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COMMERCE
PUBLICATION



Metropolitan Housing Characteristics

GAINESVILLE, FLA.
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

HC(2)-79

A stylized, high-contrast illustration of a city skyline and residential housing. The skyline is composed of vertical bars of varying heights, some with windows. Below the skyline, there are numerous house silhouettes of various shapes and sizes, some with gabled roofs and others with flat roofs. The entire scene is set against a dark, textured background that resembles wood grain or a similar natural material.

1970
CENSUS OF
HOUSING

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

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THE CENSUS

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Metropolitan
Housing
Characteristics

**GAINESVILLE, FLA.
STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREA**

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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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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†	9	10
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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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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METROPOLITAN HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Gainesville, Fla.
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 79.]

page

MAP

Counties, Standard Metropolitan
Statistical Areas, and Selected Places **XI**

INDEX OF TABLES

[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.]

Area	Prefix letter	Tables 1-10	Tables 11-18	Tables 19-26
		<i>Pages</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Pages</i>
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Gainesville	B	10 to 18	—	—

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Counties, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Selected Places

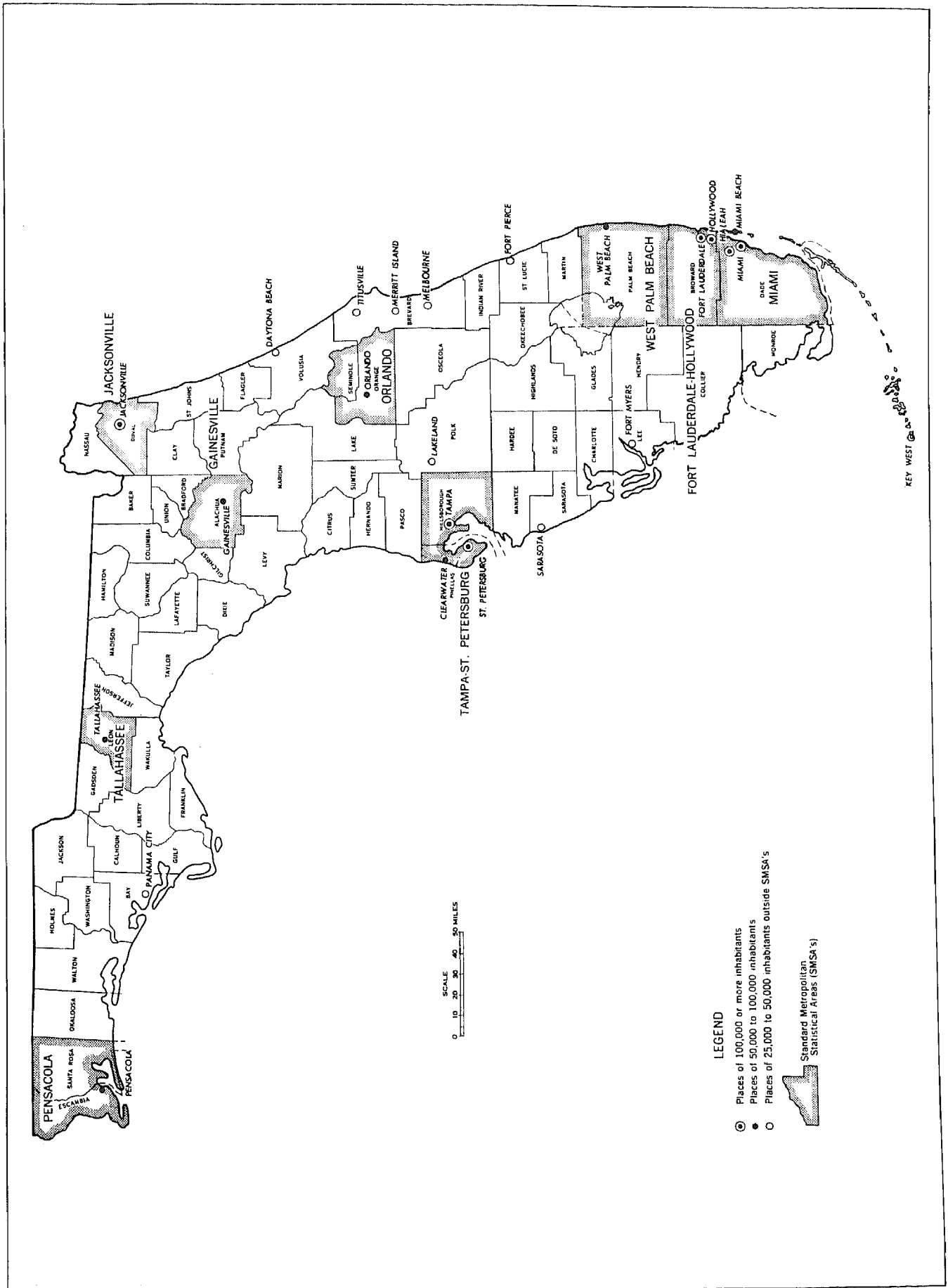


Table A-9. Duration of Vacancy for Year-Round Vacant for Sale and Vacant for Rent Housing Units: 1970

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

The SMSA					The SMSA				
	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	429	153	180	96	Vacant for rent	1 150	721	316	113
ROOMS					ROOMS				
1 to 3 rooms	45	12	14	19	1 room	60	18	33	9
4 rooms	51	15	11	25	2 rooms	163	80	60	23
5 rooms	134	49	60	25	3 rooms	221	162	44	15
6 rooms	112	51	53	8	4 rooms	382	236	111	35
7 rooms or more	87	26	42	19	5 rooms	234	166	54	14
					6 rooms	71	48	11	12
					7 rooms or more	19	11	3	5
PLUMBING FACILITIES					PLUMBING FACILITIES				
With all plumbing facilities	371	139	170	62	With all plumbing facilities	985	652	266	67
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	58	14	10	34	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	165	69	50	46
BEDROOMS					BEDROOMS				
None and 1	34	20	-	14	None	97	17	49	31
2	159	76	28	55	1	355	241	84	30
3	247	69	152	26	2	590	322	218	50
4 or more	50	21	14	15	3 or more	230	136	48	46
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1969 to March 1970	127	69	50	8	1969 to March 1970	277	214	54	9
1960 to 1968	136	30	90	16	1960 to 1968	358	219	123	16
1950 to 1959	101	27	30	44	1950 to 1959	148	99	28	21
1949 or earlier	65	27	10	28	1949 or earlier	367	189	111	67
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1	403	138	173	92	1	412	192	141	79
2 or more	26	15	7	4	2 to 4	195	141	37	17
					5 to 9	61	54	3	4
					10 to 19	124	99	15	10
					20 or more	358	235	120	3
HEATING EQUIPMENT					RENT ASKED				
Steam or hot water	-	-	-	-	Specified vacant for rent²	1 121	715	308	98
Warm-air furnace	127	41	80	6	Less than \$50	327	206	89	32
Built-in electric units	56	19	24	13	\$50 to \$59	98	76	13	9
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	26	15	11	-	\$60 to \$79	194	99	71	24
Other means	206	78	65	63	\$80 to \$99	87	49	27	11
None	14	-	-	14	\$100 to \$119	76	62	8	6
					\$120 to \$149	147	86	53	8
					\$150 to \$199	158	103	47	8
					\$200 or more	34	34	-	8
					Median rent asked	\$74	\$75	\$75	...
SALES PRICE ASKED									
Specified vacant for sale¹	387	133	170	84					
Less than \$5,000	41	10	3	28					
\$5,000 to \$9,999	80	28	25	27					
\$10,000 to \$14,999	84	25	47	12					
\$15,000 to \$19,999	72	34	35	3					
\$20,000 to \$24,999	36	21	11	4					
\$25,000 to \$34,999	40	11	19	10					
\$35,000 to \$49,999	34	4	30	-					
\$50,000 or more	-	-	-	-					
Median price asked	\$14 300	\$15 500	\$16 400	...					

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	387	121	84	72	36	40	34	1 121	425	194	87	223	158	34
PLUMBING FACILITIES														
With all plumbing facilities	357	123	97	46	21	35	35	1 081	308	237	66	287	135	48
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	77	62	-	15	-	-	-	178	149	29	-	-	-	-
BEDROOMS														
None and 1	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	452	101	114	36	188	13	-
2	144	96	35	13	-	-	-	577	236	140	13	48	110	30
3	206	55	62	48	-	20	21	184	91	12	17	34	12	18
4 or more	50	-	-	-	21	15	14	46	29	-	-	17	-	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT														
1969 to March 1970	119	11	15	33	21	14	25	277	153	5	4	21	76	18
1960 to 1968	128	24	44	25	11	19	5	349	30	47	49	137	74	12
1950 to 1959	93	56	14	11	4	4	4	142	52	34	25	27	4	-
1949 or earlier	47	30	11	3	-	3	-	353	190	108	9	38	4	4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	181	95	32	57	14	4
2 to 4 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	58	58	40	31	8	-
5 to 19 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185	58	32	7	19	57	12
20 or more .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	128	9	8	116	79	18
INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT														
All utilities included .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	119	36	3	21	4	4
Some or no utilities included .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	934	306	158	84	202	154	30

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-5. Rooms in 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)

Gainesville		Total	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms	8 rooms or more	Median
Owner occupied housing units -----		9 231	9	35	251	915	2 082	2 979	1 699	1 261	5.9
Units with 1 or more bathrooms and complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use, and direct access -----		9 009	11	34	211	867	2 089	2 944	1 700	1 153	5.9
PERSONS											
1 person -----	1 217	--	15	65	223	409	278	133	94	5.2	
2 persons -----	2 670	--	10	97	409	599	912	412	231	5.7	
3 persons -----	1 696	5	10	39	160	411	563	353	155	5.9	
4 persons -----	1 707	--	--	20	98	309	646	371	263	6.2	
5 persons -----	1 087	--	--	10	20	162	333	281	281	6.6	
6 persons or more -----	854	4	--	20	5	192	247	149	237	6.3	
Median -----	2.9	...	...	2.1	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.1	...
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
With all plumbing facilities -----		9 042	9	26	216	878	2 048	2 939	1 694	1 232	6.0
0.50 or less -----	5 116	--	6	48	608	997	1 725	898	834	6.0	
0.51 to 1.00 -----	3 564	--	10	122	245	876	1 130	783	398	6.0	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	265	--	10	20	20	133	69	13	--	5.1	
1.51 or more -----	97	9	--	26	5	42	15	--	--	...	
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities -----		189	--	9	35	37	34	40	5	29	4.9
0.50 or less -----	106	--	9	17	24	11	28	--	--	17	4.8
0.51 to 1.00 -----	57	--	--	14	13	6	7	5	5	12	...
1.01 to 1.50 -----	22	--	--	--	--	17	5	--	--	--	...
1.51 or more -----	4	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	...
BEDROOMS											
None and 1 -----	219	--	21	140	20	18	20	--	--	--	...
2 -----	1 960	--	--	111	757	809	130	88	65	4.6	
3 -----	5 154	--	--	--	152	1 136	2 476	1 036	354	6.0	
4 or more -----	1 924	--	--	--	--	--	361	546	1 017	7.5+	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1949 to March 1970 -----	269	4	--	11	37	37	52	63	65	6.4	
1940 to 1968 -----	3 461	--	5	99	266	726	1 099	698	568	6.1	
1950 to 1959 -----	2 964	--	24	69	311	747	995	579	239	5.8	
1949 or earlier -----	2 537	5	6	72	301	572	833	359	389	5.9	
COMPLETE BATHROOMS											
1 and 1 1/2 -----	5 053	11	34	191	823	1 591	1 658	563	182	5.4	
2 or more -----	3 975	--	97	20	44	504	1 299	1 137	971	6.6	
None or also used by another household -----	203	--	7	45	40	33	31	5	42	4.8	
VALUE-INCOME RATIO											
Specified owner occupied¹ -----		8 602	9	26	150	692	1 941	2 909	1 675	1 200	6.0
Less than 1.5 -----	3 582	5	5	56	296	792	1 208	762	458	6.0	
1.5 to 1.9 -----	1 634	--	4	21	82	350	603	329	245	6.1	
2.0 to 2.9 -----	1 637	--	--	29	118	317	578	296	299	6.1	
3.0 or more -----	1 654	4	17	44	180	459	479	278	193	5.8	
Not computed -----	95	--	--	--	16	23	41	10	5	...	
Renter occupied housing units -----		9 546	277	752	2 452	3 247	1 577	855	275	111	3.9
Units with 1 or more bathrooms and complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use, and direct access -----		9 076	212	702	2 306	3 120	1 492	837	274	133	3.9
PERSONS											
1 person -----	1 973	212	356	691	451	207	41	10	5	3.1	
2 persons -----	3 322	60	313	1 209	1 173	380	146	29	12	3.6	
3 persons -----	1 872	5	53	319	829	403	187	61	15	4.2	
4 persons -----	1 455	--	20	184	605	302	214	112	18	4.4	
5 persons -----	420	--	5	10	97	132	123	40	13	5.2	
6 persons or more -----	504	--	5	39	92	153	144	23	48	5.3	
Median -----	2.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.8	...	
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM											
With all plumbing facilities -----		9 204	234	717	2 386	3 117	1 536	844	259	111	3.9
0.50 or less -----	3 654	--	336	669	1 547	570	374	95	63	4.0	
0.51 to 1.00 -----	4 812	169	303	1 506	1 412	819	398	157	48	3.8	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	558	--	53	173	111	142	72	7	--	4.0	
1.51 or more -----	180	65	25	38	47	5	--	--	--	2.5	
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities -----		342	43	35	66	130	41	11	16	3.7	
0.50 or less -----	141	--	20	22	77	17	--	5	--	3.9	
0.51 to 1.00 -----	131	43	10	22	22	18	5	11	--	3.1	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	37	--	--	11	20	--	6	--	--	...	
1.51 or more -----	33	--	5	11	11	6	--	--	--	...	
BEDROOMS											
None -----	289	271	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	...	
1 -----	3 053	--	663	1 933	435	--	22	--	--	2.9	
2 -----	4 333	--	--	647	2 685	942	40	19	--	4.1	
3 or more -----	1 837	--	--	--	82	779	725	188	63	5.6	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
1949 to March 1970 -----	973	13	23	199	360	187	152	39	--	4.2	
1940 to 1968 -----	3 849	130	394	1 228	1 221	587	217	41	31	3.6	
1950 to 1959 -----	1 948	57	165	374	676	314	223	105	34	4.1	
1949 or earlier -----	2 776	77	170	651	990	489	263	90	46	4.0	
COMPLETE BATHROOMS											
1 and 1 1/2 -----	8 174	243	700	2 303	2 922	1 216	574	173	43	3.8	
2 or more -----	985	--	15	13	205	280	271	111	90	5.4	
None or also used by another household -----	387	51	50	88	125	43	8	22	--	3.5	
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME											
Specified renter occupied² -----		9 465	277	752	2 436	3 205	1 560	849	275	111	3.9
Less than 10 percent -----	513	5	35	89	269	63	47	5	--	4.0	
10 to 14 percent -----	1 130	24	99	261	375	175	147	26	23	4.0	
15 to 19 percent -----	1 264	43	67	293	405	240	131	64	21	4.1	
20 to 24 percent -----	1 189	16	63	320	433	207	106	40	4	4.0	
25 to 34 percent -----	1 310	35	80	333	394	252	165	36	15	4.0	
35 percent or more -----	3 624	138	383	1 025	1 227	532	196	87	36	3.7	
Not computed -----	435	16	25	115	102	91	57	17	12	4.1	

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-6. Units in Structure 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]

	Owner occupied				Renter occupied								
	Total	1 unit	2 units or more	Mobile home or trailer	Total	1 unit	2 units	3 and 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 to 19 units	20 units or more	Mobile home or trailer	
Gainesville													
All occupied housing units	9 231	8 716	202	313	9 546	3 256	972	663	808	1 149	2 666	32	
ROOMS													
1 room	9	9	-	-	277	31	4	6	43	77	116	-	
2 rooms	35	26	-	9	752	113	51	114	62	142	255	15	
3 rooms	251	154	31	66	2 452	402	274	243	299	317	906	11	
4 rooms	915	702	55	158	3 247	904	470	200	347	411	909	6	
5 rooms	2 082	1 980	22	80	1 577	893	107	82	41	172	282	-	
6 rooms	2 979	2 949	30	-	855	589	61	6	11	30	158	-	
7 rooms	1 699	1 681	18	-	275	219	5	6	5	-	40	-	
8 rooms or more	1 261	1 215	46	-	111	105	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Median	5.9	6.0	5.2	4.0	3.9	4.7	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	...	
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM													
With all plumbing facilities	9 042	8 539	194	309	9 204	3 056	936	650	782	1 112	2 636	32	
0.50 or less	5 116	4 843	134	139	3 654	1 306	469	355	288	317	909	10	
0.51 to 1.00	3 564	3 351	50	163	4 812	1 439	405	287	393	692	1 574	22	
1.01 to 1.50	265	254	4	7	558	236	34	8	70	93	117	-	
1.51 or more	97	91	6	-	180	75	28	-	31	10	36	-	
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	189	177	8	4	342	200	36	13	26	37	30	-	
0.50 or less	106	94	8	4	141	92	21	13	8	7	-	-	
0.51 to 1.00	57	57	-	-	131	62	10	-	18	30	11	-	
1.01 to 1.50	22	22	-	-	37	24	5	-	-	-	8	-	
1.51 or more	4	4	-	-	33	22	-	-	-	-	11	-	
BEDROOMS													
None	-	-	-	-	289	60	-	-	51	79	99	-	
1	219	158	20	41	3 053	532	318	407	196	415	1 163	22	
2	1 960	1 694	37	229	4 333	1 331	577	161	377	604	1 283	-	
3	5 154	5 112	42	-	1 610	1 087	177	24	40	64	218	-	
4 or more	1 924	1 866	58	-	227	131	24	-	-	-	72	-	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT													
1969 to March 1970	269	220	4	45	973	105	82	9	142	180	455	-	
1965 to 1968	1 324	1 149	3	172	2 253	286	116	105	48	430	1 262	6	
1960 to 1964	2 137	2 080	14	43	1 596	461	101	108	15	250	655	6	
1950 to 1959	2 964	2 877	34	53	1 948	1 078	267	135	49	170	234	15	
1940 to 1949	1 250	1 205	45	-	1 441	646	217	112	356	64	41	5	
1939 or earlier	1 287	1 185	102	-	1 335	680	189	194	198	55	19	-	
INCOME IN 1969													
Less than \$2,000	780	722	36	22	2 592	737	222	196	118	351	968	-	
\$2,000 to \$2,999	434	410	15	9	888	269	84	79	130	103	223	-	
\$3,000 to \$3,999	404	350	27	27	914	281	142	81	88	96	226	-	
\$4,000 to \$4,999	415	365	17	33	923	279	105	44	125	143	221	6	
\$5,000 to \$5,999	487	429	13	45	699	239	116	47	88	77	132	-	
\$6,000 to \$6,999	438	388	8	42	598	203	58	38	71	66	147	15	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	1 606	1 477	36	93	1 490	597	140	74	115	203	350	11	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 342	2 288	28	26	995	436	74	75	63	66	281	-	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1 669	1 631	22	16	375	179	26	29	5	33	103	-	
\$25,000 or more	656	656	-	-	72	36	5	-	5	11	15	-	
Median	\$10 100	\$10 500	\$5 500	\$6 500	\$4 400	\$5 300	\$4 400	\$3 700	\$4 500	\$4 200	\$3 600	...	
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT													
1969 to March 1970	1 362	1 190	42	130	6 680	1 963	577	538	543	888	2 143	28	
1968	885	782	20	83	1 420	537	135	54	139	211	338	6	
1967	703	645	12	46	468	211	69	12	60	35	81	-	
1965 and 1966	1 120	1 054	21	45	376	179	53	39	44	13	48	-	
1960 to 1964	1 910	1 869	28	13	307	199	45	16	30	-	17	-	
1950 to 1959	1 996	1 937	45	14	212	166	17	16	6	-	7	-	
1949 or earlier	1 255	1 195	60	-	83	54	9	9	11	-	-	-	
GROSS RENT													
Specified renter occupied ¹	...	...	...	...	9 465	3 175	972	663	808	1 149	2 666	32
Less than \$50	...	...	...	...	797	91	117	-	368	93	128	-
\$50 to \$59	...	...	...	...	466	177	80	20	77	38	69	5
\$60 to \$69	...	...	...	...	436	260	49	20	35	23	44	5
\$70 to \$79	...	...	...	...	609	215	93	25	53	118	100	5
\$80 to \$89	...	...	...	...	1 220	454	159	101	142	171	187	6
\$100 to \$119	...	...	...	...	1 182	447	176	211	58	146	144	-
\$120 to \$149	...	...	...	...	1 564	460	205	201	38	161	499	-
\$150 to \$199	...	...	...	...	1 807	647	83	75	14	179	803	6
\$200 to \$299	...	...	...	...	1 160	273	10	4	11	210	652	-
\$300 or more	...	...	...	...	43	22	-	6	-	-	15	-
No cash rent	...	...	...	...	181	129	-	-	12	10	25	5
Median	...	...	...	...	\$119	\$115	\$98	\$116	\$54	\$117	\$159	...
HEATING EQUIPMENT													
Steam or hot water	76	43	33	-	117	29	-	7	31	34	16	-	
Warm-air furnace	4 819	4 546	22	251	2 872	669	159	147	110	408	1 373	6	
Built-in electric units	239	217	12	10	1 451	151	73	88	139	286	714	-	
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	657	636	11	10	776	227	108	89	51	117	184	-	
Other means	3 427	3 261	124	42	4 295	2 156	632	332	471	304	374	26	
None	13	13	-	-	35	24	-	-	6	-	5	-	
AIR CONDITIONING													
Room unit(s)	3 207	2 912	112	183	3 117	1 044	352	363	62	450	825	21	
Central system	3 176	3 100	16	60	2 779	497	87	117	69	485	1 524	-	
None	2 848	2 660	100	88	3 650	1 768	466	204	702	212	285	13	
AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE													
1	3 422	3 133	126	163	5 248	1 605	543	427	568	637	1 441	27	
2	3 908	3 727	55	126	2 142	941	146	140	98	278	532	7	
3 or more	1 068	1 027	26	15	678	151	10	49	-	144	324	-	
None	833	785	21	27	1 478	612	206	68	167	88	337	-	

¹Excludes 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]

Gainesville					Gainesville				
	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	206	63	98	45	Vacant for rent	966	653	261	52
ROOMS					ROOMS				
1 to 3 rooms	23	8	7	8	1 room	53	18	30	5
4 rooms	15	—	4	11	2 rooms	143	80	57	6
5 rooms	79	29	35	15	3 rooms	183	133	39	11
6 rooms	47	19	28	—	4 rooms	323	212	98	13
7 rooms or more	42	7	24	11	5 rooms	197	159	30	8
					6 rooms	48	40	4	4
					7 rooms or more	19	11	3	5
PLUMBING FACILITIES					PLUMBING FACILITIES				
With all plumbing facilities	185	60	91	34	With all plumbing facilities	871	590	233	48
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	21	3	7	11	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	95	63	28	4
BEDROOMS					BEDROOMS				
None and 1	—	—	—	—	None	70	17	35	18
2	58	15	28	15	1	302	215	70	17
3	160	49	111	—	2	464	271	180	13
4 or more	29	—	14	15	3 or more	181	112	35	34
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1969 to March 1970	49	37	12	—	1969 to March 1970	262	202	54	6
1960 to 1968	68	4	57	7	1960 to 1968	306	182	111	13
1950 to 1959	57	4	26	27	1950 to 1959	116	87	14	15
1949 or earlier	32	18	3	11	1949 or earlier	282	182	82	18
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1	180	48	91	41	1	284	157	99	28
2 or more	26	15	7	4	2 to 4	171	137	27	7
					5 to 9	54	47	3	4
					10 to 19	112	87	15	10
					20 or more	345	225	117	3
HEATING EQUIPMENT					RENT ASKED				
Steam or hot water	—	—	—	—	Specified vacant for rent ²	963	653	258	52
Warm-air furnace	62	15	44	3	Less than \$50	288	203	81	4
Built-in electric units	36	10	13	13	\$50 to \$59	85	69	7	9
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	19	15	4	—	\$60 to \$79	137	84	43	10
Other means	89	23	37	29	\$80 to \$99	79	45	23	11
None	—	—	—	—	\$100 to \$119	—	51	8	6
					\$120 to \$149	147	86	53	8
					\$150 to \$199	132	85	43	4
					\$200 or more	30	30	—	—
SALES PRICE ASKED					Median rent asked	\$76	\$73	\$79	...
Specified vacant for sale ¹	172	48	91	33					
Less than \$5,000	11	4	—	7					
\$5,000 to \$9,999	18	4	10	4					
\$10,000 to \$14,999	56	12	36	8					
\$15,000 to \$19,999	55	24	28	3					
\$20,000 to \$24,999	4	—	—	4					
\$25,000 to \$34,999	19	4	8	7					
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9	—	9	—					
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	—					
Median price asked	\$15 100	...	...	...		

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]

Gainesville	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	172	29	56	55	4	19	9	963	373	137	79	212	132	30
PLUMBING FACILITIES														
With all plumbing facilities	161	29	77	26	—	15	14	877	269	160	53	274	86	35
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	30	15	—	15	—	—	—	140	123	17	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS														
None and 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	372	74	87	36	175	—	—
2	43	15	15	13	—	—	—	464	223	90	—	48	86	17
3	119	29	62	28	—	—	—	147	78	—	17	34	—	18
4 or more	29	—	—	—	—	15	14	34	17	—	—	17	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT														
1969 to March 1970	41	—	8	33	—	—	—	262	150	5	4	21	68	14
1960 to 1968	60	—	27	13	—	15	5	306	27	32	41	130	64	12
1950 to 1959	49	17	14	6	4	4	4	116	43	21	25	27	—	—
1949 or earlier	22	12	7	3	—	—	—	279	153	79	9	34	—	4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281	141	56	24	53	3	4
2 to 4 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	46	50	40	31	4	—
5 to 19 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	58	25	7	19	49	8
20 or more .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	128	6	8	109	76	18
INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT														
All utilities included .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	109	23	3	21	—	4
Some or no utilities included .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803	264	114	76	191	132	26

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

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE ..	App-1
COUNTIES	App-1
PLACES	App-1
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS	App-1

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

GENERAL	App-2	Gross rent	App-8
Self-enumeration and census questionnaire	App-2	Rent asked	App-8
Comparability with 1960 data ..	App-2	Value-income ratio	App-8
LIVING QUARTERS	App-3	Gross rent as percentage of income	App-8
Housing units	App-3	HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	App-8
Group quarters	App-3	Head of household	App-8
Rules for mobile homes, hotels, rooming houses, etc.	App-3	Household composition	App-8
Institutions	App-4	Nonrelative	App-9
OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS	App-4	Family or primary individual ...	App-9
Occupied housing units	App-4	Income in 1969	App-9
Race	App-4	FACSIMILES	App-10
Spanish heritage	App-4	Housing Pages in the 1970 Census Questionnaires	App-10
Tenure	App-4	Respondent Instructions for the Housing Questions in the 1970 Census	App-13
Year moved into unit	App-4	GENERAL	
Vacant housing units	App-5	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.	
Vacancy status	App-5		
Duration of vacancy	App-5		
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS	App-5		
Persons	App-5		
Rooms	App-5		
Persons per room	App-5		
Bedrooms	App-5		
STRUCTURAL AND PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS	App-5		
Direct access	App-5		
Complete kitchen facilities	App-5		
Year structure built	App-6		
Units in structure	App-6		
Elevator in structure	App-6		
Plumbing facilities	App-6		
Complete bathrooms	App-6		
EQUIPMENT, FUELS, AND APPLIANCES	App-6		
Heating equipment	App-6		
Air conditioning	App-7		
Automobiles available	App-7		
Automatic clothes washing machine	App-7		
Clothes dryer	App-7		
Dishwasher	App-7		
Home food freezer	App-7		
Owned second home	App-7		
FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	App-7		
Value	App-7		
Sales price asked	App-7		

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.

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 given in the 1970 Population 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>• <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> •</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><input type="radio"/> No</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? <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? <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— 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> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; font-size: small;"> <p><i>If this house is on a place of 10 acres or more, or if any part of this property is used as a commercial establishment or medical office, do not answer this question.</i></p> </div> <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— 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 style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">FOR CENSUS ENUMERATOR'S USE ONLY</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">a4. Block number</th> <th style="width: 50%;">a5. 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 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 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>	a4. Block number	a5. 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> <hr/> <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> <hr/> <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> <hr/> <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> <hr/> <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> <hr/> <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>	<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> <hr/> <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> <hr/> <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 <u>not</u> 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> <hr/> <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> <hr/> <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>
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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? <input type="radio"/> Yes, average monthly cost is \$ _____ .00 <i>Average monthly cost</i> <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 <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> No, included in rent <input type="radio"/> No, gas not used</p> <p>c. Water? <input type="radio"/> Yes, yearly cost is \$ _____ .00 <i>Yearly cost</i> <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 <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> No, included in rent <input type="radio"/> No, these fuels not used</p> <p>H14. How are your living quarters heated? Fill one circle for the kind of heat you use most.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms, or central heat pump <input type="radio"/> Built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind In some other way—Describe _____ <input type="radio"/> None, unit has no heating equipment</p> <p>H15. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1969 or 1970 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1968 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</p> <p>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 type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer Other— Describe _____</p> <p>H17. Is this building—</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>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 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>H24a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?</p> <p><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>H25a. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <p>Gas { From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Other fuel .. <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <p>Gas { From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Other fuel .. <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <input type="radio"/></p> <p>c. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <p>Gas { From underground pipes serving the neighborhood. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Other fuel .. <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <input type="radio"/></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>H27a. Do you have a clothes washing machine?</p> <p><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?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, electrically heated <input type="radio"/> Yes, gas heated <input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Do you have a dishwasher (built-in or portable)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <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>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?</p> <p><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?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
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15 and 5 percent

5 percent

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
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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 micro-filming, 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

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				FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Rooms	1.0	1.1	2.1	Value	1.0	1.1	2.1
Size of household (persons)	0.5	0.6	1.2	Value-income ratio	1.0	1.2	...
Persons per room	0.4	0.5	0.9	Gross rent	0.9	1.1	2.1
Bedrooms .....	...	...	2.1	Gross rent as percentage of income	1.0	1.2	...
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS				HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete bathrooms .....	...	1.1	...	Sales price asked	1.1	...	2.5
Plumbing facilities	1.0	...	...	Rent asked	1.1	...	2.5
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				ALL OTHERS			
Units in structure	0.8	0.9	1.7	Household composition	0.6	0.7	...
Year structure built	0.9	1.0	...	Income in 1969	1.0	1.2	2.3
					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

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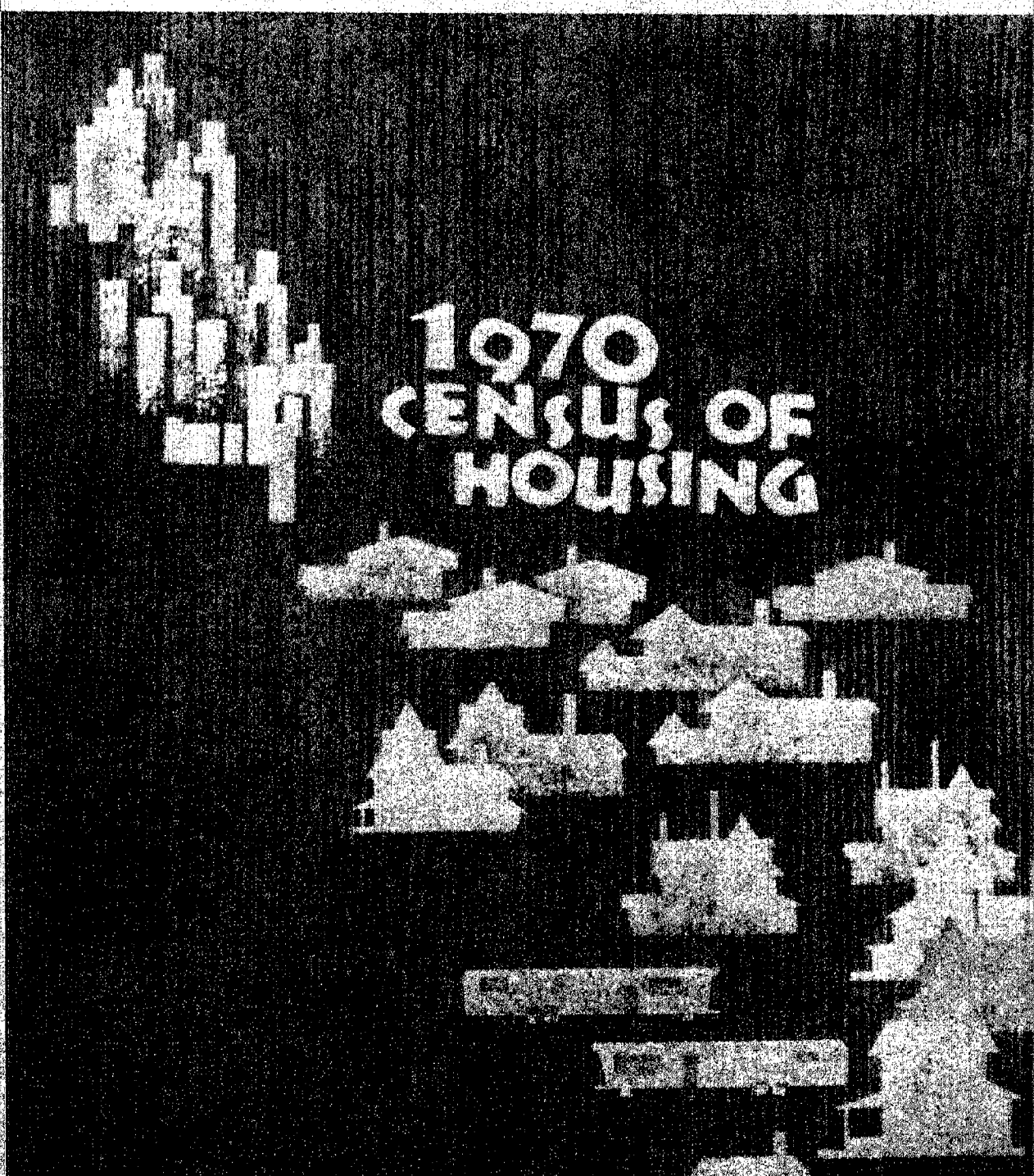
A UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
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PUBLICATION



Metropolitan Housing Characteristics

**GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY, TEX.
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA**

HC(2)-80



**U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE**
Social and Economic
Statistics Administration
**BUREAU OF
THE CENSUS**

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David L. Kaplan, 1970 Census Coordinator

HOUSING DIVISION

Arthur F. Young, Chief

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**1970
CENSUS OF
HOUSING**

Metropolitan
Housing
Characteristics

**GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY, TEX.
STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREA**

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10	SALES PRICE ASKED AND RENT ASKED

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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-Milville-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
151	Newport News-Hampton, Va. SMSA	193	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif. SMSA	235	West Palm Beach, Fla. SMSA
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
157	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa SMSA	199	Savannah, Ga. SMSA	241	Wilmington, N.C. SMSA
158	Orlando, Fla. SMSA	200	Scranton, Pa. SMSA	242	Worcester, Mass. SMSA
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
161	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J. SMSA	203	Shreveport, La. SMSA	245	Caguas, Puerto Rico SMSA
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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbing facilities by persons per room	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	4, 14*, 22†	—	5, 15*, 23†	6, 16*, 24†	7, 17*, 25†	—	9	10
Complete bathrooms	1, 11*, 19†	2, 12*, 20†	—	—	5, 15*, 23†	—	—	4, 14*, 22†	—	—
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*	—	—	6, 16*, 24†	—	—	—	—
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†	—	—	8, 18*, 26†	—	—
Gross rent as percentage of income by income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales price asked	—	—	—	—	—	—	7, 17*, 25†	—	—	—
Rent asked	—	—	—	10 ¹	—	—	—	—	9	—
Inclusion of utilities in rent	—	—	—	10 ¹	—	10	—	—	9	—
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

A. Area Classifications	App-1
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.

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."

CONTENTS

METROPOLITAN HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Galveston-Texas City, Tex.
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 80]

MAP	page
Counties, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Selected Places	X

INDEX OF TABLES

[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.]

Area	Prefix letter	Tables 1-10	Tables 11-18	Tables 19-26
		<i>Pages</i>	<i>Pages</i>	<i>Pages</i>
Total SMSA	A	1 to 9	10 to 17	—
Galveston	B	18 to 26	—	—
Texas City	C	27 to 35	—	—

CONTENTS—Continued

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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 or Spanish surname]

TABLE

1	Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970
2	Gross Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970
3	Income in 1969 of Families and Primary Individuals in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970
4	Plumbing Facilities by Persons per Room for Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970
5	Rooms in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970
6	Units in Structure for Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970
7	Household Composition for Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970
8	Persons in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970
9	Duration of Vacancy for Year-Round Vacant for Sale and Vacant for Rent Housing Units: 1970
10	Sales Price Asked and Rent Asked for Year-Round Vacant Housing Units: 1970
11	Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970
12	Gross Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970
13	Income in 1969 of Families and Primary Individuals in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970
14	Plumbing Facilities by Persons per Room for Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970

TABLE

15	Rooms in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970
16	Units in Structure for Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970
17	Household Composition for Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970
18	Persons in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970
19	Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units With Household Head of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname: 1970
20	Gross Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units With Household Head of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname: 1970
21	Income in 1969 of Families and Primary Individuals in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units With Household Head of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname: 1970
22	Plumbing Facilities by Persons per Room for Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units With Household Head of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname: 1970
23	Rooms in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units With Household Head of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname: 1970
24	Units in Structure for Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units With Household Head of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname: 1970
25	Household Composition for Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units With Household Head of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname: 1970
26	Persons in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units With Household Head of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname: 1970

Counties, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Selected Places

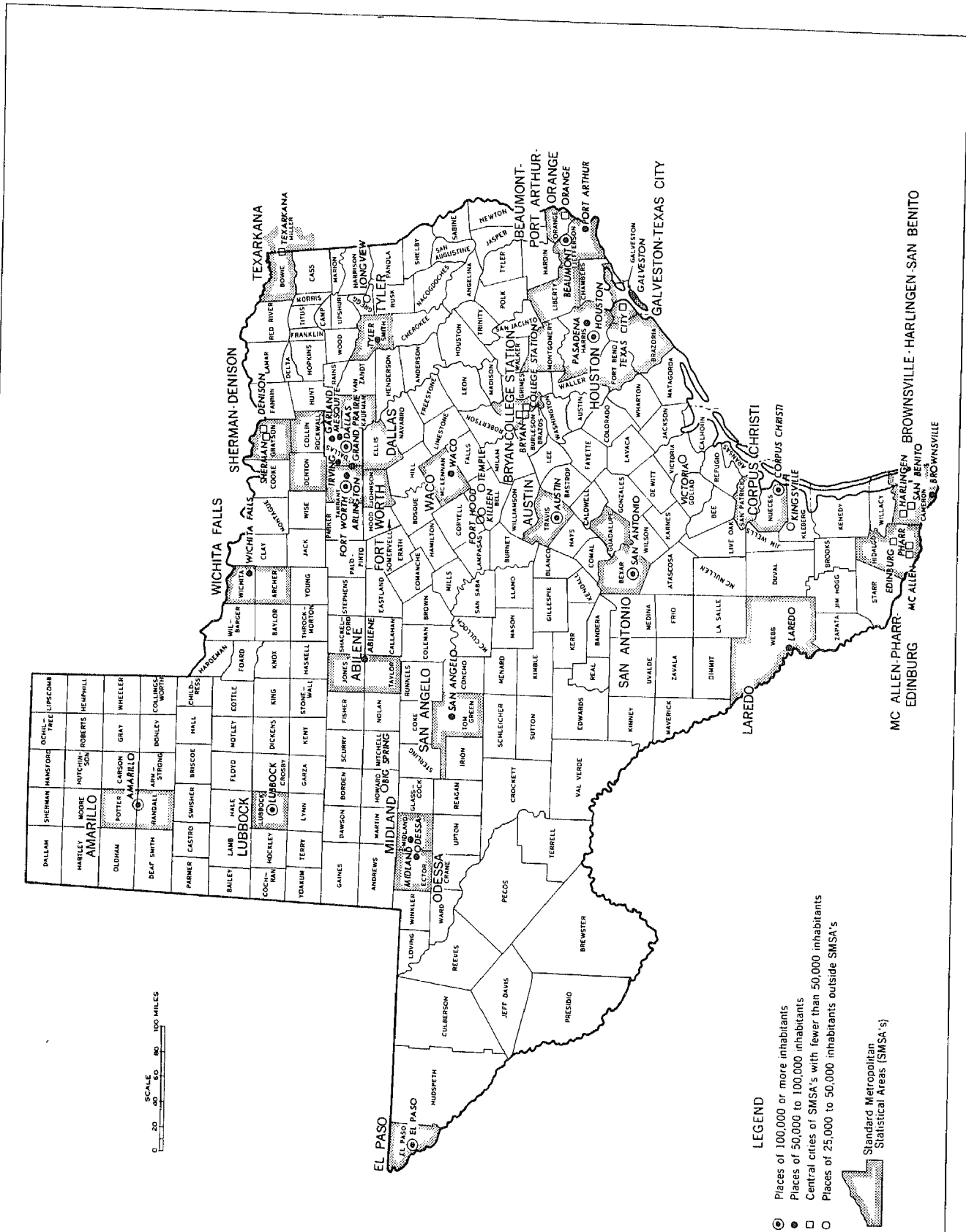


Table A-5. Rooms in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970

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

The SMSA	Total	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms	8 rooms or more	Median
Owner occupied housing units	33 107	67	421	1 432	5 026	10 063	8 875	4 276	2 947	5.5
Units with 1 or more bathrooms and complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use, and direct access	32 258	27	372	1 309	4 817	9 996	8 641	4 178	2 918	5.5
PERSONS										
1 person	3 798	34	224	517	975	1 077	606	166	199	4.6
2 persons	9 718	17	97	552	2 253	3 317	2 161	923	398	5.1
3 persons	5 954	7	34	174	843	1 847	1 752	725	572	5.5
4 persons	6 026	-	33	79	481	1 729	2 039	1 043	622	5.8
5 persons	3 828	-	18	37	208	1 136	1 156	769	504	5.9
6 persons or more	3 783	9	15	73	266	957	1 161	650	652	6.0
Median	3.0	...	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.8	3.5	3.8	4.0	...
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
With all plumbing facilities	32 474	51	366	1 305	4 835	9 924	8 811	4 261	2 921	5.5
0.50 or less	16 350	-	184	453	3 097	4 330	4 487	1 804	1 995	5.5
0.51 to 1.00	13 826	23	88	668	1 294	4 667	3 829	2 372	885	5.5
1.01 to 1.50	1 768	-	28	74	314	782	456	78	5	5.1
1.51 or more	530	28	66	110	130	145	39	7	5	4.0
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	633	16	55	127	191	139	64	15	26	4.1
0.50 or less	353	-	40	64	131	64	32	10	12	4.1
0.51 to 1.00	190	11	9	58	30	45	22	5	10	4.1
1.01 to 1.50	79	-	6	5	24	30	10	-	4	...
1.51 or more	11	5	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	...
BEDROOMS										
None and 1	2 277	143	359	865	631	214	65	-	-	3.2
2	10 516	-	-	375	4 019	4 348	1 610	78	86	4.7
3	15 780	-	-	-	340	5 155	6 824	2 584	877	5.9
4 or more	4 507	-	-	-	-	162	746	1 617	1 982	7.3
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1969 to March 1970	1 125	-	10	46	218	286	245	162	158	5.5
1960 to 1968	9 650	29	83	427	1 061	2 218	2 850	1 679	1 303	5.9
1950 to 1959	9 780	20	135	325	1 351	3 549	2 827	1 117	456	5.4
1949 or earlier	12 552	18	193	634	2 396	4 010	2 953	1 318	1 030	5.3
COMPLETE BATHROOMS										
1 and 1 1/2	22 237	11	360	1 254	4 507	8 433	5 557	1 564	551	5.1
2 or more	10 059	16	19	73	310	1 563	3 089	2 622	2 367	6.5
None or also used by another household	811	19	61	155	241	179	85	27	44	4.2
VALUE-INCOME RATIO										
Specified owner occupied¹	29 501	44	253	990	3 901	9 175	8 376	4 050	2 712	5.5
Less than 1.5	15 945	20	124	447	2 167	5 455	4 662	2 006	1 064	5.5
1.5 to 1.9	5 249	4	30	136	432	1 328	1 626	992	701	5.9
2.0 to 2.9	3 870	-	38	137	433	1 041	1 089	559	573	5.8
3.0 or more	4 070	17	61	225	799	1 208	927	482	351	5.3
Not computed	367	3	-	45	70	143	72	11	23	5.0
Renter occupied housing units	19 880	710	1 321	4 751	6 325	4 418	1 676	422	257	4.0
Units with 1 or more bathrooms and complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use, and direct access	18 452	264	1 004	4 406	6 080	4 430	1 644	356	268	4.1
PERSONS										
1 person	5 067	585	754	1 992	1 206	400	111	5	14	3.1
2 persons	5 584	94	387	1 689	1 990	1 028	296	63	37	3.8
3 persons	3 397	25	75	608	1 366	927	288	76	32	4.2
4 persons	2 409	-	32	266	786	840	332	91	62	4.6
5 persons	1 484	-	42	97	444	556	270	64	11	4.8
6 persons or more	1 939	6	31	99	533	667	379	123	101	5.0
Median	2.4	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.5	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.2	...
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
With all plumbing facilities	18 937	448	1 154	4 482	6 152	4 371	1 656	422	252	4.1
0.50 or less	8 030	-	655	1 896	3 110	1 400	685	144	140	4.0
0.51 to 1.00	8 392	347	355	2 191	2 111	2 304	729	247	108	4.1
1.01 to 1.50	1 796	-	62	220	710	555	214	31	4	4.4
1.51 or more	719	101	82	175	221	112	28	-	-	3.5
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	943	262	167	269	173	47	20	-	5	2.7
0.50 or less	324	-	99	96	86	28	10	-	5	3.2
0.51 to 1.00	436	238	32	106	41	19	-	-	-	1.4
1.01 to 1.50	84	-	13	46	15	-	10	-	-	...
1.51 or more	99	24	23	21	31	-	-	-	-	...
BEDROOMS										
None	856	737	79	40	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
1	6 446	-	1 512	3 884	891	159	-	-	-	2.9
2	8 677	-	-	705	5 170	2 456	290	41	15	4.2
3 or more	3 914	-	-	-	266	1 626	1 399	467	156	5.5
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1969 to March 1970	812	17	33	313	323	104	17	-	5	3.6
1960 to 1968	3 477	47	275	879	1 149	670	331	97	29	4.0
1950 to 1959	4 199	103	164	853	1 415	1 161	357	98	48	4.2
1949 or earlier	11 392	543	849	2 706	3 438	2 483	971	227	175	4.0
COMPLETE BATHROOMS										
1 and 1 1/2	17 735	373	1 008	4 434	5 965	4 193	1 396	233	133	4.0
2 or more	969	24	13	21	136	244	264	132	135	5.7
None or also used by another household	1 176	289	211	341	245	67	15	-	8	2.8
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME										
Specified renter occupied²	19 619	694	1 304	4 730	6 225	4 363	1 637	409	257	4.0
Less than 10 percent	1 885	89	131	397	620	435	157	41	15	4.0
10 to 14 percent	4 202	94	224	885	1 374	1 053	420	100	52	4.2
15 to 19 percent	3 477	77	191	623	1 166	938	329	100	53	4.2
20 to 24 percent	2 399	92	106	552	791	581	192	61	24	4.1
25 to 34 percent	2 278	67	186	651	739	430	155	22	28	3.8
35 percent or more	3 827	200	328	1 274	1 145	623	180	47	30	3.6
Not computed	1 551	75	138	348	390	303	204	38	55	4.1

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	The SMSA	Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 months or more
Vacant for sale	781	237	177	367	Vacant for rent	2 141	1 003	640	498
ROOMS					ROOMS				
1 to 3 rooms	165	17	19	129	1 room	127	58	31	38
4 rooms	130	22	11	97	2 rooms	211	98	44	69
5 rooms	215	71	69	75	3 rooms	605	314	160	131
6 rooms	145	76	34	35	4 rooms	759	369	246	144
7 rooms or more	126	51	44	31	5 rooms	309	121	125	63
					6 rooms	73	23	10	40
					7 rooms or more	57	20	24	13
PLUMBING FACILITIES					PLUMBING FACILITIES				
With all plumbing facilities	687	224	164	299	With all plumbing facilities	1 988	947	600	441
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	94	13	13	68	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	153	56	40	57
BEDROOMS					BEDROOMS				
None and 1	129	38	-	91	None	97	54	22	21
2	235	22	34	179	1	956	472	292	192
3	357	160	66	131	2	845	502	227	116
4 or more	145	62	31	52	3 or more	256	156	61	39
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1969 to March 1970	129	83	33	13	1969 to March 1970	50	34	10	6
1960 to 1968	201	69	28	104	1960 to 1968	360	198	103	59
1950 to 1959	128	16	31	81	1950 to 1959	486	250	115	121
1949 or earlier	323	69	85	169	1949 or earlier	1 245	521	412	312
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1	710	216	163	331	1	867	372	253	242
2 or more	71	21	14	36	2 to 4	505	213	164	128
					5 to 9	241	139	89	13
					10 to 19	219	114	70	35
					20 or more	309	165	64	80
HEATING EQUIPMENT					RENT ASKED				
Steam or hot water	-	-	-	-	Specified vacant for rent ²	2 132	998	640	494
Warm-air furnace	311	164	71	76	Less than \$50	628	224	193	211
Built-in electric units	10	-	7	3	\$50 to \$59	328	103	140	85
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	43	-	12	31	\$60 to \$79	468	230	133	105
Other means	368	73	87	208	\$80 to \$99	249	139	55	55
None	49	-	-	49	\$100 to \$119	148	83	55	10
					\$120 to \$149	156	111	21	24
					\$150 to \$199	131	99	28	4
					\$200 or more	24	9	15	-
SALES PRICE ASKED					Median rent asked	\$65	\$75	\$59	\$54
Specified vacant for sale ¹	699	216	163	320					
Less than \$5,000	51	6	5	40					
\$5,000 to \$9,999	183	17	34	132					
\$10,000 to \$14,999	140	30	51	59					
\$15,000 to \$19,999	191	108	36	47					
\$20,000 to \$24,999	75	40	20	15					
\$25,000 to \$34,999	46	6	17	23					
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13	9	-	4					
\$50,000 or more	-	-	-	-					
Median price asked	\$14 100	\$17 500	\$14 200	\$9 700					

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	699	234	140	191	75	46	13	2 132	956	468	249	304	131	24
PLUMBING FACILITIES														
With all plumbing facilities	708	169	274	183	66	16	-	2 072	820	401	376	395	45	35
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	105	90	-	-	15	-	-	82	82	-	-	-	-	-
BEDROOMS														
None and 1	91	76	-	-	15	-	-	1 053	527	180	192	119	-	35
2	220	116	75	29	-	-	-	845	266	204	163	167	45	-
3	357	44	148	115	50	-	-	217	92	17	21	87	-	-
4 or more	145	23	51	39	16	16	-	39	17	-	-	22	-	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT														
1969 to March 1970	125	-	5	62	39	15	4	50	7	5	12	13	13	-
1960 to 1968	193	54	29	56	21	24	9	360	72	62	4	137	81	4
1950 to 1959	123	56	35	25	-	7	-	482	170	125	86	71	26	4
1949 or earlier	258	124	71	48	15	-	-	1 240	707	276	147	83	11	16
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	858	423	193	101	118	15	8
2 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505	265	128	70	23	11	8
5 to 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	196	114	66	47	33	4
20 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	72	33	12	116	72	4
INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT														
All utilities included	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	942	406	150	95	180	94	17
Some or no utilities included	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 190	550	318	154	124	37	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-15. Rooms in Owner and Renter Occupied Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 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	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms	8 rooms or more	Median
Owner occupied housing units	4 299	4	26	187	741	1 437	1 199	432	273	5.3
Units with 1 or more bathrooms and complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use, and direct access	3 986	-	6	145	654	1 332	1 186	416	247	5.4
PERSONS										
1 person	646	-	15	80	184	189	131	24	23	4.7
2 persons	1 111	4	-	61	284	415	252	63	32	5.0
3 persons	800	-	-	10	137	270	235	93	55	5.4
4 persons	591	-	11	15	52	164	183	104	62	5.8
5 persons	419	-	-	11	41	173	127	40	27	5.4
6 persons or more	732	-	-	10	43	226	271	108	74	5.8
Median	3.0	...	...	1.7	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.9	...
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
With all plumbing facilities	3 999	4	15	138	641	1 355	1 157	422	267	5.4
0.50 or less	1 989	-	4	58	393	581	598	175	180	5.4
0.51 to 1.00	1 495	-	-	44	169	562	426	219	75	5.5
1.01 to 1.50	378	-	-	15	58	149	120	24	12	5.3
1.51 or more	137	4	11	21	21	63	13	4	-	4.7
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	300	-	11	49	100	82	42	10	6	4.4
0.50 or less	162	-	11	22	75	23	20	5	6	4.1
0.51 to 1.00	113	-	-	27	20	45	16	5	-	4.7
1.01 to 1.50	25	-	-	-	5	14	6	-	-	...
1.51 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEDROOMS										
None and 1	349	24	74	83	89	79	-	-	-	...
2	1 659	-	-	17	538	752	326	-	26	4.9
3	1 653	-	-	-	61	492	733	240	127	5.9
4 or more	608	-	-	-	-	92	147	159	210	6.9
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1969 to March 1970	88	-	-	-	6	21	30	10	21	...
1960 to 1968	812	-	-	37	96	230	310	95	44	5.6
1950 to 1959	1 090	-	5	24	200	411	302	110	38	5.3
1949 or earlier	2 309	4	21	126	439	775	557	217	170	5.2
COMPLETE BATHROOMS										
1 and 1 1/2	3 514	-	6	151	619	1 255	973	350	160	5.3
2 or more	491	-	-	-	35	77	218	74	87	6.1
None or also used by another household	351	-	6	60	121	104	32	20	8	4.4
VALUE-INCOME RATIO										
Specified owner occupied ¹	3 891	4	17	156	656	1 310	1 131	372	245	5.3
Less than 1.5	1 786	-	6	63	250	642	548	211	66	5.4
1.5 to 1.9	542	4	-	20	73	140	194	49	62	5.7
2.0 to 2.9	566	-	6	16	99	193	152	44	56	5.3
3.0 or more	903	-	5	52	206	319	205	61	55	5.1
Not computed	94	-	-	5	28	16	32	7	6	...
Renter occupied housing units	5 436	177	281	1 428	1 882	1 147	394	74	53	3.9
Units with 1 or more bathrooms and complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use, and direct access	4 707	34	197	1 128	1 707	1 184	364	46	47	4.1
PERSONS										
1 person	1 255	133	159	573	283	75	27	-	5	3.1
2 persons	1 274	34	59	406	459	221	62	11	22	3.8
3 persons	911	4	27	183	429	191	64	13	-	4.1
4 persons	680	-	14	138	283	179	50	12	4	4.2
5 persons	457	-	6	67	168	158	52	6	-	4.4
6 persons or more	859	6	16	61	260	323	139	32	22	4.8
Median	2.7	1.2	1.4	1.8	3.0	4.0	4.4	...	...	...
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
With all plumbing facilities	4 896	89	218	1 239	1 726	1 118	384	74	48	4.0
0.50 or less	1 770	-	116	506	666	279	153	24	26	3.9
0.51 to 1.00	2 025	45	48	529	671	516	154	44	18	4.1
1.01 to 1.50	737	-	23	97	286	261	60	6	4	4.4
1.51 or more	364	44	31	107	103	62	17	-	-	3.5
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	540	88	63	189	156	29	10	-	5	3.1
0.50 or less	208	-	43	67	76	17	-	-	5	3.4
0.51 to 1.00	212	88	11	60	41	12	-	-	-	2.6
1.01 to 1.50	63	-	4	41	8	-	10	-	-	...
1.51 or more	57	-	5	21	31	-	-	-	-	...
BEDROOMS										
None	229	209	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
1	1 624	-	264	1 188	152	20	-	-	-	3.0
2	2 415	-	-	375	1 508	431	101	-	-	4.1
3 or more	1 157	-	-	-	143	477	355	124	58	5.4
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1969 to March 1970	191	3	5	60	83	35	5	-	-	3.8
1960 to 1968	433	7	30	73	193	83	29	13	5	4.1
1950 to 1959	1 119	27	14	259	412	303	87	17	-	4.1
1949 or earlier	3 693	140	232	1 036	1 194	726	273	44	48	3.9
COMPLETE BATHROOMS										
1 and 1 1/2	4 637	49	197	1 149	1 684	1 130	345	55	28	4.0
2 or more	138	8	-	-	30	54	27	-	19	5.1
None or also used by another household	659	107	78	223	200	35	8	-	8	3.1
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME										
Specified renter occupied ²	5 337	167	264	1 417	1 839	1 133	390	74	53	3.9
Less than 10 percent	540	28	17	133	174	142	39	7	-	4.0
10 to 14 percent	1 002	19	46	219	359	238	84	26	11	4.1
15 to 19 percent	781	20	39	143	278	214	71	11	5	4.2
20 to 24 percent	585	6	21	162	226	135	35	-	-	4.0
25 to 34 percent	681	27	24	205	229	123	55	12	6	3.9
35 percent or more	1 306	47	93	443	433	218	48	12	12	3.7
Not computed	442	20	24	112	140	63	58	6	19	4.0

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-5. Rooms in 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]

Galveston	Total	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms	8 rooms or more	Median
Owner occupied housing units	9 653	7	123	507	1 561	2 974	2 385	1 086	1 010	5.4
Units with 1 or more bathrooms and complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use, and direct access	9 412	6	118	468	1 504	2 980	2 254	1 055	1 027	5.4
PERSONS										
1 person	1 723	3	70	223	380	526	278	103	140	4.9
2 persons	3 216	4	25	161	663	1 140	754	315	154	5.2
3 persons	1 599	6	6	56	270	463	422	198	184	5.5
4 persons	1 307	17	31	125	374	411	200	149	149	5.8
5 persons	819	17	17	62	239	228	144	129	129	5.9
6 persons or more	989	5	19	61	232	292	126	254	254	6.1
Median	2.5	...	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.7	...
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
With all plumbing facilities	9 496	7	123	470	1 516	2 941	2 368	1 081	990	5.4
0.50 or less	5 668	70	70	207	1 009	1 646	1 437	611	688	5.4
0.51 to 1.00	3 195	3	25	201	384	1 072	792	451	267	5.4
1.01 to 1.50	493	6	6	26	90	203	122	16	30	5.1
1.51 or more	140	4	22	36	33	20	17	3	5	3.7
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	157	4	22	37	45	33	17	5	20	4.4
0.50 or less	98	16	16	34	34	20	4	2	10	...
0.51 to 1.00	41	16	16	11	11	9	9	9	4	...
1.01 to 1.50	18	5	5	5	5	9	9	9	9	...
1.51 or more	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
BEDROOMS										
None and 1	855	24	150	315	257	65	44	—	—	3.3
2	3 978	—	—	105	1 201	1 893	694	38	47	4.9
3	3 522	—	—	—	59	848	1 687	674	254	6.0
4 or more	1 271	—	—	—	—	66	252	359	594	7.4
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1969 to March 1970	121	—	—	7	24	37	31	4	18	5.3
1960 to 1968	1 466	—	5	100	200	340	387	207	227	5.7
1950 to 1959	1 328	—	34	38	205	440	396	146	69	5.4
1949 or earlier	6 738	7	84	362	1 132	2 157	1 571	729	696	5.3
COMPLETE BATHROOMS										
1 and 1 1/2	7 147	6	112	442	1 356	2 694	1 697	574	266	5.1
2 or more	2 277	6	6	38	148	286	557	481	761	6.7
None or also used by another household	229	—	—	41	65	47	31	13	32	4.7
VALUE-INCOME RATIO										
Specified owner occupied ¹	8 322	7	59	293	1 191	2 651	2 180	1 018	923	5.5
Less than 1.5	3 986	—	43	125	582	1 318	1 078	476	364	5.4
1.5 to 1.9	1 164	4	—	20	118	370	267	205	180	5.8
2.0 to 2.9	1 311	—	4	52	159	353	407	147	189	5.7
3.0 or more	1 688	—	12	81	302	538	398	179	178	5.3
Not computed	173	3	—	15	30	72	30	11	12	5.0
Renter occupied housing units	11 371	539	803	2 980	3 483	2 424	797	210	135	3.9
Units with 1 or more bathrooms and complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use, and direct access	10 381	199	570	2 755	3 420	2 385	756	151	145	4.0
PERSONS										
1 person	3 449	449	511	1 412	741	246	75	5	10	3.0
2 persons	3 340	59	211	963	1 219	662	153	45	28	3.9
3 persons	1 726	25	36	331	669	482	134	34	15	4.2
4 persons	1 174	—	26	170	398	413	126	15	26	4.5
5 persons	635	—	—	46	202	255	98	23	11	4.8
6 persons or more	1 047	6	19	58	254	366	211	88	45	5.0
Median	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.3	3.1	3.8	4.8	4.1	...
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM										
With all plumbing facilities	10 765	349	697	2 808	3 388	2 390	788	210	135	4.0
0.50 or less	5 093	—	441	1 340	1 902	890	357	84	79	3.9
0.51 to 1.00	4 324	283	190	1 229	1 035	1 134	301	100	52	3.9
1.01 to 1.50	955	—	32	146	330	307	110	26	4	4.4
1.51 or more	393	66	34	93	121	59	20	—	—	3.5
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	606	190	106	172	95	34	9	—	—	2.5
0.50 or less	223	—	70	72	58	18	5	—	—	3.1
0.51 to 1.00	300	166	21	65	32	16	—	—	—	1.4
1.01 to 1.50	32	—	4	24	—	—	4	—	—	...
1.51 or more	51	24	11	11	5	—	—	—	—	...
BEDROOMS										
None	630	532	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	1.1
1	4 206	—	1 040	2 429	635	1 02	—	—	—	2.9
2	4 578	—	—	424	2 373	1 473	252	41	15	4.3
3 or more	1 817	—	—	—	78	782	602	258	97	5.6
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1969 to March 1970	611	14	33	253	227	74	10	—	—	3.5
1960 to 1968	1 279	29	104	358	489	212	60	23	4	3.8
1950 to 1959	1 708	56	44	449	613	405	116	17	8	4.0
1949 or earlier	7 773	440	622	1 920	2 154	1 733	611	170	123	3.9
COMPLETE BATHROOMS										
1 and 1 1/2	10 157	298	571	2 762	3 323	2 272	712	123	96	3.6
2 or more	428	24	7	21	110	120	60	37	49	4.9
None or also used by another household	786	211	126	227	164	51	7	—	—	2.7
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME										
Specified renter occupied ²	11 256	523	792	2 963	3 448	2 410	782	203	135	3.9
Less than 10 percent	1 158	84	57	248	336	291	91	36	15	4.1
10 to 14 percent	2 172	66	122	533	661	532	164	65	29	4.1
15 to 19 percent	1 923	61	141	385	696	477	133	10	20	4.0
20 to 24 percent	1 396	81	57	373	471	292	90	24	8	3.9
25 to 34 percent	1 374	42	98	450	406	273	77	17	11	3.7
35 percent or more	2 381	149	222	777	657	415	103	40	18	3.6
Not computed	852	40	95	197	221	130	124	11	34	3.9

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]

Galveston					Galveston				
	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	234	61	78	95	Vacant for rent	1 206	527	406	273
ROOMS					ROOMS				
1 to 3 rooms	70	17	19	34	1 room	27	13	14	-
4 rooms	42	12	3	27	2 rooms	89	42	31	16
5 rooms	45	4	30	11	3 rooms	389	188	126	75
6 rooms	38	20	14	4	4 rooms	412	185	135	92
7 rooms or more	39	8	12	19	5 rooms	207	74	88	45
					6 rooms	43	11	-	32
					7 rooms or more	39	14	12	13
PLUMBING FACILITIES					PLUMBING FACILITIES				
With all plumbing facilities	169	48	65	56	With all plumbing facilities	1 128	506	381	241
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	65	13	13	39	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	78	21	25	32
BEDROOMS					BEDROOMS				
None and 1	52	23	-	29	None	22	-	22	-
2	73	22	-	51	1	620	286	242	92
3	28	14	14	-	2	403	258	93	52
4 or more	74	23	15	36	3 or more	126	92	17	17
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1969 to March 1970	9	5	-	4	1969 to March 1970	38	30	5	3
1960 to 1968	12	-	-	12	1960 to 1968	106	43	50	13
1950 to 1959	15	-	10	5	1950 to 1959	194	124	36	34
1949 or earlier	198	56	68	74	1949 or earlier	868	330	315	223
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1	175	40	64	71	1	381	182	110	89
2 or more	59	21	14	24	2 to 4	368	140	134	94
					5 to 9	166	84	73	9
					10 to 19	148	68	63	17
					20 or more	143	53	26	64
HEATING EQUIPMENT					RENT ASKED				
Steam or hot water	-	-	-	-	Specified vacant for rent ²	1 203	524	406	273
Warm-air furnace	22	13	4	5	Less than \$50	438	137	148	153
Built-in electric units	-	-	-	-	\$50 to \$59	200	70	91	39
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	22	-	7	15	\$60 to \$79	233	116	75	42
Other means	175	48	67	60	\$80 to \$99	110	66	25	19
None	15	-	-	15	\$100 to \$119	63	27	33	3
					\$120 to \$149	63	50	-	13
					\$150 to \$199	72	49	19	4
					\$200 or more	24	9	15	-
					Median rent asked	\$58	\$69	\$56	\$48
SALES PRICE ASKED									
Specified vacant for sale ¹	175	40	64	71					
Less than \$5,000	18	4	5	9					
\$5,000 to \$9,999	76	17	21	38					
\$10,000 to \$14,999	44	10	21	13					
\$15,000 to \$19,999	25	9	12	4					
\$20,000 to \$24,999	12	-	5	7					
\$25,000 to \$34,999	-	-	-	-					
\$35,000 to \$49,999	-	-	-	-					
\$50,000 or more	-	-	-	-					
Median price asked	\$9 700	...	...	...		

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]

Galveston	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	175	94	44	25	12	-	-	1 203	638	233	110	126	72	24
PLUMBING FACILITIES														
With all plumbing facilities	116	23	79	14	-	-	-	1 148	584	210	167	107	45	35
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	73	58	-	-	15	-	-	23	23	-	-	-	-	-
BEDROOMS														
None and 1	29	14	-	-	15	-	-	642	374	123	92	18	-	35
2	58	44	-	14	-	-	-	403	146	70	75	67	45	-
3	28	-	28	-	-	-	-	87	70	17	-	-	-	-
4 or more	74	23	51	-	-	-	-	39	17	-	-	22	-	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT														
1969 to March 1970	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	38	7	5	-	13	13	-
1960 to 1968	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	106	25	12	4	24	37	4
1950 to 1959	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	194	90	28	29	25	18	4
1949 or earlier	156	84	40	20	12	-	-	865	516	188	77	64	4	16
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	226	50	25	57	12	8
2 to 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368	200	90	47	23	-	8
5 to 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	140	79	38	32	21	4
20 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	72	14	-	14	39	4
INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT														
All utilities included	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	266	58	32	56	48	17
Some or no utilities included	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	726	372	175	78	70	24	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 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]

Texas City	Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 months or more	Texas City	Total	Less than 2 months	2 up to 6 months	6 months or more
Vacant for sale	139	59	46	34	Vacant for rent	365	196	103	66
ROOMS					ROOMS				
1 to 3 rooms	4	—	—	4	1 room	39	26	8	5
4 rooms	13	—	4	9	2 rooms	40	18	9	13
5 rooms	45	9	15	21	3 rooms	84	40	19	25
6 rooms	49	36	13	—	4 rooms	141	81	40	20
7 rooms or more	28	14	14	—	5 rooms	57	27	27	3
					6 rooms	—	—	—	—
					7 rooms or more	4	4	—	—
PLUMBING FACILITIES					PLUMBING FACILITIES				
With all plumbing facilities	139	59	46	34	With all plumbing facilities	312	174	91	47
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	53	22	12	19
BEDROOMS					BEDROOMS				
None and 1	—	—	—	—	None	54	54	—	—
2	18	—	18	—	1	109	54	18	37
3	105	69	36	—	2	184	128	37	19
4 or more	—	—	—	—	3 or more	—	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1969 to March 1970	48	38	10	—	1969 to March 1970	—	—	—	—
1960 to 1968	25	17	8	—	1960 to 1968	41	30	11	—
1950 to 1959	26	—	15	11	1950 to 1959	100	50	35	15
1949 or earlier	40	4	13	23	1949 or earlier	224	116	57	51
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1	135	59	46	30	1	168	68	55	45
2 or more	4	—	—	4	2 to 4	102	57	24	21
					5 to 9	38	25	13	—
					10 to 19	17	13	4	—
					20 or more	40	33	7	—
HEATING EQUIPMENT					RENT ASKED				
Steam or hot water	—	—	—	—	Specified vacant for rent ²	365	196	103	66
Warm-air furnace	95	59	29	7	Less than \$50	119	59	25	35
Built-in electric units	4	—	4	—	\$50 to \$59	58	18	21	19
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	5	—	5	—	\$60 to \$79	90	45	37	8
Other means	35	—	8	27	\$80 to \$99	42	26	12	4
None	—	—	—	—	\$100 to \$119	13	8	5	—
					\$120 to \$149	14	14	—	—
					\$150 to \$199	29	26	3	—
					\$200 or more	—	—	—	—
SALES PRICE ASKED					Median rent asked	\$61	\$69	\$63	...
Specified vacant for sale ¹	135	59	46	30					
Less than \$5,000	4	—	—	4					
\$5,000 to \$9,999	35	—	13	22					
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	8	15	4					
\$15,000 to \$19,999	46	33	13	—					
\$20,000 to \$24,999	23	18	5	—					
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—					
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—					
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	—					
Median price asked	\$15 200	...	...	...		

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]

Texas City	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 or more
Total	135	39	27	46	23	—	365	177	90	42	27	29
PLUMBING FACILITIES												
With all plumbing facilities	123	18	36	52	17	—	311	147	73	55	36	—
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	36	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS												
None and 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	109	—	36	18	—
2	18	18	—	—	—	—	184	74	73	19	18	—
3	105	—	36	52	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT												
1969 to March 1970	48	—	—	25	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960 to 1968	25	—	8	17	—	—	41	13	—	7	21	—
1950 to 1959	26	15	7	4	—	—	100	46	34	4	12	4
1949 or earlier	36	24	12	—	—	—	224	118	56	38	8	4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	97	51	7	13	—
2 to 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	45	31	19	—	7
5 to 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	35	8	8	—	4
20 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	8	14	18
INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT												
All utilities included	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	92	44	27	18	25
Some or no utilities included	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	85	46	15	9	4

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

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE ..	App-1
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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 f
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App-13.) A unit ha
facilities when it ha.

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</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>• ■ •</p> <p><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><input type="radio"/> No</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?</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</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?</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</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 rooms or more</p> <p><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</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>■</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>	<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></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> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$5,000</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$7,499</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$7,500 to \$9,999</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$12,499</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$12,500 to \$14,999</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$17,499</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$17,500 to \$19,999</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$34,999</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$49,999</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$50,000 or more</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin-left: 20px;"> <p><i>If this house is on a place of 10 acres or more, or if any part of this property is used as a commercial establishment or medical office, do not answer this question.</i></p> </div> <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><i>and</i></p> <p>Fill one circle</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$30</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$30 to \$39</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$40 to \$49</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$59</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$60 to \$69</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$70 to \$79</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$89</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$90 to \$99</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$119</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$120 to \$149</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$199</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$249</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$299</p> <p><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 _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Nearest dollar) (Week, half-month, year, etc.)</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FOR CENSUS ENUMERATOR'S USE ONLY</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:50%;">a4. Block number</th> <th style="width:50%;">a5. 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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><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</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>■</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>	a4. Block number	a5. Serial number	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 1 0 0 0 0 1	2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2	2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2	3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3	3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3	4 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 4	4 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 4	5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5	5 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5	6 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 6	6 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 6	7 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 7	7 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 7	8 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 8	8 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 8	9 0 0 0 9 0 0 0 0 9	9 0 0 0 9 0 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)

<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> <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> <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> <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 <u>with</u> flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Room heaters <u>without</u> 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 <u>or</u> bathtub or shower, but does <u>not</u> 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

APPENDIX B—Continued

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

H13. Answer question H13 if you pay rent for your living quarters.
In addition to the rent entered in H12, do you also pay for—

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

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

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

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

H14. How are your living quarters heated?
Fill one circle for the kind of heat you use most.

Steam or hot water system
 Central warm air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms, or central heat pump
 Built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)
 Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
 Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
 Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable)
 Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind
 In some other way—Describe → _____
 None, unit has no heating equipment

H15. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.

1969 or 1970 1950 to 1959
 1965 to 1968 1940 to 1949
 1960 to 1964 1939 or earlier

H16. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

A one-family house detached from any other house
 A one-family house attached to one or more houses
 A building for 2 families
 A building for 3 or 4 families
 A building for 5 to 9 families
 A building for 10 to 19 families
 A building for 20 to 49 families
 A building for 50 or more families
 A mobile home or trailer
 Other—
 Describe _____

H17. Is this building—

On a city or suburban lot?— Skip to H24
 On a place of less than 10 acres?
 On a place of 10 acres or more?

H18. Last year, 1969, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to—

Less than \$50 (or None) \$2,500 to \$4,999
 \$50 to \$249 \$5,000 to \$9,999
 \$250 to \$2,499 \$10,000 or more

H24a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?
 1 to 3 stories
 4 to 6 stories
 7 to 12 stories
 13 stories or more

b. If 4 or more stories—
Is there a passenger elevator in this building?
 Yes No

H25a. Which fuel is used most for cooking?

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

b. Which fuel is used most for house heating?

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

c. Which fuel is used most for water heating?

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

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

No bedroom 3 bedrooms
 1 bedroom 4 bedrooms
 2 bedrooms 5 bedrooms or more

H27a. Do you have a clothes washing machine?
 Yes, automatic or semi-automatic
 Yes, wringer or separate spinner
 No

b. Do you have a clothes dryer?
 Yes, electrically heated
 Yes, gas heated
 No

c. Do you have a dishwasher (built-in or portable)?
 Yes No

d. Do you have a home food freezer which is separate from your refrigerator?
 Yes No

H28a. Do you have a television set? Count only sets in working order.
 Yes, one set
 Yes, two or more sets
 No

b. If "Yes"— Is any set equipped to receive UHF broadcasts, that is, channels 14 to 83?
 Yes No

H29. Do you have a battery-operated radio?
Count car radios, transistors, and other battery-operated sets in working order or needing only a new battery for operation.
 Yes, one or more No

H30. Do you (or any member of your household) own a second home or other living quarters which you occupy sometime during the year?
 Yes No

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
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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
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS		Inclusion of utilities	
Number of rooms	20	in rent	20
Size of household (persons)	20	Value-income ratio	20
Persons per room	20	Gross rent as percentage	
Bedrooms	5	of income	20
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS		HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	
Plumbing facilities	20	Household composition	20
Complete bathrooms	15	Income	20
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

	<i>Male Head With Own Children Under 18</i>
1	1-person household
2	2-person household
3	3-person household
.	.
.	.
6	6-or-more-person household
	<i>Male Head Without Own Children Under 18</i>
7-12	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
	<i>Female Head</i>
13-18	1-person to 6-or-more-person households

STAGE II

	<i>Owner Occupied</i>
19	Negro
20	Not Negro
	<i>Renter Occupied</i>
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

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 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.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Social and Economic Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Washington, D.C. 20233

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Table

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