

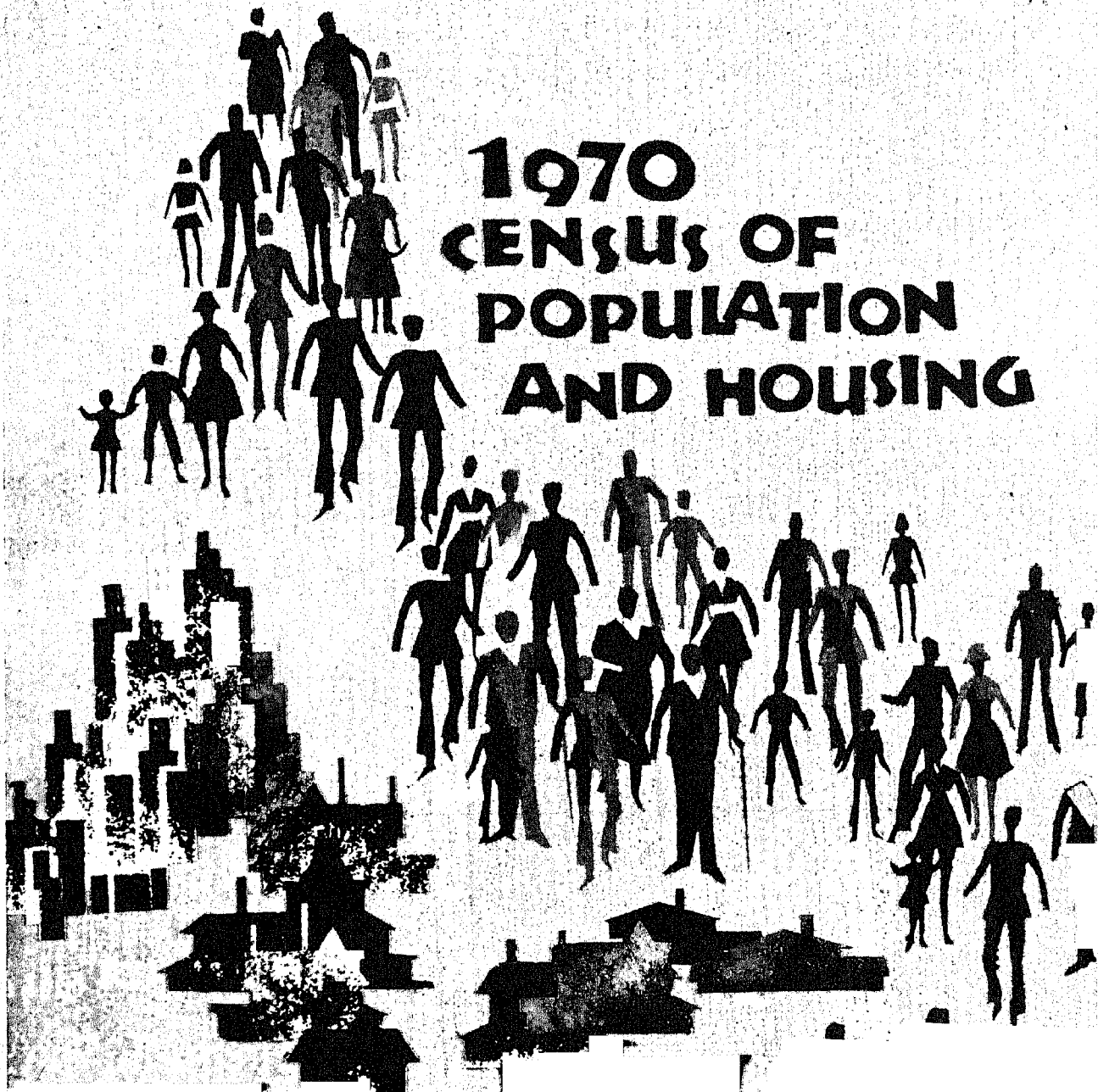
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**COMMERCE**  
PUBLICATION



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# Census Tracts

MERIDEN, CONN.  
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA



## 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

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THE CENSUS

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# 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

## Census Tracts

MERIDEN, CONN.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN  
STATISTICAL AREA

## LIST OF PHC(1) CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

The reports listed below are for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. An asterisk (\*) indicates that the report includes data for tracts in selected areas adjacent to the SMSA.

Report number	Area	Report number	Area	Report number	Area
1	Abilene, Tex.	41	Charlotte, N.C.*	81	Great Falls, Mont.
2	Akron, Ohio	42	Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.	82	Green Bay, Wis.
3	Albany, Ga.	43	Chicago, Ill.	83	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C.
4	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	44	Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	84	Greenville, S.C.
5	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	45	Cleveland, Ohio	85	Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio
6	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	46	Colorado Springs, Colo.	86	Harrisburg, Pa.
7	Altoona, Pa.	47	Columbia, Mo.	87	Hartford, Conn.*
8	Amarillo, Tex.	48	Columbia, S.C.	88	Honolulu, Hawaii*
9	Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	49	Columbus, Ga.-Ala.	89	Houston, Tex.*
10	Anderson, Ind.	50	Columbus, Ohio	90	Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio*
11	Ann Arbor, Mich.	51	Corpus Christi, Tex.	91	Huntsville, Ala.
12	Appleton-Oshkosh, Wis.	52	Dallas, Tex.	92	Indianapolis, Ind.
13	Asheville, N.C.	53	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.	93	Jackson, Mich.
14	Atlanta, Ga.*	54	Dayton, Ohio	94	Jackson, Miss.
15	Atlantic City, N.J.	55	Decatur, Ill.	95	Jacksonville, Fla.
16	Augusta, Ga.-S.C.	56	Denver, Colo.	96	Jersey City, N.J.
17	Austin, Tex.	57	Des Moines, Iowa	97	Johnstown, Pa.
18	Bakersfield, Calif.	58	Detroit, Mich.*	98	Kalamazoo, Mich.
19	Baltimore, Md.	59	Dubuque, Iowa	99	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.*
20	Baton Rouge, La.*	60	Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	100	Kenosha, Wis.
21	Bay City, Mich.	61	Durham, N.C.	101	Knoxville, Tenn.*
22	Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex.	62	El Paso, Tex.	102	Lafayette, La.
23	Billings, Mont.	63	Erie, Pa.	103	Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind.
24	Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss.	64	Eugene, Oreg.	104	Lake Charles, La.
25	Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa.	65	Evansville, Ind.-Ky.	105	Lancaster, Pa.
26	Birmingham, Ala.	66	Fall River, Mass.-R.I.	106	Lansing, Mich.
27	Bloomington-Normal, Ill.	67	Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn.	107	Laredo, Tex.
28	Boise City, Idaho	68	Fayetteville, N.C.	108	Las Vegas, Nev.
29	Boston, Mass.*	69	Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.*	109	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.
30	Bridgeport, Conn.	70	Flint, Mich.	110	Lawton, Okla.
31	Bristol, Conn.*	71	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	111	Lewiston-Auburn, Maine
32	Brockton, Mass.	72	Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.	112	Lexington, Ky.
33	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.	73	Fort Wayne, Ind.	113	Lima, Ohio
34	Bryan-College Station, Tex.	74	Fort Worth, Tex.*	114	Lincoln, Nebr.
35	Buffalo, N.Y.	75	Fresno, Calif.	115	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
36	Canton, Ohio	76	Gadsden, Ala.	116	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio*
37	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	77	Gainesville, Fla.	117	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.
38	Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	78	Galveston-Texas City, Tex.	118	Louisville, Ky.-Ind.
39	Charleston, S.C.*	79	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	119	Lowell, Mass.
40	Charleston, W. Va.	80	Grand Rapids, Mich.*	120	Lubbock, Tex.

Report number	Area
121	Lynchburg, Va.*
122	Macon, Ga.*
123	Madison, Wis.
124	Manchester, N.H.
125	Mansfield, Ohio
126	McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Tex.
127	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.
128	Meriden, Conn.
129	Miami, Fla.
130	Midland, Tex.
131	Milwaukee, Wis.*
132	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.
133	Mobile, Ala.
134	Modesto, Calif.
135	Monroe, La.
136	Montgomery, Ala.
137	Muncie, Ind.
138	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.
139	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.
140	New Bedford, Mass.
141	New Britain, Conn.
142	New Haven, Conn.*
143	New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.*
144	New Orleans, La.
145	New York, N.Y.
146	Newark, N.J.*
147	Newport News-Hampton, Va.*
148	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.*
149	Norwalk, Conn.*
150	Odessa, Tex.
151	Ogden, Utah
152	Oklahoma City, Okla.
153	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa
154	Orlando, Fla.
155	Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.
156	Paterson-Cliffton-Passaic, N.J.
157	Pensacola, Fla.
158	Peoria, Ill.
159	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.
160	Phoenix, Ariz.

Report number	Area
161	Pine Bluff, Ark.
162	Pittsburgh, Pa.
163	Pittsfield, Mass.
164	Portland, Maine*
165	Portland, Oreg.-Wash.
166	Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.*
167	Provo-Orem, Utah
168	Pueblo, Colo.
169	Racine, Wis.
170	Raleigh, N.C.
171	Reading, Pa.
172	Reno, Nev.
173	Richmond, Va.
174	Roanoke, Va.
175	Rochester, Minn.
176	Rochester, N.Y.
177	Rockford, Ill.
178	Sacramento, Calif.*
179	Saginaw, Mich.
180	St. Joseph, Mo.
181	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.*
182	Salem, Oreg.
183	Salinas-Monterey, Calif.
184	Salt Lake City, Utah
185	San Angelo, Tex.
186	San Antonio, Tex.
187	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.
188	San Diego, Calif.
189	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.
190	San Jose, Calif.
191	Santa Barbara, Calif.
192	Santa Rosa, Calif.
193	Savannah, Ga.
194	Scranton, Pa.
195	Seattle-Everett, Wash.
196	Sherman-Denison, Tex.
197	Shreveport, La.
198	Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.
199	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
200	South Bend, Ind.

Report number	Area
201	Spokane, Wash.
202	Springfield, Ill.
203	Springfield, Mo.
204	Springfield, Ohio
205	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.*
206	Stamford, Conn.
207	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.
208	Stockton, Calif.
209	Syracuse, N.Y.
210	Tacoma, Wash.
211	Tallahassee, Fla.
212	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
213	Terre Haute, Ind.
214	Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.
215	Toledo, Ohio-Mich.
216	Topeka, Kans.
217	Trenton, N.J.
218	Tucson, Ariz.
219	Tulsa, Okla.
220	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
221	Tyler, Tex.
222	Utica-Rome, N.Y.
223	Vallejo-Napa, Calif.
224	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, N.J.
225	Waco, Tex.
226	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.
227	Waterbury, Conn.*
228	Waterloo, Iowa
229	West Palm Beach, Fla.
230	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio
231	Wichita, Kans.
232	Wichita Falls, Tex.*
233	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.
234	Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.
235	Wilmington, N.C.
236	Worcester, Mass.*
237	York, Pa.
238	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio*
239	Mayagüez, P.R.
240	Ponce, P.R.
241	San Juan, P.R.

# INTRODUCTION

## APPENDIXES

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### GENERAL

This report presents statistics by census tract on the characteristics of the population and housing units as reported in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. 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 241 reports as listed on page II. Each report relates to a particular standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), and in some cases also covers certain areas adjacent to the SMSA. As stated on page App-2, there are 247 currently recognized SMSA's, including four in Puerto Rico. There are no reports in this series for six of these SMSA's because they were newly designated on the basis of the 1970 census results and census tracts had not been established for them previously.

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 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 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.

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 area classifications, defines census tracts, and traces some of the history of the development of census tract statistics. Appendix B provides definitions and explanations of the population and housing subjects appearing in the report. Appendix C presents information on sources of error in the data, sampling variability, ratio estimation, and editing procedures. Appendix D summarizes the data dissemination program of the 1970 census.

**Content of the tables.**—There are two numbered series of tables. Tables P-1 to P-8 present population statistics and tables H-1 to H-5 present housing statistics. Tables P-5 to P-8 and H-3 to H-5 relate to Negroes and to persons of Spanish language or surname or persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage; they include only those tracts that have a population of 400 or more for the particular group.

The tables include data for the component counties and places of 25,000 or more in the SMSA, as well as for the tracts. All tables are arranged in identical fashion. Summations are presented first for the SMSA, followed by the component counties in alphabetical order (within State, if the SMSA crosses State lines). Shown under each county is the summation for each component place of 25,000 inhabitants or more and the balance of the county. Following these summations are the data for individual tracts (arranged in the above-mentioned geographic order) within the SMSA; and, in certain cases, for individual tracts in territory contiguous to the SMSA. When a tract crosses the boundary of a place of 25,000 inhabitants or more, statistics for the portion of the tract which lies inside the place are shown with the figure for the place; statistics for the remainder of the tract are shown as part of another place and/or under the county balance, as appropriate. The totals for each of these "split" tracts appear at the end of the table.

**Sample size.**—Tables P-1, H-1, and H-3 contain 100-percent data; the remaining tables contain data based on a sample of the population, with sampling rates of 20 percent or 15 percent. Figures for the total population or for some subgroups of the population (e.g., the population 5 years old and over) may differ from table to table or within the same table when the figures are tabulated from different samples. The sample size for each subject is stated in table C, Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data." Appendix C also provides information on the sampling variability associated with the data.

**Derived figures (percents, medians, etc.).**—Percents, medians, and means, as well as certain rates and ratios are shown in these reports. For all types of derived figures in this report, the figure is not presented (but indicated by three dots "...") if the base is smaller than the minimum number prescribed for the sample on which the figure is based. The minimum bases are 5 (persons, families, households, or housing units) for figures derived from 100-percent tabulations, 25 for figures based on the 20-percent sample, and 33 for those based on the 15-percent sample. When a cross-tabulation of two or more characteristics covers subjects based on different samples, the minimum base for the smaller sample applies. Although figures are shown for all areas, except when the base is less than the specified minimum, the reader should exercise caution in the use and interpretation of data for very small areas or subgroups of the population; these data are especially subject to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors.

Percents which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero (i.e., "-"). 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. 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 "75 years and over," it is shown as "75+." The mean is the arithmetic average derived by adding the values in a particular distribution and dividing by the number of units in the distribution.

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

**Boundaries.**—Information on changes in the boundaries of tracts between 1960 and 1970 for this area appears after the Introduction. Information on boundary changes between 1960 and 1970 for certain types of areas other than tracts is given in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-A report for each State.

#### 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.

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 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.

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 of questionnaire 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 obtained the additional information by interview in those households designated for the 15-percent and 5-percent samples.

#### PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1970 census questionnaires were specially designed to be processed by FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in

predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire onto computer magnetic tape with no intervening manual processing. A number of the items, however, required reviewing written entries to determine the proper code. Consequently, the processing involved a manual coding and editing operation in which clerks determined the appropriate codes and marked the specified positions on the questionnaire; for example, the clerks applied a 2-digit numerical code for the country-of-birth entry. These marks, as well as those made by the respondent and enumerator, were read

by FOSDIC onto 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 tapes which are available for purchase, as described in Appendix D, "Publication and Computer Summary Tape Program."

Census tract comparability tables are not provided in this report because the area was tracted for the first time for 1970.



Table P-1. General Characteristics of the Population: 1970

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

Census Tracts	In New Haven County	Meriden							
	Meriden	Tract 1701	Tract 1702	Tract 1703	Tract 1704	Tract 1705	Tract 1706	Tract 1707	Tract 1708
<b>RACE</b>									
All persons	55 959	2 248	2 474	3 005	1 801	4 519	2 894	3 042	5 199
White	54 332	1 960	2 369	2 806	1 775	4 448	2 866	3 029	5 122
Negro	1 477	266	90	190	25	66	27	9	37
Percent Negro	2.6	11.8	3.6	6.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.7
<b>AGE BY SEX</b>									
<b>Male, all ages</b>									
Under 5 years	26 927	1 029	1 241	1 486	912	2 231	1 371	1 440	2 509
3 and 4 years	2 405	153	150	182	62	185	118	127	206
5 to 9 years	2 711	73	51	52	20	98	43	55	91
5 years	536	29	23	69	14	258	143	137	234
6 years	531	33	23	33	13	53	28	24	42
10 to 14 years	2 868	21	21	42	21	47	28	28	40
14 years	622	101	90	176	70	335	142	138	251
15 to 19 years	2 443	23	23	27	16	66	33	34	52
15 years	618	53	90	122	89	237	129	117	259
16 years	541	11	19	35	17	61	33	25	51
17 years	518	12	16	22	21	56	25	27	55
18 years	429	9	15	27	18	50	28	30	56
19 years	337	8	15	26	21	45	24	23	56
20 to 24 years	1 919	29	25	12	12	25	19	12	41
20 years	354	13	105	82	83	104	103	103	185
21 years	334	79	18	21	16	19	19	22	34
25 to 34 years	3 235	11	25	16	14	18	17	15	30
35 to 44 years	3 017	159	158	206	131	242	162	172	294
45 to 54 years	3 404	83	131	159	99	321	146	146	278
55 to 59 years	1 423	77	127	132	123	307	188	176	350
60 to 64 years	1 136	48	49	56	56	108	72	73	127
65 to 74 years	1 472	40	47	51	50	74	54	74	112
75 years and over	894	68	102	63	49	53	82	110	134
		35	55	51	32	28	31	67	79
<b>Female, all ages</b>									
Under 5 years	29 032	1 219	1 233	1 519	889	2 288	1 523	1 602	2 690
3 and 4 years	2 400	139	139	177	77	177	117	111	192
5 to 9 years	2 597	983	53	73	28	68	49	46	83
5 years	522	141	93	158	82	272	127	131	246
6 years	474	36	24	47	11	53	26	21	54
10 to 14 years	2 662	27	18	27	20	58	20	29	45
14 years	552	98	90	139	62	284	158	128	235
15 to 19 years	2 432	20	17	35	14	55	38	28	52
15 years	517	84	95	115	67	229	142	122	232
16 years	535	15	13	27	11	57	36	27	42
17 years	524	16	21	16	11	55	30	32	66
18 years	456	12	15	32	10	53	30	31	56
19 years	400	20	23	19	12	39	29	17	42
20 to 24 years	2 241	21	23	21	23	25	19	15	26
20 years	433	92	139	154	82	96	111	120	210
21 years	401	17	24	25	21	25	18	22	30
25 to 34 years	3 250	16	21	27	20	17	25	12	40
35 to 44 years	3 168	174	153	186	102	276	160	165	286
45 to 54 years	3 785	77	111	167	89	339	170	170	304
55 to 59 years	1 544	105	130	147	118	335	205	205	369
60 to 64 years	1 286	62	61	61	58	101	76	103	158
65 to 74 years	2 059	62	57	57	37	51	73	93	127
75 years and over	1 608	108	104	103	77	75	122	162	162
		77	61	55	38	53	62	92	169
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>									
All persons	55 959	2 248	2 474	3 005	1 801	4 519	2 894	3 042	5 199
In households	54 915	2 245	2 462	2 999	1 624	4 513	2 887	3 039	5 130
Head of household	17 832	801	925	914	543	1 209	909	1 024	1 658
Head of family	14 371	551	617	747	439	1 129	769	816	1 352
Primary individual	3 461	250	308	167	104	80	140	208	306
Wife of head	12 307	415	487	612	387	1 030	653	707	1 177
Other relative of head	24 334	1 000	1 006	1 442	681	2 258	1 311	1 282	2 267
Not related to head	442	29	44	31	13	16	14	26	28
In group quarters	1 044	3	12	6	177	6	7	3	69
Persons per household	3.08	2.80	2.66	3.28	2.99	3.73	3.18	2.97	3.09
<b>TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
All families	14 371	551	617	747	439	1 129	769	816	1 352
With own children under 18 years	7 808	306	328	447	224	744	412	403	727
Number of children	17 920	798	710	1 129	484	1 784	940	917	1 632
Husband-wife families	12 307	415	487	612	387	1 030	653	707	1 177
With own children under 18 years	6 959	242	259	382	206	690	373	364	662
Number of children	16 034	598	570	956	445	1 678	868	832	1 487
Percent of total under 18 years	84.9	71.3	74.3	81.4	87.3	91.0	87.9	88.1	88.0
Families with other male head	457	24	22	36	15	24	24	22	48
With own children under 18 years	94	1	5	9	5	6	2	3	14
Number of children	198	5	10	24	9	13	3	6	32
Families with female head	1 607	112	108	99	37	73	92	87	127
With own children under 18 years	735	63	64	56	13	48	37	36	51
Number of children	1 688	195	130	149	30	93	69	79	113
Percent of total under 18 years	8.9	23.2	16.9	12.7	5.9	5.0	7.0	8.4	6.7
Persons under 18 years	18 896	839	767	1 174	510	1 843	987	944	1 690
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Male, 14 years old and over</b>									
Single	19 565	663	918	972	727	1 519	1 001	1 072	1 870
Married	5 469	168	287	258	219	421	283	284	544
Separated	12 906	435	527	657	447	1 052	669	725	1 237
Widowed	229	11	18	21	16	4	7	8	28
Divorced	675	40	45	30	30	23	25	40	52
	515	20	59	27	31	23	24	21	37
<b>Female, 14 years old and over</b>									
Single	21 925	861	928	1 080	682	1 610	1 159	1 260	2 069
Married	5 085	182	198	243	140	382	274	299	485
Separated	13 121	456	542	668	432	1 070	677	737	1 240
Widowed	408	34	29	30	13	23	7	16	23
Divorced	2 965	163	129	134	94	128	162	180	290
	754	60	59	35	16	30	46	44	54

Table P-1. General Characteristics of the Population: 1970—Continued

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

Census Tracts	Meriden—Con.								
	Tract 1709	Tract 1710	Tract 1711	Tract 1712	Tract 1713	Tract 1714	Tract 1715	Tract 1716	Tract 1717
<b>RACE</b>									
All persons	2 707	1 661	4 103	5 973	4 126	2 071	3 513	3 273	3 350
White	2 585	1 541	4 073	5 928	4 005	1 938	3 413	3 131	3 343
Negro	110	113	28	36	119	126	92	141	2
Percent Negro	4.1	6.8	0.7	0.6	2.9	6.1	2.6	4.3	0.1
<b>AGE BY SEX</b>									
<b>Male, all ages</b>									
Under 5 years	1 254	762	1 921	2 943	1 937	950	1 670	1 661	1 610
3 and 4 years	117	90	113	214	157	98	188	135	110
5 to 9 years	41	27	44	91	64	36	77	58	50
5 years	121	59	155	373	178	81	167	171	143
6 years	30	9	32	61	39	23	41	29	27
7 years	17	11	35	67	29	16	38	42	23
10 to 14 years	84	47	189	391	202	65	124	244	219
14 years	16	6	37	73	38	13	30	94	43
15 to 19 years	91	48	164	277	190	75	117	215	170
15 years	21	7	44	59	44	16	21	98	56
16 years	12	6	37	53	18	29	29	33	36
17 years	16	14	29	69	35	18	27	38	40
18 years	24	9	27	39	36	12	17	26	20
19 years	18	12	27	27	22	11	23	20	18
20 to 24 years	138	91	125	100	156	102	165	92	73
20 years	24	11	23	24	31	12	22	24	17
21 years	23	22	18	18	15	26	16	16	14
25 to 34 years	178	126	206	324	189	138	228	196	126
35 to 44 years	130	63	201	454	182	85	164	186	189
45 to 54 years	142	78	295	419	271	89	176	175	279
55 to 59 years	64	51	137	138	133	56	77	83	95
60 to 64 years	55	34	116	96	102	35	74	55	67
65 to 74 years	76	41	137	100	122	81	99	76	79
75 years and over	58	34	83	57	55	45	91	33	60
<b>Female, all ages</b>									
Under 5 years	1 453	899	2 182	3 030	2 189	1 121	1 843	1 612	1 740
3 and 4 years	149	71	145	248	158	95	176	135	94
5 to 9 years	54	23	59	112	77	32	54	60	47
5 years	97	45	160	357	152	79	135	154	168
6 years	17	7	33	61	31	19	34	26	22
7 years	18	4	30	57	26	14	15	38	28
10 to 14 years	87	48	190	356	200	73	148	153	213
14 years	17	10	40	74	40	18	31	23	40
15 to 19 years	142	59	191	247	208	78	126	137	158
15 years	19	12	44	61	44	18	23	33	35
16 years	14	11	37	66	45	22	36	22	35
17 years	10	15	44	64	51	12	16	35	38
18 years	51	14	35	31	36	14	27	21	28
19 years	48	7	31	25	32	12	24	26	22
20 to 24 years	164	108	143	140	167	113	209	106	87
20 years	48	21	30	29	37	21	30	19	16
21 years	27	18	27	30	30	20	37	17	17
25 to 34 years	186	107	184	380	208	124	208	215	136
35 to 44 years	107	64	220	458	221	92	171	164	244
45 to 54 years	170	101	335	404	329	142	213	208	269
55 to 59 years	69	61	149	124	138	66	106	76	75
60 to 64 years	67	43	133	103	118	69	77	53	66
65 to 74 years	120	102	189	104	179	99	143	94	116
75 years and over	95	90	143	109	111	91	131	117	114
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>									
All persons	2 707	1 661	4 103	5 973	4 126	2 071	3 513	3 273	3 350
in households	2 632	1 632	4 062	5 850	4 075	2 062	3 439	3 019	3 238
Head of household	1 026	687	1 354	1 599	1 321	775	1 214	932	941
Head of family	680	421	1 134	1 496	1 102	562	932	775	849
Primary individual	346	266	220	103	219	213	282	157	92
Wife of head	544	318	984	1 395	933	440	776	681	768
Other relative of head	1 038	602	1 700	2 839	1 783	817	1 417	1 376	1 515
Not related to head	24	32	24	17	38	30	32	30	14
In group quarters	75	22	41	123	51	9	74	254	112
Persons per household	2.57	2.39	3.00	3.66	3.08	2.66	2.83	3.24	3.44
<b>TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
All families	680	421	1 134	1 496	1 102	562	932	775	849
With own children under 18 years	325	188	505	960	573	243	496	445	482
Number of children	702	397	1 145	2 304	1 235	545	1 033	1 020	1 145
Husband-wife families	544	318	984	1 395	933	440	776	681	768
With own children under 18 years	281	148	470	918	497	201	415	403	448
Number of children	612	293	1 080	2 208	1 062	460	877	927	1 081
Percent of total under 18 years	81.9	68.9	91.0	94.3	80.5	77.3	80.5	74.1	91.1
Families with other male head	24	21	34	32	30	21	32	22	24
With own children under 18 years	1	2	3	12	5	3	9	6	8
Number of children	1	6	3	26	11	3	17	10	19
Families with female head	112	82	116	69	139	101	124	72	57
With own children under 18 years	43	38	32	30	71	39	72	36	26
Number of children	89	98	62	70	162	82	139	83	45
Percent of total under 18 years	11.9	23.1	5.2	3.0	12.3	13.8	12.8	6.6	3.8
Persons under 18 years	747	425	1 187	2 341	1 319	595	1 090	1 251	1 187
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Male, 14 years old and over</b>									
Single	948	572	1 501	2 038	1 438	719	1 221	1 205	1 181
Married	266	175	392	522	394	195	309	433	317
Separated	586	356	1 026	1 428	973	468	802	720	798
Widowed	23	19	11	8	12	14	12	13	4
Divorced	55	17	60	62	40	28	63	20	45
	41	24	23	26	31	28	47	32	21
<b>Female, 14 years old and over</b>									
Single	1 137	745	1 727	2 143	1 719	892	1 415	1 193	1 305
Married	326	193	426	472	415	217	295	242	296
Separated	601	358	1 028	1 456	1 004	501	837	729	805
Widowed	37	23	11	15	17	42	35	20	13
Divorced	170	150	226	194	238	134	212	180	181
	40	44	47	41	62	40	71	42	23

Table P-2. Social Characteristics of the Population: 1970

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

Census Tracts	In New Haven County	Meriden							
	Meriden	Tract 1701	Tract 1702	Tract 1703	Tract 1704	Tract 1705	Tract 1706	Tract 1707	Tract 1708
<b>NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, &amp; COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b>									
All persons	55 959	2 540	2 182	3 005	1 713	4 607	2 894	3 042	5 199
Native of native parentage	35 249	1 416	1 300	1 473	1 080	3 331	1 812	2 050	3 114
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	16 015	898	512	1 008	488	1 080	815	793	1 672
Foreign born	4 695	226	370	524	145	196	267	199	413
Foreign stock	20 710	1 124	882	1 532	633	1 276	1 082	992	2 085
United Kingdom	1 172	33	48	24	37	53	34	53	116
Ireland (Eire)	915	26	55	11	14	55	93	72	88
Sweden	223	-	12	-	-	-	7	12	37
Germany	1 753	43	14	153	68	150	73	113	117
Poland	3 875	114	96	58	85	168	128	106	733
Czechoslovakia	224	10	9	-	-	6	43	12	27
Austria	343	-	-	15	25	20	20	13	30
Hungary	214	22	8	3	-	6	31	7	10
U.S.S.R.	576	39	11	11	21	20	54	47	49
Italy	4 663	65	346	709	242	331	258	377	237
Canada	3 886	184	248	175	63	261	258	93	425
Mexico	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	148	-	-	-	21	-	20	-	6
Other America	122	-	-	11	-	8	-	11	6
All other and not reported	2 589	588	35	362	57	198	63	76	204
Persons of Spanish language <sup>1</sup>	3 546	874	356	345	101	65	33	120	46
Other persons of Spanish surname <sup>1</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persons of Spanish mother tongue	3 245	816	356	339	101	37	33	94	46
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	2 549	530	311	250	68	52	10	107	7
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>									
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old	15 526	654	401	778	358	1 682	807	807	1 486
Nursery school	239	20	7	-	6	24	10	24	32
Public	76	20	-	-	-	7	-	17	-
Kindergarten	945	62	30	81	30	72	65	49	81
Public	879	53	30	81	30	72	65	49	45
Elementary	9 032	462	231	506	178	1 027	449	438	809
Public	6 819	385	182	436	142	751	401	363	578
High school	4 027	77	101	168	97	463	190	238	405
Public	3 657	77	98	145	82	441	178	238	381
College	1 283	33	32	23	47	96	93	58	159
Percent enrolled in school by age:									
16 and 17 years	91.0	84.0	71.8	81.4	77.8	95.0	73.1	93.9	90.5
18 and 19 years	54.7	23.8	21.1	25.5	55.3	56.5	61.1	76.8	83.0
20 and 21 years	23.8	24.0	25.3	9.2	12.1	46.3	39.2	21.8	26.9
22 to 24 years	10.0	-	3.7	3.9	7.8	15.7	9.3	8.5	15.8
25 to 34 years	4.8	2.9	1.7	2.3	10.1	6.1	4.3	2.4	3.5
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	16.5	18.4	33.7	35.8	13.8	12.1	20.2	12.3	9.3
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>									
Persons, 25 years old and over	31 313	1 276	1 238	1 487	1 052	2 377	1 600	1 813	2 945
No school years completed	528	46	29	63	-	28	3	14	31
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	977	36	100	148	34	21	52	52	68
5 to 7 years	3 377	183	226	296	124	167	135	184	345
8 years	4 884	338	304	319	197	246	198	264	533
High school: 1 to 3 years	7 249	339	358	319	244	512	415	380	644
4 years	9 755	233	330	353	371	878	558	631	983
College: 1 to 3 years	2 459	66	72	13	55	209	109	163	220
4 years or more	2 084	35	19	41	27	316	130	125	121
Median school years completed	11.4	9.3	10.0	8.9	11.1	12.2	12.0	12.0	11.3
Percent high school graduates	45.7	26.2	34.0	27.4	43.1	59.0	49.8	50.7	45.0
<b>CHILDREN EVER BORN</b>									
Women, 35 to 44 years old ever married	2 846	52	117	120	66	305	151	165	273
Children ever born	8 842	231	406	417	228	1 026	512	527	839
Per 1,000 women ever married	3 107	4 442	3 470	3 475	3 455	3 364	3 391	3 194	3 073
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1965</b>									
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 <sup>2</sup>	51 227	2 225	1 930	2 671	1 552	4 262	2 659	2 793	4 803
Same house as in 1970	30 571	766	948	1 327	942	2 739	1 730	1 889	3 439
Different house:									
In central city of this SMSA	10 922	332	568	742	301	964	671	459	898
In other part of this SMSA	2 423	548	24	113	59	69	29	148	160
Outside this SMSA	4 364	178	225	224	191	331	135	217	225
North and West	3 905	153	200	224	184	311	104	201	201
South	459	25	25	-	7	20	31	16	24
Abroad	981	183	35	152	-	29	-	30	11
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK</b>									
All workers	22 882	815	854	1 080	669	1 837	1 244	1 294	2 306
Private auto: Driver	16 289	442	463	645	478	1 477	931	1 031	1 582
Passenger	3 611	147	185	225	96	195	217	153	521
Bus or streetcar	546	105	10	16	21	39	35	-	30
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	62	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	9
Walked to work	1 900	116	162	169	68	101	31	97	116
Worked at home	105	5	6	8	-	7	13	-	4
Other	369	-	22	17	6	-	-	13	44
Inside SMSA	12 703	381	464	673	427	1 020	756	831	1 148
Meriden city	12 703	381	464	673	427	1 020	756	831	1 148
Outside SMSA	8 889	325	336	366	235	720	466	451	1 037
Place of work not reported	1 290	109	54	41	7	97	22	12	121

<sup>1</sup>See text for definition. <sup>2</sup>Includes "Moved, 1965 residence not reported."

Table P-2. Social Characteristics of the Population: 1970—Continued

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

Census Tracts	Meriden—Con.								
	Tract 1709	Tract 1710	Tract 1711	Tract 1712	Tract 1713	Tract 1714	Tract 1715	Tract 1716	Tract 1717
<b>NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, &amp; COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b>									
All persons	2 707	1 686	4 078	5 973	4 126	1 914	3 670	3 273	3 350
Native of native parentage	1 808	912	2 539	4 216	2 526	1 193	2 177	2 094	2 208
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	679	539	1 300	1 464	1 226	580	1 087	913	961
Foreign born	220	235	239	293	374	141	406	266	181
Foreign stock	899	774	1 539	1 757	1 600	721	1 493	1 179	1 142
United Kingdom	68	19	106	125	184	42	94	40	96
Ireland (Eire)	47	12	74	81	55	55	75	25	77
Sweden	—	—	—	32	24	6	29	15	49
Germany	51	44	213	135	215	43	128	85	108
Poland	110	314	470	419	304	116	233	190	231
Czechoslovakia	15	17	27	16	21	—	5	16	—
Austria	17	9	14	41	48	19	45	—	27
Hungary	17	—	21	39	—	—	25	8	17
U.S.S.R.	16	19	60	59	29	41	12	27	61
Italy	285	69	246	315	309	155	151	342	226
Canada	175	99	192	284	319	138	573	247	152
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	26	—
Other America	35	—	—	7	—	27	—	9	8
All other and not reported	63	172	116	204	92	79	41	149	90
Persons of Spanish language <sup>1</sup>	279	307	104	144	159	176	323	63	51
Other persons of Spanish surname <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons of Spanish mother tongue	254	296	91	80	159	159	309	63	12
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	216	257	104	58	159	145	243	32	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>									
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old	516	317	1 077	2 080	1 110	466	854	1 061	1 072
Nursery school	7	—	37	36	—	—	14	6	16
Public	—	—	12	7	—	—	7	—	6
Kindergarten	13	10	88	90	48	26	77	41	82
Public	13	10	82	81	48	26	77	41	76
Elementary	333	160	531	1 306	607	261	501	679	554
Public	243	101	392	877	510	172	364	579	343
High school	101	111	296	519	342	150	178	246	345
Public	94	82	253	419	336	143	166	237	287
College	62	36	125	129	113	29	84	89	75
Percent enrolled in school by age:									
16 and 17 years	97.7	82.8	99.9	96.0	89.3	99.9	89.7	99.9	93.5
18 and 19 years	33.3	56.8	74.1	72.8	50.8	50.0	43.8	57.6	46.2
20 and 21 years	14.9	—	32.7	25.3	35.5	20.0	10.2	26.3	23.9
22 to 24 years	—	18.0	15.4	15.0	7.0	8.2	19.2	7.9	14.1
25 to 34 years	4.0	2.0	4.3	8.5	5.0	3.7	5.1	3.2	10.7
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	27.0	26.1	6.0	6.9	16.0	13.7	17.5	21.1	12.8
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>									
Persons, 25 years old and over	1 521	1 089	2 466	3 255	2 366	1 174	2 006	1 735	1 913
No school years completed	54	71	30	22	11	9	49	54	14
Elementary:	51	75	81	20	37	48	84	54	16
1 to 4 years	174	129	201	184	217	162	307	171	172
5 to 7 years	325	174	362	457	392	189	335	242	220
8 years	369	248	509	666	608	315	564	520	293
High school:	402	245	801	1 185	735	313	499	536	702
1 to 3 years	93	35	239	363	229	101	92	94	306
4 years or more	53	112	243	358	137	37	76	64	190
College:	10.3	10.2	12.1	12.2	11.6	10.7	10.2	11.0	12.3
Median school years completed	36.0	36.0	52.0	58.6	46.5	38.4	33.3	40.0	62.6
Percent high school graduates									
Women, 35 to 44 years old ever married	101	60	219	452	201	84	125	125	230
Children ever born	299	176	649	1 288	633	262	345	364	640
Per 1,000 women ever married	2 960	2 933	2 963	2 850	3 149	3 119	2 760	2 912	2 783
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1965</b>									
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 <sup>2</sup>	2 448	1 575	3 784	5 514	3 818	1 800	3 239	3 008	3 146
Same house as in 1970	976	728	2 676	3 922	2 276	1 054	1 474	1 669	2 016
Different house:									
In central city of this SMSA	711	491	574	984	1 021	372	790	294	750
In other part of this SMSA	121	35	194	237	31	9	100	485	61
Outside this SMSA	403	127	230	272	316	258	500	318	214
North and West	296	127	208	260	227	227	449	300	196
South	107	—	22	12	52	31	51	18	18
Abroad	40	53	43	13	75	67	146	88	16
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK</b>									
All workers	1 216	792	1 781	2 483	1 788	824	1 380	1 232	1 287
Private auto: Driver	695	426	1 375	1 952	1 305	542	967	912	1 066
Passenger	264	137	271	314	243	171	170	166	136
Bus or streetcar	40	33	26	48	43	14	58	14	14
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	12	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Walked to work	191	177	75	92	127	69	155	110	44
Worked at home	—	13	7	16	—	6	6	—	9
Other	14	6	27	54	63	16	24	21	18
Inside SMSA	583	401	974	1 400	1 013	483	824	650	675
Meriden city	583	401	974	1 400	1 013	483	824	650	675
Outside SMSA	544	254	714	1 057	621	283	451	461	568
Place of work not reported	89	137	93	26	154	58	105	121	44

<sup>1</sup>See text for definition. <sup>2</sup>Includes "Moved, 1965 residence not reported."

Table P-3. Labor Force Characteristics of the Population: 1970

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

Census Tracts	In New Haven County	Meriden							
	Meriden	Tract 1701	Tract 1702	Tract 1703	Tract 1704	Tract 1705	Tract 1706	Tract 1707	Tract 1708
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>									
<b>Male, 16 years old and over</b>	18 397	636	855	925	691	1 356	957	1 023	1 765
Labor force	14 750	479	641	716	455	1 127	823	824	1 432
Percent of total	80.2	75.3	75.0	77.4	65.8	83.1	86.0	80.5	81.1
Civilian labor force	14 732	479	638	716	455	1 127	823	824	1 432
Employed	14 159	469	584	685	447	1 079	780	781	1 411
Unemployed	573	10	54	31	8	48	43	43	21
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	2.1	8.5	4.3	1.8	4.3	5.2	5.2	1.5
Not in labor force	3 647	157	214	209	236	229	134	199	333
Inmate of institution	209	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-
Enrolled in school	861	4	16	49	40	78	37	43	91
Other under 65 years	942	44	79	76	26	84	31	59	69
Other 65 years and over	1 635	109	119	84	62	67	66	97	173
<b>Male, 16 to 21 years old</b>	2 562	48	124	157	88	202	161	126	279
Not enrolled in school	914	32	78	87	22	70	71	47	94
Not high school graduates	483	15	57	65	5	32	38	26	37
Unemployed or not in labor force	143	-	20	13	5	15	11	15	12
<b>Female, 16 years old and over</b>	20 798	883	849	1 024	648	1 517	1 108	1 199	1 961
Labor force	9 495	338	360	425	291	786	496	581	934
Percent of total	45.7	38.3	42.4	41.5	44.9	51.8	44.8	48.5	47.6
Civilian labor force	9 495	338	360	425	291	786	496	581	934
Employed	9 031	299	334	420	286	772	473	563	898
Unemployed	464	39	26	5	5	14	23	18	36
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	11.5	7.2	1.2	1.7	1.8	4.6	3.1	3.9
Not in labor force	11 303	545	489	599	357	731	612	618	1 027
Married women, husband present	12 370	418	464	606	425	1 028	651	732	1 144
In labor force	5 490	131	171	260	171	537	269	380	332
With own children under 6 years	3 446	151	175	237	136	299	152	168	332
In labor force	912	30	25	62	10	95	40	74	113
<b>OCCUPATION</b>									
<b>Total employed, 16 years old and over</b>	23 190	768	918	1 105	733	1 851	1 253	1 344	2 309
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3 047	57	56	77	84	292	178	199	256
Health workers	546	3	11	-	21	54	35	56	46
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	648	12	11	19	20	60	49	32	33
Managers and administrators, except farm	1 258	10	36	46	34	94	93	102	73
Salaries	1 092	4	31	46	34	78	77	88	58
Self-employed in retail trade	117	6	5	-	-	16	11	14	-
Sales workers	1 350	11	21	82	15	142	102	118	131
Retail trade	826	11	21	56	4	87	59	79	83
Clerical and kindred workers	3 998	107	95	172	113	402	230	236	460
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3 854	131	139	199	159	275	130	180	474
Construction craftsmen	705	31	32	29	15	44	24	17	56
Mechanics and repairmen	740	8	38	34	37	50	25	21	90
Operatives, except transport	5 457	284	278	352	181	354	226	284	556
Transport equipment operatives	542	7	32	18	10	15	44	22	49
Laborers, except farm	728	19	75	71	25	48	35	30	71
Farm workers	83	8	3	-	5	15	-	-	4
Service workers	2 781	117	180	82	107	214	211	173	228
Cleaning and food service workers	1 454	67	101	58	60	94	46	115	114
Protective service workers	343	7	12	3	6	47	63	11	39
Personal and health service workers	816	28	51	21	15	69	102	47	64
Private household workers	92	17	3	6	-	-	4	-	7
<b>Female employed, 16 years old and over</b>	9 031	299	334	420	286	772	473	563	898
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1 258	37	39	18	32	122	85	87	108
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	443	12	11	16	11	44	36	20	28
Managers and administrators, except farm	240	4	16	19	-	11	5	43	10
Sales workers	507	11	16	30	15	59	31	37	33
Clerical and kindred workers	3 026	74	84	140	77	332	166	179	331
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	1 033	18	9	35	16	165	56	62	114
Operatives, including transport	2 222	95	97	166	75	153	84	112	242
Other blue-collar workers	299	12	18	14	14	-	5	25	45
Farm workers	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Service workers, except private household	1 383	49	61	27	73	95	93	80	118
Private household workers	92	17	3	6	-	-	4	-	7
<b>INDUSTRY</b>									
<b>Total employed, 16 years old and over</b>	23 190	768	918	1 105	733	1 851	1 253	1 344	2 309
Construction	1 268	30	53	68	39	80	65	44	116
Manufacturing	10 293	474	431	526	286	750	486	520	1 149
Durable goods	8 819	410	373	453	238	664	445	435	983
Transportation	370	13	16	16	35	21	12	9	23
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	570	5	17	41	20	64	13	42	48
Wholesale trade	564	4	15	19	22	52	61	28	35
Retail trade	3 270	70	119	170	88	291	202	220	321
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 011	22	23	57	23	45	41	69	100
Business and repair services	582	14	36	30	69	39	39	34	60
Personal services	581	23	34	23	35	35	34	34	66
Health services	1 672	38	66	41	77	160	118	124	132
Educational services	1 238	23	28	46	26	133	76	64	66
Other professional and related services	733	10	32	28	32	54	4	64	85
Public administration	815	23	41	40	11	95	82	70	100
Other industries	223	19	7	-	5	32	20	22	8
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
<b>Total employed, 16 years old and over</b>	23 190	768	918	1 105	733	1 851	1 253	1 344	2 309
Private wage and salary workers	19 341	686	801	980	602	1 451	961	1 073	2 041
Government workers	2 841	54	89	95	103	282	200	209	206
Local government workers	1 605	13	49	66	35	153	136	113	122
Self-employed workers	944	28	28	30	28	113	82	57	62
Unpaid family workers	64	-	-	-	-	5	10	5	-

\*Includes allocated cases, not shown separately.

**Table P-3. Labor Force Characteristics of the Population: 1970—Continued**

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

Meriden—Con.									
Census Tracts	Tract 1709	Tract 1710	Tract 1711	Tract 1712	Tract 1713	Tract 1714	Tract 1715	Tract 1716	Tract 1717
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>									
Male, 16 years old and over	942	601	1 406	1 891	1 394	695	1 168	1 004	1 088
Labor force	762	505	1 162	1 534	1 126	537	913	833	881
Percent of total	80.9	84.0	82.4	81.1	80.8	77.3	78.2	83.0	81.0
Civilian labor force	762	505	1 162	1 528	1 126	537	913	824	881
Employed	724	462	1 121	1 505	1 074	526	879	776	856
Unemployed	38	43	41	23	52	11	34	48	25
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	8.5	3.5	1.5	4.6	2.0	3.7	5.8	2.8
Not in labor force	180	96	244	357	268	158	255	171	207
Inmate of institution	—	—	5	40	—	—	24	—	32
Enrolled in school	28	27	72	124	78	29	53	42	50
Other under 65 years	50	13	61	89	57	46	49	69	40
Other 65 years and over	102	56	106	104	133	83	129	60	85
Male, 16 to 21 years old	112	84	190	253	212	78	157	130	161
Not enrolled in school	57	32	47	39	65	23	56	51	43
Not high school graduates	25	23	—	14	37	17	34	31	27
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	3	—	10	14	6	6	7	6
Female, 16 years old and over	1 070	810	1 582	1 994	1 630	799	1 390	1 124	1 210
Labor force	495	412	692	971	789	384	577	479	485
Percent of total	46.3	50.9	43.7	48.7	48.4	48.1	41.5	42.6	40.1
Civilian labor force	495	412	692	971	789	384	577	479	485
Employed	449	393	639	939	744	362	531	456	473
Unemployed	46	19	53	32	45	22	46	23	12
Percent of civilian labor force	9.3	4.6	7.7	3.3	5.7	5.7	8.0	4.8	2.5
Not in labor force	575	398	890	1 023	841	415	813	645	725
Married women, husband present	565	353	947	1 316	1 002	470	794	654	801
In labor force	285	171	377	595	432	231	324	265	320
With own children under 6 years	170	77	211	377	215	108	251	224	163
In labor force	60	28	44	100	52	16	73	51	39
<b>OCCUPATION</b>									
Total employed, 16 years old and over	1 173	855	1 760	2 444	1 818	888	1 410	1 232	1 329
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	112	142	297	453	262	102	111	98	271
Health workers	6	44	73	53	57	—	13	24	50
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	21	47	58	116	55	27	28	29	31
Managers and administrators, except farm	22	46	135	136	138	27	20	55	191
Salaried	22	36	110	108	125	22	16	50	187
Self-employed in retail trade	—	5	20	17	9	5	4	5	—
Sales workers	50	36	119	186	61	63	48	70	95
Retail trade	28	26	70	97	35	37	35	39	59
Clerical and kindred workers	218	122	280	513	330	131	221	154	214
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	145	65	327	430	230	158	327	261	224
Construction craftsmen	24	21	73	79	33	27	75	60	65
Mechanics and repairmen	30	34	37	73	46	39	77	75	26
Operatives, except transport	346	270	324	349	483	258	402	324	186
Transport equipment operatives	37	5	38	66	32	16	65	61	25
Laborers, except farm	40	21	41	43	58	23	62	44	22
Farm workers	—	6	11	18	8	—	—	5	—
Service workers <sup>1</sup>	200	137	184	233	206	106	149	158	96
Cleaning and food service workers	133	79	110	136	70	47	95	85	44
Protective service workers	10	9	14	38	18	6	24	31	5
Personal and health service workers	43	38	60	48	86	43	25	29	47
Private household workers	3	5	4	17	10	4	5	2	5
Female employed, 16 years old and over	449	393	639	939	744	362	531	456	473
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	43	108	113	106	113	54	49	52	92
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	17	38	39	67	37	21	11	18	17
Managers and administrators, except farm	8	—	22	27	20	13	10	14	18
Sales workers	18	9	47	78	25	22	23	19	34
Clerical and kindred workers	134	81	219	423	251	96	172	119	148
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	49	31	78	159	49	20	72	39	61
Operatives, including transport	148	114	100	153	174	107	164	131	107
Other blue-collar workers	11	5	20	35	21	4	30	25	15
Farm workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service workers, except private household	84	71	114	100	130	62	78	94	54
Private household workers	3	5	4	17	10	4	5	2	5
<b>INDUSTRY</b>									
Total employed, 16 years old and over	1 173	855	1 760	2 444	1 818	888	1 410	1 232	1 329
Construction	74	32	133	124	76	57	85	94	98
Manufacturing	578	385	706	973	800	405	748	538	538
Durable goods	499	329	590	853	669	339	628	436	475
Transportation	27	—	32	42	41	5	18	36	24
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	38	—	10	111	49	35	17	23	37
Wholesale trade	40	5	30	35	50	11	41	62	54
Retail trade	148	126	262	354	223	109	227	139	201
Finance, insurance, and real estate	46	24	119	150	99	27	18	76	72
Business and repair services	11	5	39	69	21	36	26	25	29
Personal services	44	30	33	59	58	21	34	12	41
Health services	87	92	150	114	133	55	76	94	115
Educational services	50	75	125	232	114	52	49	35	44
Other professional and related services	22	58	33	73	64	65	32	41	36
Public administration	8	17	37	87	74	10	39	45	36
Other industries	—	6	51	21	16	—	—	12	4
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Total employed, 16 years old and over	1 173	855	1 760	2 444	1 818	888	1 410	1 232	1 329
Private wage and salary workers	1 043	670	1 464	1 963	1 432	727	1 233	1 073	1 141
Government workers	115	137	186	352	327	130	120	100	136
Local government workers	38	64	125	231	227	59	58	78	78
Self-employed workers	15	43	110	129	54	22	46	49	48
Unpaid family workers	—	5	—	—	5	9	11	10	4

<sup>1</sup>Includes allocated cases, not shown separately.

Table P-4. Income Characteristics of the Population: 1970

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

Census Tracts	In New Haven County	Meriden							
	Meriden	Tract 1701	Tract 1702	Tract 1703	Tract 1704	Tract 1705	Tract 1706	Tract 1707	Tract 1708
<b>INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>									
All families	14 377	574	642	746	466	1 123	750	814	1 348
Less than \$1,000	212	38	9	15	5	-	-	15	10
\$1,000 to \$1,999	159	5	44	14	6	-	22	16	12
\$2,000 to \$2,999	362	28	17	36	14	16	34	34	45
\$3,000 to \$3,999	423	31	21	39	14	8	24	43	17
\$4,000 to \$4,999	512	44	34	43	14	33	24	27	29
\$5,000 to \$5,999	631	36	64	16	23	19	31	40	74
\$6,000 to \$6,999	751	42	95	61	16	37	30	21	58
\$7,000 to \$7,999	742	61	40	82	31	37	41	73	101
\$8,000 to \$8,999	908	48	62	47	21	62	60	127	132
\$9,000 to \$9,999	1 123	44	45	68	24	70	60	127	264
\$10,000 to \$11,999	2 508	67	68	145	116	239	117	131	283
\$12,000 to \$14,999	2 616	57	87	117	92	291	159	191	290
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2 944	53	56	58	72	268	178	56	33
\$25,000 to \$49,999	464	20	-	5	18	31	31	-	-
\$50,000 or more	22	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
Median income	\$11 069	\$8 042	\$7 925	\$9 294	\$11 121	\$12 418	\$11 880	\$11 543	\$11 485
Mean income	\$11 680	\$8 953	\$8 322	\$9 077	\$11 472	\$13 558	\$12 425	\$12 276	\$11 965
Families and unrelated individuals	18 484	894	969	944	565	1 263	922	1 039	1 763
Median income	\$9 711	\$5 732	\$6 678	\$7 817	\$10 267	\$11 816	\$10 646	\$10 223	\$10 087
Mean income	\$10 164	\$6 860	\$7 058	\$7 929	\$10 237	\$12 545	\$11 014	\$11 047	\$10 191
Unrelated individuals	4 107	320	327	198	99	140	172	225	415
Median income	\$3 806	\$2 584	\$4 484	\$2 895	\$3 850	\$2 735	\$4 692	\$3 844	\$3 627
Mean income	\$4 859	\$3 105	\$4 576	\$3 604	\$4 422	\$4 422	\$4 860	\$6 599	\$4 431
<b>TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES</b>									
All families	14 377	574	642	746	466	1 123	750	814	1 348
With wage or salary income	13 020	483	572	674	418	1 067	691	726	1 258
Mean wage or salary income	\$10 999	\$9 267	\$7 955	\$8 710	\$10 481	\$12 574	\$11 319	\$11 430	\$11 307
With nonfarm self-employment income	1 195	33	38	35	36	136	92	79	89
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$7 162	\$4 861	\$4 516	\$5 096	\$6 472	\$6 894	\$8 548	\$5 679	\$5 604
With farm self-employment income	35	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Mean farm self-employment income	\$1 861	-	-	-	-	173	153	192	268
With Social Security income	3 142	135	115	210	123	182	\$1 905	\$1 916	\$1 880
Mean Social Security income	\$1 783	\$1 528	\$1 566	\$1 789	\$1 626	35	13	44	37
With public assistance or public welfare income	502	28	57	44	5	\$1 127	-	\$1 741	\$2 501
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	\$1 430	\$1 336	\$2 034	\$1 675	194	524	278	456	661
With other income	6 474	197	221	206	194	\$939	\$1 483	\$1 758	\$1 224
Mean other income	\$1 508	\$1 315	\$1 468	\$1 326	\$2 692	-	-	-	-
<b>RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>									
Percent of families with incomes:									
Less than .50 of poverty level	1.9	6.6	4.7	4.3	1.1	-	-	2.7	0.7
.50 to .74	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.1	-	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
.75 to .99	1.8	3.5	6.1	3.9	2.4	1.3	2.1	2.7	2.3
1.00 to 1.24	2.7	11.7	3.9	2.9	2.1	0.9	3.2	2.1	1.1
1.25 to 1.49	2.6	5.6	4.8	7.6	0.9	0.4	4.0	2.5	6.7
1.50 to 1.99	9.0	15.1	10.2	12.4	9.3	11.1	19.7	19.7	30.6
2.00 to 2.99	25.5	26.3	26.8	31.9	26.6	24.9	22.1	60.7	58.2
3.00 or more	55.4	36.2	36.1	38.1	54.5	62.8	59.1	-	-
<b>INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>									
Families	692	67	85	89	16	19	4	50	15
Percent of all families	4.8	11.7	13.2	9.2	3.4	1.7	0.5	6.1	1.1
Mean family income	\$1 923	\$1 590	\$2 041	\$2 251	...	...	...	\$1 678	...
Mean income deficit	\$1 624	\$2 138	\$1 316	\$1 683	...	...	...	\$1 439	...
Percent receiving public assistance income	21.8	22.4	36.5	34.8	...	...	...	24.0	...
Mean size of family	3.79	4.30	3.59	4.20	...	...	...	3.24	...
With related children under 18 years	518	52	58	49	11	14	4	38	15
Mean number of related children under 18 years	2.76	3.73	3.02	2.30	...	...	...	1.97	...
With related children under 6 years	308	48	32	47	...	...	...	26	5
Mean number of related children under 6 years	1.54	1.88	1.00	1.57	...	...	...	1.50	...
Families with female head	329	44	60	48	6	10	-	20	10
With related children under 18 years	295	44	48	22	6	10	-	...	...
Mean number of related children under 18 years	2.72	3.50	3.02	1.5	...	...	...	14	...
With related children under 6 years	159	40	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percent in labor force	28.9	15.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean number of related children under 6 years	1.52	1.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Family heads	692	67	85	69	16	19	4	50	15
Percent 65 years and over	11.6	16.4	24.7	5.8	...	...	...	10.0	...
Civilian male heads under 65 years	313	12	22	43	5	4	4	18	5
Percent in labor force	71.9	...	...	44.2	...	...	...	...	...
Unrelated individuals	1 084	103	80	81	14	40	35	62	104
Percent of all unrelated individuals	26.4	32.2	24.5	25.8	14.1	28.6	20.3	27.6	25.1
Mean income	\$951	\$883	\$1 184	\$815	...	\$786	\$1 250	\$581	\$903
Mean income deficit	\$846	\$944	\$634	\$1 033	...	\$1 046	\$500	\$1 124	\$887
Percent receiving public assistance income	6.5	...	13.8	...	...	...	...	25.8	7.7
Percent 65 years and over	60.1	49.5	65.0	37.3	...	25.0	100.0	56.5	73.1
Persons	3 709	391	385	341	66	114	47	224	169
Percent of all persons	6.7	17.0	16.0	11.4	4.0	2.5	1.6	7.4	3.3
Percent receiving Social Security income	22.4	19.2	21.8	13.2	36.4	13.2	74.5	16.1	40.8
Percent 65 years and over	22.0	17.1	23.6	7.9	27.3	13.2	74.5	20.1	45.0
Percent receiving Social Security income	82.5	85.1	78.0	100.0	...	...	100.0	68.9	72.4
Related children under 18 years	1 409	180	162	157	27	44	6	70	44
Percent living with both parents	42.0	17.2	13.0	51.6	70.4	29.5	...	52.9	36.4
Households	1 342	144	128	75	20	48	39	67	62
Percent of all households	8.6	19.1	16.8	10.9	4.6	4.0	4.5	9.7	4.4
Owner occupied	326	...	6	...	15	32	7	33	22
Mean value of unit	\$22 000	...	...	75	...	\$28 500	...	\$18 800	...
Renter occupied	1 016	144	122	...	5	16	32	54	40
Mean gross rent	\$97	\$89	\$109	\$115	...	...	\$110	\$92	\$97
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	5.3	3.5	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup>Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

Table P-4. Income Characteristics of the Population: 1970—Continued

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

Census Tracts	Meriden—Con.								
	Tract 1709	Tract 1710	Tract 1711	Tract 1712	Tract 1713	Tract 1714	Tract 1715	Tract 1716	Tract 1717
<b>INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>									
All families	659	461	1 055	1 523	1 105	557	937	781	836
Less than \$1,000	12	13	11	—	10	18	16	17	23
\$1,000 to \$1,999	6	5	6	—	15	6	15	14	10
\$2,000 to \$2,999	6	15	21	21	29	40	31	14	24
\$3,000 to \$3,999	27	17	7	35	20	19	33	26	13
\$4,000 to \$4,999	35	46	34	40	29	14	24	26	12
\$5,000 to \$5,999	34	35	62	40	64	40	70	23	18
\$6,000 to \$6,999	57	32	40	33	65	29	59	31	17
\$7,000 to \$7,999	62	20	25	34	90	37	38	58	18
\$8,000 to \$8,999	51	24	49	70	80	55	79	63	28
\$9,000 to \$9,999	48	27	83	67	82	43	123	57	77
\$10,000 to \$11,999	126	69	164	258	233	89	171	131	124
\$12,000 to \$14,999	72	77	219	348	160	69	145	147	162
\$15,000 to \$24,999	118	61	250	519	199	90	123	156	262
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	20	79	53	29	8	10	18	48
\$50,000 or more	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median income	\$9 823	\$9 870	\$12 349	\$13 409	\$10 588	\$9 477	\$9 841	\$10 939	\$13 000
Mean income	\$10 194	\$10 361	\$13 728	\$13 705	\$11 226	\$9 998	\$10 018	\$11 427	\$13 775
Families and unrelated individuals	1 120	744	1 342	1 656	1 368	777	1 215	940	963
Median income	\$6 983	\$6 934	\$11 071	\$12 867	\$9 875	\$8 287	\$8 930	\$9 829	\$11 886
Mean income	\$7 553	\$8 254	\$12 405	\$13 017	\$10 387	\$8 627	\$8 738	\$10 425	\$12 520
Unrelated individuals	461	283	287	133	263	220	278	159	127
Median income	\$3 068	\$3 460	\$5 264	\$5 031	\$5 397	\$4 542	\$3 481	\$5 447	\$3 594
Mean income	\$3 776	\$4 822	\$7 540	\$5 137	\$6 860	\$5 157	\$4 426	\$5 500	\$4 258
<b>TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES</b>									
All families	659	461	1 055	1 523	1 105	557	937	781	836
With wage or salary income	620	406	952	1 396	1 022	464	823	698	750
Mean wage or salary income	\$9 443	\$10 070	\$12 008	\$12 939	\$10 235	\$10 172	\$9 690	\$10 951	\$13 250
With nonfarm self-employment income	26	37	120	167	57	40	70	76	64
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$1 788	\$5 189	\$8 857	\$9 743	\$11 364	\$5 335	\$5 297	\$6 547	\$7 586
With farm self-employment income	—	5	—	6	4	—	—	5	5
Mean farm self-employment income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income	176	115	339	230	225	135	206	165	179
Mean Social Security income	\$1 455	\$1 561	\$1 923	\$1 723	\$1 890	\$1 848	\$1 912	\$1 853	\$1 669
With public assistance or public welfare income	18	25	23	12	49	36	32	39	5
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	—	\$770	—	—	\$1 593	\$1 828	\$1 002	\$729	—
With other income	304	218	646	767	457	212	341	288	504
Mean other income	\$1 779	\$1 333	\$2 052	\$971	\$1 730	\$1 511	\$1 803	\$1 534	\$1 582
<b>RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>									
Percent of families with incomes:									
Less than .50 of poverty level	1.8	2.8	1.6	—	1.4	3.2	2.1	2.8	2.8
.50 to .74	0.9	2.2	—	1.4	1.2	2.7	1.7	1.2	1.9
.75 to .99	2.6	2.0	0.9	1.4	2.2	3.1	1.1	1.3	—
1.00 to 1.24	1.2	4.8	0.9	1.1	3.3	2.0	2.9	2.8	3.5
1.25 to 1.49	2.7	2.0	2.5	1.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.2	0.5
1.50 to 1.99	12.7	10.0	7.2	7.0	11.5	6.3	7.8	10.0	5.0
2.00 to 2.99	25.6	19.7	20.9	23.4	23.4	31.1	32.6	26.8	21.4
3.00 or more	52.4	56.6	65.9	64.5	53.8	48.7	48.6	53.0	65.0
<b>INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>									
Families	35	32	27	44	53	50	46	41	39
Percent of all families	5.3	6.9	2.6	2.9	4.8	9.0	4.9	5.2	4.7
Mean family income	\$1 670	\$1 891	\$1 120	\$3 744	\$2 237	\$1 635	\$1 564	\$1 772	\$986
Mean income deficit	\$1 194	\$2 556	\$1 783	\$1 200	\$1 367	\$1 591	\$1 790	\$1 735	\$1 930
Percent receiving public assistance income	—	28.1	18.5	—	7.5	12.2	30.4	42.0	—
Mean size of family	2.69	5.16	2.81	5.66	3.85	3.34	3.50	3.73	2.77
With related children under 18 years	23	27	11	44	39	30	35	28	20
Mean number of related children under 18 years	—	3.96	—	3.64	2.77	2.80	2.60	2.39	—
With related children under 6 years	14	14	6	11	23	12	27	11	14
Mean number of related children under 6 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.52	—	—
Families with female head	16	14	—	10	24	29	27	10	20
With related children under 18 years	10	14	—	10	24	25	22	10	20
Mean number of related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	3.16	—	—	—
With related children under 6 years	5	5	—	—	8	12	14	—	14
Percent in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean number of related children under 6 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family heads	35	32	27	44	53	50	46	41	39
Percent 65 years and over	17.1	15.6	—	—	—	—	—	19.5	25.6
Civilian male heads under 65 years	19	13	27	34	29	21	19	23	15
Percent in labor force	—	—	77.8	82.4	100.0	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	165	92	72	26	48	67	67	19	39
Percent of all unrelated individuals	36.2	32.5	25.1	19.5	18.3	30.5	24.1	11.9	30.7
Mean income	\$825	\$1 230	\$1 024	\$900	\$767	\$1 064	\$1 203	—	\$992
Mean income deficit	\$997	\$540	\$750	\$881	\$1 007	\$727	\$577	—	\$833
Percent receiving public assistance income	16.4	5.4	—	—	—	6.0	—	—	—
Percent 65 years and over	43.6	76.1	72.2	76.9	75.0	55.2	73.1	—	59.0
Persons	259	257	148	275	252	234	228	172	147
Percent of all persons	9.6	14.6	3.7	4.7	6.1	11.5	6.6	5.7	4.6
Percent receiving Social Security income	26.3	31.5	35.1	9.1	14.3	23.9	23.7	9.3	40.8
Percent 65 years and over	30.1	30.7	41.9	7.3	19.8	18.8	21.5	12.8	26.5
Percent receiving Social Security income	80.8	88.6	67.7	—	60.0	93.2	100.0	—	100.0
Related children under 18 years	31	112	17	155	91	93	88	80	52
Percent living with both parents	64.5	52.7	—	73.5	52.7	5.4	46.6	80.0	—
Households	141	100	95	42	87	95	80	41	58
Percent of all households	16.0	18.4	8.1	2.8	6.9	15.8	8.7	5.5	6.6
Owner occupied	—	—	58	37	32	10	5	21	48
Mean value of unit	—	—	\$26 400	\$23 300	\$18 300	—	—	—	\$24 500
Renter occupied	141	100	37	5	55	85	75	20	10
Mean gross rent	\$90	\$81	\$85	—	\$89	\$110	\$90	—	—
Percent lacking same or all plumbing facilities	14.2	—	5.3	—	24.1	—	5.0	—	—

<sup>1</sup>Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.



Table P-5. General and Social Characteristics of the Negro Population: 1970

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

Census Tracts With 400 or More Negro Population	In New Haven County	
	Meriden	
<b>AGE BY SEX</b>		
Male, all ages .....		
Under 5 years .....	757	90
3 and 4 years .....	48	74
5 to 9 years .....	14	8
5 years .....	14	179
6 years .....	8	74
10 to 14 years .....	39	90
14 years .....	5	39
15 to 19 years .....	8	5
15 years .....	8	27
16 years .....	11	11
17 years .....	27	75
18 years .....	20	20
19 years .....	10	10
20 to 24 years .....	82	82
20 years .....	51	51
21 years .....	72	72
25 to 34 years .....	15	15
35 to 44 years .....	15	15
45 to 54 years .....	11	11
55 to 59 years .....	3	3
60 to 64 years .....		
65 to 74 years .....		
75 years and over .....		
Female, all ages .....		
Under 5 years .....	686	67
3 and 4 years .....	28	28
5 to 9 years .....	76	76
5 years .....	15	15
6 years .....	14	14
10 to 14 years .....	63	63
14 years .....	15	15
15 to 19 years .....	81	81
15 years .....	26	26
16 years .....	20	20
17 years .....	9	9
18 years .....	12	12
19 years .....	14	14
20 to 24 years .....	78	78
20 years .....	13	13
21 years .....	10	10
25 to 34 years .....	115	115
35 to 44 years .....	58	58
45 to 54 years .....	99	99
55 to 59 years .....	20	20
60 to 64 years .....	7	7
65 to 74 years .....	22	22
75 years and over .....	-	-
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>		
All persons .....	1 443	
In households .....	1 355	
Head of household .....	390	
Head of family .....	321	
Primary individual .....	69	
Wife of head .....	213	
Other relative of head .....	721	
Not related to head .....	31	
In group quarters .....	88	
Persons per household .....	3.47	
<b>TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD</b>		
All households .....	390	
Male primary individual .....	57	
Female primary individual .....	12	
Husband-wife households .....	208	
Households with other male head .....	12	
Households with female head .....	101	
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>		
Persons, 16 to 21 years old .....	159	
Not attending school .....	108	
Not high school graduates .....	54	
Percent of total .....	34.0	
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>		
Persons, 25 years old and over .....	570	
No school years completed .....	15	
Elementary: 1 to 4 years .....	25	
5 to 7 years .....	68	
8 years .....	65	
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	193	
4 years .....	164	
College: 1 to 3 years .....	19	
4 years or more .....	21	
Median school years completed .....	10.7	
Percent high school graduates .....	35.8	
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1965</b>		
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 <sup>1</sup> .....	1 282	
Same house as in 1970 .....	464	
Different house .....		
In central city of this SMSA .....	246	
In other part of this SMSA .....	63	
Outside this SMSA .....	307	
North and West .....	126	
South .....	181	
Abroad .....	8	

<sup>1</sup>Includes "Moved, 1965 residence not reported."

Table P-6. Economic Characteristics of the Negro Population: 1970

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

**Census Tracts With  
400 or More Negro  
Population**

In New Haven County	
	Meriden
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION</b>	
Male, 16 years old and over	
Labor force	375
Civilian labor force	327
Employed	319
Unemployed	8
Not in labor force	48
Female, 16 years old and over	
Labor force	454
Civilian labor force	296
Employed	225
Unemployed	71
Not in labor force	158
Married women in labor force, husband present	137
With own children under 6 years	39
Total employed, 16 years old and over	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	26
Managers and administrators, except farm	18
Sales workers	-
Clerical and kindred workers	72
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	82
Operatives, except transport	177
Transport equipment operatives	8
Laborers, except farm	34
Farm workers	2
Service workers, except private household	104
Private household workers	21
Female employed, 16 years old and over	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	13
Managers and administrators, except farm	-
Sales workers	-
Clerical and kindred workers	51
Operatives, including transport	71
Other blue-collar workers	10
Farm workers	-
Service workers, except private household	59
Private household workers	21
<b>FAMILY INCOME IN 1969</b>	
All families	
Less than \$1,000	321
\$1,000 to \$1,999	15
\$2,000 to \$2,999	7
\$3,000 to \$3,999	4
\$4,000 to \$4,999	27
\$5,000 to \$5,999	21
\$6,000 to \$6,999	45
\$7,000 to \$7,999	19
\$8,000 to \$8,999	28
\$9,000 to \$9,999	8
\$10,000 or more	11
Median income: Families	136
Families and unrelated individuals	\$7 804
	\$6 536
<b>RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>	
Percent of families with incomes:	
Less than .50 of poverty level	6.9
.50 to .74	1.2
.75 to .99	3.1
1.00 to 1.24	9.0
1.25 to 1.49	5.3
1.50 to 1.99	14.6
2.00 or more	59.8
<b>INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>	
Families	
Percent of all families	36
Mean family income	11.2
Mean income deficit	\$2 164
Percent receiving public assistance income	\$2 035
Mean size of family	38.9
With related children under 18 years	5.08
Mean number of related children under 18 years	3.36
With related children under 6 years	3.36
Mean number of related children under 6 years	21
Families with female head	18
With related children under 18 years	18
Mean number of related children under 18 years	14
With related children under 6 years	14
Percent in labor force	14
Mean number of related children under 6 years	14
Family heads	36
Percent 65 years and over	-
Civilian male heads under 65 years	18
Percent in labor force	18
Unrelated individuals	
Percent of all unrelated individuals	33
Mean income	33.0
Mean income deficit	\$1 292
Percent receiving public assistance income	\$614
Percent 65 years and over	-
Persons	9.1
Percent of all persons	216
Percent receiving Social Security income	15.9
Percent 65 years and over	3.2
Percent receiving Social Security income	3.2
Related children under 18 years	111
Percent living with both parents	29.7
Households	
Percent of all households	51
Owner occupied	14.3
Mean value of unit	3
Renter occupied	48
Mean gross rent	\$114
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	-

<sup>1</sup>Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

Table P-7. General and Social Characteristics of Persons of Spanish Language: 1970

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

**Census Tracts With  
400 or More Persons  
of Spanish Language**

	In New Haven County	Meriden
	Meriden	Tract 1701
<b>AGE BY SEX</b>		
<b>Male, all ages</b> .....	<b>1 797</b>	<b>447</b>
Under 5 years .....	267	74
3 and 4 years .....	74	20
5 to 9 years .....	266	108
5 years .....	37	10
6 years .....	51	32
10 to 14 years .....	252	84
14 years .....	64	30
15 to 19 years .....	137	12
15 years .....	42	12
16 years .....	64	-
17 years .....	11	-
18 years .....	8	-
19 years .....	12	-
20 to 24 years .....	171	48
20 years .....	8	8
21 years .....	54	12
25 to 34 years .....	299	36
35 to 44 years .....	218	75
45 to 54 years .....	110	10
55 to 59 years .....	32	-
60 to 64 years .....	23	-
65 to 74 years .....	17	-
75 years and over .....	5	-
<b>Female, all ages</b> .....	<b>1 749</b>	<b>427</b>
Under 5 years .....	239	74
3 and 4 years .....	119	43
5 to 9 years .....	276	119
5 years .....	53	25
6 years .....	44	25
10 to 14 years .....	214	44
14 years .....	35	-
15 to 19 years .....	215	45
15 years .....	48	18
16 years .....	56	19
17 years .....	20	-
18 years .....	65	8
19 years .....	26	-
20 to 24 years .....	150	8
20 years .....	13	-
21 years .....	17	-
25 to 34 years .....	338	91
35 to 44 years .....	136	31
45 to 54 years .....	94	9
55 to 59 years .....	43	-
60 to 64 years .....	13	-
65 to 74 years .....	20	6
75 years and over .....	11	-
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>		
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 546</b>	<b>874</b>
In households .....	3 524	874
Head of household .....	809	176
Head of family .....	763	170
Primary individual .....	46	6
Wife of head .....	659	146
Other relative of head .....	2 008	552
Not related to head .....	48	-
In group quarters .....	22	-
Persons per household .....	4.36	4.97
<b>TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD</b>		
<b>All households</b> .....	<b>809</b>	<b>176</b>
Male primary individual .....	34	-
Female primary individual .....	12	6
Husband-wife households .....	692	158
Households with other male head .....	12	-
Households with female head .....	59	12
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>		
<b>Persons, 16 to 21 years old</b> .....	<b>354</b>	<b>47</b>
Not attending school .....	154	36
Not high school graduates .....	97	8
Percent of total .....	27.4	17.0
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>		
<b>Persons, 25 years old and over</b> .....	<b>1 359</b>	<b>258</b>
No school years completed .....	57	11
Elementary: 1 to 4 years .....	208	37
5 to 7 years .....	371	62
8 years .....	140	58
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	250	40
4 years .....	259	46
College: 1 to 3 years .....	60	4
4 years or more .....	14	-
Median school years completed .....	8.3	8.3
Percent high school graduates .....	24.5	19.4
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1965</b>		
<b>Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970'</b> .....	<b>3 040</b>	<b>726</b>
Same house as in 1970 .....	646	173
Different house: .....		
In central city of this SMSA .....	1 139	131
In other part of this SMSA .....	193	145
Outside this SMSA .....	300	61
North and West .....	300	61
South .....	-	-
Abroad .....	445	155

'Includes "Moved, 1965 residence not reported."

Table P-8. Economic Characteristics of Persons of Spanish Language: 1970

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

**Census Tracts With  
400 or More Persons  
of Spanish Language**

	In New Haven County	Meriden
	Meriden	Tract 1701
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION</b>		
<i>Male, 16 years old and over</i>		
Labor force	970	169
Civilian labor force	802	158
Employed	802	158
Unemployed	744	158
Not in labor force	58	—
Not in labor force	168	11
<i>Female, 16 years old and over</i>		
Labor force	972	172
Civilian labor force	418	50
Employed	418	50
Unemployed	405	50
Not in labor force	13	—
Not in labor force	554	122
Married women in labor force, husband present	291	35
With own children under 6 years	60	—
<b>Total employed, 16 years old and over</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>208</b>
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	47	—
Managers and administrators, except farm	17	10
Sales workers	16	—
Clerical and kindred workers	83	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	172	37
Operatives, except transport	621	132
Transport equipment operatives	9	—
Laborers, except farm	65	—
Farm workers	16	—
Service workers, except private household	95	21
Private household workers	8	—
<b>Female employed, 16 years old and over</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>50</b>
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	12	—
Managers and administrators, except farm	—	—
Sales workers	11	—
Clerical and kindred workers	68	4
Operatives, including transport	247	33
Other blue-collar workers	23	—
Farm workers	—	—
Service workers, except private household	36	13
Private household workers	8	—
<b>FAMILY INCOME IN 1969</b>		
All families	763	170
Less than \$1,000	43	12
\$1,000 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 to \$2,999	20	4
\$3,000 to \$3,999	5	—
\$4,000 to \$4,999	19	11
\$5,000 to \$5,999	57	21
\$6,000 to \$6,999	102	24
\$7,000 to \$7,999	99	30
\$8,000 to \$8,999	68	8
\$9,000 to \$9,999	30	14
\$10,000 or more	320	46
Median income: Families	\$8 537	\$7 433
Families and unrelated individuals	\$8 111	\$7 333
<b>RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>		
Percent of families with incomes:		
Less than .50 of poverty level	5.6	7.1
.50 to .74	1.8	2.4
.75 to .99	2.5	6.5
1.00 to 1.24	6.0	17.6
1.25 to 1.49	8.1	16.5
1.50 to 1.99	14.5	—
2.00 or more	61.3	50.0
<b>INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>		
Families	76	27
Percent of all families	10.0	15.9
Mean family income	\$1 578	—
Mean income deficit	\$2 719	—
Percent receiving public assistance income	23.7	—
Mean size of family	4.89	—
With related children under 18 years	72	23
Mean number of related children under 18 years	3.63	—
With related children under 6 years	43	23
Mean number of related children under 6 years	1.88	—
Families with female head	51	12
With related children under 18 years	51	12
Mean number of related children under 18 years	3.73	—
With related children under 6 years	28	12
Percent in labor force	—	—
Mean number of related children under 6 years	—	—
Family heads	76	27
Percent 65 years and over	—	—
Civilian male heads under 65 years	25	15
Percent in labor force	—	—
Unrelated individuals	20	6
Percent of all unrelated individuals	24.7	—
Mean income	—	—
Mean income deficit	—	—
Percent receiving public assistance income	—	—
Percent 65 years and over	—	—
Persons	392	155
Percent of all persons	11.2	17.7
Percent receiving Social Security income	2.8	3.9
Percent 65 years and over	2.8	3.9
Percent receiving Social Security income	—	—
Related children under 18 years	290	115
Percent living with both parents	26.6	52.2
Households	77	33
Percent of all households	10.8	19.6
Owner occupied	5	—
Mean value of unit	—	—
Renter occupied	72	33
Mean gross rent	\$114	\$93
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	—	—

<sup>1</sup>Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years.

Table H-1. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970**

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

Census Tracts	In New Haven County	Meriden							
	Meriden	Tract 1701	Tract 1702	Tract 1703	Tract 1704	Tract 1705	Tract 1706	Tract 1707	Tract 1708
<b>All housing units</b> .....	18 352	824	985	943	558	1 223	921	1 039	1 684
Vacant—seasonal and migratory .....	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<b>All year-round housing units</b> .....	18 349	824	985	943	558	1 223	920	1 039	1 684
<b>TENURE, RACE, AND VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Owner occupied .....	10 581	92	279	336	346	1 071	564	665	1 151
Cooperative and condominium .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White .....	10 498	92	275	333	343	1 070	559	664	1 141
Negro .....	75	—	4	3	3	1	5	—	7
Renter occupied .....	7 251	709	646	578	197	138	345	359	507
White .....	6 919	633	616	544	195	124	345	357	493
Negro .....	301	70	25	32	2	13	—	2	7
Vacant year-round .....	517	23	60	29	15	14	11	15	26
For sale only .....	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant less than 6 months .....	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median price asked .....	\$19 300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$16 300
For rent .....	318	18	47	19	7	6	3	9	14
Vacant less than 2 months .....	165	9	35	12	1	3	—	6	13
Median rent asked .....	\$98	\$96	\$68	\$106	\$93	\$93	—	\$89	\$75
Other .....	169	5	13	9	7	6	6	6	5
<b>LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES</b>									
All units .....	453	12	87	22	4	5	2	12	34
Owner occupied .....	101	—	3	7	3	4	1	4	20
Negro .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Renter occupied .....	309	7	72	14	1	1	1	8	14
Negro .....	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant year-round .....	43	5	12	1	—	—	—	—	—
For sale only .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For rent .....	34	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND ACCESS</b>									
Lacking complete kitchen facilities .....	271	3	66	5	1	3	1	8	15
Access only through other living quarters .....	23	1	2	1	—	1	—	2	—
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room .....	381	24	76	—	—	—	1	2	23
2 rooms .....	498	63	77	16	6	7	3	24	27
3 rooms .....	1 679	197	174	83	53	21	83	57	122
4 rooms .....	4 168	290	249	350	136	175	269	191	492
5 rooms .....	5 496	167	264	322	159	428	188	295	491
6 rooms .....	3 526	60	94	126	129	329	232	242	350
7 rooms .....	1 525	12	20	19	52	145	92	148	115
8 rooms .....	727	7	16	16	19	76	39	54	45
9 rooms or more .....	349	4	15	11	4	42	13	26	19
Median .....	4.9	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.3	4.9
<b>All occupied housing units</b> .....	17 832	801	925	914	543	1 209	909	1 024	1 658
<b>PERSONS</b>									
1 person .....	3 283	237	291	156	100	76	138	196	296
2 persons .....	4 964	214	233	246	157	265	261	314	451
3 persons .....	3 141	126	150	143	107	225	176	179	290
4 persons .....	2 924	89	118	154	84	280	160	146	302
5 persons .....	1 838	55	72	94	50	192	83	98	166
6 persons or more .....	1 682	80	61	121	45	171	91	91	153
Median, all occupied units .....	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.8
Median, owner occupied units .....	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.1
Median, renter occupied units .....	2.3	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.3	3.7	2.2	2.3	2.3
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers .....	194	10	15	8	5	9	8	15	15
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less .....	16 579	704	832	776	519	1 112	850	975	1 544
1.01 to 1.50 .....	1 065	74	81	111	20	87	52	47	103
1.51 or more .....	188	23	12	27	4	10	7	2	11
Units with all plumbing facilities—1.01 or more .....	1 233	95	91	137	24	97	59	48	112
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner occupied units <sup>1</sup> .....	8 309	16	111	125	265	1 033	529	501	902
Less than \$5,000 .....	10	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .....	30	—	1	2	—	3	—	2	6
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .....	78	—	4	2	3	7	1	7	15
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	695	2	26	22	48	40	64	52	116
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	2 434	6	43	49	107	198	234	120	360
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	2 460	2	24	25	64	334	116	184	295
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	1 941	1	11	23	41	308	83	106	95
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	542	1	1	1	2	97	24	29	12
\$50,000 or more .....	119	1	—	—	—	45	2	1	—
Median .....	\$21 800	\$16 900	\$17 400	\$18 600	\$18 800	\$24 000	\$19 200	\$21 900	\$19 300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter occupied units <sup>2</sup> .....	7 216	707	646	577	197	133	340	359	506
Less than \$30 .....	112	6	7	7	6	3	2	5	6
\$30 to \$39 .....	161	56	8	13	3	—	2	1	13
\$40 to \$59 .....	755	84	90	61	13	8	10	25	57
\$60 to \$79 .....	1 849	152	238	240	27	65	20	82	103
\$80 to \$99 .....	1 428	165	145	125	46	19	33	84	57
\$100 to \$149 .....	2 304	230	133	105	85	27	260	120	226
\$150 to \$199 .....	266	2	2	7	7	1	3	13	14
\$200 to \$249 .....	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250 or more .....	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1
No cash rent .....	291	12	20	19	10	8	9	21	29
Median .....	\$87	\$86	\$77	\$78	\$99	\$70	\$126	\$93	\$101

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

<sup>2</sup>Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table H-1. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970—Continued**

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

Census Tracts	Meriden—Con.								
	Tract 1709	Tract 1710	Tract 1711	Tract 1712	Tract 1713	Tract 1714	Tract 1715	Tract 1716	Tract 1717
<b>All housing units</b> .....	1 097	723	1 374	1 610	1 356	840	1 261	964	930
Vacant—seasonal and migratory .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
<b>All year-round housing units</b> .....	1 097	723	1 373	1 610	1 356	840	1 260	964	930
<b>TENURE, RACE, AND VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Owner occupied .....	333	153	1 070	1 491	877	259	420	618	856
Cooperative and condominium .....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
White .....	326	149	1 065	1 483	871	252	410	610	855
Negro .....	6	4	5	8	6	6	9	8	—
Renter occupied .....	693	534	284	108	444	516	794	314	85
White .....	658	498	280	108	421	483	778	301	85
Negro .....	32	34	3	—	23	31	14	13	—
Vacant year-round .....	71	36	19	11	35	65	46	32	9
For sale only .....	5	—	1	4	2	—	3	—	2
Vacant less than 6 months .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median price asked .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For rent .....	47	28	10	1	19	42	34	11	3
Vacant less than 2 months .....	20	17	1	—	2	14	21	7	—
Median rent asked .....	\$70	\$103	\$90	—	\$153	\$160	\$100	\$88	—
Other .....	19	8	8	6	14	23	9	21	4
<b>LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES</b>									
<b>All units</b> .....	87	40	23	9	17	13	57	24	5
Owner occupied .....	3	7	9	2	3	—	17	13	5
Negro .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter occupied .....	69	31	13	7	14	12	37	8	—
Negro .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant year-round .....	15	2	1	—	—	1	3	3	—
For sale only .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For rent .....	13	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
<b>COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND ACCESS</b>									
Lacking complete kitchen facilities .....	72	24	11	9	6	10	7	25	5
Access only through other living quarters .....	3	3	2	1	—	2	5	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room .....	100	76	15	7	13	15	7	18	4
2 rooms .....	72	70	18	2	28	28	25	27	5
3 rooms .....	158	170	75	32	80	158	118	67	31
4 rooms .....	240	175	198	146	390	215	354	230	68
5 rooms .....	303	128	443	567	325	247	528	332	309
6 rooms .....	144	62	342	437	337	100	145	158	239
7 rooms .....	45	19	162	250	124	41	41	79	161
8 rooms .....	23	11	73	131	38	23	30	33	93
9 rooms or more .....	12	12	47	38	21	13	12	20	40
Median .....	4.4	3.8	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.7
<b>All occupied housing units</b> .....	1 026	687	1 354	1 599	1 321	775	1 214	932	941
<b>PERSONS</b>									
1 person .....	333	249	206	98	205	201	267	145	89
2 persons .....	279	197	456	372	397	251	357	253	261
3 persons .....	155	102	262	301	249	119	231	154	172
4 persons .....	125	73	187	358	225	101	183	159	180
5 persons .....	74	29	128	265	126	56	92	126	132
6 persons or more .....	60	37	115	205	119	47	84	95	107
Median, all occupied units .....	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2
Median, owner occupied units .....	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.3
Median, renter occupied units .....	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.3
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers .....	14	14	14	4	19	14	17	8	5
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less .....	962	640	1 305	1 520	1 220	730	1 137	863	890
1.01 to 1.50 .....	54	28	44	74	83	43	62	57	45
1.51 or more .....	10	19	5	5	18	2	15	12	6
Units with all plumbing facilities—1.01 or more .....	63	45	48	79	99	45	72	69	50
<b>VALUE</b>									
<b>Specified owner occupied units<sup>1</sup></b> .....	138	43	944	1 420	770	115	147	450	800
Less than \$5,000 .....	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .....	1	—	4	1	1	1	1	6	—
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .....	2	2	5	3	6	1	3	7	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	18	9	45	39	70	15	37	59	33
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	73	14	199	235	302	54	75	152	213
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	35	11	291	455	240	30	22	129	203
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	7	7	293	534	116	12	9	83	212
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	1	—	84	136	31	1	—	11	111
\$50,000 or more .....	—	—	23	15	4	1	—	3	24
Median .....	\$18 500	\$18 900	\$23 800	\$24 700	\$20 100	\$19 000	\$17 100	\$20 000	\$23 700
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
<b>Specified renter occupied units<sup>2</sup></b> .....	692	531	282	103	442	516	793	311	81
Less than \$30 .....	13	8	9	2	1	5	12	20	—
\$30 to \$39 .....	11	17	4	2	1	12	15	3	—
\$40 to \$49 .....	91	105	22	5	18	42	89	29	6
\$50 to \$59 .....	184	78	77	19	193	102	204	52	13
\$60 to \$69 .....	147	91	54	14	54	129	185	64	15
\$70 to \$79 .....	211	179	82	29	98	139	253	97	30
\$80 to \$89 .....	13	35	8	10	51	55	11	27	7
\$90 to \$99 .....	—	2	—	4	—	22	—	3	—
\$100 to \$149 .....	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
\$150 to \$199 .....	22	15	26	17	25	10	24	15	9
\$200 to \$249 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	\$83	\$88	\$86	\$101	\$79	\$93	\$86	\$93	\$103

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

<sup>2</sup>Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table H-2. Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970

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

Census Tracts	In New Haven County	Meriden							
	Meriden	Tract 1701	Tract 1702	Tract 1703	Tract 1704	Tract 1705	Tract 1706	Tract 1707	Tract 1708
All year-round housing units	18 346	825	984	943	554	1 227	917	1 039	1 684
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	9 178	48	106	170	284	1 124	552	577	1 032
2	3 631	117	278	343	191	82	71	285	297
3 and 4	3 044	200	285	410	32	21	103	130	143
5 to 49	1 935	248	315	20	47	-	187	47	158
50 or more	558	212	-	-	-	-	4	-	54
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1969 to March 1970	280	-	-	-	5	44	6	12	19
1965 to 1968	1 477	136	6	53	32	171	152	27	155
1960 to 1964	1 660	237	9	5	26	183	150	4	179
1950 to 1959	3 297	31	21	133	53	473	183	75	280
1940 to 1949	1 932	35	62	68	79	195	174	100	212
1939 or earlier	9 700	386	886	684	359	161	252	821	839
<b>HEATING EQUIPMENT</b>									
Steam or hot water	10 067	355	467	384	336	751	430	604	940
Warm air furnace	5 160	248	199	275	153	370	391	229	542
Built-in electric units	609	76	12	-	10	53	48	5	51
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	255	27	4	18	-	11	38	10	12
Other means or not heated	2 255	119	302	266	55	42	10	191	139
<b>BASEMENT</b>									
All units with basement	17 510	740	966	939	539	1 202	714	1 023	1 636
One-family houses with basement	8 680	48	99	170	273	1 099	383	565	989
<b>SELECTED EQUIPMENT</b>									
With more than 1 bathroom	4 230	35	73	80	115	476	258	285	432
With public water supply	18 147	853	951	943	552	1 185	915	1 039	1 684
With public sewer	15 475	848	951	895	448	671	682	1 039	1 496
With air conditioning	4 658	142	141	163	124	344	314	298	491
Room unit(s)	4 480	136	141	163	124	318	308	298	476
Central system	178	6	-	-	-	26	6	-	15
All occupied housing units	17 832	834	892	914	526	1 226	909	1 024	1 658
<b>YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
1968 to March 1970	4 296	323	318	302	101	246	241	214	354
1965 to 1967	3 539	282	203	179	104	207	197	138	231
1960 to 1964	3 076	153	148	123	83	326	126	172	313
1950 to 1959	3 405	26	58	92	75	345	175	182	365
1949 or earlier	3 516	50	165	218	163	102	170	318	395
<b>AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE</b>									
1	8 571	412	460	518	261	525	479	460	837
2	5 534	93	104	161	151	528	304	372	536
3 or more	934	-	15	7	34	113	43	27	66
None	2 793	329	313	228	80	60	83	165	219
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Specified renter occupied units <sup>1</sup>	7 226	708	641	573	187	148	340	359	507
Less than \$40	54	7	3	-	-	-	-	4	4
\$40 to \$59	344	42	57	35	-	-	5	12	28
\$60 to \$79	735	99	87	55	11	16	5	43	50
\$80 to \$99	1 351	199	174	97	15	30	22	77	58
\$100 to \$149	3 697	321	260	337	130	84	281	149	300
\$150 to \$199	680	27	34	36	27	13	21	31	52
\$200 to \$249	103	7	10	6	-	-	-	12	-
\$250 or more	41	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	8
No cash rent	221	6	16	7	-	5	6	31	7
Median	\$112	\$100	\$99	\$109	\$129	\$110	\$129	\$112	\$120
<b>GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME</b>									
Specified renter occupied units <sup>1</sup>	7 226	708	641	573	187	148	340	359	507
Less than \$5,000	2 234	346	244	173	37	46	99	106	117
Less than 20 percent	94	27	16	7	-	5	-	-	4
20 to 24 percent	165	32	20	10	-	-	5	16	18
25 to 34 percent	379	40	56	57	-	17	17	15	20
35 percent or more	1 397	206	142	94	37	14	71	56	71
Not computed	199	41	10	5	-	10	6	19	4
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	32.6	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 817	226	293	245	69	57	125	101	187
Less than 20 percent	1 683	164	190	156	32	47	50	45	128
20 to 24 percent	555	22	58	70	20	5	63	16	37
25 to 34 percent	430	27	29	12	17	5	12	28	22
35 percent or more	52	7	5	-	-	-	-	6	-
Not computed	97	6	11	7	-	-	-	6	-
Median	18.4	17.5	18.0	17.6	20.6	16.6	21.0	20.8	18.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 599	88	92	137	55	45	92	95	136
25 percent or more	24	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	8
Not computed	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Median	12.7	12.8	10.3	12.2	13.4	13.8	13.0	12.2	12.9
\$15,000 or more	576	48	12	18	26	-	24	57	67
25 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Median	10.0-	10.0-	-	-	11.7	-	-	10.0-	10.0-

<sup>1</sup>Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table H-2. Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1970—Continued

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

Census Tracts	Meriden—Con.								
	Tract 1709	Tract 1710	Tract 1711	Tract 1712	Tract 1713	Tract 1714	Tract 1715	Tract 1716	Tract 1717
All year-round housing units .....	1 097	745	1 350	1 610	1 356	834	1 267	964	950
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1 (includes mobile home or trailer) .....	204	61	1 005	1 520	803	130	160	547	855
2 .....	327	191	179	83	252	290	407	166	72
3 and 4 .....	315	191	103	7	218	206	521	155	4
5 to 49 .....	232	255	63	—	30	104	128	82	19
50 or more .....	19	47	—	—	53	104	51	14	—
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1969 to March 1970 .....	—	13	46	34	70	—	—	10	21
1965 to 1968 .....	43	73	63	248	22	99	69	66	62
1960 to 1964 .....	44	73	44	415	49	9	6	93	134
1950 to 1959 .....	38	5	379	627	390	5	10	157	437
1940 to 1949 .....	71	15	198	132	298	90	63	95	45
1939 or earlier .....	901	566	620	154	527	631	1 119	543	251
<b>HEATING EQUIPMENT</b>									
Steam or hot water .....	520	320	872	1 078	844	454	539	474	699
Warm air furnace .....	323	102	364	448	370	193	364	389	200
Built-in electric units .....	14	154	17	44	65	5	19	13	23
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace .....	25	14	10	31	31	6	31	8	6
Other means or not heated .....	215	155	87	36	46	176	314	80	22
<b>BASEMENT</b>									
All units with basement .....	1 081	659	1 317	1 508	1 339	821	1 240	877	909
One-family houses with basement .....	204	61	984	1 423	803	130	160	471	818
<b>SELECTED EQUIPMENT</b>									
With more than 1 bathroom .....	127	68	423	690	305	103	206	152	402
With public water supply .....	1 097	745	1 334	1 522	1 351	808	1 287	946	935
With public sewer .....	1 082	739	1 247	986	1 281	808	1 267	483	552
With air conditioning .....	234	140	460	436	368	227	238	257	281
Room unit(s) .....	229	140	443	414	368	167	230	251	274
Central system .....	5	—	17	22	—	60	8	6	7
All occupied housing units .....	1 026	713	1 328	1 599	1 321	739	1 250	932	941
<b>YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
1968 to March 1970 .....	397	251	229	181	227	180	333	203	196
1965 to 1967 .....	293	136	158	331	239	142	305	228	166
1960 to 1964 .....	53	92	196	490	215	110	161	148	167
1950 to 1959 .....	91	122	401	462	353	96	142	132	288
1949 or earlier .....	192	112	344	135	287	211	309	221	124
<b>AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE</b>									
1 .....	565	347	546	570	640	425	645	481	400
2 .....	163	107	586	829	470	170	304	268	388
3 or more .....	49	15	90	178	63	9	37	91	97
None .....	249	244	106	22	148	135	264	92	56
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Specified renter occupied units <sup>1</sup> .....	693	554	264	108	444	497	813	305	85
Less than \$40 .....	5	11	11	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$40 to \$59 .....	22	68	6	5	6	27	31	—	—
\$60 to \$79 .....	98	68	34	9	10	25	101	20	4
\$80 to \$99 .....	182	83	50	—	65	105	144	45	5
\$100 to \$149 .....	296	201	125	42	299	239	464	124	45
\$150 to \$199 .....	69	100	20	18	32	59	53	79	9
\$200 to \$249 .....	4	—	6	17	9	32	—	—	—
\$250 or more .....	—	6	—	6	6	5	—	6	—
No cash rent .....	17	17	12	11	17	5	20	22	22
Median .....	\$103	\$110	\$112	\$142	\$116	\$122	\$114	\$128	\$119
<b>GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME</b>									
Specified renter occupied units <sup>1</sup> .....	693	554	264	108	444	497	813	305	85
Less than \$5,000 .....	254	240	81	18	78	142	181	40	32
Less than 20 percent .....	8	12	—	—	—	5	10	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	19	23	—	—	—	—	16	6	—
25 to 34 percent .....	46	27	—	5	27	16	24	8	4
35 percent or more .....	160	161	75	13	34	107	117	19	20
Not computed .....	21	17	6	17	14	14	7	7	8
Median .....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	...	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	...
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	260	156	103	32	221	224	333	152	33
Less than 20 percent .....	191	97	76	17	120	111	199	50	10
20 to 24 percent .....	14	16	10	6	38	61	92	22	5
25 to 34 percent .....	46	32	5	4	58	35	36	58	4
35 percent or more .....	4	—	6	—	—	17	—	7	—
Not computed .....	5	11	6	5	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	16.9	17.3	16.9	18.7	19.3	20.1	18.2	24.2	...
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	143	111	52	48	117	91	206	87	4
25 percent or more .....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Not computed .....	12	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	12.7	12.5	13.2	16.8	13.1	13.0	12.6	12.3	...
\$15,000 or more .....	36	47	28	10	28	40	93	26	16
25 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0—	10.0—	...	...	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	...

<sup>1</sup>Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.



Table H-3. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970**

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

**Census Tracts With  
400 or More Negro  
Population**

	In New Haven County
	Meriden
All occupied housing units .....	376
<b>TENURE AND PLUMBING</b>	
Owner occupied .....	75
With all plumbing facilities .....	73
Renter occupied .....	301
With all plumbing facilities .....	291
<b>ROOMS</b>	
1 room .....	9
2 rooms .....	21
3 and 4 rooms .....	198
5 and 6 rooms .....	121
7 rooms or more .....	27
Median .....	4.2
<b>PERSONS</b>	
1 person .....	64
2 and 3 persons .....	138
4 and 5 persons .....	106
6 persons or more .....	68
Median .....	3.3
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers .....	16
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>	
1.00 or less .....	289
1.01 to 1.50 .....	60
1.51 or more .....	27
Units with all plumbing facilities—1.01 or more .....	86
<b>VALUE</b>	
Specified owner occupied units <sup>1</sup> .....	52
Less than \$5,000 .....	1
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	17
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	20
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	1
\$35,000 or more .....	1
Median .....	\$18 900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>	
Specified renter occupied units <sup>2</sup> .....	295
Median .....	\$80

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

<sup>2</sup>Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more and all "no cash rent" units.

Table H-4. **Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of 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]

**Census Tracts With  
400 or More Negro  
Population**

In New Haven County	
Meriden	
All occupied housing units .....	379
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>	
1 (includes mobile home or trailer) .....	77
2 to 4 .....	173
5 or more .....	129
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>	
1960 to March 1970 .....	72
1950 to 1959 .....	69
1949 or earlier .....	238
<b>SELECTED EQUIPMENT</b>	
With air conditioning .....	44
With more than 1 bathroom .....	29
With central or built-in heating system .....	303
With public water supply .....	385
With public sewer .....	368
With automobile(s) available .....	271
1 .....	157
2 or more .....	114
<b>YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT</b>	
1968 to March 1970 .....	178
1960 to 1967 .....	156
1959 or earlier .....	51
<b>GROSS RENT</b>	
Specified renter occupied units <sup>1</sup> .....	294
Less than \$40 .....	—
\$40 to \$59 .....	3
\$60 to \$79 .....	42
\$80 to \$99 .....	42
\$100 to \$149 .....	187
\$150 to \$199 .....	16
\$200 or more .....	4
No cash rent .....	—
Median .....	\$112
<b>GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME</b>	
Less than \$10,000 .....	204
25 percent or more .....	90
35 percent or more .....	54
Not computed .....	9
Median .....	24.1

<sup>1</sup>Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

Table H-5. Characteristics of Housing Units With Household Head of Spanish Language: 1970

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

Census Tracts With 400 or More Persons of Spanish Language	In New Haven County	Meriden
		Tract 1701
All occupied housing units .....	809	168
<b>TENURE AND PLUMBING</b>		
Owner occupied .....	231	11
With all plumbing facilities .....	227	...
Renter occupied .....	578	157
With all plumbing facilities .....	578	157
<b>ROOMS</b>		
1 room .....	-	-
2 rooms .....	18	18
3 and 4 rooms .....	319	46
5 and 6 rooms .....	437	104
7 rooms or more .....	35	-
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>		
1 (includes mobile home or trailer) .....	144	-
2 to 4 .....	411	61
5 or more .....	254	107
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>		
1960 to March 1970 .....	172	67
1950 to 1959 .....	74	-
1949 or earlier .....	563	101
<b>PERSONS</b>		
1 person .....	33	7
2 and 3 persons .....	211	49
4 and 5 persons .....	391	38
6 persons or more .....	174	74
Median .....	4.3	5.1
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers .....	37	-
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>		
1.00 or less .....	583	97
1.01 to 1.50 .....	185	38
1.51 or more .....	41	33
Units with all plumbing facilities - 1.01 or more .....	226	71
<b>YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT</b>		
1968 to March 1970 .....	413	96
1960 to 1967 .....	362	72
1959 or earlier .....	34	-
<b>SELECTED EQUIPMENT</b>		
With air conditioning .....	107	-
With more than 1 bathroom .....	126	12
With central or built-in heating system .....	630	124
With public water supply .....	804	163
With public sewer .....	761	168
With automobile(s) available .....	596	106
1 .....	489	95
2 or more .....	107	11
<b>VALUE</b>		
Specified owner occupied units <sup>1</sup> .....	131	-
Less than \$5,000 .....	-	-
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	-	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	21	-
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	19	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	76	-
\$35,000 or more .....	15	-
Median .....	\$22 200	-
<b>GROSS RENT</b>		
Specified renter occupied units <sup>2</sup> .....	578	157
Less than \$40 .....	9	9
\$40 to \$59 .....	18	18
\$60 to \$79 .....	32	25
\$80 to \$99 .....	66	17
\$100 to \$149 .....	374	54
\$150 to \$199 .....	60	21
\$200 or more .....	19	13
No cash rent .....	-	-
Median .....	\$116	\$107
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>		
Specified renter occupied units <sup>3</sup> .....	578	157
Median .....	\$88	\$77
<b>GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME</b>		
Less than \$10,000 .....	407	119
25 percent or more .....	125	36
35 percent or more .....	89	24
Not computed .....	36	18
Median .....	19.9	17.9

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

<sup>2</sup>Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more.

<sup>3</sup>Excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more and all "no cash rent" units.

## Appendix A.—AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

CENSUS TRACTS . . . . .	App-1
Definition of census tract . . . . .	App-1
Historical background . . . . .	App-1
Description of tracted area . . . . .	App-1
Comparability from census to census . . . . .	App-1
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS . . . . .	App-2

### CENSUS TRACTS

**Definition of census tract.**—Census tracts are small areas into which large cities and adjacent areas have been divided for statistical purposes. Tract boundaries were established cooperatively by a local committee and the Bureau of the Census. Tracts were generally designed to be relatively uniform with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The average tract has 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 the decennial censuses, the Bureau of the Census tabulates population and housing information for each census tract. The practice of local agencies to tabulate locally collected data by tracts has increased the value of census tract data in many areas.

Tracts are generally numbered in a consecutive series, with separate series for the central city and for each county. Insofar as possible, the numbers are consecutive within each city, community, township, and the like. In these tables, tracts which contain no population and no housing units are not listed. Tracts populated only by crews of vessels are identified by the tract number suffix "99."

**Historical background.**—The concept of census tracts was originated by the late Dr. Walter Laidlaw in New York City in 1906. He was convinced of the need for data for homogeneous subdivisions of cities as a basis for studying neighborhoods smaller than boroughs or wards. At his request, the Bureau of the Census tabulated census tract data from the 1910 census for New York and seven other cities with a population of over 500,000. Tract data were again tabulated for the same 8 cities in 1920, and in 1930 this number was increased to 18. In 1940, tract data were tabulated for 60 cities, some with adjacent tracted areas; and, beginning in 1940, housing data were added to the population data in the tract reports. In 1950, final reports were published for 64 tracted areas, many of which included statistics for two or more large cities. By 1960, the program had expanded to include reports for 180 tracted areas (of which 3 were in Puerto Rico).

Tract statistics from the 1970 census are published for 241 areas, 238 in the United States and 3 in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. All of these tracted areas are standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's). The goal of extending the census tract program to all SMSA's was achieved in the 1970 census except for six areas that were designated as SMSA's on the basis of the 1970 census count and had not been tracted.

Much of the credit for the growing interest in tract data belongs to the late Howard Whipple Green of Cleveland. He aroused the interest of research workers in numerous cities in the potential usefulness of tract statistics for the analysis of socio-logical, marketing, and administrative

problems. In his capacity as Chairman of the Committee on Census Enumeration Areas of the American Statistical Association for 25 years, he accepted the responsibility for appointing a Census Tract Key Person in each area where tracts were established, for providing guidance on delineating and maintaining census tracts, and for maintaining a census tract library. These duties were assumed by the Bureau of the Census in 1955. However, the Census Bureau no longer appoints Census Tract Key Persons. They are selected by the local census tract committees.

For a further discussion of census tract data and their uses, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census Tract Manual*, Fifth Edition, 1966, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

**Description of tracted area.**—The map included in this report identifies the boundaries of the area for which the tract statistics are presented. The map also identifies the location and number of each tract and, when appropriate, the limits of cities, townships, counties, or other subdivisions of the tracted area. Boundaries of the tracted area generally constitute a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA). A few, however, include the SMSA plus an adjoining area outside it. These are designated as including the adjacent area, and the map covers the tracts in the adjacent area as well as those in the SMSA itself.

**Comparability from census to census.**—One of the principles followed in relation to census tracts is to preserve comparability from census to census. Keeping tract boundaries unchanged makes possible the study of changes

in social and economic characteristics of neighborhoods. There are, nonetheless, several situations where boundaries of individual tracts are changed. For example, it is sometimes necessary to change the boundaries of tracts to add small areas annexed to a city. Similarly, changes in tract boundaries occur when territory is detached from a city or separately incorporated. Changes may also occur in physical features that are used as tract boundaries, such as street or highway relocations. The census tract limits are changed to conform with the revised feature or to follow another nearby visible feature. Census tracts with very large increases in population are subdivided into two or more smaller tracts. On the other hand, a re-examination of the existing tract boundaries may result in modifications of boundaries to provide larger or more homogeneous units. Tables A and B, showing the comparability of tracts between 1960 and 1970, appear at the end of the Introduction.

#### 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. In recent years, four cities (High Point, N.C., Macon, Ga., Oklahoma City, Okla., and Sioux Falls, S. Dak.) have annexed territory which lies outside the boundaries of the SMSA. The figures shown in the tables for these cities exclude the portions which lie outside the SMSA. 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.

## Appendix B.—DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

GENERAL . . . . .	App-3
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
Age . . . . .	App-3
Race . . . . .	App-3
Nativity, parentage, and country of origin . . . . .	App-3
Spanish heritage . . . . .	App-4
Spanish language . . . . .	App-4
Spanish surname . . . . .	App-4
Puerto Rican birth or parentage . . . . .	App-4
Spanish mother tongue . . . . .	App-4
Household . . . . .	App-4
Relationship to head of household . . . . .	App-4
Group quarters . . . . .	App-5
Inmate of institution . . . . .	App-5
Family . . . . .	App-5
Own children and related children . . . . .	App-5
Unrelated individuals . . . . .	App-5
Marital status . . . . .	App-5
Children ever born . . . . .	App-6
School enrollment . . . . .	App-6
Years of school completed . . . . .	App-6
Residence in 1965 . . . . .	App-6
Reference week . . . . .	App-6
Employment status . . . . .	App-6
Place of work . . . . .	App-7
Means of transportation to work . . . . .	App-7
Occupation, industry, and class of worker . . . . .	App-7
Income in 1969 . . . . .	App-7
Poverty status in 1969 . . . . .	App-8
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
Housing units and group quarters . . . . .	App-9
Year-round housing units . . . . .	App-9
Occupied housing units . . . . .	App-9
Vacant housing units . . . . .	App-9
Tenure . . . . .	App-10
Persons . . . . .	App-10
Year moved into unit . . . . .	App-10
Complete kitchen facilities . . . . .	App-10
Access . . . . .	App-10
Rooms . . . . .	App-10
Persons per room . . . . .	App-10
Year structure built . . . . .	App-10

Units in structure . . . . .	App-10
Basement . . . . .	App-11
Plumbing facilities . . . . .	App-11
Selected equipment . . . . .	App-11
Heating equipment . . . . .	App-11
Automobiles available . . . . .	App-11
Value . . . . .	App-11
Mean value . . . . .	App-11
Contract rent . . . . .	App-12
Gross rent . . . . .	App-12
Mean gross rent . . . . .	App-12
Gross rent as percentage of income . . . . .	App-12

### GENERAL

Facsimiles of the census questions and more complete definitions of the subject characteristics may be found in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-C reports for population items and in the 1970 Housing Census HC(1)-B reports for housing items.

Certain characteristics defined here appear in both the population and the housing tables. Definitions for such characteristics are presented only once, in the section "Population Characteristics" or in the section "Housing Characteristics," depending on the nature of the subject (except for "group quarters," which appears in both sections).

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

**Age.**—The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1970, and was determined from the reply to questions on age and on month and year of birth.

**Race.**—Data are shown for two racial categories, white and Negro. The

category "white" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire but entered Mexican, Puerto Rican, or a response suggesting Indo-European stock. The category "Negro" includes persons who indicated their race as Negro or Black, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories on the questionnaire but who had such entries as Jamaican, Trinidadian, West Indian, Haitian, and Ethiopian. All other racial categories, such as American Indian, Japanese, and Chinese, are included in the total but not shown separately. The classification by race shown for occupied housing units refers to the race of the head of the household occupying the unit.

Differences in the statistics on race in tables P-1, H-1, and H-3, containing 100-percent data, and tables P-5, P-6, and H-4, containing sample data, are due partly to the manual editing of the sample questionnaires. Many persons who reported their race as "Other" on the questionnaire also supplied a write-in entry that indicated the proper race classification should have been one of the specific race categories, e.g., white, Negro, etc. While the field edit procedures included a review of such entries on all questionnaires before the 100-percent data were tabulated, manual editing of the sample questionnaires after the 100-percent data were tabulated resulted in some further changes in classification by race.

**Nativity, parentage, and country of origin.**—The category "native" comprises persons born in the United

States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the United States, or at sea. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who, although they were born in a foreign country, have at least one native American parent. The category "foreign-born" includes all persons not classified as native. The category "native of native parentage" comprises native persons both of whose parents are also natives of the United States. "Native of foreign or mixed parentage" comprises native persons one or both of whose parents are foreign born.

The category "foreign stock" includes the foreign-born population and the native population of foreign or mixed parentage. In this report, persons of foreign stock are classified according to their country of origin. Natives of foreign parentage whose parents were born in different countries are classified according to the country of birth of the father. Natives of mixed parentage are classified according to the country of birth of the foreign-born parent.

**Spanish heritage.**—In the census tract reports, separate tables are presented for the population of Spanish heritage, which is variously identified in the reports for different areas: in 42 States and the District of Columbia it is identified as "Persons of Spanish language"; in five Southwestern States, as "Persons of Spanish language or Spanish surname"; and in the Middle Atlantic States, as "Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage." Similarly, separate housing statistics are presented for housing units in these categories, identified on the basis of the classification of the household head occupying the unit. The specific definitions

involved in identifying these population groups are given below.

**Spanish language.**—Persons of Spanish language comprise persons of Spanish mother tongue (see definition below) and all other persons in families in which the head or wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue. A housing unit is classified as occupied by persons of Spanish language if the head or his wife reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

**Spanish surname.**—In five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas) persons with Spanish surnames are identified. Separate statistics are presented, in these States, for persons of Spanish language combined with all additional persons of Spanish surname. These additional persons are shown in the category "Other persons of Spanish surname."

**Puerto Rican birth or parentage.**—The population of Puerto Rican birth or parentage includes persons born in Puerto Rico and persons born in the United States or an outlying area with one or both parents born in Puerto Rico. Statistics for this group are shown for areas in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

**Spanish mother tongue.**—Mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in the person's home when he was a child.

In two tracted areas that cross State lines, Wilmington, Del.—N.J.—Md., and Texarkana, Tex.—Ark., the population of Spanish heritage in each State portion is identified, for tabula-

tion purposes, in the manner specified above for that State, and the segments for the different States are combined to form a total for the area. The term used to describe this population in tables P-7, P-8, and H-5, however, is the term applicable in the State containing the major portion of the SMSA. Thus, for the Wilmington SMSA, the term applicable in Delaware, "Persons of Spanish language," is used; and in the Texarkana SMSA the term applicable in Texas, "Persons of Spanish language or Spanish surname," is used.

**Household.**—A household includes all the persons who occupy a group of rooms or a single room which constitutes a housing unit (see definition of housing unit, below). The average population per household is obtained by dividing the population in households by the number of household heads.

The population per household for Negroes and persons of Spanish heritage, shown in tables P-5 and P-7, may not in all cases be a true representation of the household size for these groups. For example, some persons of a given group may be roomers or domestic employees living with household heads of a different ethnic classification.

**Relationship to head of household.**—Four categories of relationship to head of household are recognized in this report:

1. *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 was reported as the head, her husband was con-

sidered the head for the purpose of simplifying the tabulations. Two types of household heads are distinguished — the head of a family and a primary individual. A family head is a household head living with one or more persons related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. A primary individual is a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only.

2. *Wife of head.*—A woman married to and living with a household head, including women in common-law marriages as well as women in formal marriages. In table P-1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, the number of wives is the same as the number of "husband-wife households" and the number of "husband-wife families." In tables P-5 and P-7, which are based on a sample and are limited to a specific ethnic group, the numbers may differ, because of minor differences in the weighting of the data and because a husband and wife do not always have the same ethnic classification.
3. *Other relative of head.*—All persons related to the head of the household by blood, marriage, or adoption except "wife of head."
4. *Not related to head.*—All persons in the household 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.

**Group quarters.**—Persons in living arrangements other than households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Group quarters are located most frequently in institutions, rooming 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.

**Inmate of institution.**—Inmates of institutions are persons under care or custody at the time of enumeration in homes, schools, hospitals or wards for juveniles, the physically handicapped, or the mentally handicapped; homes or hospitals for mental, tuberculosis, or other chronic disease patients; homes for unwed mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes; homes for the aged and dependent; and correctional institutions.

**Family.**—According to 1970 census definitions, a family consists of a household head and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the head are regarded as members of his (her) family. A "husband-wife family" is a family in which the head and his wife are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The mean size of family is derived by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families.

**Own children and related children.**—This report shows statistics on families by presence of "own" children and "related" children of specified ages. A child under 18 years old is defined

as an "own child" if he or she is a single (never married) son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child. The number of children "living with both parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple. "Related children" in a family include all persons under 18 related to the head except "wife of head." The "mean number of related children" is derived by dividing the total number of related children of the specified age in families by the number of families having children of that age. In table P-1 the number of own children under 18 years of age is divided by "persons under 18 years" to obtain the "percent of total under 18 years."

**Unrelated individuals.**—An unrelated individual, as defined in this report, may be any of the following: a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only, a household member not related to the head, or a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

**Marital status.**—The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "married" consist of those who have been married only once and those who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated (living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation) are classified as a subcategory of married persons. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married, and persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married. All persons reported as never married are shown as "single" in this report.



**Children ever born.**—In this report, statistics on the number of children ever born are presented for women 35 to 44 years old who have ever been married. Respondents were instructed to include children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children born to the woman who were still living in the home.

**School enrollment.**—School enrollment is shown for persons 3 to 34 years old. Persons were included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1970, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional degree. Schooling that was not obtained in a regular school and schooling from a tutor or through correspondence courses were counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system. Persons were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care, in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools, in on-the-job training, and through correspondence courses.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. If a person was attending a junior high school, the equivalent in terms of 8 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school was recorded. In general,

a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency.

**Years of school completed.**—The data on years of school completed were derived from the answers to the two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish the highest grade (or year) he attended?" Persons whose highest grade of attendance was in a foreign school system, or in an ungraded school whose highest level of schooling was measured by "readers," or whose training was received through a tutor were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular United States school system. A person was reported as not having completed a given grade if he dropped out or failed to pass the last grade attended.

**Residence in 1965.**—Residence on April 1, 1965, is the usual place of residence five years before enumeration. The category "same house" includes all persons five years old and over who did not move during the five years as well as those who had moved but by 1970 had returned to their 1965 residence. The category "different house" includes persons who, on April 1, 1965, lived in the United States in a different house from the one they occupied on April 1, 1970, and for whom sufficient information concerning the 1965 residence was collected. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1965 residence in or outside a standard metropolitan statistical area: "in central city of this SMSA," "in other part of this SMSA," and "outside this SMSA." The category

"abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country or outlying area of the United States in 1965.

**Reference week.**—The data on employment status and place of work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

**Employment status.**—Employed persons comprise all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work" — those who did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work" — those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and: (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job, but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the past 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off are also included as unemployed.

The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week). Of these groups, students and inmates are shown separately in selected tables.

**Place of work.**—Place of work refers to the geographic location at which civilians and Armed Forces personnel not on leave carried out their occupational or job activities during the reference week. For the purposes of this report, these locations were defined with respect to the boundaries of the standard metropolitan statistical area as "inside SMSA" and "outside SMSA." Locations within the SMSA, were subdivided into the central business district of the central city, the balance of that county, or, if outside that county, the specific county of the SMSA.

The central business district (CBD) is usually the downtown retail trade area of the city. As defined by the Bureau of the Census, the CBD is an area of very high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail business offices, theaters, hotels, and service businesses, and with a

high traffic flow. CBD's consist of one or more census tracts and have been defined only in cities with a population of 100,000 or more. In order to be counted as working in the CBD, the respondent had to give the exact address (street name and number) of his place of work. Since some respondents did not do this, the number of persons working in the CBD is usually understated by an unknown amount.

The exact address (number and street name) for the place of work was asked. Persons working at more than one job were asked to report the location of the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Salesmen, deliverymen, and others who work in several places each week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day, if they reported to a central headquarters. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to report the exact address of the place where he worked the most hours last week. If his employer operated in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number or street name could not be given, the name of the building or the name of the company for which he worked was to be entered.

**Means of transportation to work.**—Means of transportation to work refers to the chief means of travel or type of conveyance used in traveling to and from work on the last day the respondent worked at the address given as his or her place of work. The "chief means" referred to the

means of transportation covering the greatest distance if more than one means was used in daily travel. "Worked at home" was marked by a person who worked on a farm where he lived or in an office or shop in his home.

**Occupation, industry, and class of worker.**—The data on these three subjects in this report are for employed persons 16 years old and over and refer to the job held during the reference week. For persons employed at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The occupation and industry statistics presented here are based on the detailed systems developed for the 1970 census: see 1970 Census of Population, *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations*, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1971.

**Income in 1969.**—Information on money income received in the calendar year 1969 was requested from persons 14 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income, nonfarm net self-employment income, farm 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 regularly received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"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. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper.

"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 (under the National old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance programs) before deductions of health insurance premiums. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. Cash receipts from retirement, 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 excluded from this item. "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.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1969, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1970). For most families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout 1969.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For families and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families and unrelated individuals, including those with no income.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total in-

come of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean family income is obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of families. For the six types of income the means are based on families having those types of income.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small areas and small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

**Poverty status in 1969.**—Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level, using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. This index provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" adjusted to take into account such factors as family size, sex and age of the family head, the number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence. The poverty cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These income cutoffs are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$3,743 in 1969. For a detailed explanation of the poverty

definition, see **Current Population Reports**, Series P-23, No. 28, "Revisions in Poverty Statistics, 1959 to 1968."

Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total 1969 income of the family or primary individual was below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or the primary individual are not included when determining poverty status of a household.

The households for which poverty status is shown cannot be compared with the total number of households shown elsewhere. The former exclude those in certain types of housing units: owner-occupied units are restricted to one-family units on places of less than 10 acres and without a business on the property; and renter-occupied units exclude one-family units on places of 10 acres or more.

The "ratio of family income to poverty level" is obtained by dividing the income of a family by its corresponding poverty threshold. The "income deficit" is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars, and for such cases the income deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. The aggregate income deficit provides an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective thresholds at the poverty level. The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the aggregate income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families or unrelated individuals (as appropriate) in that group.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

**Housing units and group 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.

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 quarters 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 non-related persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next paragraph on group quarters). For vacant units, the criteria for separateness, direct access, and complete kitchen facilities for exclusive use are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible (or to the previous occupants if this information cannot be obtained). 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 was not collected in the census.

**Year-round housing units.**—Data on housing characteristics are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units which are 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. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

**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.

**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 enumerated 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 because 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.

Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" (i.e., intended for seasonal occupancy or held for migratory labor) or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. "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.

Year-round vacant units are subdivided as follows: "for sale only"; "for rent" which also includes vacant units offered either for rent or for sale; and "other" which includes 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 being held off the market for other reasons.

**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 oc-

cupied" 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.

**Persons.**—Persons occupying the housing unit 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 foster children or wards, servants who live in, companions, and partners.

**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 or if he moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year he moved into his present unit was to be reported.

**Complete kitchen facilities.**—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all three of the following for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit: (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, although they need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as hav-

ing a range or cookstove. "Lacking complete kitchen facilities" means that the unit does not have all three specified kitchen facilities, or that they are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

**Access.**—"Access only through other living quarters" means that the occupants of a housing unit must go through someone else's living quarters to enter their own; that is, they do not have a direct entrance from the outside or through a common or public hall.

**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.

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

**Year structure built.**—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.

**Units in structure.**—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 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.

**Basement.**—Statistics on basements are presented in terms of the number of housing units located in structures built with a basement, and are separately tabulated for one-family houses with basements. A structure has a basement if there is enclosed space in which persons can walk upright under all or part of the building.

**Plumbing facilities.**—The category "with all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, 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" 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.

**Selected equipment.**—Statistics are presented for the number of housing units with the following selected equipment.

*With more than one bathroom.*—A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water. A partial or half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub (or shower), but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. A housing

unit "with more than one bathroom" has, in addition to one complete bathroom, one or more partial or complete bathrooms.

*With public water supply.*—A public system refers to a common source supplying running water to six or more housing units. The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, or private water company, or it may be obtained from a well which supplied six or more housing units.

*With public sewer.*—A "public sewer" is connected to a city, county, sanitary district, neighborhood, or subdivision sewer system. It may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks are also classified as public sewers.

*With air conditioning.*—Air conditioning is the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. A central system is a central installation which air-conditions the entire housing unit. 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.

**Heating equipment.**—The list of heating equipment refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used. "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 the 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.

A housing unit "With central or built-in heating system" contains a steam or hot water system, a warm-air furnace, built-in electric units, or a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace.

**Automobiles available.**—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.

**Value.**—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for sale. The term "specified owner-occupied units" means that the value data are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than ten acres, without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Owner-occupied cooperatives, condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers are excluded from the value tabulations.

**Mean value.**—Mean value is the sum of the individual values reported, divided by the number of owner-occupied units for which value is shown. For purposes of computation, the mid-

points of the intervals were used, except that a mean value of \$3,500 was assigned to housing units in the interval "less than \$5,000" and a mean of \$60,000 was assigned to units in the interval "\$50,000 or more."

**Contract rent.**—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, even if the furnishings, utilities, or services are included. The term "specified renter-occupied units" means that the contract rent data 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.

**Gross rent.**—Monthly gross rent is the summation of contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.), if these items are paid for by the renter, in addition to rent. Thus, gross rent is intended to eliminate individual differences which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat and utilities as part of the rental payment.

**Mean gross rent.**—Mean gross rent is the sum of the individual rental

amounts divided by the number of renter-occupied units, excluding one-family houses on ten acres or more.

**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 was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole number. Units for which no cash is paid and units occupied by families or primary individuals who reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "not computed."

## Appendix C.—ACCURACY OF THE DATA

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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, 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.

In the manual editing and coding operation, a sample of the work of each coder was verified, and a coder who showed consistently high error rates was retrained. A coder who still did not produce work of acceptable quality after retraining was removed from the coding operation. In addition, provision was made for correction of any work units for which the error rate exceeded a maximum level. Information on error rates will be given in later publications.

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 population and housing as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for completeness by a census clerk or enumerator, and a followup was made for missing information. The major review occurred in the central processing office, where the editing and coding operation provided an opportunity to correct obvious errors in the respondents' entries for those items which required manual processing. In coding relationship to household head, for example, the clerk made use of written entries, which the computer is not able to read, in determining the correct entry where the machine readable item was blank or contained conflicting information. For a few of the items, the respondents' entries were reviewed for reasonableness or consistency on the basis of other information on the questionnaire. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in mechanical editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the

questionnaire contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status), or for at least two relevant sample characteristics, the inference was made that the marks represented a person. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning was unable to distinguish between a name and any other entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person or housing unit were missing, they were, in most cases, supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often where an entry for a given item was lacking or where the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person or housing unit. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

For housing data, 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." The technique may also be illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment for unknown age. The computer stored reported ages of persons by sex, race, household relationship, and marital status. Each stored age was retained in the computer only until a person having the same set of characteristics, and with age reported was processed through the computer in the edit operation; this stored age was assigned to the next person whose age was



unknown and who otherwise had the same set of specified characteristics.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for any person, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions 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 allocation for States, counties, and other areas will be shown in the allocation tables in chapters B and C of the 1970 Census of Population Volume I, *Characteristics of the Population*, and chapters A and B of Census of Housing Volume I, *Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties*.

**SAMPLE DESIGN**

For persons living in housing units at the time of 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 nonmail 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 nonmail areas. As in other areas, every fifth housing unit of 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.

**TABLE C. Sample Rate for Subjects Included in This Report**

[Subjects marked with an asterisk (\*) were tabulated on a 100% basis for tables P-1, H-1, and H-3. All subjects shown in the tables for persons of Spanish heritage (P-7, P-8, and H-5) were tabulated on a 15% basis. The subjects covered in the remaining tables (P-2 to P-6, H-2, and H-4) were tabulated according to the sample rates shown below]

Population subjects	Sample rate (percent)	Housing subjects	Sample rate (percent)
*Sex .....	20	*All year-round housing units . . . .	20
*Race .....	20	*Occupied housing units: table H-2.	15
*Age .....	20	table H-4.	20
*Household relationship .....	20	*Cooperative or condominium . . .	—
*Family composition .....	20	*Vacancy status .....	—
*Marital status .....	—	*Tenure of housing unit .....	—
Children ever born .....	20	Year moved into unit .....	15
Country of origin .....	15	*Number of rooms .....	—
Nativity and parentage .....	15	*Size of household (persons) . . . .	—
School enrollment .....	15	*Persons per room .....	—
Years of school completed .....	20	*Plumbing facilities .....	—
Residence in 1965 .....	15	Bathrooms .....	15
Employment status .....	20	Source of water .....	15
Place of work .....	15	Sewage disposal .....	15
Means of transportation to work .	15	*Complete kitchen facilities . . . .	—
Occupation .....	20	*Access .....	—
Industry .....	20	Units in structure .....	20
Class of worker .....	20	Year structure built .....	20
Income .....	20	Basement .....	20
Poverty status .....	20	Heating equipment .....	20
		Air conditioning .....	15
		Automobiles available .....	15
		*Value .....	—
		*Contract rent .....	—
		Gross rent .....	20

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 C.

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 large areas the deviation from 20 percent was found to be quite small. Biases may have arisen when the enumerator failed to follow his listing and sampling instructions exactly. Quality control procedures were used throughout the census process, however, and where there was clear evidence that the sampling procedures were not properly followed, the work was returned to the field for re-sampling. No attempt at sampling was made for 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. The ratio estimation procedure described below adjusts the sample data to reflect these classes of population and housing units.

**RATIO ESTIMATION**

The statistics based on 1970 census sample data are estimates made through the use of ratio estimation procedures, applied separately for the 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." A single set of weighting areas, containing a minimum population size of 2,500, was defined for use with the 15- and 20-percent samples. Weighting areas were established by mechanical operation on the computer and were defined to conform, as nearly as possible, to areas for which tabulations are produced. In general, sample estimates for a tract may be expected to agree with complete counts whenever the tract was a weighting area. However, tracts were not weighting areas whenever the population was less than 2,500 persons, where the tract was a part of more than one county subdivision or place, or where the Census procedure was not the same in all parts of the tract. In these situations, part of a tract may have been combined with other partial or complete tracts to make up a weighting area and sample estimates for an individual tract in the combination may not agree with complete counts for the tract.

Separate ratio estimation processes were used for persons and for housing units. The ratio estimation process for persons operated in three stages. The first stage employed 19 household-type groups (the first of which was empty by definition). The second stage used two groups, head of household and not head of household, and the third stage used 24 age-sex-race groups.

Group	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
19	<i>Group Quarters Persons</i>
	STAGE II
20	<i>Head of Household</i>
21	<i>Not Head of Household (including persons in group quarters)</i>
	STAGE III
	<i>Male Negro</i>
22	Age under 5 years
23	5-13
24	14-24
25	25-44
26	45-64
27	65 and older
	<i>Male, Not Negro</i>
28-33	Same age groups as for Male Negro
	<i>Female Negro</i>
34-39	Same age groups as for Male Negro
	<i>Female, Not Negro</i>
40-45	Same age groups as for Male Negro

The ratio estimation process for housing 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.

**Occupied housing units:**

<i>Group</i>	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:**

<i>Group</i>	STAGE I
23	Year-round vacant for sale
24	Year-round vacant for rent
25	Other vacant

At each stage, for each of the groups, the ratio of the complete count to the weighted sample count in the group was computed and applied to the weight of each sample person or housing unit in the group. For population, this operation was performed for each of the 19 groups in the first stage, then for the two groups in the second stage and finally for the 24 groups in the third stage. For occupied housing units this was performed first for the 18 groups in the first stage and then for the 4 groups in the second stage.

As a rule, the weighted sample counts within each of the groups in the final stage should agree with the complete counts for the weighting areas. Close, although not exact, consistency can be expected for the groups in the preceding stages. 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. As a result, sample estimates at the tract level may not agree with complete counts when the tract did not form a weighting area. Generally, for 15- and 20-percent items, there may be such a difference whenever the population in the tract is less than 2,500 people. Furthermore, in order to increase the reliability, a separate ratio was not computed in a ratio estimation group whenever certain criteria pertaining to the complete counts and the magnitude of the weight were

not met. For example, for the 15- and 20-percent population sample the complete count of persons in a group had to exceed 85 persons 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, consistency 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 person or 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 persons or housing 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 persons and housing units 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 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 sample tabulations are subject to sampling variability. The standard errors of these estimates can be approximated by using the data in tables D through F. 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 of the population 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 2½ 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 F in conjunction with table D for absolute numbers and in conjunction with table E for percentages. In addition to sampling errors, 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 D 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 population of the area over which the data have been compiled are ignored. Table E shows standard errors of most percentages based on

the 20-percent sample. Linear interpolation in tables D and E will provide approximate results that are satisfactory for most purposes. Table F provides a factor by which the standard errors shown in tables D or E should be multiplied to adjust for the combined effect of the sample size (i.e., whether a 20-percent or 15-percent sample) the sample design and the estimation procedure.

To estimate the standard error for a given characteristic based on the 15-percent sample, or for a more precise estimate for the 20-percent sample, locate in table F the factor applying to the characteristic and sample size used to tabulate the data and multiply this factor by the standard error found in table D or E. If the estimate is not identified in table F, use the factor shown for "all other." Where data are shown as cross-classifications of two characteristics, locate and use the larger factor. Similarly, if an item collected on a 20-percent basis has been tabulated for the 15-percent sample, use the factor appropriate for the 15-percent 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 1970 sample statistics 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 characteristic 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 D through F. The standard error of a 25-percent 1960 sample figure may be obtained from the relevant 1960 census report or an approximate value may be obtained by multiplying the appropriate value in table D or E by 0.9.

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 years of school completed, median 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 D, following the method outlined in other parts of this section, compute the standard error of an estimated number equal to  $N/2$ . Subtract this standard error from  $N/2$ . Cumulate the frequencies (in the table on which the median is based) until the total first exceeds the difference between  $N/2$  and its standard error and by linear interpolation obtain a value corresponding to this number. In a corresponding manner, add the standard error to  $N/2$ , cumulate the frequencies in the table, and obtain a value in the table on which the median is based corresponding to the

sum of  $N/2$  and its standard error. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the median would lie between these two values. The range for 19 chances out of 20 and for 99 in 100 can be computed in a similar manner by multiplying the standard error by the appropriate factors before subtracting from and adding to one-half the number reporting the characteristic. Interpolation to obtain the values corresponding to these numbers gives the confidence limits for the median.

The sampling variability of a mean, such as the number of children ever born per 1,000 women or mean income, presented in certain tables, depends on the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design, (for example, the use of house-

holds as the sampling unit), and the use of ratio estimates.

An approximation to the variability of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the standard deviation of the distribution on which the mean is based; divide this figure by the square root of one-fifth of the total units in the distribution; multiply this quotient by the factor from table F appropriate to the statistic and the actual sample rate on which the mean is based. If the distribution is not published in the detailed tables, calculate the standard deviation from a comparable distribution for a larger area or for a similar population group; divide by the square root of one-fifth of the units on which the mean of interest is based; multiply the quotient by the factor from table F.

TABLE D. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Number Based on 20-Percent Sample (Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated number (persons or housing units)	Standard error	Estimated number (persons or housing units)	Standard error
50 .....	15	1,000 .....	60
100 .....	20	2,500 .....	85
250 .....	30	5,000 .....	100
500 .....	45		

TABLE E. Approximate Standard Error of Estimated Percentage Based on 20-Percent Sample (Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (persons or housing units)					
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	15,000
2 or 98 .....	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
5 or 95 .....	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4
10 or 90 .....	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.5
25 or 75 .....	3.9	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.7
50 .....	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.8

APPENDIX C—Continued

TABLE F. Factor to be Applied to Standard Errors

[Subjects marked with an asterisk were tabulated on a 100% basis for tables P-1, H-1, and H-3.  
Standard errors are not applicable to these tables]

Population subjects <sup>1</sup>	Sample rate (percent)	Factor	Housing subjects <sup>1</sup>	Sample rate (percent)	Factor
*Race .....	20	1.6	*Tenure .....	20	0.2
*Age .....	20	0.8	*Rooms .....	20	1.0
*Household relationship .....	20	0.5	*Persons per room .....	20	0.4
*Family composition .....	20	0.6	*Value .....	20	1.0
Country of origin (including Spanish heritage subjects) .....	15	1.6	Units in structure .....	20	0.8
Nativity and parentage .....	15	1.7	Year structure built .....	20	0.9
School enrollment .....	15	1.0	Heating equipment .....	20	0.8
Years of school completed .....	20	1.0	Basement .....	20	0.9
Residence in 1965 .....	15	2.0	Source of water .....	15	1.0
Employment status .....	20	0.8	Sewage disposal .....	15	1.0
Place of work .....	15	1.3	Air conditioning .....	15	1.1
Means of transportation to work .....	15	1.3	Year moved into unit .....	15	1.1
Occupation .....	20	1.1	Gross rent .....	20	0.9
Industry .....	20	1.1	All other—20 percent .....	20	1.0
Class of worker .....	20	1.1	—15 percent .....	15	1.2
Income—persons .....	20	1.0			
—families .....	20	1.0			
Poverty status—persons .....	20	1.9			
—families .....	20	1.0			
All other —20 percent .....	20	1.0			
—15 percent .....	15	1.2			

<sup>1</sup>Tabulations of data for persons of Spanish heritage are based on the 15-percent sample. For subjects shown in this table as based on the 20-percent sample, the factor for persons of Spanish heritage is obtained by multiplying the appropriate factor in this table by 1.2. For subjects shown as based on the 15-percent sample, the factor in this table can be used directly.

## 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.

### 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 cloth-bound 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, standard metropolitan statistical areas (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 will 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 will be 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.

### 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 cloth-bound 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), 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), will cover most of the 1970 census housing subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. There will be 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 "sub-standard" 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 and regional 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.

**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 will consist 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 54 cities and seven rural poverty areas. Each report will provide 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 will be 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 will generally be 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**—will contain 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 will be available only on tape.

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

The tapes will generally be organized on a State basis. To use the First Count and Third Count tapes, it will be 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 will make available for purchase certain sample tape files containing population and housing characteristics as shown on individual census records. These files will contain no names or addresses, and the geographic identification will be sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality. There will be six files, each containing a 1-percent national sample of persons and housing units. Three of the files will be 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 will provide a different type of geographic information: One will identify individual large SMSA's and, for the rest of the country, groups of counties; the second will identify individual States and, where they are sufficiently large, will provide urban-rural and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan detail; and the third will identify State groups and size of place, with each individual record showing selected characteristics of the person's neighborhood.



# CENSUS TRACTS IN THE MERIDEN, CONN. SMSA

