165	98	25	4
					5 to 9	27	20	7	—
					10 to 19	58	54	4	—
					20 or more	44	37	7	—
HEATING EQUIPMENT					HEATING EQUIPMENT				
Steam or hot water	—	—	—	—	1	129	84	11	3
Warm-air furnace	40	21	13	6	2 to 4	165	98	25	4
Built-in electric units	—	—	—	—	5 to 9	27	20	7	—
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	15	—	—	15	10 to 19	58	54	4	—
Other means	45	28	7	10	20 or more	44	37	7	—
None	—	—	—	—					
SALES PRICE ASKED					RENT ASKED				
Specified vacant for sale ¹	88	37	20	31	Specified vacant for rent ²	423	293	54	—
Less than \$5,000	11	11	—	—	Less than \$50	123	60	22	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	13	5	3	5	\$50 to \$59	41	31	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	23	16	—	7	\$60 to \$79	108	76	13	—
\$15,000 to \$19,999	29	5	13	11	\$80 to \$99	27	21	6	—
\$20,000 to \$24,999	9	—	4	5	\$100 to \$119	15	9	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	\$120 to \$149	42	42	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3	—	—	3	\$150 to \$199	50	37	13	—
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	—	\$200 or more	17	17	—	—
Median price asked	...	...	...	...	Median rent asked	\$69	\$75	...	...

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property.

²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table B-10. Sales Price Asked and Rent Asked for Year-Round Vacant Housing Units: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For meaning of symbols, see text]

Texarkana, Arkansas	Sales price asked—Vacant for sale ¹							Rent asked—Vacant for rent ²						
	Total	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 or more	Total	Less than \$60	\$60 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 or more
Total	88	24	23	29	9	—	3	423	164	108	27	57	50	17
PLUMBING FACILITIES														
With all plumbing facilities	155	31	30	64	30	—	—	310	62	108	32	47	31	30
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	31	—	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS														
None and 1	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	203	63	93	16	31	—	—
2	62	31	15	16	—	—	—	122	30	15	16	16	15	30
3	63	—	—	48	15	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	16	—
4 or more	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT														
1969 to March 1970	13	—	5	8	—	—	—	73	3	—	—	26	27	17
1960 to 1968	11	—	6	5	—	—	—	53	23	—	6	6	18	—
1950 to 1959	13	—	7	6	—	—	—	41	15	16	—	10	—	—
1949 or earlier	51	24	5	10	9	—	3	256	123	92	21	15	5	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	80	33	11	5	—	6
2 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	64	63	16	10	6	11
5 to 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	20	7	—	26	21	—
20 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	—	5	—	16	23	—
INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT														
All utilities included	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	71	41	11	26	17	17
Some or no utilities included	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	93	67	16	31	33	17

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property.

²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table C-9. Duration of Vacancy for Year-Round Vacant for Sale and Vacant for Rent Housing Units: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text.]

Texarkana, Texas					Texarkana, Texas				
	Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 months or more		Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 months or more
Vacant for sale					Vacant for rent				
	205	104	50	51		452	323	77	50
ROOMS					ROOMS				
1 to 3 rooms	15	10	—	5	1 room	—	—	—	—
4 rooms	51	19	22	10	2 rooms	—	—	—	—
5 rooms	86	50	13	23	3 rooms	48	32	9	7
6 rooms	37	21	8	8	4 rooms	154	119	19	16
7 rooms or more	16	4	7	5	5 rooms	134	77	35	22
					6 rooms	101	82	14	5
					7 rooms or more	10	10	—	—
						5	5	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES					PLUMBING FACILITIES				
With all plumbing facilities	177	86	45	46	With all plumbing facilities	400	284	77	39
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	28	18	5	5	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	52	41	—	11
BEDROOMS					BEDROOMS				
None and 1	—	—	—	—	None	—	—	—	—
2	188	120	34	34	1	217	89	73	55
3	68	—	34	34	2	126	90	17	19
4 or more	—	—	—	—	3 or more	36	36	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1969 to March 1970	24	15	9	—	1969 to March 1970	16	16	—	—
1960 to 1968	43	26	7	10	1960 to 1968	47	43	4	—
1950 to 1959	47	21	17	9	1950 to 1959	60	50	—	10
1949 or earlier	91	42	17	32	1949 or earlier	329	216	73	40
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1	191	95	50	46	1	195	122	39	34
2 or more	14	9	—	5	2 to 4	154	120	23	11
					5 to 9	34	29	5	—
					10 to 19	25	10	10	5
					20 or more	44	44	—	—
HEATING EQUIPMENT					RENT ASKED				
Steam or hot water	—	—	—	—	Specified vacant for rent²				
Warm-air furnace	60	40	20	—		452	323	77	50
Built-in electric units	—	—	—	—	Less than \$50	98	57	20	21
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	26	4	12	10	\$50 to \$59	54	36	9	7
Other means	119	60	18	41	\$60 to \$79	156	113	33	10
None	—	—	—	—	\$80 to \$99	61	44	5	12
					\$100 to \$119	50	45	5	—
					\$120 to \$149	—	—	—	—
					\$150 to \$199	22	22	—	—
					\$200 or more	11	6	5	—
					Median rent asked	—	—	—	—
						—	—	—	—
						\$69	\$72	...	...

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property. ²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table C-10. Sales Price Asked and Rent Asked for Year-Round Vacant Housing Units: 1970

[Data based on sample, see text. For meaning of symbols, see text.]

Texarkana, Texas	Sales price asked—Vacant for sale ¹						Rent asked—Vacant for rent ²						
	Total	Less than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999 or more	Total	Less than \$60	\$60 to \$79	\$80 to \$99	\$100 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 or more
Total	191	115	45	16	—	15	452	152	156	61	72	11	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES													
With all plumbing facilities	239	120	102	—	—	17	323	141	90	36	18	36	—
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	17	17	—	—	—	—	56	19	18	—	19	—	—
BEDROOMS													
None and 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	217	106	56	17	19	19	—
2	188	103	68	—	—	17	126	54	35	—	18	19	—
3	68	34	34	—	—	—	36	—	17	—	—	—	—
4 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT													
1969 to March 1970	24	—	20	—	—	4	16	—	—	—	10	6	—
1960 to 1968	43	15	13	8	—	7	47	4	—	16	27	—	—
1950 to 1959	47	39	4	4	—	—	60	29	20	—	11	—	—
1949 or earlier	77	61	8	4	—	4	329	119	136	45	24	5	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	70	48	40	37	—	—
2 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	52	83	10	9	—	—
5 to 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	25	20	5	4	5	—
20 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	5	5	6	22	6	—
INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT													
All utilities included	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	36	61	17	10	—	—
Some or no utilities included	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	116	95	44	62	11	—

¹Limited to one-family homes on less than 10 acres and no business on property. ²Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Appendix A.—AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to 1790, each person enumerated in the 1970 census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of residence, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics although there may be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishing of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately clear. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Persons without a usual place of residence were, however, counted where they were enumerated. Detailed information on residence rules is given in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-A reports.

COUNTIES

The primary divisions of the States are, in general, termed counties, but in Louisiana these divisions are known as parishes. There are no counties in Alaska; in this State, statistical areas called census divisions were developed

for general statistical purposes through the cooperation of the State and the Census Bureau and are treated as county equivalents. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports, incorporated places and unincorporated places. Incorporated places are political units incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages except for (a) boroughs in Alaska and (b) towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. Unincorporated places are closely settled population centers without corporate limits for which the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries. Each place so delineated possesses a definite nucleus of residences and has its boundaries drawn to include, if feasible, all the surrounding closely settled area. Unincorporated places are identified with the letter "U."

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The Bureau of the Census recognizes 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the United States and 4 in Puerto Rico, making a total of 247 in the 1970 census. These include the 231 SMSA's as defined and named in the Bureau of the Budget publication, **Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967**, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Since 1967, 16 SMSA's have been added, of which two were defined in January 1968 and an additional 14 were defined in February

1971 on the basis of the results of the 1970 census. Changes in SMSA boundaries or titles made after February 1971 are not recognized in this series of reports. SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget (formerly Bureau of the Budget).

Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. For a detailed description of the criteria used in defining SMSA's, see the Bureau of the Budget publication cited above.

The figures for central cities shown in this report may differ from those shown in the Housing Census HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B reports. In those reports, if a central city of an SMSA is an extended city (so designated because it has extended its boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character), the figures shown for the central city were restricted to the urban portion of the city. In addition, parts of central cities outside the SMSA boundaries were excluded from the central city tabulations. In this report, however, figures for central cities refer to the entire population and housing within the legal city boundaries, including any rural parts of the city or parts outside the SMSA.

Appendix B.—DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

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GENERAL

Self-enumeration and census questionnaire.—As stated in the introductory text of this report, the 1970 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. Furthermore, census takers were instructed to read the questions directly from the questionnaire in their telephone and personal visit interviews. The questionnaire pages containing the housing questions asked on a 100-percent basis and the additional questions asked on a sample basis, as well as the page of the respondent instruction sheet which relates to these questions, are reproduced on pages App-10 to App-13. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are, to a considerable extent, drawn from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. This material helped the enumerative personnel to understand more fully the intent of each question and thus to resolve problem or unusual cases. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Comparability with 1960 data.

Although the 1970 data are generally comparable with the data collected in 1960, certain changes have been introduced. The 1960 inquiry regarding owner occupancy has been subdivided to show a separate category for cooperatives and condominiums in 1970. The 1960 question on cooking equipment was broadened in 1970 to cover "complete kitchen facilities"; i.e., an installed sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a mechanical refrigerator. On the other hand, the 1960 question on condition of housing unit (i.e., sound, deteriorating, or dilapidated) was eliminated because of serious problems with response reliability.

Items which were added to the 1970 questionnaire are dishwasher and owned second home. The 1960 inquiry on television has been subdivided to provide separate information on television sets which can receive UHF broadcasts. The 1970 inquiry on radios is limited to battery-operated sets including car radios, whereas the 1960 inquiry covered radio sets of all kinds located in the unit. Data on television sets and radios are not given in this report; statistics on these appliances, however, are presented in the 1970 Housing Census, HC(1)-B reports.

There have also been changes in the scope of some of the tabulations. The tabulations on value and contract rent refer to slightly different sets of housing units in 1970 than in 1960. Summarized generally, the difference is that the 1970 data exclude units on places of 10 acres or more whereas the 1960 data exclude units on farms; more specific information can be obtained by comparing the value and rent definitions in the present report with those in 1960 Housing Census Volume I.

Data on elevator in structure were collected for all geographic areas in 1970. In 1960, statistics on elevator in structure were collected only for large places; that is, places which had a population of 50,000 or more in 1950 or in an interim census.

Separate data on a number of subjects are presented for occupied units with Negro head of household. In 1960, this type of tabulation related to the total of all household heads other than white; Negro household heads constituted 95 percent of this total in 1960 for the Nation as a whole, but this proportion varied widely among areas.

Separate data are also shown in this report for housing units occupied by heads of Spanish heritage, that is, household heads of Spanish language or Spanish surname in five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), heads of Puerto Rican birth or parentage in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and heads of Spanish language in all other States. In 1960, household heads of Spanish surname were identified in the five Southwestern States and Puerto Rican heads of households were identified in all other States. More information on the 1970 definition is given in this report and in the 1970 Population Census Series PC(1)-C reports; the 1960 definition is more fully explained in the 1960 Census of Housing Volume I reports.

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house,

mobile home or trailer, etc.). Living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a watchman lives), as well as in tents, caves, old railroad cars, etc.

Housing units.—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and which have either (1) direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall or (2) complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the section on group quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness, direct access, and complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use are applied to the intended occupants, whenever possible. If the information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing inventory, except that mobile homes, trailers, tents, caves, boats, railroad cars, and the like, are included only if they are occupied.

Group quarters.—Group quarters are living arrangements for institutional inmates or for other groups containing five or more persons not related to the person in charge. Group quarters are located most frequently in institutions, boarding houses, military barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, hospitals, mona-

steries, convents, and ships. A house or apartment is considered group quarters if it is shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him, or if there is no person in charge, by six or more unrelated persons. Information on the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in the census.

Rules for mobile homes, hotels, rooming houses, etc.—Mobile homes or trailers, tents, boats, or railroad cars are not enumerated if vacant, used only for business, or used only for vacations.

Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; i.e., persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from everyone else in the building and have either direct access or complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use, their quarters are classified as separate housing units. The remaining quarters are combined. If the combined quarters contain four or fewer roomers unrelated to the head, they are classified as one housing unit; if the combined quarters contain five or more roomers unrelated to the head or person in charge, they are classified as group quarters. In a dormitory, residence hall, or similar place, living quarters of the supervisory staff and other employees are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit

criteria; other living quarters are considered group quarters.

Institutions.—Living quarters of staff personnel are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria. Other living quarters are considered group quarters.

OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied housing units.—A housing unit is classified as occupied if a person or group of persons is living in it at the time of enumeration or if the occupants are only temporarily absent—for example, on vacation. However, if the persons staying in the unit have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant.

A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. By definition, therefore, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households in the 1970 Census of Population reports. In some cases, however, there may be small differences in the counts resulting from processing procedures.

Race.—The classification by race shown here refers to the race of the head of the household occupying the housing unit. Detailed characteristics of units with Negro head of household are presented in separate tables for SMSA's, cities or places having a Negro population of 25,000 or more. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau does not denote clear-cut scientific definitions of biological stock. The data represent essentially self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves.

Spanish heritage.—The inquiries in the 1970 census permit the identification of housing units occupied by heads of Spanish heritage by various means: birthplace, birthplace of parents, language, and surname. The specific types of identification are given below. A more detailed explanation is given in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-C reports.

Puerto Rican birth or parentage.—Household heads of Puerto Rican birth or parentage are identified in the three Middle Atlantic States: New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Spanish language or Spanish surname.—In five Southwestern States—Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas—household heads of Spanish language or Spanish surname are identified. (A household head is classified as of Spanish language if the head or his wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue, i.e., the language spoken at home when the person was a child.)

Spanish language.—In all other States and the District of Columbia, household heads of Spanish language (as defined above) are identified.

Detailed characteristics of units with heads of Spanish heritage are presented in separate tables for SMSA's, cities or places having a population of 25,000 or more for the particular Spanish-heritage group.

Tenure.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H9 and instructions on pages App-10 and App-13.) A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. A

cooperative or condominium unit is "owner occupied" only if the owner or co-owner lives in it. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Year moved into unit.—Data on year moved into unit are based on the information reported for the head of the household. The question refers to the year of latest move. Thus, if the head moved back into a unit he had previously occupied, the year of his latest move was to be reported; if he moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year he moved into his present unit was to be reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the head began. The year the head moves is not necessarily the same year other members of the household move, although in the great majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time.

Vacant housing units.—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. In addition, a vacant unit may be one which is occupied entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if unfit for human habitation; that is, if the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also

excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Vacancy status.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item C on page App-10.) Vacant housing units are classified as either “seasonal and migratory” or “year-round.” “Seasonal” units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins, and vacant units held for herders and loggers. “Migratory” units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. “Year-round” vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered year-round.

This report presents statistics for “year-round” vacant units on the market for sale or for rent. Excluded are “seasonal and migratory” vacant units, as well as “year-round” vacant units sold or rented but not yet occupied by the new owner or renter, units held for the occasional use of the owner, and units held off the market for other reasons.

Vacant for sale.—Vacant year-round units “for sale” also include vacant units in a cooperative or condominium building if the individual units are offered for sale only.

Vacant for rent.—Vacant year-round units “for rent” also include vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Duration of vacancy.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item D on page App-10.) The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months) from the date the last occupants moved from the unit to the date of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant. For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed.

UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS

Persons.—All persons occupying the housing unit are counted. These persons include not only occupants related to the head of the household but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters of the household head. The data on “persons” show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons.

Units with one or more roomers, boarders, or lodgers are shown as a separate category. Not included as “roomers, boarders, or lodgers” are servants who live in, companions, partners, etc.

Rooms.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H4 and instructions on pages App-10 and App-13.) The statistics on “rooms” are in terms of the number of housing units with specified number of rooms. The intent of this question was to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes. As stated on the questionnaire and instruction sheet, bathrooms, foyers,

utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, etc., are not included in the count of rooms.

Persons per room.—“Persons per room” is computed for each occupied unit by dividing the number of persons in the unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Bedrooms.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H26 on page App-12.) The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a hideaway bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

STRUCTURAL AND PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS

Direct access.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H2 and instructions on pages App-10 and App-13.) A housing unit is regarded as having direct access if there is (1) a direct entrance from the outdoors, or (2) an entrance from a hall, lobby, or vestibule which is usually used by the occupants of more than one unit or by the general public.

Complete kitchen facilities.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H3 and instructions on pages App-10 and App-13.) A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all three of the

following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator.

All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An icebox is not included as a mechanical refrigerator.

The kitchen facilities are for the exclusive use of the occupants (shown on the questionnaire as "for this household only") when they are used only by the occupants of one housing unit, including lodgers or other unrelated persons living in the unit. When a structure consists of only one housing unit, all equipment located inside the structure is classified, by definition, for exclusive use.

Year structure built.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H15 on page App-11.) Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. The figures relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in structure.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H16 and instructions on pages App-11 and App-13.) In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented in terms of the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not in terms of the number of residential structures.

A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. Structures containing

only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached (as explained on the questionnaire and instruction sheet).

Mobile homes and trailers are shown as a separate category. When one or more rooms have been added to a mobile home or trailer it is classified as a one-family house. If, however, only a porch or shed has been added, it is still counted as a mobile home or trailer.

The data on units in structure shown in this report may differ from the comparable figures in the HC(1)-A report. The answers to item H16 on the sample questionnaire made it possible in the HC(2) tabulations to correctly classify as mobile homes or trailers those which were incorrectly classified as one-family houses or as housing units in multiunit structures in the HC(1)-A tabulations.

Elevator in structure.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H24 and instructions on pages App-12 and App-13.) Statistics on elevator in structure are presented in terms of the number of housing units in structures with four stories or more which have a passenger elevator. Units are in a "walk-up" structure of four stories or more if the structure has no passenger elevator or if the only elevator service is for freight.

Plumbing facilities.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire items H5, H6, and H7 and instructions on pages App-10 and App-13.) The category "with all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water inside the structure as well as a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking some or all plumbing facilities" means that the unit does not have all three

specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, as well as flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure), or that the toilet or bathing facilities are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Complete bathrooms.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H21 on page App-11.) A housing unit is classified as having a complete bathroom if it has a room with a flush toilet and bathtub or shower for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit and a wash basin, as well as piped hot water in the structure. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and piped water in structure.) A half bathroom has either a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

The category "none or also used by another household" consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

EQUIPMENT, FUELS, AND APPLIANCES

Heating equipment.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H14 and instructions on pages App-11 and App-13.) "Steam or hot water" refers to a central heating system in which heat from steam or hot water is delivered through radiators or other outlets. "Warm-air furnace" refers to a central system which provides warm air through ducts leading to various rooms; central heat pumps are

included in this category. "Built-in electric units" are permanently installed in floors, walls, or ceilings. A "floor, wall, or pipeless furnace" delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed. "Other means" includes room heaters with or without flue, fireplaces, stoves, and portable heaters of all types.

For vacant units from which the heating equipment had been removed, the equipment used by the last occupants was to be reported.

Air conditioning.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H22 and instructions on pages App-11 and App-13.) Air conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit; excluded are evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit. A central system is a central installation which air-conditions the entire housing unit. In an apartment building, a central system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A central installation with individual room controls is a central air-conditioning system. A room unit is an individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Automobiles available.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H23 and instructions on pages App-11 and App-13.) Statistics on automobiles available represent the number of passenger automobiles, including station wagons, which are owned or regularly used by any member of the household and

which are ordinarily kept at home. Taxicabs, pickups, or larger trucks were not to be counted. The figures include leased automobiles and company-owned automobiles kept at home. The statistics, therefore, do not reflect the number of automobiles privately owned or the number of households owning automobiles.

Appliances.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire items H27 and instructions on pages App-12 and App-13.)

Automatic clothes washing machine.—This category describes a machine that washes, rinses, and damp dries in the same tub; washer-dryer combinations are included in this group.

Clothes dryer.—A clothes dryer is a mechanical appliance in which clothes are dried by heated air. A unit with a washer-dryer combination is classified as having a clothes dryer (as well as an automatic clothes washing machine.)

Dishwasher.—This category includes both built-in and portable dishwashers.

Home food freezer.—A home food freezer is an appliance, separate from the refrigerator, designed for freezing food and for storing frozen food.

Owned second home.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H30 and instructions on pages App-12 and App-13.) A second home may be a single-family house, vacation cottage, hunting cabin, ski lodge, etc., which is owned and held for use sometime during the year by the owner or members of his household. Second homes may also be owned in partnership with members of a different household. The figures include second homes which are some-

times rented or leased on a short-term basis to other persons but are principally held for the owner's occasional use during the year.

The statistics refer to the number of households that own (one or more) second homes. The data, therefore, do not reflect the number of owned second homes.

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Value.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire item H11 and instructions on pages App-10 and App-13.) Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for sale. The statistics on value are shown only for one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The value tabulations also exclude mobile homes and trailers and units in cooperatives and condominiums.

As stated in the section on "units in structure," certain mobile homes and trailers were incorrectly classified as one-family houses in the HC(1)-A tabulations. In the HC(2) reports, the number of specified owner-occupied (one-family) units and the value tabulations correctly exclude the misclassified mobile homes and trailers; these tend to be at the lower end of the value distribution. As a result, the data on value shown in this report may differ from the comparable statistics in the HC(1)-A report.

Sales price asked.—For vacant units, the sales price is the amount asked for the property at the time of enumeration. The statistics on sales price are shown only for vacant for sale one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

APPENDIX B—Continued

Gross rent.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire items H12 and H13 and instructions on pages App-10, 11, and 13.) The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.), if these items are paid for by the renter (or paid for him by someone else, such as a relative, welfare agency, or friend) in addition to rent. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. Thus, gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuel as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but they are converted to monthly figures in the computation process.

The statistics on rent exclude one-family houses on ten acres or more. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "no cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

Rent asked.—For vacant units, the rent is the amount asked for the unit at the time of enumeration. The data are for vacant year-round units for rent, excluding one-family houses on ten acres or more. In table 10, data are provided for two kinds of vacant-for-rent units—those for which the rent includes payment for all utilities and fuel, and those for which the rent includes only some or none of the utilities and fuel. See section on "Gross rent" above for discussion of utilities and fuel.

Value-income ratio.—The value-income ratio is computed by dividing the value

of the housing unit by the total income in 1969 of the family or primary individual. The ratio is presented for the same owner-occupied units for which value was tabulated; thus, the statistics on value-income ratio reflect the exclusion of certain owner-occupied units. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest tenth. In reporting value, respondents were asked to select an appropriate class interval. The midpoints of the value intervals were used in the computation of the value-income ratio, except that a mean of \$3,500 was assigned for values less than \$5,000 and a mean of \$60,000 was assigned for values of \$50,000 or more. For income, the dollar amounts were used. Units occupied by families or primary individuals who reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "not computed."

Gross rent as percentage of income.—The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent multiplied by 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income in 1969 of the family or primary individual. The percentage is presented for the same renter-occupied units for which gross rent was tabulated; thus, the statistics on gross rent as percentage of income reflect the exclusion of certain renter-occupied units. The percentage was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole number. For gross rent, the dollar amounts were used in the computation except that \$999 was assigned for monthly rentals of \$1,000 or more. For income, the dollar amounts were used. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by families or primary individuals who reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "not computed."

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Head of household.—One person in each household is designated as the "head," that is, the person who is regarded as the head by the members of the household. However, if a married woman living with her husband is reported as the head, her husband was considered the head for the purpose of simplifying the tabulations.

Household composition.—Statistics by age of head are presented separately for two-or-more person households and for one-person households. Households having two or more persons are further subdivided as follows:

Male head, wife present, no non-relatives.—Each household in this group consists of the head and his wife, and other persons, if any, all of whom are related to him.

Other male head.—This category includes households with male head, wife present, with non-relatives living with them; male heads who are married, but with wife absent because of separation or other reason where husband and wife maintain separate residences; and male heads who are widowed, divorced, or single.

Female head.—This group comprises households with female heads regardless of their marital status. Included are female heads with no spouse and female heads whose husbands are living away from their families, as for example, husbands in the Armed Forces living on military installations.

Households consisting of only one person are shown separately as "one-person households" and are not included in the subcategories "other male head" and "female head."

Nonrelative.—A nonrelative of the head is any person in the household who is not related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, lodgers, partners, resident employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Family or primary individual.—Housing units are occupied by either "families" or "primary individuals." The term "family" refers to the head of a household and all (one or more) other persons living in the same household who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. If the head lives alone or with nonrelatives only, then the head is considered a "primary individual."

Married couples related to the head of a family are included in the family and are not considered as separate families. A lodger, servant, or other person unrelated to the head is considered a member of the household but not of the family.

In the statistics on household composition, families are always included in one of the three major groups of two-or-more person households. Primary individuals with nonrelatives living with them are tabulated as "other male head" or "female head." Primary individuals living alone are always tabulated as "one-person households."

Income in 1969.—Income is the sum of the amounts reported for wage and salary income, net self-employment income, Social Security or railroad retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, health insurance premiums, Medicare deductions, etc.

In this report, the statistics relate to the income of the family or primary individual occupying the housing unit; that is, the sum of the income of the head of the family and all other members of the family 14 years old and over or the income of the primary individual. Incomes of persons living in the unit but not related to the head of the household are not included in this sum. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1969, the characteristics of the household refer to the time of enumeration (April 1970). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1969 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of the census. On the other hand, family income includes amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1969 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration. For most families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout 1969.

Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1969. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. Net self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from a business, farm, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his own account.

Social Security or railroad retirement income includes cash receipts of Social Security pensions, survivors' benefits, permanent disability insurance payments, and special benefit payments made by the Social Security Administration. Cash receipt of retire-

ment, disability, and survivors' benefit payments made by the U.S. Government under the Railroad Retirement Act are also included. Public assistance income includes cash receipts of payments made under the following public assistance programs: Aid to families with dependent children, old age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care are not included.

Income from all other sources includes money income received from sources such as interest; dividends; net income (or loss) from property rentals; net receipts from roomers or boarders; veteran's payments; public or private pensions; periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities; unemployment insurance benefits; workmen's compensation cash benefits; net royalties; periodic payments from estates and trust funds; alimony or child support from persons who are not members of the household; net gambling gains; nonservice scholarships and fellowships; and money received for transportation and/or subsistence by persons participating in special governmental training programs, e.g., under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: Money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" such as food produced and consumed in the home or free living quarters; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts. (A more detailed discussion of income is given in the 1970 Population Census, PC(1)-C reports.)

APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILES OF THE HOUSING PAGES IN THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Questions on this page appeared on both the 15-percent and 5-percent questionnaires)

<p>A. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> One</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 apartments or living quarters</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 apartments or living quarters</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 apartments or living quarters</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5 apartments or living quarters</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 apartments or living quarters</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 7 apartments or living quarters</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 8 apartments or living quarters</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9 apartments or living quarters</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10 or more apartments or living quarters</p> <p><input type="radio"/> This is a mobile home or trailer</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Answer these questions for your living quarters</i></p> <p>H1. Is there a telephone on which people in your living quarters can be called?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — What is the number? _____</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"><i>Phone number</i></p> <p>H2. Do you enter your living quarters—</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Through someone else's living quarters?</p> <p>H3. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cook stove, and a refrigerator.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, for this household only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No complete kitchen facilities for this household</p> <p>H4. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> 1 room</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 6 rooms</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> 2 rooms</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 7 rooms</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> 3 rooms</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 8 rooms</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> 4 rooms</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 9 rooms or more</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> 5 rooms</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>H5. Is there hot and cold piped water in this building?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, hot and cold piped water in this building</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, only cold piped water in this building</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No piped water in this building</p> <p>H6. Do you have a flush toilet?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, for this household only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No flush toilet</p> <p>H7. Do you have a bathtub or shower?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, for this household only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bathtub or shower</p> <p>H8. Is there a basement in this building?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, built on a concrete slab</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, built in another way (include mobile homes and trailers)</p>	<input type="radio"/> 1 room	<input type="radio"/> 6 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 2 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 7 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 3 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 8 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 4 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 9 rooms or more	<input type="radio"/> 5 rooms		<p>H9. Are your living quarters—</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? Do not include cooperatives and condominiums here.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A cooperative or condominium which is owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?</p> <p>H10a. Is this building a one-family house?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a one-family house</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, a building for 2 or more families or a mobile home or trailer</p> <p>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?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, 10 acres or more</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, commercial establishment or medical office</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, none of the above</p> <p>H11. If you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying—</p> <p>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?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Less than \$5,000</td> <td rowspan="15" style="font-size: small; vertical-align: middle;">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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$7,499</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$7,500 to \$9,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$12,499</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$12,500 to \$14,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$17,499</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$17,500 to \$19,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$34,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$49,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$50,000 or more</td> </tr> </table> <p>H12. Answer this question if you pay rent for your living quarters.</p> <p>a. If rent is paid by the month—</p> <p>What is the monthly rent?</p> <p>Write amount here → \$ _____ .00 (Nearest dollar)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>and</i></p> <p>Fill one circle</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Less than \$30</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$30 to \$39</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$40 to \$49</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$59</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$60 to \$69</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$70 to \$79</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$89</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$90 to \$99</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$119</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$120 to \$149</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$199</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$249</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$299</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$300 or more</td> </tr> </table> <p>b. If rent is not paid by the month—</p> <p>What is the rent, and what period of time does it cover?</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 per _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Nearest dollar) (Week, half-month, year, etc.)</i></p>	<input type="radio"/> Less than \$5,000	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.	<input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$7,499	<input type="radio"/> \$7,500 to \$9,999	<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$12,499	<input type="radio"/> \$12,500 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$17,499	<input type="radio"/> \$17,500 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 or more	<input type="radio"/> Less than \$30	<input type="radio"/> \$30 to \$39	<input type="radio"/> \$40 to \$49	<input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$59	<input type="radio"/> \$60 to \$69	<input type="radio"/> \$70 to \$79	<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$89	<input type="radio"/> \$90 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$119	<input type="radio"/> \$120 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$300 or more	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">FOR CENSUS ENUMERATOR'S USE ONLY</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">24. 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Type of unit or quarters</p> <p>Occupied</p> <p><input type="radio"/> First form</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Continuation</p> <p>Vacant</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Regular</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Usual residence elsewhere</p> <p>Group quarters</p> <p><input type="radio"/> First form</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Continuation</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">For a vacant unit, also fill C, D, A, H2 to H8, and H10 to H12</p> <p>C. Vacancy status</p> <p>Year round—</p> <p><input type="radio"/> For rent</p> <p><input type="radio"/> For sale only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other vacant</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Seasonal</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Migratory</p> <p>D. Months vacant</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 years or more</p> <p>C/O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	24. Block number	25. Serial number	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2	2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2	3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 3	3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 3	4 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 4	4 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 4	5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5	5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 5	6 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 6	6 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 6	7 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 7	7 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 7	8 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 8	8 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 8	9 0 0 0 9 0 0 0 9	9 0 0 0 9 0 0 0 9	9 0 0 0 9 0 0 0 9
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APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILES OF THE HOUSING PAGES IN THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

15 and 5 percent

<p>H13. Answer question H13 if you pay rent for your living quarters. In addition to the rent entered in H12, do you also pay for—</p> <p>a. Electricity? <input type="radio"/> Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00 <input type="radio"/> No, included in rent <input type="radio"/> No, electricity not used <i>Average monthly cost</i></p> <p>b. Gas? <input type="radio"/> Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00 <input type="radio"/> No, included in rent <input type="radio"/> No, gas not used <i>Average monthly cost</i></p> <p>c. Water? <input type="radio"/> Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00 <input type="radio"/> No, included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i></p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.? <input type="radio"/> Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00 <input type="radio"/> No, included in rent <input type="radio"/> No, these fuels not used <i>Yearly cost</i></p>	<p>H19. Do you get water from—</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>H14. How are your living quarters heated? Fill one circle for the kind of heat you use most.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms, or central heat pump <input type="radio"/> Built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind</p> <p>In some other way—Describe → _____</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None, unit has no heating equipment</p>	<p>H20. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means</p>
<p>H15. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1969 or 1970 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1968 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H21. How many bathrooms do you have? A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water. A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 complete bathrooms <input type="radio"/> 2 complete bathrooms, plus half bath(s)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 or more complete bathrooms <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>H16. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer</p> <p>Other— Describe _____</p>	<p>H22. Do you have air-conditioning?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>H17. Is this building—</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot?—Skip to H19 <input type="radio"/> On a place of less than 10 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 acres or more?</p>	<p>H23. How many passenger automobiles are owned or regularly used by members of your household? Counts company cars kept at home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 automobiles or more <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>H18. Last year, 1969, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to—</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more</p>	

15 percent

APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILES OF THE HOUSING PAGES IN THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

15 and 6 percent

<p>H13. Answer question H13 if you pay rent for your living quarters. In addition to the rent entered in H12, do you also pay for—</p> <p>a. Electricity? <input type="radio"/> Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> No, included in rent <input type="radio"/> No, electricity not used</p> <p>b. Gas? <input type="radio"/> Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> No, included in rent <input type="radio"/> No, gas not used</p> <p>c. Water? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> No, included in rent or no charge</p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.? <input type="radio"/> Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> No, included in rent <input type="radio"/> No, these fuels not used</p>	<p>H24a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 stories <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 stories <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 stories <input checked="" type="radio"/> 13 stories or more</p> <p>b. If 4 or more stories— Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>H14. How are your living quarters heated? Fill one circle for the kind of heat you use most.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms, or central heat pump <input type="radio"/> Built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind In some other way—Describe → _____ <input type="radio"/> None, unit has no heating equipment</p>	<p>H25a. Which fuel is used most for cooking? Gas { From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. <input type="radio"/> Bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel .. <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Which fuel is used most for house heating? Gas { From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. <input type="radio"/> Bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel .. <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H15. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1969 or 1970 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1968 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</p>	<p>c. Which fuel is used most for water heating? Gas { From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. <input type="radio"/> Bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel .. <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H16. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input checked="" type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer Other— Describe _____</p>	<p>H26. How many bedrooms do you have? Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 bedrooms or more</p>
<p>H17. Is this building—</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot?—Skip to H24 <input type="radio"/> On a place of less than 10 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 acres or more?</p>	<p>H27a. Do you have a clothes washing machine? <input type="radio"/> Yes, automatic or semi-automatic <input type="radio"/> Yes, wringer or separate spinner <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Do you have a clothes dryer? <input type="radio"/> Yes, electrically heated <input type="radio"/> Yes, gas heated <input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>H18. Last year, 1969, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to—</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input checked="" type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more</p>	<p>c. Do you have a dishwasher (built-in or portable)? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>d. Do you have a home food freezer which is separate from your refrigerator? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
	<p>H28a. Do you have a television set? Count only sets in working order.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, one set <input type="radio"/> Yes, two or more sets <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. If "Yes"—Is any set equipped to receive UHF broadcasts, that is, channels 14 to 83? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p>
	<p>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.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, one or more <input type="radio"/> No</p>
	<p>H30. Do you (or any member of your household) own a second home or other living quarters which you occupy sometime during the year? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>

APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILE OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE HOUSING QUESTIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS

If you live in an apartment building and you do not know the answers to questions H14, H15, H16, and H25, ask the person who runs your building (for example, the manager, rental agent, superintendent, janitor, etc.).

- A. Mark only one circle. This address means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H1. Mark **Yes** and enter telephone number, even if the telephone is in another apartment or building.
- H2. Mark the second circle only if you must go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H3. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator do not have to be in the same room.
Also used by another household means that someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the equipment. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the equipment.
- H4. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens; utility rooms; or unfinished attics, basements, or other space used for storage.
- H5. Mark **hot water** even if you have it only part of the time.
- H6, H7. See instructions for H3 for meaning of **Also used by another household**.
- H8. A house has a **basement** if there is enclosed space in which persons can walk upright under all or part of the building. A house on a concrete slab has no basement and no air or crawl space below it. A house built in another way is one directly on the ground or resting on a foundation or posts to provide crawl space.
- H9. **Owned or being bought** means that the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.
 Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.
Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.
- H10. A **commercial establishment** is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A **medical office** is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients. If your house is on a place of 10 acres or more and also contains a commercial establishment or medical office, mark **Yes, 10 acres or more**.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land.
- H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the furnishings, utilities, or services are included.
 a. If you pay rent by the month, write in the amount of rent and fill one circle.
 b. If rent is not paid by the month, answer both parts of b. For example, \$20 per week, \$1,500 per year, etc.
- H13. If exact costs are not known, estimate as closely as possible. Report amounts even if bills are unpaid or are paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket () the two utilities.
- H14. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.
A heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle system.
A floor, wall, or pipeless furnace delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed. These furnaces do not have ducts leading to other rooms.
 Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a **portable room heater**--not a built-in electric unit.
- H16. Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.
Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. **Attached** means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.
- H17. A city or suburban lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.
 A place is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this residence is located.
- H18. Fill the circle for the total (gross) amount of money received from the sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products produced on this place during the calendar year 1969.
- H19. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark a **public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark an **individual well**.
- H20. A **public sewer** is operated by a government body or a private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.
- H22. Count only equipment with a refrigeration unit to cool the air. Mark an **individual room unit** for air conditioners which are installed in a window or in an outside wall and are used to cool one or more rooms. Mark a **central system** for a central installation which cools the entire house or apartment.
- H23. Do not count cars permanently out of working order. Also do not count taxicabs, pickups, or larger trucks.
- H24a. Do not count a basement as a story.
 b. Do not count elevators used only for freight.
- H25. Gas from **underground pipes** is piped in from a central system such as a public utility company or a municipal government. **Bottled, tank, or LP gas** is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.
- H27. Mark the **Yes** circle whether you own the appliance or it is provided as part of the equipment in your living quarters. Do not count coin-operated equipment or appliances in storage.
- H28. Count any set equipped to receive UHF (ultra high frequency) broadcasts, even if there are no such broadcasts in your area. Include sets that can be tuned directly to channels 14 to 83 and sets that receive UHF broadcasts by means of a converter. Also include sets that receive UHF broadcasts through a community antenna (CATV) or master antenna.
- H29. A battery-operated radio is one that can be run on batteries and does not need to be plugged into an electric socket. Include battery-operated sets owned by any member of the household.
- H30. Do not count vacation trailers, tents, or boats. Also do not count second homes used only for investment purposes.

Appendix C.—ACCURACY OF THE DATA

SOURCES OF ERROR.....	App-14
EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA	App-14
SAMPLE DESIGN	App-14
RATIO ESTIMATION	App-15
SAMPLING VARIABILITY	App-16

SOURCES OF ERROR

Human and mechanical errors occur in any mass statistical operation such as a decennial census. Errors during the data collection phase can include failure to obtain required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information in the wrong place or incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerator's work, the clerical handling of the questionnaires, the manual editing and coding operations, and the various stages of the electronic processing of the material. Careful efforts are made in every census to keep the errors in each step at an acceptably low level. Quality control and check measures are utilized throughout the census operation. As was done for the 1950 and 1960 censuses, evaluative material on many aspects of the 1970 census will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed. A major concern in the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of both population and housing units.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the Nation's housing as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

Whenever information was missing, an allocation procedure was used to assign an entry, thereby eliminating the need for a "not reported" category in the tabulations. The assignment was based on related information reported for the housing unit or on information reported for a similar unit in the immediate neighborhood. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit was omitted but a rental amount was reported, the computer automatically edited tenure to "rented for cash rent." On the other hand, if the unit was reported as rented but the amount of rent was missing, the computer automatically assigned the rent that was reported for the preceding renter-occupied unit.

A similar procedure was used when the information reported for an item was inconsistent with other information reported for the unit. For example, if a housing unit was enumerated as having no piped water but having both a bathtub (or shower) and flush toilet for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, the computer edited water supply to "hot and cold water," a category considered to be consistent with the reported bathing and toilet facilities.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

The extent of allocations for non-responses and inconsistencies is given

for SMSA's and places in the allocation tables in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-B and PC(1)-C reports and in the Housing Census HC(1) and HC(1)-B reports.

SAMPLE DESIGN

For sample data collected in the 1970 census, the housing unit, including its occupants, was the sampling unit for persons in group quarters identified in advance of the census, it was the person. In non-mail areas, the enumerator canvassed his assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register sequentially in the order in which he first visited the units, whether or not he completed the interview. Every fifth line of the address register was designated as sample line, and the housing units listed on these lines were included in the sample. Each enumerator was given a random line on which he was to start listing and the order of canvassing was indicated in advance although the instructions allowed some latitude in the order of visiting addresses. In mail areas, the list of housing units was prepared prior to Census Day either by employing commercial mailing lists corrected through the cooperation of the post office or by listing the units in a process similar to that used in non-mail areas. As in other areas, every fifth housing unit on these lists was designated to be in the sample. In group quarters, all persons were listed and every fifth person was selected for the sample; as indicated in Appendix B, information on the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in the census.

This 20-percent sample was subdivided into a 15-percent and a 5-percent sample by designating every fourth 20-percent sample unit as

APPENDIX C—Continued

member of the 5-percent sample. The remaining sample units became the 15-percent sample. Two types of sample questionnaires were used, one for the 5-percent and one for the 15-percent sample units. Some questions were included on both the 5-percent and 15-percent sample forms and therefore appear for a sample of 20 percent of the units in the census. Other items appeared on either the 15-percent or the 5-percent questionnaires. The sample rates for the various items appearing in this report are shown in table A.

Although the sampling procedure did not automatically insure an exact 20-percent sample of persons or housing units in each locality, the sample design was unbiased if carried through according to instructions; generally for larger areas the deviation from 20 percent was found to be quite small. Biases may have arisen, however, when the enumerator failed to follow his listing and sampling instructions exactly. Quality control procedures were used throughout the census process, and where there was clear evidence that the sampling proce-

dures were not properly followed, some enumerators' assignments were returned to the field for resampling. Estimates for the United States as a whole indicate that 19.6 percent of the total population and 19.7 percent of the total housing units were enumerated on sample questionnaires. The computation of these proportions excluded several classes of the population and housing units for which no attempt at sampling was made. These were the relatively small numbers of persons and housing units (in most States, less than one percent) added to the enumeration from the post-census post office check, the various supplemental forms, and the special check of vacant units. However, the ratio estimation procedure described below adjusts the sample data to reflect these classes of population and housing units.

TABLE A. Sample Rate for Subjects Included in This Report

Subject	Sample rate (percent)	Subject	Sample rate (percent)
OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS		EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES	
Occupied housing units	20	Heating equipment	20
Tenure	20	Air conditioning	15
Race	20	Automobiles available	15
Spanish heritage	15	Second home	5
Year moved into unit	15	Clothes washing machine	5
		Clothes dryer	5
		Dishwasher	5
		Home food freezer	5
VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS		FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Vacant for sale	20	Value	20
Vacant for rent	20	Sales price asked	20
Duration of vacancy	20	Gross rent	20
		Rent asked	20
		Inclusion of utilities	
		in rent	20
		Value-income ratio	20
		Gross rent as percentage	
		of income	20
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS		HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	
Number of rooms	20	Household composition	20
Size of household (persons)	20	Income	20
Persons per room	20		
Bedrooms	5		
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS			
Plumbing facilities	20		
Complete bathrooms	15		
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen			
facilities	20		
Access	20		
Units in structure	20		
Mobile home or trailer	20		
Year structure built	20		
Elevator in structure	5		

RATIO ESTIMATION

The statistics based on 1970 census sample data are estimates made through the use of ratio estimation procedures which were applied separately for the 5-, 15-, and 20-percent samples. The first step in carrying through the ratio estimates was to establish the areas within which separate ratios were to be prepared. These are referred to as "weighting areas." For the 15- and 20-percent samples the weighting areas contained a minimum population size of 2,500. The weighting areas used for the 5-percent ratio estimate were larger areas having a minimum population size of 25,000 and comprising combinations of the weighting areas used for the 15- and 20-percent samples. Weighting areas were established by a mechanical operation on the computer and were defined to conform, as nearly as possible, to areas for which tabulations are produced. Where these areas do

not agree (primarily for smaller areas), there may be some differences between complete counts and sample estimates.

The ratio estimation process operated in two stages for occupied housing units, and in one stage for vacant units. The first stage for occupied units employed 18 household-type groups (the first of which was empty by definition); the second stage for occupied units used four groups: owner- and renter-occupied units, by race. The single stage for vacant units employed three groups: year-round vacant for sale, year-round vacant for rent, and other vacant.

Group

Occupied housing units:

STAGE I

Male Head With Own Children Under 18

- 1 1-person household
- 2 2-person household
- 3 3-person household

- 6 6-or-more-person household

Male Head Without Own Children Under 18

- 7-12 1-person to 6-or-more-person households

Female Head

- 13-18 1-person to 6-or-more-person households

STAGE II

Owner Occupied

- 19 Negro
- 20 Not Negro

Renter Occupied

- 21 Negro
- 22 Not Negro

Vacant housing units:

- 23 Year-round vacant for sale
- 24 Year-round vacant for rent
- 25 Other vacant

At each stage, for each of the occupied housing groups, the ratio of the complete count to the weighted sample count of the housing units in the group was computed and applied to the weight of each sample unit in the group. This operation was performed for each of the 18 groups in the first stage, then for the four groups in the second stage. As a rule, the weighted sample counts within each of the 4 groups in the second stage for occupied units should agree with the complete counts for the weighting areas (close, although not exact consistency can be expected for the 18 groups in the first stage). Similarly, the weighted sample counts within each of the 3 groups in the single stage for vacant housing units should agree with the complete counts for the weighting area.

There are some exceptions to this general rule, however. As indicated above, there may be differences between the complete counts and sample estimates when the tabulation area is not made up of whole weighting areas. Furthermore, in order to increase the reliability, a separate ratio was not computed in a group whenever certain criteria pertaining to the complete count of housing units and the magnitude of the weight were not met. For example, for the 20-percent sample the complete count of units in a group had to exceed 70 units and the ratio of the complete count to the unweighted sample count could not exceed 20. Where these criteria were not met, groups were combined in a specific order until the conditions were met. Where this occurred, con-

sistency between the weighted sample and the complete counts would apply as indicated above for the combined group but not necessarily for each of the groups in the combination.

Each sample housing unit was assigned an integral weight to avoid the complications involved in rounding in the final tables. If, for example, the final weight for a group was 5.2, one-fifth of the units in the group (selected at random) were assigned a weight of 6 and the remaining four-fifths a weight of 5.

The estimates realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted had the population been stratified into the groups before sampling. The net effect is a reduction in both the sampling error and possible bias of most statistics below what would be obtained by weighting the results of the sample by a uniform factor (e.g., by weighting the 20-percent sample results by a uniform factor of 5). The reduction in sampling error will be trivial for some items and substantial for others. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that estimates for this sample are, in general, consistent with the complete count for the housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure. A more complete discussion of the technical aspects of these ratio estimates will be presented in a separate report.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The estimates from the 20-, 15-, and 5-percent sample tabulations are subject to sampling variability. The standard errors of these estimates can be approximated by using the data in tables B through D. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference (due to sampling variability) between the sample estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a

complete count is less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the standard error. The amount by which the estimated standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate can be found in most statistical textbooks. The sampling errors may be obtained by using the factors shown in table D in conjunction with table B for absolute numbers and in conjunction with table C for percentages. These tables reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not of bias arising in the collection, processing and estimation steps nor of the correlated errors enumerators introduce; estimates of the magnitude of some of these factors in the total error are being evaluated and will be published at a later date.

Table B shows approximate standard errors of estimated numbers for most statistics based on the 20-percent sample. In determining the figures for this table, some aspects of the sample design, the estimation process, and the size of the area over which the data have been compiled are ignored. Table C shows standard errors of most percentages based on the 20-percent sample. Linear interpolation in tables B and C will provide approximate results that are satisfactory for most purposes. Table D provides a factor by which the standard errors shown in tables B or C should be multiplied to adjust for the effect of the sample size (i.e., whether a 15-percent or 5-percent sample) and the effect of the estimation procedure.

To estimate the standard error for a given characteristic, locate the factor in table D for the appropriate characteristic and the sample size used to tabulate the data, and multiply this

factor by the standard error found in table B or C. Where data are shown as cross-classifications of two characteristics, locate and use the larger factor. Similarly, if an item, although collected on one sample basis, has been tabulated for a smaller sample, use the factor appropriate for the smaller sample.

The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the three following situations:

1. For a difference between the sample figure and one based on a complete count (e.g., arising from comparisons between sample statistics for 1970 and complete-count statistics for 1960 or 1950), the standard error is identical with the standard error of the 1970 estimate alone.
2. For a difference between two sample figures (that is, one from 1970 and the other from 1960, or both from the same census year), the standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristics in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error. The approximate standard error for the 1970 sample figure is derived directly from tables B
3. For a difference between two sample estimates, one of which represents a subclass of the other, the tables can be used directly with the difference considered as the sample estimate.

through D. The standard error of a 1960 sample figure may be obtained from the relevant 1960 census report.

3. For a difference between two sample estimates, one of which represents a subclass of the other, the tables can be used directly with the difference considered as the sample estimate.

The sampling variability of the medians presented in certain tables (median rooms, median value, median gross rent, etc.) depends on the size of the base and on the distribution on which the median is based. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine an interval about the estimated median such that there is a stated degree of confidence the true median lies within the interval. As the first step in estimating the upper and lower limits of the interval (that is, the confidence limits) about the median, compute one-half the number on which the median is based (designated $N/2$). From table B, following the method outlined in other parts of this section, compute the standard error of an estimated number equal to $N/2$. Subtract this standard error from $N/2$. Cumulate the frequencies (in the table on which the median is based) until the total first exceeds the difference between $N/2$ and its standard error, and by linear interpolation obtain a value corresponding to this number. In a corresponding manner, add the standard error to $N/2$, cumulate the frequencies in the table, and obtain a value in the table on which the median is based corresponding to the sum of $N/2$ and its standard error.

The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the median would lie between these two values. The range for 19 chances out of 20 and for 99 in 100

APPENDIX C—Continued

can be computed in a similar manner by multiplying the standard error by the appropriate factors before sub-

tracting from and adding to one-half the number reporting the characteristics. Interpolation to obtain the

values corresponding to these numbers gives the confidence limits for the median.

TABLE B. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Number Based on 20-Percent Sample

(Range of 2 chances out of 3; for factors to be applied see table D and text)

Estimated number ¹	Number of housing units in area ²						
	10,000	25,000	100,000	250,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	4,000,000
50	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
100	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
250	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
500	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
1,000	60	60	65	65	65	65	65
2,500	90	95	100	100	100	100	100
5,000	100	130	140	140	140	140	140
10,000 .....	...	150	190	200	200	200	200
15,000 .....	...	150	230	240	240	240	240
25,000 .....	...	...	270	300	310	310	320
50,000 .....	...	...	320	400	440	440	440
75,000 .....	...	...	270	450	520	540	540
100,000 .....	...	...	...	490	600	620	630

¹ For estimated numbers larger than 100,000, the relative errors are somewhat smaller than for 100,000.

² An area is the smallest complete geographic area to which the estimate under consideration pertains. Thus, the area may be the standard metropolitan statistical area or the place. Housing units with Negro heads of household or Spanish heritage heads of household do not represent complete areas.

TABLE C. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Percentage Based on 20-Percent Sample

(Range of 2 chances out of 3; for factors to be applied see table D and text)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage						
	500	1,000	2,500	10,000	25,000	100,000	250,000
2 or 98	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	3.9	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
50	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2

TABLE D. Factor to be Applied to Standard Errors

Characteristic ¹	Factor if sample rate is—			Characteristic ¹	Factor if sample rate is—		
	20 percent	15 percent	5 percent		20 percent	15 percent	5 percent
OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS				EQUIPMENT, FUELS, AND APPLIANCES			
Year moved into unit .....	...	1.1	...	Heating equipment	0.8	0.9	...
Duration of vacancy	0.8	...	1.7	Air conditioning .....	...	1.1	...
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS				Automobiles available .....	...	1.0	...
Rooms	1.0	1.1	2.1	Appliances .....	...	...	1.9
Size of household (persons)	0.5	0.6	1.2	FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Persons per room	0.4	0.5	0.9	Value	1.0	1.1	2.1
Bedrooms .....	...	...	2.1	Value-income ratio	1.0	1.2	...
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS				Gross rent	0.9	1.1	2.1
Complete bathrooms .....	...	1.1	...	Gross rent as percentage of income	1.0	1.2	...
Plumbing facilities	1.0	...	...	Sales price asked	1.1	...	2.5
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				Rent asked	1.1	...	2.5
Units in structure	0.8	0.9	1.7	HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			
Year structure built	0.9	1.0	...	Household composition	0.6	0.7	...
				Income in 1969	1.0	1.2	2.3
				ALL OTHERS	1.0	1.2	2.2

¹Tabulations of housing data for households with heads of Spanish heritage are based on the 15-percent sample. For characteristics of households with heads of Spanish heritage (tables 19 to 26), use the factors given for the 15-percent sample.

NOTE: In this report an item collected for the 20-percent sample may be cross-tabulated with other items based on the 15-percent or 5-percent samples. In such cases, locate the factor for both items in Table D for the smaller sample size. Use the larger of the two factors. For example, in Table 9, duration of vacancy (a 20-percent item) is cross-tabulated by number of bedrooms (a 5-percent item). The factor for duration of vacancy based on a 5-percent sample is 1.7 and for bedrooms it is 2.1. The factor of 2.1 should be used to adjust the standard errors since it is the larger of the two factors based on the 5-percent sample.

Appendix D.—PUBLICATION AND COMPUTER SUMMARY TAPE PROGRAM

The results of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing are being issued in the form of printed reports, microfiche copies of the printed reports, computer summary tapes, computer printouts, and microfilm. Listed below are short descriptions of the final report series and computer tapes, as currently planned. More detailed information on this program can be obtained by writing to the Publications Distribution Section, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Housing Census Reports

Volume I.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR STATES, CITIES, AND COUNTIES

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

■ Series HC(1)-A.

GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics on tenure, kitchen facilities, plumbing facilities, number of rooms, persons per room, units in structure, mobile home, telephone, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are presented for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban and rural residence), standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas, places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, and counties.

■ Series HC(1)-B.

DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics are presented on a more detailed basis for the subjects included in the Series HC(1)-A reports, as well as on such additional subjects as year moved into unit, year structure built, basement, heating equipment, fuels, air conditioning, water and sewage, appliances, gross rent, and ownership of second home. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and counties (by rural and rural-farm residence).

Volume II.

METROPOLITAN HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

These reports, also designated as Series HC(2), cover most of the 1970 census housing subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. There is one report for each SMSA, presenting data for the SMSA and its central cities and places of 50,000 inhabitants or more, as well as a national summary report.

Volume III.

BLOCK STATISTICS

One report, under the designation Series HC(3), is issued for each urbanized area showing data for individual blocks on selected housing and population subjects. The series also includes reports for the communities outside urbanized areas which have contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics from the 1970 census.

Volume IV.

COMPONENTS OF INVENTORY CHANGE

This volume will contain data on the disposition of the 1960 inventory and the source of the 1970 inventory, such as new construction, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses. Cross-tabulations of 1970 and 1960 characteristics for units that have not changed and characteristics of the present and previous residence of recent movers will also be provided. Statistics will be shown for 15 selected SMSA's and for the United States and regions.

Volume V.

RESIDENTIAL FINANCE

This volume will present data regarding the financing of privately owned nonfarm residential properties. Statistics will be shown on amount of outstanding mortgage debt, manner of acquisition of property, homeowner expenses, and other owner, property, and mortgage characteristics for the United States and regions.

Volume VI.

ESTIMATES OF "SUBSTANDARD" HOUSING

This volume will present counts of "substandard" housing units for counties and cities, based on the number of units lacking plumbing facilities combined with estimates of units with all plumbing facilities but in "dilapidated" condition.

Volume VII.

SUBJECT REPORTS

Each report in this volume will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-classifications will generally be provided on a national level; in some reports, data for States or SMSA's may also be shown. Among the subjects to be covered are housing characteristics by household composition, housing of minority groups and senior citizens, and households in mobile homes.

Population Census Reports

Volume I.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

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

■ Series PC(1)-A.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.

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

■ Series PC(1)-B.

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

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

■ Series PC(1)-C.

GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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

■ Series PC(1)-D.

DETAILED CHARACTERISTICS

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

Volume II.

SUBJECT REPORTS

Each report in this volume, also designated as Series PC(2), will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-relationships will generally be provided on a national and regional level; in some reports, data for States or SMSA's will also be shown. Among the characteristics to be covered are national origin and race, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, unemployment, occupation, industry, and income.

Joint Population-Housing Reports

Series PHC(1).

CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

This series contains one report for each SMSA, showing data for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1970 census.

Series PHC(2).

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1960 TO 1970

This series consists of one report for each State and the District of Columbia, as well as a national summary report, presenting statistics for the State and for SMSA's and their central cities and constituent counties. Comparative 1960 and 1970 data are shown on population counts by age and race and on such housing subjects as tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent.

Series PHC(3).

EMPLOYMENT PROFILES OF SELECTED LOW-INCOME AREAS

This series consists of approximately 70 reports, each presenting statistics on the social and economic characteristics of the residents of a particular low-income area. The data relate to low-income neighborhoods in 51 cities and seven rural poverty areas. Each report provides statistics on employment and unemployment, education, vocational training, availability for work,

job history, and income, as well as on value or rent and number of rooms in the housing unit.

Additional Reports

Series PHC(E).

EVALUATION REPORTS

This open series will present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1970 census program, and relating to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

Series PHC(R).

PROCEDURAL REPORTS

This open series presents information on various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1970 census, and will include a comprehensive procedural history of the 1970 census. The first report issued focuses on the forms and procedures used in the data collection phase of the census.

Computer Summary Tapes

The major portion of the results of the 1970 census is produced in a set of six tabulation counts. To help meet the needs of census users, these counts are being designed to provide data with much greater subject and geographic detail than it is feasible or desirable to publish in printed reports. The data so tabulated are generally available—subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality—on magnetic computer tape, printouts, and microfilm, at the cost of preparing the copy.

First Count—source of the PC(1)-A reports; contains about 400 cells of data on the subjects covered in the PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A reports and tabulated for each of the approximately 250,000 enumeration districts in the United States.

Second Count—source of the PC(1)-B, HC(1)-A, and part of the PHC(1) reports; contains about 3,500 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for the approximately 35,000 tracts and 35,000 county subdivisions in the United States.

Third Count—source of the HC(3) reports; contains about 250 cells of data on the subjects covered in the PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A reports and tabulated for approximately 1,500,000 blocks in the United States.

Fourth Count—source of the PC(1)-C, HC(1)-B, and part of the PHC(1) reports; contains about 13,000 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for the approximately 35,000 tracts and 35,000 county subdivisions in the United States; also contains about 30,000 cells of data for each county.

Fifth Count—contains approximately 800 cells of population and housing data for 5-digit ZIP code areas in SMSA's and 3-digit ZIP code areas outside SMSA's; the ZIP code data are available only on tape.

Sixth Count—source of the PC(1)-D and HC(2) reports; contains about 260,000 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for States, SMSA's, and large cities.

The tapes are generally organized on a State basis. To use the First Count and Third Count tapes, it is necessary to purchase the appropriate enumeration district and block maps.

The term "cells" used herein to indicate the scope of subject content of the several counts refers to each figure or statistic in the tabulation for a specific geographic area. For example, in the Third Count, there are six cells for a cross-classification of race by sex: three categories of race (white, Negro, other race) by two categories of sex (male, female).

In addition to the above-mentioned summary tapes, the Census Bureau makes available for purchase certain sample tape files containing population and housing characteristics as shown on individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and the geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality. There are six files, each containing a 1-percent national sample of persons and housing units. Three of the files are drawn from the population covered by the census 15-percent sample and three from the population in the census 5-percent sample. Each of these three files provides a different type of geographic information: One identifies individual large SMSA's and, for the rest of the country, groups of counties; the second individual States and, where they are sufficiently large, provides urban-rural and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan detail; and the third State groups and size of place, with each individual record showing selected characteristics of the persons's neighborhood.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Social and Economic Statistics Administration
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3, 13, 21	INCOME IN 1969
4, 14, 22	PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM
5, 15, 23	ROOMS
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