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Block Statistics

GALVESTON, TEX. URBANIZED AREA

HC(3)-232



1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING

DEPARTMENT
COMMERCE
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THE CENSUS

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**1970
CENSUS OF
HOUSING**

Block
Statistics

**GALVESTON, TEX.
URBANIZED AREA**

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2	Characteristics of Housing Units and Population, by Blocks: 1970	TEX.-2

Maps identifying the blocks covered herein are included in or
accompany this report.

LIST OF HC (3) BLOCK STATISTICS REPORTS

The specific names listed below each State refer to urbanized areas; "Selected Areas" refer to other areas of the State which have contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics.

Report number	Area	Report number	Area	Report number	Area	Report number	Area
ALABAMA		36	Hartford	69	Decatur	MARYLAND	
1	Birmingham	37	Meriden	70	Joliet	106	Baltimore
2	Gadsden	38	New Britain	71	Peoria	107	Selected Areas
3	Huntsville	39	New Haven	72	Rockford	MASSACHUSETTS	
4	Mobile	40	Norwalk	73	Springfield	108	Boston
5	Montgomery	41	Stamford	74	Selected Areas	109	Brockton
6	Tuscaloosa	42	Waterbury	INDIANA		110	Fall River
7	Selected Areas	DELAWARE		75	Anderson	111	Fitchburg-Leominster
ALASKA		43	Wilmington	76	Evansville	112	Lawrence-Haverhill
8	Selected Areas	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		77	Fort Wayne	113	Lowell
ARIZONA		44	Washington	78	Indianapolis	114	New Bedford
9	Phoenix	FLORIDA		79	Lafayette-West Lafayette	115	Pittsfield
10	Tucson	45	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood	80	Muncie	116	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke
11	Selected Areas	46	Jacksonville	81	South Bend	117	Worcester
ARKANSAS		47	Miami	82	Terre Haute	MICHIGAN	
12	Fort Smith	48	Orlando	83	Selected Areas	118	Ann Arbor
13	Little Rock-North Little Rock	49	Pensacola	84	Cedar Rapids	119	Bay City
14	Pine Bluff	50	St. Petersburg	85	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	120	Detroit
15	Selected Areas	51	Tallahassee	86	Des Moines	121	Flint
CALIFORNIA		52	Tampa	87	Dubuque	122	Grand Rapids
16	Bakersfield	53	West Palm Beach	88	Sioux City	123	Jackson
17	Fresno	54	Selected Areas	89	Waterloo	124	Kalamazoo
18	Los Angeles-Long Beach	GEORGIA		90	Selected Areas	125	Lansing
19	Oxnard-Ventura-Thousand Oaks	55	Albany	KANSAS		126	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights
20	Sacramento	56	Atlanta	91	Topeka	127	Saginaw
21	Salinas	57	Augusta	92	Wichita	128	Selected Areas
22	San Bernardino-Riverside	58	Columbus	93	Selected Areas	MINNESOTA	
23	San Diego	59	Macon	KENTUCKY		129	Duluth-Superior
24	San Francisco-Oakland	60	Savannah	94	Lexington	130	Minneapolis-St. Paul
25	San Jose	61	Selected Areas	95	Louisville	131	Selected Areas
26	Santa Barbara	HAWAII		96	Selected Areas	MISSISSIPPI	
27	Simi Valley	62	Honolulu	LOUISIANA		132	Biloxi-Gulfport
28	Stockton	63	Selected Areas	97	Baton Rouge	133	Jackson
29	Selected Areas	IDAHO		98	Lafayette	134	Selected Areas
COLORADO		64	Boise City	99	Lake Charles	MISSOURI	
30	Colorado Springs	ILLINOIS		100	Monroe	135	Kansas City
31	Denver	65	Aurora-Elgin	101	New Orleans	136	St. Joseph
32	Pueblo	66	Bloomington-Normal	102	Shreveport	137	St. Louis
33	Selected Areas	67	Champaign-Urbana	MAINE		138	Springfield
CONNECTICUT		68	Chicago-Northwestern Indiana	103	Lewiston-Auburn	139	Selected Areas
34	Bridgeport			104	Portland		
35	Bristol			105	Selected Areas		

Report number	Area	Report number	Area	Report number	Area	Report number	Area
	MONTANA	167	Fayetteville	208	Wilkes-Barre	247	Waco
140	Billings	168	Greensboro	209	York	248	Wichita Falls
141	Great Falls	169	High Point	210	Selected Areas	249	Selected Areas
142	Selected Areas	170	Raleigh				
	NEBRASKA	171	Wilmington		RHODE ISLAND		UTAH
143	Lincoln	172	Winston-Salem	211	Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick	250	Ogden
144	Omaha	173	Selected Areas			251	Provo-Orem
145	Selected Areas		NORTH DAKOTA		SOUTH CAROLINA	252	Salt Lake City
	NEVADA	174	Fargo-Moorhead	212	Charleston		VERMONT
146	Las Vegas		OHIO	213	Columbia	253	Selected Areas
147	Reno	175	Akron	214	Greenville		VIRGINIA
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	176	Canton	215	Selected Areas	254	Lynchburg
148	Manchester	177	Cincinnati			255	Newport News-Hampton
149	Selected Areas	178	Cleveland	216	Sioux Falls	256	Norfolk-Portsmouth
	NEW JERSEY	179	Columbus	217	Selected Areas	257	Richmond
150	Atlantic City	180	Dayton		TENNESSEE	258	Roanoke
151	Trenton	181	Hamilton	218	Chattanooga	259	Selected Areas
152	Vineland-Millville	182	Lima	219	Knoxville		WASHINGTON
153	Selected Areas	183	Lorain-Elyria	220	Memphis	260	Seattle-Everett
	NEW MEXICO	184	Mansfield	221	Nashville-Davidson	261	Spokane
154	Albuquerque	185	Springfield	222	Selected Areas	262	Tacoma
155	Selected Areas	186	Steubenville-Weirton		TEXAS	263	Selected Areas
	NEW YORK	187	Toledo	223	Abilene		WEST VIRGINIA
156	Albany-Schenectady-Troy	188	Youngstown-Warren	224	Amarillo	264	Charleston
157	Binghamton	189	Selected Areas	225	Austin	265	Huntington-Ashland
158	Buffalo		OKLAHOMA	226	Beaumont	266	Wheeling
159	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	190	Lawton	227	Brownsville	267	Selected Areas
Part 1 - New York City		191	Oklahoma City	228	Corpus Christi		WISCONSIN
Part 2 - New York Portion Outside New York City		192	Tulsa	229	Dallas	268	Green Bay
Part 3 - Northeastern New Jersey		193	Selected Areas	230	El Paso	269	Kenosha
160	Rochester		OREGON	231	Fort Worth	270	Madison
161	Syracuse	194	Eugene	232	Galveston	271	Milwaukee
162	Utica-Rome	195	Portland	233	Harlingen-San Benito	272	Racine
163	Selected Areas	196	Salem	234	Houston	273	Selected Areas
	NORTH CAROLINA	197	Selected Areas	235	Laredo		WYOMING
164	Asheville		PENNSYLVANIA	236	Lubbock	274	Selected Areas
165	Charlotte	198	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	237	McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg		PUERTO RICO
166	Durham	199	Altoona	238	Midland	275	Mayagüez
		200	Erie	239	Odessa	276	Ponce
		201	Harrisburg	240	Port Arthur	277	San Juan
		202	Johnstown	241	San Angelo	278	Selected Areas
		203	Lancaster	242	San Antonio		
		204	Philadelphia	243	Sherman-Denison		
		205	Pittsburgh	244	Texarkana		
		206	Reading	245	Texas City-La Marque		
		207	Scranton	246	Tyler		

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1970 census, by blocks, on general characteristics of housing units and population. Legal provision for this census, 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 278 reports (as listed on page II). Most of the reports (236) relate to a specific urbanized area, as well as to some nearby contiguous territory included for reasons explained below in the section on "Urbanized areas." The remaining reports (42) relate to other types of areas (e.g., smaller cities, counties, etc.) where local authorities contracted with the Census Bureau to collect, process, and publish the data on a block basis. In 1960, a similar contractual technique was utilized but the basic block statistics program was limited generally to cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more (i.e., the built-up fringes around the cities were not covered).

A major portion of the information compiled from the 1970 Census of Housing will appear in Volume I, **Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties**. For a description of Volume I, as well as other elements of the data dissemination program of the 1970 Population and Housing Census, see the "Publication and Computer Summary Tape Program" statement at the end of this report.

Urbanized areas.—An urbanized area consists of a central city, or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory. The central city must have reported a population of 50,000 or more in 1960, in a special census conducted by the Census Bureau since 1960, or in the 1970 census. Under certain circumstances, "twin cities" with a combined population of 50,000 or more form the basis of an urbanized area. More detailed information on the criteria used to designate urbanized areas and determine their boundaries appears in the 1970 Census of Housing HC(1)-A reports and the 1970 Census of Population PC(1)-A reports.

As suggested by the rules above, the urbanized areas ultimately used in the tabulations of the 1970 census could not be completely recognized or defined until the final population counts were available. Since the precise delineation and numbering of blocks is quite costly and is therefore done only for areas where block statistics will be prepared, a preliminary determination of each urbanized area was made prior to the actual enumeration. The preliminary boundaries were purposely drawn somewhat beyond the anticipated final boundaries because the information on density of settlement was not yet available. Thus, for virtually all urbanized areas, there is some immediately adjacent territory for which the information was collected on a block basis. Because the extra cost of tabulating and publishing the block data for this type of territory is comparatively minor, data for blocks outside urbanized areas appear in the reports for those areas. On the other hand, block data are generally not provided for urbanized areas which are recognized for the first time in 1970.

Maps and block identification.—The maps included with these reports identify the location and number of each block and the boundary and number of each census tract or block numbering area.

A block is usually a well-defined rectangular piece of land bounded by streets or roads. However, it may be irregular in shape or bounded by railroad tracks, streams, or other features. The block is the specific numbered area as shown on the map.

Census tracts are small areas into which large cities and metropolitan areas are divided for statistical purposes. Tract boundaries are established cooperatively by a local committee and the Bureau of the Census and are generally designed to achieve

some uniformity of population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Initially, the average tract had about 4,000 residents. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that comparisons may be made from census to census.

In untraced places, block numbering areas are used. They are established by arbitrarily dividing the city along major streets, railroads, or other physical boundaries to facilitate numbering the blocks in groups of fewer than 1,000. The boundaries of block numbering areas have no statistical significance but are merely for convenience in mapping and tabulating.

In numbering the blocks, a separate series is used for each census tract or block numbering area. Thus, the location of each block for which data are presented is determined by referring both to the block number and the census tract or block numbering area. In some cases, a city or other political boundary divides a block. The data shown are for the block represented by the land area as bounded and numbered on the block map.

The block number was assigned to each block on a map suitable for block numbering, prior to the enumeration. In some instances, the map was several years old and did not recognize construction of new streets or disappearance of others. Insofar as possible, the map was corrected for changes that were discovered prior to enumeration. In other cases, it was not feasible to make corrections. Hence the map does not always reflect the blocks as they existed on the ground at the time of the enumeration. For example, a block as shown on the map may have been divided into two blocks. The housing units in the newly subdivided blocks would be assigned the one block number shown on the map even

though two blocks existed at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, two blocks as shown on the map may have been merged into one. In the enumeration, the intent was to identify which housing units were physically located in each of the two former blocks and assign the respective block number to each portion, even though only one block existed at the time of enumeration.

Content of the tables.—In the urbanized area block publication program, table 1 summarizes the statistics for each place of 2,500 inhabitants or more and table 2 contains the statistics for the individual blocks summarized to the tract or block numbering area. In the contract block program, one table provides statistics for individual blocks as well as summaries for each tract or block numbering area and each place or area.

In some instances, the blocked area excludes a part of a tract or excludes the rural portion of an extended city (a city having one or more large portions, usually at the boundary of the city, with relatively low population density). Therefore, the tract and place totals cover only the blocks included in this report.

Block identification, total population, and total year-round housing units are shown for every block containing living quarters. For some blocks, the table shows total population but no housing units because all the people live in group quarters. For other blocks, the table shows housing units but no population because all the units are vacant. Blocks (or tracts) with no year-round housing units and no population are shown on the map but do not appear in the tables.

Symbols.—Percents which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. A dash “—” repre-

sents zero. Three dots “...” indicate that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual housing units, or that the base for an average, percentage, or ratio is too small for it to be shown. The symbol “#” next to a block number indicates that contract rent was allocated for 20 percent or more of the renter-occupied units. The dagger symbol (†) identifies blocks for which tabulations are not available because of processing errors. If there are any such blocks in the area covered by this report, population and housing unit counts for these blocks are presented on page XII; the summary figures for places and tracts (or block numbering areas) include data for these blocks; i.e., the totals contain the above-mentioned counts as well as imputed data for the various characteristics.

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 certain areas with comparatively large proportions of Spanish-speaking persons, a Spanish version of the instruction sheet was also enclosed.

In the larger metropolitan areas and some adjacent counties, altogether containing about three-fifths of the population of the United States, the household was requested to fill out and mail back the form on Census Day. Approximately 87 percent of the households did so. The mailed-back forms were reviewed by the census enumerator (or, in some lo-

calities, 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 which 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 household 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.

The subjects covered in this report are those which were collected on a 100-percent basis. That is, the questions for these subjects appeared on all three questionnaires, the 80-percent, 15-percent, and 5-percent forms.

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. 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 the "Publication and Computer Summary Tape Program" statement at the end of this report.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Self-enumeration and census questionnaire.—As stated in the introductory text of this report, the 1970 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The response, therefore, was based principally on the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction sheet. Furthermore, census takers were instructed to read the questions directly from the questionnaire in their telephone and personal visit interviews. The questionnaire page containing the housing questions asked on a 100-percent basis and the page of the respondent instruction sheet which relates to these questions are reproduced on pages X and XI, respectively. 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 problems 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 to cover "complete kitchen facilities" in 1970; 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.

There have also been changes in the scope of some of the tabulations. Data on characteristics of housing units are limited in 1970 to year-round units because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable information for vacant units held for migratory labor or for seasonal occupancy. Moreover, the total counts of housing units given in this report for each block, tract or block numbering area, and place or area are limited to year-round housing units. (Counts of the total housing inventory, including vacant units held for migratory labor and seasonal occupancy, are given for census tracts in series PHC(1), and for States, cities, and counties in series HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B.)

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 rent and value definitions in the present report with those in 1960 Census of Housing Volume I. Separate figures are shown in this report 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.

Total population.—The total population is the count of all persons living in the block including those in group quarters. The population for each block is subdivided into the following groups expressed as percent of the total population: Negro, in group quarters, under 18 years, and 62 years and over.

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.

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 Census of Population PC(1)-A reports.

Housing units and group quarters.—All 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.

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 nonrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next paragraph on group quarters). Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing inventory, except that mobile homes, trailers, tents, etc. are included only if they are occupied.

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, monasteries, 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 is not collected in the census.

Year-round housing units.—Data on housing characteristics in the 1970 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because it is difficult to obtain reliable information for them. In this report, the housing unit counts are also limited to year-round units. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for census tracts in series PHC(1), and for States, cities, and counties in series HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B.

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 count of vacant year-round units may be derived by subtracting the sum of owner- and renter-occupied from the total number of year-round units. The count of vacant year-round units thus obtained includes units for sale or rent, 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.

Race.—The classification by race shown for occupied housing units refers to the race of the head of the household occupying the unit. Units with Negro heads of household are shown separately as percentages of owner- and renter-occupied housing units. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau does not denote clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Rather, the data repre-

sent essentially self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves.

Tenure.—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.

Plumbing facilities.—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 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.

Units in structure.—Statistics on the number of housing units in a structure are presented in terms of the number of units in one-unit structures and in structures of 10 or more units. The data on units in 10-or-more-unit structures, however, are based on responses to the inquiry on number of units at the building address (item A on facsimile of questionnaire), and therefore, may be understated in blocks containing structures with two or more addresses.

Persons per room.—"Persons per room" is computed by dividing the number of persons in the unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The

category "1.01 or more persons per room" indicates an average of more than one person to a room. The figures are shown separately for all occupied units and for occupied units with all plumbing facilities.

Average number of rooms.—Rooms to be counted include whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, half-rooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, unfinished attics, basements, or other space used for storage.

The average number of rooms (arithmetic mean) was computed by dividing the sum of the rooms for each tenure group by the number of owner- or renter-occupied units, respectively. The questionnaire contained a terminal category of "9 rooms or more." For purposes of the computation, the terminal category was given a mean value of 10. As a result, 10 rooms is the arbitrary maximum average which could be obtained for any block.

Average value.—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for sale. Value data are limited to owner occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres, without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Cooperatives, condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers are excluded from the value tabulations.

The average value (arithmetic mean) was computed by dividing the sum of the values by the number of owner-occupied units for which value is shown. Value was reported in class intervals, the lowest and highest intervals being "Less than \$5,000" and "\$50,000 or more," respectively.

For purposes of the computation, the midpoints of the intervals were used 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. As a result, \$3,500 is the arbitrary minimum and \$60,000 is the arbitrary maximum average which could be obtained for any block. Average value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

Average contract rent.—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. Contract rent data exclude one-family homes on a place of ten acres or more. The average contract rent (arithmetic mean) was computed by dividing the sum of the rental amounts by the number of renter-occupied units for which cash rent was paid; units for which no cash rent was paid were excluded from the computation. Contract rent was reported in class intervals, the lowest and highest intervals being "less than \$30" and "\$300 or more," respectively. For purposes of the computation, the midpoints of the intervals were used except that a mean of \$25 was assigned for rents less than \$30 and a mean of \$350 was assigned for rents of \$300 or more. As a result, \$25 is the arbitrary minimum and \$350 the arbitrary maximum average which could be obtained for any block. Average contract rent is rounded to the nearest dollar.

One-person households.—The data in this column refer to the number of housing units occupied by only one person.

With female head of family.—Housing units are occupied by either "families" or "primary individuals." The term "family" refers to the head of

the household and all (one or more) other persons in the household related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. If nobody in the household is related to the head, then the unit is not occupied by a family but by a "primary individual."

A housing unit occupied by a "family" may or may not contain persons unrelated to the head of the family, such as roomers, boarders, servants, etc.

The category "female head of family" comprises all housing units occupied by families with female heads regardless of their marital status. Included are female heads of families with no spouse and female heads of families whose husbands are living away from their families, as for example, husbands in the Armed Forces living on military reservations.

With roomers, boarders, or lodgers.—

This column refers to the number of housing units containing one or more roomers, boarders, or lodgers. Not included as "roomers, boarders, or lodgers" are foster children or wards, servants who live in, companions, and partners.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Editing.—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, 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.

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, improper microfilming, faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Block number check.—Through a detailed edit accomplished largely on the electronic computer, most of the errors in reporting block numbers were corrected. A control tape was created, listing the block numbers shown on the map for each enumeration district and each census tract. In certain large metropolitan areas, the control tape also contained the serial numbers assigned to each housing unit in the block. For each questionnaire, the computer compared the serial number and/or the block number, the enumeration district, and the census tract to the control tape. When an inconsistency was detected or when the block number on the questionnaire was blank, the computer changed the block number or assigned a number that was consistent with the control tape.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of block number changes and reassignments that would be permitted for each enumeration district. If the number was beyond tolerance, a clerical review was performed. In the clerical review, the enumerator's records were examined for comments and explanations, the addresses of the housing units involved were checked with the map, and block numbers were assigned as appropriate. Clerical review was required also when the control tape contained block numbers which were not reported by the enumerator.

FACSIMILE OF QUESTIONNAIRE PAGE SHOWING 100-PERCENT HOUSING QUESTIONS

<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>• ■ •</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? _____ <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? <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>■</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; width: fit-content; margin-left: 100px;"> <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>■</p> <p>H12. Answer this question if you pay rent for your living quarters.</p> <p>a. If rent is paid by the month— 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 _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Nearest dollar) (Week, half-month, year, etc.)</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. 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>■</p> <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 <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation </p> <p><i>For a vacant unit, also fill C, D, A, H2 to H8, and H10 to H12</i></p> <p>C. Vacancy status 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>■</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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FACSIMILE OF RESPONDENT
INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE 100-PERCENT
HOUSING QUESTIONS

- 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Housing Units and Population, for Places of 2,500 Inhabitants or More: 1970

[Data exclude vacant seasonal and vacant migratory housing units. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, average, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Places	Percent of total population			Year-round housing units				Occupied housing units																
	Total population	In group quarters		Lacking some or all plumbing facilities		Units in—		Owner		Renter		1.01 or more persons per room												
			18 years and over	62 years and over	Total	One unit structures	10 or more units	Total	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	Average number of rooms	Average contract rent (dollars)	Percent Negro	Total	With all plumbing facilities										
Galveston	61809	29	3	32	15	22997	1046	14434	2689	9653	175	5.6	15900	18	11371	678	3.9	74	34	2105	1987	5178	2647	513

Table 2. Characteristics of Housing Units and Population, by Blocks: 1970—Con.

[Data exclude vacant seasonal and vacant migratory housing units. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, average, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Table with columns: Blocks Within Census Tracts, Total population, Percent of total population (Negro, In group quarters, Under 18 years, 62 years and over), Year-round housing units (Total, Lacking some or all plumbing facilities, Units in—One-unit structures, Structures of 10 or more units), Occupied housing units (Owner: Lacking some or all plumbing facilities, Average number of rooms, Average value (dollars), Percent Negro; Renter: Lacking some or all plumbing facilities, Average number of rooms, Average contract rent (dollars), Percent Negro; 1.01 or more persons per room: Total, With all plumbing facilities, One-person households, With female head of family, With roomers, boarders, or lodgers).

Table 2. **Characteristics of Housing Units and Population, by Blocks: 1970—Con.**

Galveston County, Tex.

[Data exclude vacant seasonal and vacant migratory housing units. For minimum base for derived figures (percent, average, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text]

Blocks Within Census Tracts	Percent of total population				Year-round housing units				Occupied housing units															
	Total popu- la- tion	Ne- gro	In group quar- ters	Un- der 18 years and over	Total	Lack- ing some or all plumb- ing facili- ties	Units in—		Owner				Renter				1.01 or more persons per room		With room- ers, board- ers, or lodgers					
							One- unit struc- tures	Struc- tures of 10 or more units	Lack- ing some or all plumb- ing facili- ties	Aver- age num- ber of rooms	Aver- age value (dol- lars)	Per- cent Negro	Lack- ing some or all plumb- ing facili- ties	Aver- age num- ber of rooms	Aver- age con- tract rent (dol- lars)	Per- cent Negro	Total	With all plumb- ing facili- ties						
																				One- person house- holds	With female head of family			
923 -----	27	-	-	41	11	41	8	40	-	1	-	5	1	3.0	...	-	3	2	-	-	-



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PUBLICATION AND SUMMARY COMPUTER TAPE PROGRAM

More detailed descriptions of this program appear in other final reports of the 1970 census, and in a statement which can be obtained free of charge from the Bureau of the Census or any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office. Series marked with an asterisk (*) consist of separate reports for each State, the District of Columbia, and (generally) Puerto Rico and other outlying areas, as well as a national summary report. The HC(1)-A and B reports will also be issued in a set of clothbound State books each containing the two reports for the particular State, and designated as Housing Volume I; similarly, the PC(1)-A, B, C, and D reports will also be issued in a set of clothbound State books designated as Population Volume I. Series marked with a dagger (†) are based on sample surveys conducted separately from and after the main data-collection process.

Housing Census Reports

Series HC(1)-A* GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Data on the housing subjects collected on a 100-percent basis are presented for 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 will be presented on a more detailed basis for the subjects included in the series HC(1)-A reports as well as subjects collected on a sample basis. Data will be presented for States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural farm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and counties.

Series HC(2) METROPOLITAN HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

These reports cover most of the 1970 housing subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. There will be one report for each SMSA, presenting data for the SMSA, its central cities, and places of 50,000 inhabitants or more, as well as a national summary report.

Series HC(3) BLOCK STATISTICS

One report is being 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.

Series HC(4)† COMPONENTS OF INVENTORY CHANGE

Each report will contain data on 1960 to 1970 changes in the housing inventory as well as 1960 and 1970 characteristics for units that have not changed. Statistics will be shown for 15 selected SMSA's and for the United States and regions.

Series HC(5)† RESIDENTIAL FINANCE

Data on financing and characteristics of homeowner properties and rental and vacant properties will be shown for the United States and regions.

Series HC(6) ESTIMATES OF SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

This series will consist of a single report presenting 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.

Series HC(7) SUBJECT REPORTS

Each report in this series will concentrate on a particular subject such as housing characteristics by household composition, housing of minority groups and senior citizens, etc. Data will generally be provided on a national level; in some reports, data for States or SMSA's may also be shown.

Population Census Reports

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

Data on the population subjects collected on a 100-percent basis 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

Data on the population subjects collected on a sample basis will be shown for States (by urban, rural nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), counties, 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 in Series PC(1)-C, presented in detail and cross-classified by age, race, and other characteristics. Data are shown for States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural farm residence), SMSA's, and large cities.

Series PC(2) SUBJECT REPORTS

Each report will concentrate on a particular subject, such as national origin and race, fertility, families, etc. Data will generally be provided on a national and regional level; in some reports, data for States or SMSA's will also be shown.

Joint Population - Housing Reports

Series PHC(1) CENSUS TRACTS

This series will contain one report for each SMSA, showing data by census tracts for most of the population and housing subjects included in the census.

Series PHC(2)* GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS FOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

This series presents comparative 1960 and 1970 statistics for population counts and selected 100-percent population and housing subjects for SMSA's and their central cities and constituent counties.

Series PHC(3)† EMPLOYMENT PROFILES OF SELECTED LOW-INCOME AREAS

Each report will contain data on selected social and economic characteristics of the residents of particular low-income areas in 54 cities and seven rural poverty areas.

Computer Summary Tapes

Six tabulation counts are being made available which provide much greater population and housing subject and geographic detail than in the printed reports. These data will generally be available on magnetic computer tape, printouts, and microfilm at the cost of preparing the copy.

First Count—Approximately 400 cells of data on the subjects collected on a 100-percent basis for each of about 250,000 enumeration districts.

Second Count—Approximately 3,500 cells of 100-percent data for about 35,000 census tracts and 35,000 county subdivisions.

Third Count—Approximately 250 cells of 100-percent data for about 1,500,000 blocks.

Fourth Count—Approximately 13,000 cells of data on the subjects collected on a sample basis for each tract and county subdivision; also about 30,000 cells of data for each county.

Fifth Count—Contains about 800 cells of data for 5-digit ZIP code areas in SMSA's and 3-digit ZIP code areas outside SMSA's.

Sixth Count—Approximately 260,000 cells of data containing detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, and large cities.