

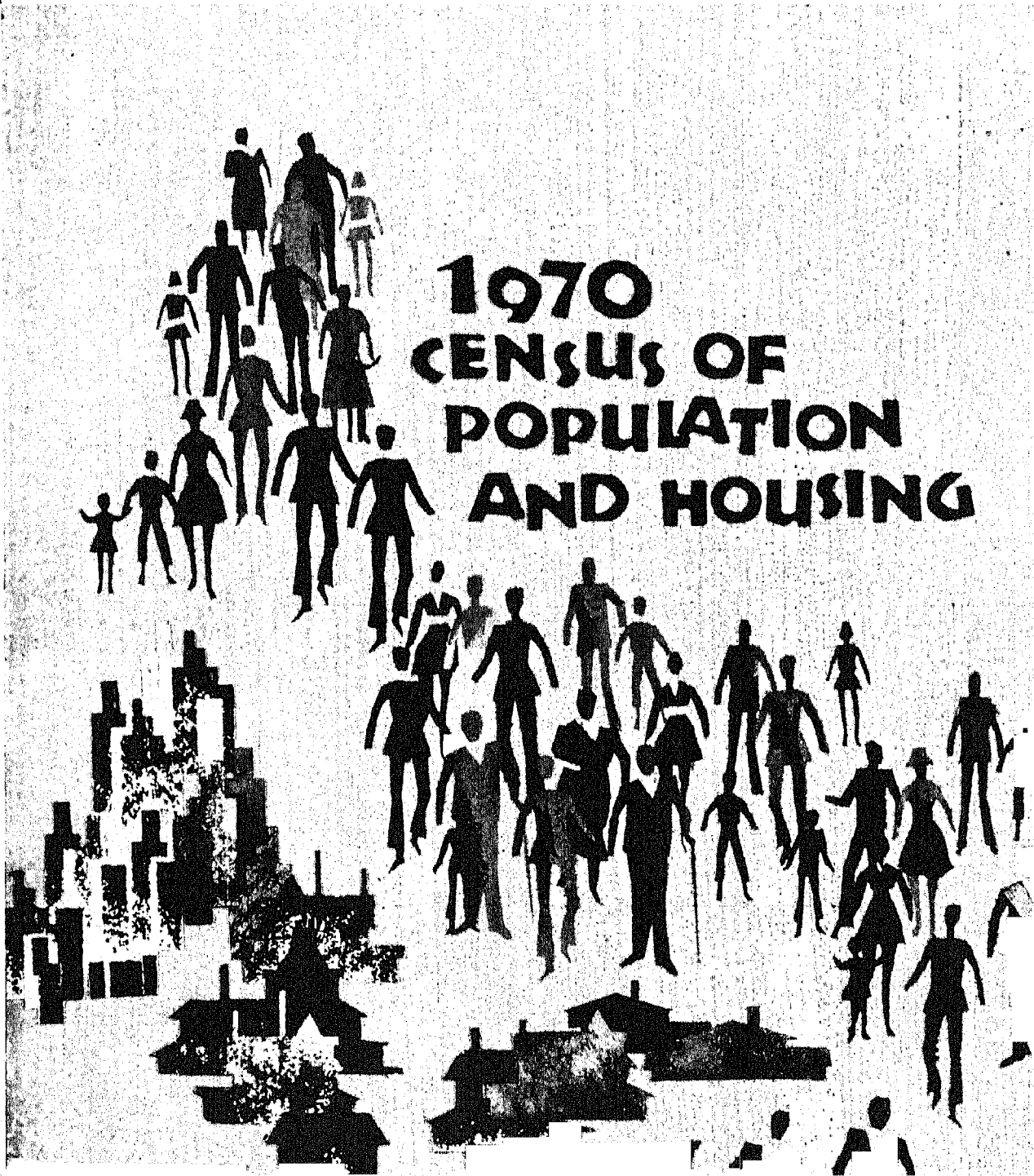
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Census Tracts

PITTSFIELD, MASS.
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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PITTSFIELD, MASS.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREA

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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, Neb.
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	Report number	Area	Report number	Area
121	Lynchburg, Va.*	161	Pine Bluff, Ark.	201	Spokane, Wash.
122	Macon, Ga.*	162	Pittsburgh, Pa.	202	Springfield, Ill.
123	Madison, Wis.	163	Pittsfield, Mass.	203	Springfield, Mo.
124	Manchester, N.H.	164	Portland, Maine*	204	Springfield, Ohio
125	Mansfield, Ohio	165	Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	205	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.*
126	McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Tex.	166	Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.*	206	Stamford, Conn.
127	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.	167	Provo-Orem, Utah	207	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.
128	Meriden, Conn.	168	Pueblo, Colo.	208	Stockton, Calif.
129	Miami, Fla.	169	Racine, Wis.	209	Syracuse, N.Y.
130	Midland, Tex.	170	Raleigh, N.C.	210	Tacoma, Wash.
131	Milwaukee, Wis.*	171	Reading, Pa.	211	Tallahassee, Fla.
132	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	172	Reno, Nev.	212	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
133	Mobile, Ala.	173	Richmond, Va.	213	Terre Haute, Ind.
134	Modesto, Calif.	174	Roanoke, Va.	214	Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.
135	Monroe, La.	175	Rochester, Minn.	215	Toledo, Ohio-Mich.
136	Montgomery, Ala.	176	Rochester, N.Y.	216	Topeka, Kans.
137	Muncie, Ind.	177	Rockford, Ill.	217	Trenton, N.J.
138	Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	178	Sacramento, Calif.*	218	Tucson, Ariz.
139	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	179	Saginaw, Mich.	219	Tulsa, Okla.
140	New Bedford, Mass.	180	St. Joseph, Mo.	220	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
141	New Britain, Conn.	181	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.*	221	Tyler, Tex.
142	New Haven, Conn.*	182	Salem, Oreg.	222	Utica-Rome, N.Y.
143	New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.*	183	Salinas-Monterey, Calif.	223	Vallejo-Napa, Calif.
144	New Orleans, La.	184	Salt Lake City, Utah	224	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, N.J.
145	New York, N.Y.	185	San Angelo, Tex.	225	Waco, Tex.
146	Newark, N.J.*	186	San Antonio, Tex.	226	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.
147	Newport News-Hampton, Va.*	187	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	227	Waterbury, Conn.*
148	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.*	188	San Diego, Calif.	228	Waterloo, Iowa
149	Norwalk, Conn.*	189	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	229	West Palm Beach, Fla.
150	Odessa, Tex.	190	San Jose, Calif.	230	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio
151	Ogden, Utah	191	Santa Barbara, Calif.	231	Wichita, Kans.
152	Oklahoma City, Okla.	192	Santa Rosa, Calif.	232	Wichita Falls, Tex.*
153	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	193	Savannah, Ga.	233	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.
154	Orlando, Fla.	194	Scranton, Pa.	234	Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.
155	Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	195	Seattle-Everett, Wash.	235	Wilmington, N.C.
156	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	196	Sherman-Denison, Tex.	236	Worcester, Mass.*
157	Pensacola, Fla.	197	Shreveport, La.	237	York, Pa.
158	Peoria, Ill.	198	Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.	238	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio*
159	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	199	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	239	Mayagüez, P.R.
160	Phoenix, Ariz.	200	South Bend, Ind.	240	Ponce, P.R.
				241	San Juan, P.R.

INTRODUCTION

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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."

Table A. Tract Comparability: 1970 to 1960

[Area tracted is the same as in 1960. The tables list only those census tracts for which the boundaries or identification changed between 1960 and 1970.]

1970 tract	1960 tract
9001	0001
9002	0002
9003	0003
9004	0004 PART
9005	0005
9006	0006
9007	0007
9008	0008
9009	0009
9010	0010
9011	0011
9101	0101
9102	0102
9103	0103
9104	0104

Table B. Tract Comparability: 1960 to 1970

[Area tracted is the same as in 1960. The tables list only those census tracts for which the boundaries or identification changed between 1960 and 1970.]

1960 tract	1970 tract
0001	9001
0002	9002
0003	9003 PART
0004	9004 PART
0005	9005
0006	9006
0007	9007
0008	9008
0009	9009
0010	9010
0011	9011
0101	9101
0102	9102
0103	9103
0104	9104

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 Berkshire County			Pittsfield					
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005	Tract 9006
RACE									
All persons	79 727	57 020	22 707	4 114	6 831	3 747	5 624	2 951	5 708
White	78 270	55 696	22 574	4 019	6 715	3 708	5 578	2 940	4 846
Negro	1 222	1 129	93	54	73	31	34	11	822
Percent Negro	1.5	2.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	14.4
AGE BY SEX									
Male, all ages									
Under 5 years	3 346	2 328	1 018	1 787	3 104	1 773	2 737	1 437	2 734
3 and 4 years	1 447	995	452	138	295	145	257	106	281
5 to 9 years	4 141	2 892	1 249	52	104	58	121	46	114
5 years	802	575	227	137	278	191	336	168	305
6 years	833	552	281	23	51	46	68	33	48
10 to 14 years	4 252	2 962	1 290	34	50	34	63	37	68
14 years	815	552	263	142	296	206	350	172	289
15 to 19 years	3 427	2 446	981	23	50	31	73	28	48
15 years	807	589	218	129	284	165	235	147	267
16 years	756	524	232	29	56	49	53	34	56
17 years	776	552	224	26	61	35	49	35	61
18 years	600	420	180	27	61	33	64	36	62
19 years	488	361	127	24	52	24	36	22	48
20 to 24 years	2 357	1 655	702	23	54	24	33	20	40
20 years	450	339	111	159	305	122	183	69	168
21 years	429	315	114	39	58	21	43	19	30
25 to 34 years	4 172	2 844	1 328	24	60	26	31	9	41
35 to 44 years	4 329	3 019	1 310	179	380	166	290	131	293
45 to 54 years	4 696	3 408	1 288	161	274	175	309	188	267
55 to 59 years	2 017	1 462	555	202	301	241	342	200	323
60 to 64 years	1 657	1 240	417	99	174	92	139	74	152
65 to 74 years	2 211	1 643	568	111	158	82	107	73	113
75 years and over	1 365	977	388	199	239	123	108	78	154
				131	120	65	81	31	122
Female, all ages									
Under 5 years	41 757	30 144	11 613	2 327	3 727	1 974	2 887	1 514	2 974
3 and 4 years	3 134	2 256	878	110	313	144	252	88	273
5 to 9 years	1 284	933	351	43	115	59	108	38	118
5 years	4 051	2 806	1 245	121	284	172	312	174	288
6 years	780	545	235	26	61	33	63	24	59
10 to 14 years	808	562	246	24	62	29	61	27	69
14 years	4 149	2 898	1 251	110	306	199	329	171	288
15 to 19 years	838	605	233	35	61	49	69	40	44
15 years	3 489	2 528	961	149	312	186	231	154	244
16 years	779	562	217	27	57	41	56	41	46
17 years	765	538	227	30	54	47	53	29	49
18 years	757	546	211	26	50	39	45	40	49
19 years	616	454	162	31	75	29	37	24	58
20 to 24 years	572	428	144	35	76	30	40	20	42
20 years	2 894	2 090	806	198	407	158	189	76	224
21 years	588	439	149	40	102	24	34	17	49
25 to 34 years	560	404	156	44	73	40	34	11	50
35 to 44 years	4 413	3 050	1 363	179	359	182	334	146	302
45 to 54 years	4 585	3 289	1 296	179	337	212	320	194	328
55 to 59 years	5 253	3 054	1 399	266	413	256	369	237	338
60 to 64 years	2 204	1 663	541	163	206	103	153	77	163
65 to 74 years	1 920	1 459	461	166	208	84	105	69	137
75 years and over	3 091	2 373	718	345	347	160	154	83	229
	2 572	1 878	694	341	235	118	139	45	160
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD									
All persons	79 727	57 020	22 707	4 114	6 831	3 747	5 624	2 951	5 708
In households	78 412	56 396	22 016	4 012	6 596	3 717	5 618	2 929	5 700
Head of household	24 904	18 314	6 588	1 851	2 363	1 133	1 684	855	1 792
Head of family	20 186	14 614	5 572	1 972	1 720	988	1 430	775	1 433
Primary individual	4 718	3 702	1 016	879	643	145	254	80	359
Wife of head	17 402	12 437	4 965	690	1 349	831	1 223	704	1 107
Other relative of head	35 294	25 048	10 246	1 357	2 795	1 730	2 668	1 351	2 704
Not related to head	812	595	217	114	89	23	43	19	97
In group quarters	1 315	624	691	102	235	30	6	22	8
Persons per household	3.15	3.08	3.34	2.17	2.79	3.28	3.34	3.43	3.18
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN									
All families	20 186	14 614	5 572	972	1 720	988	1 430	775	1 433
With own children under 18 years	11 041	7 806	3 235	394	892	518	843	418	766
Number of children	26 711	18 705	8 006	861	1 998	1 257	2 073	1 058	1 912
Husband-wife families	17 402	12 437	4 965	690	1 349	831	1 223	704	1 107
With own children under 18 years	9 899	6 911	2 988	294	709	447	735	393	621
Number of children	24 186	16 733	7 453	638	1 610	1 103	1 823	993	1 572
Percent of total under 18 years	87.3	86.0	90.2	69.1	76.3	84.8	84.6	80.8	76.8
Families with other male head	562	410	152	39	56	32	36	20	55
With own children under 18 years	132	80	52	3	12	8	13	5	10
Number of children	302	183	119	3	27	22	35	12	21
Families with female head	2 222	1 767	455	243	315	125	171	51	271
With own children under 18 years	1 010	815	195	97	171	63	95	20	135
Number of children	2 223	1 789	434	220	361	132	215	53	319
Percent of total under 18 years	8.0	9.2	5.3	23.8	17.1	10.1	10.0	4.8	15.6
Persons under 18 years	27 713	19 453	8 260	923	2 111	1 301	2 156	1 094	2 047
MARITAL STATUS									
Male, 14 years old and over									
Single	27 046	19 246	7 800	1 393	2 285	1 262	1 867	1 019	1 907
Married	7 321	5 160	2 161	446	655	342	494	268	592
Separated	18 123	12 923	5 200	746	1 472	853	1 261	718	1 149
Widowed	264	199	65	33	68	9	7	5	25
Divorced	1 037	730	307	118	79	50	63	23	88
	565	433	132	83	79	17	49	10	58
Female, 14 years old and over									
Single	31 261	22 789	8 472	2 021	2 885	1 508	2 063	1 121	2 149
Married	7 523	5 561	1 962	600	766	392	413	275	513
Separated	18 449	13 231	5 218	785	1 496	878	1 314	729	1 246
Widowed	489	418	71	69	89	33	49	7	78
Divorced	4 244	3 174	1 070	490	471	182	250	96	307
	1 045	823	222	146	152	56	86	21	103

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	Pittsfield—Con.					Balance of SMSA			
	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9101	Tract 9102	Tract 9103	Tract 9104
RACE									
All persons	3 268	6 013	7 407	6 500	4 857	2 972	7 505	5 804	6 426
White	3 248	5 992	7 330	6 485	4 835	2 950	7 460	5 751	6 413
Negro	12	19	66	4	3	17	32	37	7
Percent Negro	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.1
AGE BY SEX									
Male, all ages									
Under 5 years	1 554	2 928	3 379	3 138	2 305	1 494	3 631	2 801	3 168
3 and 4 years	119	241	294	293	159	127	334	238	319
5 to 9 years	52	118	120	133	77	61	144	95	152
10 to 14 years	162	358	363	369	225	159	454	283	353
15 to 19 years	31	73	81	80	41	26	92	48	61
20 to 24 years	34	64	54	69	45	48	92	64	77
25 to 34 years	185	338	396	365	223	180	465	291	354
35 to 44 years	35	69	75	66	54	31	92	54	86
45 to 54 years	139	289	292	287	212	146	301	220	314
55 to 59 years	38	77	78	71	48	37	64	48	69
60 to 64 years	29	64	60	61	43	35	72	50	75
65 to 74 years	26	67	67	56	53	35	71	44	74
75 years and over	27	41	48	57	41	24	61	40	55
Female, all ages	1 714	3 085	4 028	3 362	2 552	1 478	3 874	3 003	3 258
Under 5 years	129	194	278	299	176	136	289	203	250
3 and 4 years	62	92	123	109	66	58	114	83	96
5 to 9 years	190	299	369	372	225	160	434	285	366
10 to 14 years	32	58	62	77	54	31	75	52	70
15 to 19 years	32	66	82	56	48	36	88	56	73
20 to 24 years	168	386	388	325	228	154	437	299	361
25 to 34 years	34	69	92	69	43	30	80	62	61
35 to 44 years	132	297	333	264	226	114	332	240	275
45 to 54 years	32	66	82	56	58	33	73	50	61
55 to 59 years	28	81	66	61	40	27	81	50	69
60 to 64 years	29	71	70	68	59	21	82	56	52
65 to 74 years	17	41	53	42	38	17	55	42	48
75 years and over	17	38	62	37	31	16	41	42	45
Relationship to head of household	107	105	285	142	199	98	209	251	248
Persons per household	18	28	57	38	32	14	46	51	38
Female, 14 years old and over	19	25	52	39	17	23	35	53	45
25 to 34 years	163	309	369	452	255	193	479	324	367
35 to 44 years	165	421	421	401	311	167	455	316	358
45 to 54 years	215	464	496	416	384	201	460	328	410
55 to 59 years	83	164	224	178	149	89	183	133	136
60 to 64 years	82	145	188	143	132	60	154	132	115
65 to 74 years	115	192	347	187	214	67	228	226	197
75 years and over	165	109	330	126	110	39	214	266	175
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD									
All persons	3 268	6 013	7 407	6 500	4 857	2 972	7 505	5 804	6 426
In households	3 128	6 013	7 348	6 478	4 857	2 972	7 398	5 326	6 320
Head of household	963	1 734	2 413	1 926	1 602	886	2 180	1 666	1 856
Head of family	788	1 568	1 878	1 715	1 347	774	1 872	1 355	1 571
Primary individual	175	166	535	211	255	112	308	311	285
Wife of head	694	1 445	1 600	1 541	1 253	707	1 684	1 203	1 371
Other relative of head	1 448	2 789	3 241	2 987	1 978	1 346	3 473	2 398	3 029
Not related to head	23	45	94	24	24	33	61	59	64
In group quarters	140	—	59	22	—	—	107	478	106
Persons per household	3.25	3.47	3.05	3.36	3.03	3.35	3.39	3.20	3.41
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN									
All families	788	1 568	1 878	1 715	1 347	774	1 872	1 355	1 571
With own children under 18 years	426	902	978	1 011	658	443	1 116	737	939
Number of children	1 091	2 196	2 436	2 317	1 506	1 066	2 767	1 849	2 324
Husband-wife families	694	1 445	1 600	1 541	1 253	707	1 684	1 203	1 371
With own children under 18 years	390	869	873	947	633	420	1 041	673	854
Number of children	1 021	2 126	2 197	2 196	1 454	1 025	2 606	1 701	2 121
Percent of total under 18 years	90.0	94.8	87.5	91.7	94.6	92.8	91.2	89.7	88.3
Families with other male head	31	33	39	44	25	19	46	46	47
With own children under 18 years	8	5	6	7	3	5	16	14	17
Number of children	15	10	18	16	4	9	35	23	52
Families with female head	63	90	239	130	69	48	148	106	153
With own children under 18 years	28	28	99	57	22	18	59	50	68
Number of children	55	60	221	105	48	32	126	125	151
Percent of total under 18 years	4.8	2.7	8.8	4.4	3.1	2.9	4.4	6.6	6.3
Persons under 18 years	1 135	2 242	2 511	2 396	1 537	1 104	2 856	1 897	2 403
MARITAL STATUS									
Male, 14 years old and over									
Single	1 123	2 060	2 401	2 177	1 752	1 059	2 470	2 043	2 228
Married	304	505	632	513	409	264	625	630	642
Separated	725	1 472	1 583	1 583	1 274	739	1 737	1 280	1 444
Widowed	12	7	19	12	2	11	20	13	21
Divorced	66	59	78	57	49	36	78	96	97
Female, 14 years old and over	28	24	41	24	20	20	30	37	45
Female, 14 years old and over									
Single	1 261	2 275	3 085	2 435	1 966	1 058	2 794	2 278	2 342
Married	291	552	834	525	400	217	627	587	531
Separated	732	1 477	1 687	1 590	1 297	737	1 750	1 287	1 444
Widowed	14	8	42	18	11	8	17	22	24
Divorced	208	210	464	261	235	83	345	347	295
Persons under 18 years	30	36	100	59	34	21	72	57	72

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 Berkshire County			Pittsfield					
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005	Tract 9006
NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, & COUNTRY OF ORIGIN									
All persons	79 792	57 115	22 677	4 114	6 831	3 747	5 624	2 993	5 708
Native of native parentage	59 131	41 155	17 976	2 678	4 686	2 637	4 186	2 362	4 207
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	15 819	12 138	3 681	960	1 415	865	1 151	534	1 124
Foreign born	4 842	3 822	1 020	476	730	245	287	97	377
Foreign stock	20 661	15 960	4 701	1 436	2 145	1 110	1 438	631	1 501
United Kingdom	1 746	1 256	490	135	160	114	116	58	149
Ireland (Eire)	1 720	1 266	454	158	189	121	124	19	129
Sweden	152	87	65	-	6	24	-	6	-
Germany	1 285	888	397	42	125	50	63	85	46
Poland	2 059	1 711	348	205	111	208	305	32	185
Czechoslovakia	76	36	40	-	-	8	4	-	-
Austria	393	318	75	4	49	-	64	6	7
Hungary	56	45	11	6	-	-	5	6	7
U.S.S.R.	814	757	57	23	22	54	81	32	68
Italy	5 684	4 576	1 108	282	709	229	274	154	506
Canada	3 170	2 345	825	265	321	127	221	162	183
Mexico	72	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	11
Cuba	33	18	15	-	-	-	12	-	8
Other America	172	111	61	-	14	-	9	-	-
All other and not reported	3 229	2 510	719	316	439	175	160	71	202
Persons of Spanish language ¹	465	272	193	35	5	-	47	-	29
Other persons of Spanish surname ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persons of Spanish mother tongue	283	175	108	35	5	-	30	-	24
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	34	34	-	-	-	4	-	-	7
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT									
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old	23 621	16 662	6 959	746	1 777	1 163	1 694	1 054	1 619
Nursery school	633	456	177	26	15	21	43	43	50
Public	173	149	24	9	7	-	22	10	46
Kindergarten	1 556	1 113	443	44	115	56	148	37	112
Public	1 469	1 086	383	36	115	56	148	37	106
Elementary	13 197	9 265	3 932	417	1 000	665	963	564	991
Public	10 986	7 536	3 450	311	800	507	760	461	877
High school	6 341	4 420	1 921	177	455	330	422	321	384
Public	5 382	3 590	1 792	143	347	237	356	267	351
College	1 894	1 408	486	82	192	91	118	89	82
Percent enrolled in school by age:									
16 and 17 years	95.5	94.4	97.7	88.8	83.3	74.1	96.5	99.9	87.0
18 and 19 years	55.5	57.4	48.6	36.9	41.2	68.5	56.1	69.0	39.7
20 and 21 years	26.9	25.8	29.8	9.4	28.6	40.5	28.3	42.3	12.4
22 to 24 years	10.4	10.0	11.5	4.7	15.2	-	8.6	3.4	6.7
25 to 34 years	5.3	5.6	4.6	6.3	3.0	11.5	4.3	7.2	3.2
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	9.1	9.9	7.2	23.3	18.2	6.9	8.4	-	22.9
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons, 25 years old and over	44 409	32 185	12 224	2 707	3 741	2 055	2 956	1 626	3 073
No school years completed	509	449	60	38	111	3	28	13	120
Elementary:									
1 to 4 years	808	626	182	86	169	56	32	16	101
5 to 7 years	3 679	2 991	688	296	548	165	332	72	527
8 years	4 347	3 219	1 128	315	477	267	426	107	374
High school:									
1 to 3 years	8 145	6 050	2 095	664	891	431	697	250	698
4 years	17 243	12 392	4 851	850	1 198	850	1 066	677	1 018
College:									
1 to 3 years	4 396	2 966	1 430	246	183	157	212	183	136
4 years or more	5 282	3 492	1 790	212	164	126	163	308	99
Median school years completed	12.3	12.2	12.4	11.8	10.9	12.1	11.8	12.5	10.8
Percent high school graduates	60.6	58.6	66.0	48.3	41.3	55.1	48.7	71.8	40.8
CHILDREN EVER BORN									
Women, 35 to 44 years old ever married	4 190	3 012	1 178	101	352	198	293	181	267
Children ever born	13 997	9 986	4 011	301	1 309	556	1 026	541	1 111
Per 1,000 women ever married	3 341	3 315	3 405	2 980	3 719	2 808	3 502	2 989	4 161
RESIDENCE IN 1965									
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 ²	73 319	52 536	20 783	3 874	6 236	3 461	5 118	2 775	5 150
Same house as in 1970	44 863	32 239	12 624	2 162	3 450	2 347	3 570	1 934	2 964
Different house:									
In central city of this SMSA	11 319	10 113	1 206	811	1 720	546	957	272	1 174
In other part of this SMSA	5 259	1 957	3 302	241	272	136	208	8	244
Outside this SMSA	7 366	4 743	2 623	403	361	167	226	274	394
North and West	6 225	3 931	2 294	309	329	146	226	222	216
South	1 141	812	329	94	32	21	-	52	178
Abroad	622	455	167	69	111	-	33	-	34
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK									
All workers	30 595	22 082	8 513	1 703	2 729	1 372	2 093	1 135	1 905
Private auto: Driver	20 708	14 476	6 232	835	1 426	947	1 537	858	1 024
Passenger	4 501	3 513	988	237	407	212	346	230	360
Bus or streetcar	655	506	149	47	95	4	37	17	65
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	5	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Walked to work	3 608	2 821	787	475	738	141	115	6	351
Worked at home	378	191	187	21	10	8	7	11	29
Other	740	570	170	88	48	60	51	13	56
Inside SMSA:									
Pittsfield city	27 442	20 003	7 439	1 500	2 486	1 221	1 911	948	1 749
Remainder of Berkshire County, inner ring	22 488	18 529	3 959	1 355	2 341	1 082	1 743	892	1 626
Lee town	3 433	1 272	2 161	116	124	132	162	40	86
Outside SMSA	1 521	202	1 319	29	21	7	6	16	37
Place of work not reported	1 395	839	556	50	77	46	93	53	19
	1 758	1 240	518	153	166	105	89	134	137

¹See text for definition. ²Includes "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	Pittsfield—Con.					Balance of SMSA			
	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9101	Tract 9102	Tract 9103	Tract 9104
NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, & COUNTRY OF ORIGIN									
All persons	3 268	6 066	7 407	6 500	4 857	2 820	7 726	5 765	6 426
Native of native parentage	2 574	4 548	5 384	4 531	3 362	2 397	6 557	4 253	4 769
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	558	1 325	1 589	1 486	1 131	315	965	1 011	1 390
Foreign born	136	193	434	483	364	108	204	441	267
Foreign stock									
United Kingdom	61	113	165	72	113	423	1 169	1 452	1 657
Ireland (Eire)	79	87	131	95	134	21	154	109	206
Sweden	12	25	—	—	14	15	164	172	103
Germany	75	104	130	55	113	13	—	24	28
Poland	71	183	126	122	163	56	140	139	62
Czechoslovakia	6	—	—	18	—	88	102	105	53
Austria	5	34	77	53	19	—	—	40	—
Hungary	—	—	8	7	6	—	25	6	44
U.S.S.R.	12	265	128	31	41	17	—	5	6
Italy	160	322	554	900	486	41	145	234	688
Canada	179	227	200	204	256	84	293	215	233
Mexico	5	—	—	7	13	28	—	—	8
Cuba	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	5
Other America	—	—	16	64	—	22	—	33	6
All other and not reported	29	158	488	335	137	38	146	339	196
Persons of Spanish language ¹	—	77	—	65	14	65	—	99	29
Other persons of Spanish surname ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons of Spanish mother tongue	—	22	—	50	9	44	—	40	24
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT									
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old	922	2 061	2 205	2 049	1 372	878	2 412	1 613	2 056
Nursery school	19	103	58	70	8	20	71	46	40
Public	5	6	10	34	—	—	—	7	17
Kindergarten	51	107	146	199	98	85	69	98	191
Public	51	102	146	199	90	85	14	98	186
Elementary	579	1 114	1 182	1 067	723	449	1 460	868	1 155
Public	503	937	951	819	610	449	1 156	836	1 009
High school	234	549	548	597	403	271	685	389	576
Public	181	427	448	535	298	259	613	368	552
College	39	188	271	116	140	53	127	212	94
Percent enrolled in school by age:									
14 and 17 years	99.9	99.0	92.4	99.6	99.9	82.7	99.9	99.9	91.4
18 and 19 years	44.7	78.1	83.2	60.3	66.7	59.0	40.6	46.0	52.9
20 and 21 years	7.7	58.0	25.3	30.8	29.0	27.7	18.9	38.2	25.8
22 to 24 years	9.6	21.7	11.2	6.2	16.0	6.3	9.1	19.2	5.7
25 to 34 years	2.9	5.5	10.3	3.8	5.8	3.2	8.4	2.8	1.9
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	1.4	3.2	5.2	4.4	3.0	7.0	8.5	4.9	7.9
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons, 25 years old and over	1 869	3 469	4 193	3 574	2 922	1 554	4 064	3 218	3 388
No school years completed	30	9	50	32	15	—	34	7	19
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	27	5	25	74	35	27	47	22	86
5 to 7 years	245	116	165	338	187	79	213	181	215
8 years	223	195	312	310	213	118	260	289	461
High school: 1 to 3 years	345	325	691	595	463	306	754	429	606
4 years	779	1 357	1 645	1 655	1 297	674	1 702	1 266	1 207
College: 1 to 3 years	142	437	625	317	328	143	524	367	396
4 years or more	78	1 025	680	253	384	205	530	657	398
Median school years completed	12.1	12.8	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.3
Percent high school graduates	53.5	81.3	70.4	62.3	68.8	65.9	67.8	71.2	59.1
CHILDREN EVER BORN									
Women, 35 to 44 years old ever married	166	413	373	361	307	157	436	259	326
Children ever born	687	1 252	1 137	1 097	969	511	1 368	951	1 181
Per 1,000 women ever married	4 139	3 031	3 048	3 039	3 156	3 255	3 138	3 672	3 623
RESIDENCE IN 1965									
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 ²	3 011	5 648	6 833	5 908	4 522	2 567	7 061	5 298	5 857
Same house as in 1970	1 963	3 598	3 893	3 576	2 782	1 753	4 240	2 808	3 823
Different house:									
In central city of this SMSA	572	841	1 286	1 149	785	234	459	407	106
In other part of this SMSA	154	168	199	231	96	248	1 269	767	1 018
Outside this SMSA	176	737	787	556	662	206	747	1 013	657
North and West	82	652	691	529	529	180	710	864	540
South	94	85	96	27	133	26	37	149	117
Abroad	—	27	68	44	69	22	7	77	61
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK									
All workers	1 255	2 404	2 907	2 510	2 069	1 074	2 896	2 212	2 331
Private auto: Driver	831	1 924	1 944	1 753	1 397	893	2 115	1 554	1 670
Passenger	260	299	435	383	324	97	333	284	274
Bus or streetcar	39	—	87	31	84	13	88	28	20
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked to work	83	97	355	261	199	55	236	222	274
Worked at home	23	42	12	13	15	16	65	56	50
Other	19	42	74	69	50	—	59	68	43
Inside SMSA	1 098	2 176	2 624	2 371	1 919	903	2 619	1 902	2 015
Pittsfield city	993	1 950	2 471	2 258	1 818	730	1 612	974	643
Remainder of Berkshire County, inner ring	80	210	138	100	84	160	992	779	230
Lee town	25	16	15	13	17	13	15	149	1 142
Outside SMSA	72	102	136	85	106	86	110	158	202
Place of work not reported	85	126	147	54	44	85	167	152	114

¹See text for definition. ²Includes "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 Berkshire County			Pittsfield					
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005	Tract 9006
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Male, 16 years old and over	25 460	18 198	7 262	1 345	2 158	1 180	1 744	965	1 805
Labor force	19 895	14 192	5 703	973	1 606	902	1 451	758	1 321
Percent of total	78.1	78.0	78.5	72.3	74.4	76.4	83.2	78.5	73.2
Civilian labor force	19 818	14 133	5 685	968	1 606	902	1 440	758	1 311
Employed	19 143	13 619	5 524	910	1 546	865	1 393	731	1 231
Unemployed	675	514	161	58	60	37	47	27	80
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	3.6	2.8	6.0	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.6	6.1
Not in labor force	5 565	4 006	1 559	372	552	278	293	207	484
Inmate of institution	332	96	236	—	68	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	1 654	1 200	454	56	75	106	92	108	126
Other under 65 years	988	715	273	58	108	21	47	27	121
Other 65 years and over	2 591	1 995	596	258	301	151	154	72	237
Male, 16 to 21 years old	3 520	2 559	961	166	305	177	253	167	287
Not enrolled in school	1 016	763	253	84	171	41	76	18	119
Not high school graduates	303	230	73	34	56	10	22	—	58
Unemployed or not in labor force	92	74	18	4	34	—	—	—	10
Female, 16 years old and over	29 587	21 594	7 993	1 983	2 744	1 384	1 944	1 029	2 052
Labor force	12 578	9 292	3 286	813	1 302	600	832	467	778
Percent of total	42.5	43.0	41.1	41.0	47.4	43.4	42.8	45.4	37.9
Civilian labor force	12 578	9 292	3 286	813	1 302	600	832	467	778
Employed	11 916	8 781	3 135	774	1 247	580	755	443	702
Unemployed	662	511	151	39	55	20	77	24	76
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.2	3.3	9.3	5.1	9.8
Not in labor force	17 009	12 302	4 707	1 170	1 442	784	1 112	562	1 274
Married women, husband present	17 343	12 471	4 872	694	1 307	821	1 257	686	1 092
In labor force	6 910	4 948	1 962	209	595	342	521	266	333
With own children under 6 years	4 793	3 318	1 475	163	311	174	410	154	311
In labor force	1 081	753	328	15	106	41	102	28	52
OCCUPATION									
Total employed, 16 years old and over	31 059	22 400	8 659	1 684	2 793	1 445	2 148	1 174	1 933
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6 187	4 233	1 954	261	289	214	298	304	176
Health workers	980	738	242	58	74	38	69	44	35
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	1 207	774	433	59	77	41	65	68	15
Managers and administrators, except farm	2 660	1 685	975	84	71	73	151	163	42
Salaried	2 295	1 410	885	58	57	56	92	139	37
Self-employed in retail trade	157	119	38	11	6	9	20	18	—
Sales workers	2 028	1 517	511	67	139	79	111	53	143
Retail trade	1 367	1 025	342	25	99	56	82	38	103
Clerical and kindred workers	6 161	4 703	1 458	450	607	305	400	312	410
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3 704	2 706	998	210	362	200	319	78	279
Construction craftsmen	955	676	279	68	54	55	89	29	73
Mechanics and repairmen	641	478	163	19	64	32	83	11	60
Operatives, except transport	4 604	3 444	1 160	226	672	296	421	89	331
Transport equipment operatives	748	532	216	48	71	49	56	10	74
Laborers, except farm	916	653	263	38	104	36	76	34	169
Farm workers	118	39	79	—	—	—	17	—	—
Service workers ¹	3 627	2 695	932	258	441	188	294	121	292
Cleaning and food service workers	2 066	1 419	647	156	229	115	163	83	156
Protective service workers	435	399	36	18	45	28	66	18	31
Personal and health service workers	888	687	201	66	137	45	65	15	89
Private household workers	306	193	113	42	37	5	5	10	17
Female employed, 16 years old and over	11 916	8 781	3 135	774	1 247	580	755	443	702
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2 211	1 532	679	134	151	83	105	96	106
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	790	540	250	59	61	31	40	44	11
Managers and administrators, except farm	368	280	88	34	15	10	38	20	11
Sales workers	994	764	230	46	54	40	67	23	50
Clerical and kindred workers	4 575	3 397	1 178	292	396	233	269	243	248
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	1 619	1 161	458	108	121	85	63	91	86
Operatives, including transport	1 394	1 172	222	81	328	118	115	15	90
Other blue-collar workers	191	130	61	19	14	6	16	5	20
Farm workers	21	10	11	—	—	—	5	—	—
Service workers, except private household	1 876	1 308	568	126	252	85	135	36	160
Private household workers	286	188	98	42	37	5	5	5	17
INDUSTRY									
Total employed, 16 years old and over	31 059	22 400	8 659	1 684	2 793	1 445	2 148	1 174	1 933
Construction	1 586	1 131	455	114	139	105	150	63	108
Manufacturing	12 259	8 840	3 419	599	1 203	593	909	385	762
Durable goods	8 040	6 126	1 914	321	747	406	666	241	555
Transportation	377	220	157	21	6	4	18	17	32
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	688	540	148	69	58	27	36	37	35
Wholesale trade	596	482	114	25	46	43	33	21	55
Retail trade	4 713	3 537	1 176	218	459	212	313	156	287
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 472	1 128	344	75	66	73	96	78	89
Business and repair services	642	473	169	60	56	24	68	24	32
Personal services	1 239	802	437	88	127	63	73	25	102
Health services	2 209	1 715	494	148	265	102	164	97	128
Educational services	2 487	1 501	986	98	143	85	118	116	79
Other professional and related services	1 132	819	313	69	59	35	41	69	111
Public administration	1 192	964	228	96	133	70	97	70	92
Other industries	467	248	219	4	33	9	32	16	21
CLASS OF WORKER									
Total employed, 16 years old and over	31 059	22 400	8 659	1 684	2 793	1 445	2 148	1 174	1 933
Private wage and salary workers	25 715	18 521	7 194	1 416	2 408	1 219	1 739	902	1 615
Government workers	3 805	2 787	1 018	197	322	168	254	206	216
Local government workers	2 603	1 940	663	102	209	98	206	171	128
Self-employed workers	1 481	1 061	420	71	63	53	151	66	95
Unpaid family workers	58	31	27	—	—	5	4	—	7

¹Includes 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]

Census Tracts	Pittsfield—Con.					Balance of SMSA			
	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9101	Tract 9102	Tract 9103	Tract 9104
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Male, 16 years old and over	1 069	1 944	2 253	2 074	1 661	984	2 324	1 936	2 018
Labor force	834	1 572	1 774	1 706	1 295	785	1 889	1 471	1 558
Percent of total	78.0	80.9	78.7	82.3	78.0	79.8	81.3	76.0	77.2
Civilian labor force	830	1 566	1 761	1 701	1 290	785	1 871	1 471	1 558
Employed	798	1 540	1 723	1 647	1 235	765	1 838	1 414	1 507
Unemployed	32	26	38	54	55	20	33	57	51
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	1.7	2.2	3.2	4.3	2.5	1.8	3.9	3.3
Not in labor force	235	372	479	368	366	199	435	465	460
Inmate of institution	28	—	—	—	—	—	34	125	77
Enrolled in school	42	121	193	148	113	73	161	116	104
Other under 65 years	52	80	65	38	98	43	66	62	102
Other 65 years and over	93	171	221	182	155	83	174	162	177
Male, 16 to 21 years old	130	227	324	313	210	154	310	239	258
Not enrolled in school	35	50	69	54	46	33	79	76	65
Not high school graduates	4	17	14	5	10	13	20	22	18
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	11	5	—	10	—	—	14	4
Female, 16 years old and over	1 205	2 190	2 902	2 279	1 882	924	2 654	2 177	2 238
Labor force	477	950	1 272	989	812	381	1 059	847	999
Percent of total	39.6	43.4	43.8	43.4	43.1	41.2	39.9	38.9	44.6
Civilian labor force	477	950	1 272	989	812	381	1 059	847	999
Employed	446	911	1 196	928	799	364	1 045	801	925
Unemployed	31	39	76	61	13	17	14	46	74
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	4.1	6.0	6.2	1.6	4.5	1.3	5.4	7.4
Not in labor force	728	1 240	1 630	1 290	1 070	543	1 595	1 330	1 239
Married women, husband present	700	1 489	1 649	1 501	1 275	668	1 691	1 242	1 271
In labor force	243	565	743	587	544	250	649	520	543
With own children under 6 years	219	375	435	495	271	223	528	314	410
In labor force	68	76	116	98	51	65	136	54	73
OCCUPATION									
Total employed, 16 years old and over	1 244	2 451	2 919	2 575	2 034	1 129	2 883	2 215	2 432
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	182	812	680	472	545	260	621	631	442
Health workers	41	161	88	54	76	5	95	73	69
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	22	133	163	78	53	45	108	184	96
Managers and administrators, except farm	72	321	326	172	210	118	305	322	230
Salaried	61	264	289	157	198	98	269	302	216
Self-employed in retail trade	—	30	15	10	—	10	16	6	6
Sales workers	110	178	252	187	198	69	170	118	154
Retail trade	68	97	167	140	150	50	107	72	113
Clerical and kindred workers	145	496	616	526	436	134	588	356	380
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	215	220	266	356	201	149	362	191	296
Construction craftsmen	72	49	65	75	47	54	69	76	80
Mechanics and repairmen	49	46	35	54	23	27	52	32	52
Operatives, except transport	217	159	352	443	238	168	437	206	349
Transport equipment operatives	44	30	56	65	29	35	53	34	94
Laborers, except farm	23	30	62	49	32	37	80	58	88
Farm workers	12	10	—	—	—	32	18	—	29
Service workers ¹	216	178	278	294	135	120	235	242	335
Cleaning and food service workers	77	121	153	110	56	74	132	167	274
Protective service workers	42	—	38	91	22	10	23	—	3
Personal and health service workers	49	31	68	75	47	32	71	55	43
Private household workers	8	17	31	11	10	7	14	57	35
Female employed, 16 years old and over	446	911	1 196	928	799	364	1 045	801	925
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	75	252	240	137	153	70	212	207	190
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	7	80	123	40	44	35	44	102	69
Managers and administrators, except farm	17	31	39	31	34	—	30	46	12
Sales workers	58	86	116	89	135	40	97	44	49
Clerical and kindred workers	114	378	500	407	317	121	456	290	311
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	23	169	175	159	81	51	164	141	102
Operatives, including transport	81	33	127	123	61	40	83	28	71
Other blue-collar workers	5	11	11	14	9	9	24	5	23
Farm workers	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	4
Service workers, except private household	83	103	132	116	80	70	139	129	230
Private household workers	8	17	31	11	10	7	4	52	35
INDUSTRY									
Total employed, 16 years old and over	1 244	2 451	2 919	2 575	2 034	1 129	2 883	2 215	2 432
Construction	98	70	109	105	70	72	98	117	168
Manufacturing	439	831	1 018	1 189	912	518	1 400	611	890
Durable goods	310	673	697	853	657	422	782	419	291
Transportation	19	17	54	27	5	21	26	42	68
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	27	79	77	44	51	33	62	37	16
Wholesale trade	50	95	36	49	29	14	62	15	23
Retail trade	189	379	507	418	399	158	356	225	437
Finance, insurance, and real estate	69	133	234	124	91	25	113	125	81
Business and repair services	24	66	57	34	28	31	24	72	40
Personal services	30	46	97	83	68	34	78	171	154
Health services	92	240	185	153	141	56	187	155	96
Educational services	56	326	241	141	98	77	201	448	260
Other professional and related services	36	96	186	68	49	24	107	110	72
Public administration	84	41	102	125	54	12	107	58	51
Other industries	31	32	16	15	39	54	60	29	76
CLASS OF WORKER									
Total employed, 16 years old and over	1 244	2 451	2 919	2 575	2 034	1 129	2 883	2 215	2 432
Private wage and salary workers	1 013	1 874	2 358	2 196	1 781	924	2 388	1 847	2 035
Government workers	175	353	402	299	195	149	342	267	260
Local government workers	117	267	274	239	129	73	235	157	198
Self-employed workers	56	219	149	80	58	56	143	101	120
Unpaid family workers	—	5	10	—	—	—	10	—	17

¹Includes 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 Berkshire County			Pittsfield					
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005	Tract 9006
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS									
All families	20 288	14 716	5 572	959	1 745	970	1 446	763	1 437
Less than \$1,000	268	189	79	21	50	-	20	10	30
\$1,000 to \$1,999	326	264	62	21	30	27	39	10	37
\$2,000 to \$2,999	574	470	104	63	53	34	68	20	67
\$3,000 to \$3,999	694	511	183	116	127	23	19	18	53
\$4,000 to \$4,999	723	510	213	41	98	31	62	15	76
\$5,000 to \$5,999	963	679	284	60	109	43	84	47	116
\$6,000 to \$6,999	1 024	736	288	36	156	56	64	15	113
\$7,000 to \$7,999	1 365	1 043	322	94	144	58	99	29	141
\$8,000 to \$8,999	1 483	1 091	392	77	148	78	120	37	114
\$9,000 to \$9,999	1 428	1 067	361	41	139	77	112	10	176
\$10,000 to \$11,999	3 266	2 354	912	157	257	157	285	95	197
\$12,000 to \$14,999	3 567	2 531	1 036	146	243	262	214	114	167
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3 749	2 641	1 108	79	177	104	208	272	122
\$25,000 to \$49,999	722	515	207	-	14	16	43	49	22
\$50,000 or more	136	115	21	7	-	4	9	22	6
Median income	\$10 794	\$10 678	\$11 092	\$8 357	\$8 713	\$10 739	\$10 253	\$13 987	\$8 750
Mean income	\$11 802	\$11 730	\$11 991	\$9 033	\$9 112	\$10 776	\$10 863	\$15 885	\$9 362
Families and unrelated individuals	26 011	19 060	6 951	2 034	2 563	1 125	1 725	865	1 864
Median income	\$9 359	\$9 150	\$10 013	\$5 119	\$6 755	\$9 838	\$9 248	\$12 645	\$7 312
Mean income	\$10 144	\$10 000	\$10 537	\$6 617	\$7 303	\$9 824	\$9 682	\$14 493	\$7 835
Unrelated individuals	5 723	4 344	1 379	1 075	818	155	279	102	427
Median income	\$2 931	\$2 900	\$3 076	\$2 978	\$2 548	\$3 361	\$2 532	\$4 421	\$1 996
Mean income	\$4 267	\$4 141	\$4 663	\$4 462	\$3 445	\$3 870	\$3 560	\$4 083	\$2 695
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES									
All families	20 288	14 716	5 572	959	1 745	970	1 446	763	1 437
With wage or salary income	18 179	13 089	5 090	777	1 543	826	1 251	688	1 289
Mean wage or salary income	\$10 771	\$10 600	\$11 210	\$8 193	\$8 301	\$10 356	\$9 889	\$13 033	\$8 382
With nonfarm self-employment income	1 937	1 412	525	108	117	68	188	100	115
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$8 289	\$9 209	\$5 815	\$7 392	\$5 452	\$9 560	\$8 439	\$11 177	\$3 744
With farm self-employment income	125	55	70	-	-	-	-	12	14
Mean farm self-employment income	\$2 445	\$887	\$3 669	-	-	-	-	-	-
With Social Security income	4 319	3 350	969	331	454	256	294	150	402
Mean Social Security income	\$1 717	\$1 705	\$1 758	\$1 797	\$1 792	\$1 900	\$1 701	\$1 736	\$1 491
With public assistance or public welfare income	1 484	1 259	225	154	252	80	169	44	223
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	\$1 281	\$1 256	\$1 421	\$1 713	\$1 528	\$1 474	\$1 222	\$1 370	\$744
With other income	8 859	6 610	2 249	392	736	415	579	373	571
Mean other income	\$2 026	\$2 046	\$1 966	\$1 632	\$1 706	\$1 552	\$1 800	\$4 594	\$2 551
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹									
Percent of families with incomes:									
Less than .50 of poverty level	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.4	3.7	0.4	2.1	2.6	4.0
.50 to .74	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.8	2.2	4.0	1.3	3.0
.75 to .99	2.0	1.8	2.3	4.0	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.8
1.00 to 1.24	2.9	3.1	2.5	7.2	4.0	4.4	1.3	1.2	5.5
1.25 to 1.49	3.4	3.4	3.2	7.1	4.6	3.0	4.4	2.5	5.8
1.50 to 1.99	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.6	13.8	9.0	15.1	7.5	9.9
2.00 to 2.99	25.1	24.6	26.4	21.6	30.4	29.3	23.8	15.5	30.5
3.00 or more	53.3	53.4	53.1	46.2	39.7	49.9	46.9	67.6	38.5
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹									
Families	1 097	817	280	80	131	43	123	44	140
Percent of all families	5.4	5.6	5.0	8.3	7.5	4.4	8.5	5.8	9.7
Mean family income	\$1 895	\$1 828	\$2 091	\$1 811	\$1 753	\$2 166	\$1 811	\$1 663	\$2 151
Mean income deficit	\$1 465	\$1 476	\$1 435	\$1 493	\$1 597	\$813	\$1 238	\$1 803	\$1 709
Percent receiving public assistance income	26.3	27.9	21.8	36.3	19.8	58.1	30.1	11.4	50.7
Mean size of family	3.62	3.53	3.89	3.73	3.55	2.93	3.15	3.66	4.19
With related children under 18 years	771	583	188	63	101	32	77	29	115
Mean number of related children under 18 years	2.62	2.50	2.98	2.67	2.53	1.91	2.25	2.34	2.95
With related children under 6 years	427	300	127	36	66	8	42	14	70
Mean number of related children under 6 years	1.66	1.69	1.58	1.56	1.65	...	1.52	...	1.80
Families with female head	449	345	104	45	76	32	60	...	46
With related children under 18 years	425	336	89	40	76	32	56	...	46
Mean number of related children under 18 years	2.65	2.52	3.15	3.18	2.78	1.91	2.54	...	2.39
With related children under 6 years	241	187	54	30	51	8	30	...	31
Percent in labor force	23.7	20.3	35.2	-	21.6	-	56.7	-	19.4
Mean number of related children under 6 years	1.67	1.67	1.69	1.27	1.84	...	1.57	-	1.48
Family heads	1 097	817	280	80	131	43	123	44	140
Percent 65 years and over	26.3	26.8	24.6	28.8	28.2	37.2	29.3	11.4	16.4
Civilian male heads under 65 years	397	275	122	12	25	-	27	39	75
Percent in labor force	79.8	79.6	80.3	...	80.0	-	81.5	74.4	88.0
Unrelated individuals	1 725	1 335	390	340	243	33	84	17	190
Percent of all unrelated individuals	30.8	30.9	30.4	31.6	30.4	21.3	30.1	16.7	44.5
Mean income	\$911	\$926	\$863	\$1 076	\$906	\$977	\$868	...	\$852
Mean income deficit	\$888	\$876	\$931	\$716	\$926	\$820	\$942	...	\$958
Percent receiving public assistance income	10.0	10.9	6.7	19.1	4.1	30.3	7.1	-	12.6
Percent 65 years and over	57.8	57.6	58.5	63.8	32.9	48.5	54.8	-	53.7
Persons	5 699	4 219	1 480	638	708	159	472	178	776
Percent of all persons	7.2	7.4	6.8	15.7	10.8	4.3	8.5	6.0	13.6
Percent receiving Social Security income	25.2	25.3	25.1	34.5	16.8	28.9	27.5	10.7	17.5
Percent 65 years and over	26.5	27.5	23.6	40.8	19.4	23.9	25.6	2.8	18.8
Percent receiving Social Security income	79.8	78.2	84.9	73.5	76.6	84.2	85.1	...	78.1
Related children under 18 years	1 992	1 433	559	166	279	61	162	71	302
Percent living with both parents	39.6	38.0	43.6	17.5	15.4	-	14.2	94.4	62.9
Households	2 061	1 562	499	308	224	47	175	51	245
Percent of all households	9.5	9.7	8.8	18.6	11.9	5.2	11.2	6.5	17.7
Owner occupied	681	457	224	4	14	4	67	46	34
Mean value of unit	\$16 500	\$17 800	\$13 700	...	...	...	\$12 900	\$20 700	\$11 400
Renter occupied	1 380	1 105	275	304	210	43	108	5	211
Mean gross rent	\$94	\$93	\$101	\$90	\$94	\$101	\$83	...	\$87
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	7.0	7.6	5.2	16.2	9.8	-	5.1	-	6.5

¹Excludes 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	Pittsfield—Con.					Balance of SMSA			
	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9101	Tract 9102	Tract 9103	Tract 9104
INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS									
All families	815	1 603	1 888	1 752	1 338	774	1 880	1 344	1 574
Less than \$1,000	5	5	28	15	5	22	15	26	16
\$1,000 to \$1,999	10	36	16	22	16	13	13	8	28
\$2,000 to \$2,999	28	25	37	36	39	25	23	27	29
\$3,000 to \$3,999	23	19	48	61	4	10	63	78	32
\$4,000 to \$4,999	20	20	76	28	43	8	81	65	59
\$5,000 to \$5,999	31	30	70	58	31	39	89	66	90
\$6,000 to \$6,999	34	47	79	66	70	27	93	50	118
\$7,000 to \$7,999	74	95	136	102	69	31	89	96	104
\$8,000 to \$8,999	74	63	131	156	93	48	128	130	84
\$9,000 to \$9,999	52	84	130	198	48	58	106	89	108
\$10,000 to \$11,999	175	159	310	342	220	159	316	173	264
\$12,000 to \$14,999	140	263	314	374	294	160	424	152	300
\$15,000 to \$24,999	126	569	354	262	368	143	380	309	276
\$25,000 to \$49,999	21	157	128	27	38	31	44	75	57
\$50,000 or more	—	31	—	5	—	—	16	—	5
Median income	\$10 623	\$14 492	\$11 245	\$10 784	\$12 316	\$11 333	\$11 519	\$10 428	\$10 871
Mean income	\$11 016	\$15 999	\$13 260	\$11 223	\$12 704	\$11 730	\$12 509	\$11 884	\$11 591
Families and unrelated individuals	1 028	1 808	2 465	1 986	1 597	942	2 215	1 862	1 932
Median income	\$9 000	\$13 618	\$10 080	\$10 127	\$11 199	\$10 427	\$10 716	\$8 923	\$9 684
Mean income	\$9 319	\$14 996	\$11 419	\$10 289	\$11 434	\$10 427	\$11 273	\$10 084	\$10 184
Unrelated individuals	213	205	577	234	259	168	335	518	358
Median income	\$2 512	\$7 214	\$3 880	\$1 962	\$4 297	\$4 000	\$1 989	\$3 297	\$3 183
Mean income	\$2 825	\$7 150	\$5 394	\$3 295	\$4 874	\$4 419	\$4 336	\$5 414	\$3 997
TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES									
All families	815	1 603	1 888	1 752	1 338	774	1 880	1 344	1 574
With wage or salary income	765	1 387	1 700	1 642	1 221	711	1 727	1 196	1 456
Mean wage or salary income	\$10 300	\$13 767	\$11 495	\$10 648	\$12 181	\$11 073	\$11 712	\$11 384	\$10 538
With nonfarm self-employment income	94	237	200	97	86	82	185	97	161
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$4 269	\$17 232	\$10 441	\$8 210	\$4 698	\$4 926	\$4 261	\$7 090	\$7 285
With farm self-employment income	5	10	5	—	9	26	18	9	17
Mean farm self-employment income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income	185	297	373	294	314	122	261	253	333
Mean Social Security income	\$1 710	\$1 571	\$1 768	\$1 598	\$1 737	\$1 618	\$1 759	\$1 868	\$1 726
With public assistance or public welfare income	36	25	132	99	45	42	65	53	65
Mean public assistance or public welfare income	\$569	\$886	\$1 434	\$1 098	\$914	\$896	\$845	\$2 127	\$1 761
With other income	296	937	865	637	809	326	710	604	609
Mean other income	\$1 188	\$2 058	\$2 956	\$1 262	\$1 401	\$1 599	\$2 753	\$1 792	\$1 416
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹									
Percent of families with incomes:									
Less than .50 of poverty level	0.6	0.9	2.3	1.4	0.7	2.8	1.1	2.5	2.6
.50 to .74	—	1.6	—	1.3	1.6	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.4
.75 to .99	2.2	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.2	1.0	1.9	2.8	2.9
1.00 to 1.24	2.5	1.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.6	2.2
1.25 to 1.49	5.6	1.6	2.4	2.6	—	3.4	1.9	5.2	3.0
1.50 to 1.99	16.3	4.7	9.1	8.8	6.7	7.0	10.9	8.2	11.3
2.00 to 2.99	22.2	18.2	23.1	26.5	23.8	26.1	28.9	22.3	27.1
3.00 or more	50.6	70.5	58.5	56.1	64.7	54.8	53.1	54.9	50.6
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹									
Families	23	55	80	64	34	49	60	78	93
Percent of all families	2.8	3.4	4.2	3.7	2.5	6.3	3.2	5.8	5.9
Mean family income	—	\$1 620	\$1 369	\$1 727	\$1 844	\$1 046	\$2 284	\$2 153	\$2 465
Mean income deficit	—	\$1 132	\$1 698	\$1 821	\$1 225	\$1 789	\$1 590	\$1 463	\$1 127
Percent receiving public assistance income	—	—	26.3	17.2	—	22.4	20.0	12.8	30.1
Mean size of family	—	2.69	3.93	3.81	3.03	3.08	4.40	3.88	4.00
With related children under 18 years	8	19	80	40	19	23	42	55	68
Mean number of related children under 18 years	—	—	2.40	3.10	—	—	3.31	2.69	3.09
With related children under 6 years	3	9	39	9	4	4	33	42	48
Mean number of related children under 6 years	—	—	1.56	—	—	—	1.30	1.71	1.71
Families with female head	3	—	48	25	10	19	16	17	52
With related children under 18 years	3	—	48	25	10	19	16	17	37
Mean number of related children under 18 years	—	—	2.15	2.76	—	—	—	—	2.89
With related children under 6 years	3	—	30	4	—	—	16	17	21
Percent in labor force	—	—	13.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean number of related children under 6 years	—	—	1.73	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family heads	23	55	80	64	34	49	60	78	93
Percent 65 years and over	—	56.4	6.3	40.6	20.6	26.5	31.7	15.4	26.9
Civilian male heads under 65 years	10	24	27	19	17	17	25	49	31
Percent in labor force	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	64.0	93.9	61.3
Unrelated individuals	85	37	148	107	51	36	150	107	97
Percent of all unrelated individuals	39.9	18.0	25.6	45.7	19.7	21.4	44.8	25.4	27.1
Mean income	\$769	\$847	\$857	\$869	\$1 005	\$197	\$1 195	\$781	\$688
Mean income deficit	\$1 039	\$934	\$908	\$929	\$774	\$1 590	\$600	\$1 023	\$1 095
Percent receiving public assistance income	5.9	—	2.7	15.0	11.8	—	12.0	—	8.2
Percent 65 years and over	65.9	67.6	87.2	52.3	82.4	16.7	73.3	54.2	55.7
Persons	136	185	462	351	154	187	414	410	469
Percent of all persons	4.3	3.0	6.3	5.4	3.2	6.4	5.6	7.8	7.4
Percent receiving Social Security income	51.5	37.3	25.1	22.8	39.6	9.6	40.3	22.0	20.7
Percent 65 years and over	55.9	50.3	29.0	26.5	38.3	12.8	34.8	22.2	19.4
Percent receiving Social Security income	78.9	74.2	82.8	76.3	81.4	—	95.1	72.5	89.0
Related children under 18 years	10	36	186	129	31	61	141	145	212
Percent living with both parents	—	100.0	47.8	40.3	35.5	8.2	50.4	48.3	46.2
Households	77	81	179	94	81	47	167	139	144
Percent of all households	8.7	4.8	8.7	5.4	5.3	6.2	9.1	10.0	8.8
Owner occupied	36	73	86	52	41	36	37	64	67
Mean value of unit	\$14 400	\$27 700	\$19 600	\$14 600	\$18 200	\$12 700	\$14 600	\$14 000	\$13 300
Renter occupied	41	8	93	42	40	11	130	75	79
Mean gross rent	\$60	—	\$118	\$120	\$74	—	\$99	\$124	\$93
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	9.1	6.2	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	17.8

¹Excludes 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**

AGE BY SEX

	In Berkshire County			Pittsfield
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance	Tract 9006
Male, all ages	586	536	50	383
Under 5 years	74	74	-	64
3 and 4 years	-	-	-	-
5 to 9 years	60	55	5	42
5 years	11	11	-	7
6 years	5	5	-	5
10 to 14 years	102	97	5	55
14 years	6	6	-	6
15 to 19 years	48	48	-	30
15 years	13	13	-	-
16 years	14	14	-	14
17 years	13	13	-	8
18 years	8	8	-	8
19 years	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	32	27	5	22
20 years	9	9	-	9
21 years	7	7	-	7
25 to 34 years	69	63	6	45
35 to 44 years	46	46	-	28
45 to 54 years	71	52	19	34
55 to 59 years	38	38	-	27
60 to 64 years	5	5	-	5
65 to 74 years	13	13	-	13
75 years and over	28	18	10	18

Female, all ages	629	578	51	439
Under 5 years	77	77	-	68
3 and 4 years	35	35	-	26
5 to 9 years	63	63	-	36
5 years	21	21	-	16
6 years	20	20	-	14
10 to 14 years	99	92	7	73
14 years	18	18	-	13
15 to 19 years	80	68	12	56
15 years	26	19	7	14
16 years	7	7	-	-
17 years	-	-	-	-
18 years	13	8	5	8
19 years	34	34	-	34
20 to 24 years	37	28	9	28
20 years	11	6	5	6
21 years	15	11	4	11
25 to 34 years	94	88	6	72
35 to 44 years	58	58	-	22
45 to 54 years	70	59	11	48
55 to 59 years	11	11	-	11
60 to 64 years	11	11	-	11
65 to 74 years	20	14	6	14
75 years and over	9	9	-	-

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

All persons	1 215	1 114	101	822
In households	1 187	1 110	77	822
Head of household	336	304	32	239
Head of family	285	265	20	200
Primary individual	51	39	12	39
Wife of head	197	186	11	135
Other relative of head	606	579	27	428
Not related to head	48	41	7	20
In group quarters	28	4	24	-
Persons per household	3.53	3.65	2.41	3.44

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

All households	336	304	32	239
Male primary individual	27	21	6	21
Female primary individual	24	18	6	18
Husband-wife households	208	194	14	141
Households with other male head	33	33	-	21
Households with female head	44	38	6	38

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons, 16 to 21 years old	131	117	14	105
Not attending school	72	68	4	68
Not high school graduates	40	40	-	40
Percent of total	30.5	34.2	-	38.1

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons, 25 years old and over	543	485	58	348
No school years completed	10	10	-	10
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	30	30	-	19
5 to 7 years	99	89	10	78
8 years	19	19	-	19
High school: 1 to 3 years	116	106	10	71
4 years	176	144	32	101
College: 1 to 3 years	55	55	-	26
4 years or more	38	32	6	24
Median school years completed	11.9	11.7	12.3	11.0
Percent high school graduates	49.5	47.6	65.5	43.4

RESIDENCE IN 1965

Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970¹	1 085	979	106	697
Some house as in 1970	309	267	42	155
Different house:				
In central city of this SMSA	188	181	7	158
In other part of this SMSA	98	71	27	71
Outside this SMSA	337	314	23	194
North and West	129	106	23	31
South	208	208	-	163
Abroad	18	18	-	18

¹Includes "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 Berkshire County			Pittsfield
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance	Tract 9006
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION				
Male, 16 years old and over	337	297	40	222
Labor force	242	217	25	142
Civilian labor force	237	212	25	142
Employed	231	206	25	142
Unemployed	6	6	-	-
Not in labor force	95	80	15	80
Female, 16 years old and over	364	327	37	248
Labor force	149	128	21	86
Civilian labor force	149	128	21	86
Employed	141	120	21	78
Unemployed	8	8	-	8
Not in labor force	215	199	16	162
Married women in labor force, husband present	85	74	11	44
With own children under 6 years	9	9	-	5
Total employed, 16 years old and over	372	326	46	220
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	39	39	-	31
Managers and administrators, except farm	21	15	6	5
Sales workers	13	13	-	9
Clerical and kindred workers	29	29	-	13
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	30	30	-	17
Operatives, except transport	100	81	19	66
Transport equipment operatives	19	19	-	13
Laborers, except farm	42	42	-	36
Farm workers	-	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household	52	31	21	18
Private household workers	27	27	-	12
Female employed, 16 years old and over	141	120	21	78
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	23	23	-	19
Managers and administrators, except farm	5	5	-	5
Sales workers	4	4	-	-
Clerical and kindred workers	17	17	-	13
Operatives, including transport	36	26	10	11
Other blue-collar workers	-	-	-	-
Farm workers	-	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household	34	23	11	18
Private household workers	22	22	-	12
FAMILY INCOME IN 1969				
All families	285	265	20	200
Less than \$1,000	25	25	-	25
\$1,000 to \$1,999	6	6	-	6
\$2,000 to \$2,999	16	10	6	10
\$3,000 to \$3,999	-	-	-	-
\$4,000 to \$4,999	39	39	-	33
\$5,000 to \$5,999	20	20	-	20
\$6,000 to \$6,999	13	13	-	13
\$7,000 to \$7,999	59	59	-	48
\$8,000 to \$8,999	3	3	-	3
\$9,000 to \$9,999	12	12	-	12
\$10,000 or more	92	78	14	30
Median income: Families	\$7 398	\$7 331	...	\$6 462
Families and unrelated individuals	\$6 475	\$6 675	\$3 600	\$5 475
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹				
Percent of families with incomes:				
Less than .50 of poverty level	10.9	11.7	-	15.5
.50 to .74	2.1	-	...	-
.75 to .99	-	-	-	-
1.00 to 1.24	10.2	10.9	-	14.5
1.25 to 1.49	7.0	7.5	-	7.0
1.50 to 1.99	16.1	17.4	-	20.5
2.00 or more	53.7	52.5	...	42.5
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹				
Families	37	31	6	31
Percent of all families	13.0	11.7	...	15.5
Mean family income	\$803	\$561	...	\$561
Mean income deficit	\$2 282	\$2 401	...	\$2 401
Percent receiving public assistance income	45.9	54.8	...	54.8
Mean size of family	2.95	2.74	...	2.74
With related children under 18 years	32	26	6	26
Mean number of related children under 18 years	2.09	1.88	...	1.88
With related children under 6 years	17	17	-	17
Mean number of related children under 6 years	...	...	...	...
Families with female head	23	17	6	17
With related children under 18 years	23	17	6	17
Mean number of related children under 18 years	...	...	...	...
With related children under 6 years	17	17	-	17
Percent in labor force	-	-	-	-
Mean number of related children under 6 years	...	...	...	...
Family heads	37	31	6	31
Percent 65 years and over	-	-	-	-
Civilian male heads under 65 years	14	14	-	14
Percent in labor force	...	...	...	...
Unrelated individuals	40	33	7	33
Percent of all unrelated individuals	46.0	51.6	...	55.9
Mean income	\$459	\$556	...	\$556
Mean income deficit	\$1 350	\$1 248	...	\$1 248
Percent receiving public assistance income	30.0	36.4	...	36.4
Percent 65 years and over	35.0	42.4	...	42.4
Persons	149	118	31	118
Percent of all persons	12.7	10.8	38.3	14.4
Percent receiving Social Security income	4.0	5.1	-	5.1
Percent 65 years and over	9.4	11.9	-	11.9
Percent receiving Social Security income	-	-	-	-
Related children under 18 years	67	50	17	50
Percent living with both parents	-	-	-	-
Households	32	46	6	46
Percent of all households	18.8	18.8	18.8	24.1
Owner occupied	5	5	-	5
unit	...	...	...	...
...	47	41	6	41
...	\$72	\$83	-	\$83
me or all plumbing facilities	11.5	13.0	-	13.0

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

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 Berkshire County			Pittsfield
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance	Tract 9006
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION				
Male, 16 years old and over				
Labor force	337	297	40	222
Civilian labor force	242	217	25	142
Employed	231	212	25	142
Unemployed	6	6	—	—
Not in labor force	95	80	15	80
Female, 16 years old and over				
Labor force	364	327	37	248
Civilian labor force	149	128	21	86
Employed	141	120	21	86
Unemployed	8	8	—	8
Not in labor force	215	199	16	162
Married women in labor force, husband present	85	74	11	44
With own children under 6 years	9	9	—	5
Total employed, 16 years old and over	372	326	46	220
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	39	39	—	31
Managers and administrators, except farm	21	15	6	5
Sales workers	13	13	—	9
Clerical and kindred workers	29	29	—	13
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	30	30	—	17
Operatives, except transport	100	87	19	66
Transport equipment operatives	19	19	—	13
Laborers, except farm	42	42	—	36
Farm workers	—	—	—	—
Service workers, except private household	52	31	21	18
Private household workers	27	27	—	12
Female employed, 16 years old and over				
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	141	120	21	78
Managers and administrators, except farm	23	23	—	19
Sales workers	5	5	—	5
Clerical and kindred workers	4	4	—	—
Operatives, including transport	17	17	—	13
Other blue-collar workers	36	26	10	11
Farm workers	—	—	—	—
Service workers, except private household	34	23	11	18
Private household workers	22	22	—	12
FAMILY INCOME IN 1969				
All families				
Less than \$1,000	285	265	20	200
\$1,000 to \$1,999	25	25	—	25
\$2,000 to \$2,999	6	6	—	6
\$3,000 to \$3,999	16	10	6	10
\$4,000 to \$4,999	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$5,999	39	39	—	33
\$6,000 to \$6,999	20	20	—	20
\$7,000 to \$7,999	13	13	—	13
\$8,000 to \$8,999	59	59	—	48
\$9,000 to \$9,999	3	3	—	3
\$10,000 or more	12	12	—	12
Median income: Families	\$7 998	\$7 331	14	\$6 462
Families and unrelated individuals	\$6 475	\$6 675	\$3 600	\$5 475
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹				
Percent of families with incomes:				
Less than .50 of poverty level	10.9	11.7	—	15.5
.50 to .74	2.1	—	—	—
.75 to .99	—	—	—	—
1.00 to 1.24	—	—	—	—
1.25 to 1.49	10.2	10.9	—	14.5
1.50 to 1.99	7.0	7.5	—	7.0
2.00 or more	16.1	17.4	—	20.5
	53.7	52.5	—	42.5
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹				
Families				
Percent of all families	37	31	6	31
Mean family income	\$13.0	\$11.7	—	\$15.5
Mean income deficit	\$803	\$561	—	\$561
Percent receiving public assistance income	\$2 282	\$2 401	—	\$2 401
Mean size of family	45.9	54.8	—	54.8
With related children under 18 years	2.95	2.74	—	2.74
Mean number of related children under 18 years	32	26	—	26
With related children under 6 years	2.09	1.88	—	1.88
Mean number of related children under 6 years	17	17	—	17
Families with female head	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	23	17	—	17
Mean number of related children under 18 years	23	17	—	17
With related children under 6 years	—	—	—	—
Percent in labor force	17	17	—	17
Mean number of related children under 6 years	—	—	—	—
Family heads				
Percent 65 years and over	37	31	—	31
Civilian male heads under 65 years	—	—	—	—
Percent in labor force	14	14	—	14
Unrelated individuals				
Percent of all unrelated individuals	40	33	7	33
Mean income	\$46.0	\$51.6	—	\$55.9
Mean income deficit	\$459	\$556	—	\$556
Percent receiving public assistance income	\$1 350	\$1 248	—	\$1 248
Percent 65 years and over	30.0	36.4	—	36.4
Persons				
Percent of all persons	35.0	42.4	—	42.4
Percent receiving Social Security income	14.9	11.8	3.1	11.8
Percent 65 years and over	12.7	10.8	38.3	14.4
Percent receiving Social Security income	4.0	5.1	—	5.1
Related children under 18 years	9.4	11.9	—	11.9
Percent living with both parents	67	50	—	50
Households				
Percent of all households	52	46	6	46
Owner occupied	18.8	18.8	—	18.8
Mean value of unit	5	5	—	5
Renter occupied	—	—	—	—
Mean gross rent	47	41	—	41
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	\$72	\$83	—	\$83
	11.5	13.0	—	13.0

¹Excludes 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 Berkshire County		
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance
AGE BY SEX			
Male, all ages	233	141	92
Under 5 years	25	5	20
3 and 4 years	10	5	5
5 to 9 years	37	19	18
5 years	12	12	-
6 years	11	-	11
10 to 14 years	17	17	-
14 years	-	-	-
15 to 19 years	11	11	-
15 years	-	-	-
16 years	7	7	-
17 years	-	-	-
18 years	4	4	-
19 years	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	16	16	-
20 years	4	4	-
21 years	-	-	-
25 to 34 years	27	19	8
35 to 44 years	24	7	17
45 to 54 years	41	33	8
55 to 59 years	13	8	5
60 to 64 years	-	-	-
65 to 74 years	14	6	8
75 years and over	8	-	8
Female, all ages	232	131	101
Under 5 years	32	15	17
3 and 4 years	6	-	6
5 to 9 years	14	8	6
5 years	-	-	-
6 years	-	-	-
10 to 14 years	14	14	-
14 years	14	14	-
15 to 19 years	14	14	-
15 years	7	7	-
16 years	-	-	-
17 years	-	-	-
18 years	7	7	-
19 years	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	-	-	-
20 years	-	-	-
21 years	-	-	-
25 to 34 years	37	7	30
35 to 44 years	39	6	33
45 to 54 years	44	37	7
55 to 59 years	7	7	-
60 to 64 years	-	-	-
65 to 74 years	13	5	8
75 years and over	18	18	-
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
All persons	465	272	193
In households	450	272	178
Head of household	127	81	46
Head of family	114	68	46
Primary individual	13	13	-
Wife of head	107	62	45
Other relative of head	200	121	79
Not related to head	16	8	8
In group quarters	15	-	15
Persons per household	3.54	3.36	3.87
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD			
All households	127	81	46
Male primary individual	-	-	-
Female primary individual	13	13	-
Husband-wife households	114	68	46
Households with other male head	-	-	-
Households with female head	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
Persons, 16 to 21 years old	22	22	-
Not attending school	-	-	-
Not high school graduates	-	-	-
Percent of total	-	-	-
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
Persons, 25 years old and over	285	153	132
No school years completed	-	-	-
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	20	5	15
5 to 7 years	28	12	16
8 years	44	36	8
High school: 1 to 3 years	49	21	28
4 years	95	57	38
College: 1 to 3 years	49	22	27
4 years or more	13.0	13.1	13.0
Median school years completed	67.7	65.4	70.5
Percent high school graduates	-	-	-
RESIDENCE IN 1965			
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970¹	408	252	156
Some house as in 1970	251	182	69
Different house:	-	-	-
In central city of this SMSA	21	21	-
In other part of this SMSA	22	-	22
Outside this SMSA	91	49	42
North and West	50	8	42
South	41	41	-
Abroad	16	-	16

¹Includes "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 Berkshire County			
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION			
Male, 16 years old and over			
Labor force	154	100	54
Civilian labor force	112	79	33
Employed	112	79	33
Unemployed	104	79	25
Not in labor force	8	-	8
Female, 16 years old and over			
Labor force	42	21	21
Civilian labor force	165	87	78
Employed	87	37	50
Unemployed	87	37	50
Not in labor force	87	37	50
Married women in labor force, husband present	78	50	28
With own children under 6 years	47	30	17
Total employed, 16 years old and over	5	-	5
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	191	116	75
Managers and administrators, except farm	60	48	12
Sales workers	26	-	26
Clerical and kindred workers	7	7	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	18	11	7
Operatives, except transport	10	10	-
Transport equipment operatives	24	19	5
Laborers, except farm	-	-	-
Farm workers	8	8	-
Service workers, except private household	30	13	17
Private household workers	8	-	8
Female employed, 16 years old and over			
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	87	37	50
Managers and administrators, except farm	12	7	5
Sales workers	8	-	8
Clerical and kindred workers	7	7	-
Operatives, including transport	11	4	7
Other blue-collar workers	11	6	5
Farm workers	8	8	-
Service workers, except private household	22	5	17
Private household workers	8	-	8
FAMILY INCOME IN 1969			
All families	114	68	46
Less than \$1,000	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,999	13	8	5
\$2,000 to \$2,999	-	-	-
\$3,000 to \$3,999	8	-	8
\$4,000 to \$4,999	-	-	-
\$5,000 to \$5,999	6	6	-
\$6,000 to \$6,999	-	-	-
\$7,000 to \$7,999	6	-	6
\$8,000 to \$8,999	-	-	-
\$9,000 to \$9,999	-	-	-
\$10,000 or more	81	54	27
Median income: Families	\$11 655	\$11 379	\$12 800
Families and unrelated individuals	\$10 541	\$10 655	\$10 125
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹			
Percent of families with incomes:			
Less than .50 of poverty level	11.4	11.8	10.9
.50 to .74	-	-	-
.75 to .99	-	-	-
1.00 to 1.24	-	-	-
1.25 to 1.49	7.0	-	17.4
1.50 to 1.99	-	-	-
2.00 or more	81.6	88.2	71.7
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹			
Families	13	8	5
Percent of all families	11.4	11.8	10.9
Mean family income	...	...	...
Mean income deficit	...	...	...
Percent receiving public assistance income	...	...	...
Mean size of family	...	...	...
With related children under 18 years	13	8	5
Mean number of related children under 18 years	...	...	...
With related children under 6 years	-	-	-
Mean number of related children under 6 years	-	-	-
Families with female head	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-
Mean number of related children under 18 years	-	-	-
With related children under 6 years	-	-	-
Percent in labor force	-	-	-
Mean number of related children under 6 years	-	-	-
Family heads	13	8	5
Percent 65 years and over	-	-	-
Civilian male heads under 65 years	13	8	5
Percent in labor force	...	...	...
Unrelated individuals	20	13	7
Percent of all unrelated individuals	45.5	...	...
Mean income	...	...	...
Mean income deficit	...	...	...
Percent receiving public assistance income	...	...	...
Percent 65 years and over	...	...	...
Persons	59	37	22
Percent of all persons	12.7	13.6	11.4
Percent receiving Social Security income	22.0	35.1	-
Percent 65 years and over	22.0	35.1	-
Percent receiving Social Security income	...	...	...
Related children under 18 years	14	7	7
Percent living with both parents	...	...	...
Households	26	21	5
Percent of all households	27.4	33.3	...
Owner occupied	13	8	5
Mean value of unit	...	...	...
Renter occupied	13	13	...
Mean gross rent	...	...	...
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	...	...	...

¹Excludes 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 Berkshire County			Pittsfield						
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005	Tract 9006	
All housing units	25 884	18 867	7 017	1 912	2 445	1 168	1 761	875	1 903	
Vacant--seasonal and migratory	126	25	101	-	-	-	16	7	2	
All year-round housing units	25 758	18 842	6 916	1 912	2 445	1 168	1 745	868	1 901	
TENURE, RACE, AND VACANCY STATUS										
Owner occupied	16 024	11 153	4 871	318	759	760	1 181	731	855	
Cooperative and condominium	28	28	-	7	-	7	7	-	-	
White	15 858	11 015	4 843	317	751	750	1 173	730	776	
Negro	145	122	23	-	7	6	6	1	77	
Renter occupied	8 880	7 163	1 717	1 533	1 604	373	503	124	937	
White	8 623	6 918	1 705	1 505	1 575	370	499	123	770	
Negro	215	208	7	18	19	1	2	1	161	
Vacant year-round	854	526	328	61	82	35	61	13	109	
For sale only	124	91	33	1	3	3	14	6	13	
Vacant less than 6 months	78	60	18	...	...	...	9	3	8
Median price asked	\$20 900	\$20 500	\$21 700	...	...	...	\$14 400	\$27 500	...
For rent	422	297	125	47	59	23	25	3	71	
Vacant less than 2 months	155	139	16	27	32	7	5	...	29	
Median rent asked	\$88	\$77	\$178	\$79	\$78	\$83	\$82	...	\$58	
Other	308	138	170	13	20	9	22	4	25	
LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES										
All units	682	536	146	189	103	7	55	4	30	
Owner occupied	174	95	79	4	9	3	19	3	5	
Negro	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Renter occupied	433	392	41	175	83	4	32	-	20	
Negro	9	9	-	3	2	-	...	-	2	
Vacant year-round	75	49	26	10	11	-	4	1	5	
For sale only	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	
For rent	42	38	4	8	11	-	2	-	1	
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND ACCESS										
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	416	320	96	149	38	9	26	5	24	
Access only through other living quarters	28	22	6	3	6	1	2	-	5	
ROOMS										
1 room	410	364	46	183	42	7	26	3	12	
2 rooms	481	391	90	127	93	6	22	-	30	
3 rooms	2 198	1 671	527	502	327	49	115	13	98	
4 rooms	4 216	3 196	1 020	405	559	181	405	103	407	
5 rooms	5 733	4 253	1 480	260	496	280	487	190	522	
6 rooms	6 797	5 111	1 686	252	555	408	435	264	454	
7 rooms	3 178	2 169	1 009	80	246	154	160	159	203	
8 rooms	1 694	1 095	599	59	89	63	65	79	123	
9 rooms or more	1 051	592	459	44	38	20	30	57	52	
Median	5.5	5.4	5.7	3.9	4.9	5.6	5.1	6.0	5.3	
All occupied housing units	24 904	18 316	6 588	1 851	2 363	1 133	1 684	855	1 792	
PERSONS										
1 person	4 418	3 469	949	821	610	134	241	71	331	
2 persons	7 051	5 283	1 768	524	684	359	446	258	494	
3 persons	4 279	3 141	1 138	229	423	194	309	158	323	
4 persons	3 795	2 716	1 079	114	259	189	291	155	253	
5 persons	2 547	1 754	793	65	184	129	165	105	159	
6 persons or more	2 814	1 953	861	98	203	128	232	108	232	
Median, all occupied units	2.7	2.6	3.0	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.7	
Median, owner occupied units	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	2.8	
Median, renter occupied units	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	335	247	88	48	45	10	18	3	33	
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	23 681	17 436	6 245	1 791	2 244	1 070	1 551	811	1 678	
1.01 to 1.50	1 093	788	305	43	106	56	116	38	102	
1.51 or more	130	92	38	17	13	7	17	6	12	
Units with all plumbing facilities - 1.01 or more	1 200	867	333	56	118	63	129	44	112	
VALUE										
Specified owner occupied units ¹	12 854	8 827	4 027	111	295	560	1 033	662	504	
Less than \$5,000	88	50	38	1	2	3	16	2	9	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	265	156	109	4	22	8	44	6	33	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	680	449	231	26	52	32	114	11	101	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 048	1 982	1 066	47	138	191	336	97	211	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	3 993	2 927	1 066	22	69	256	303	157	107	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2 472	1 727	745	5	11	56	161	132	36	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 621	1 048	573	5	1	9	46	128	7	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	543	372	171	-	-	3	9	90	-	
\$50,000 or more	144	116	28	-	-	-	4	39	-	
Median	\$17 800	\$18 000	\$17 400	\$12 800	\$12 800	\$15 700	\$15 100	\$22 200	\$12 200	
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter occupied units ²	8 771	7 131	1 640	1 532	1 601	373	499	116	937	
Less than \$30	124	88	36	15	20	3	5	1	14	
\$30 to \$39	160	128	32	28	24	7	3	1	44	
\$40 to \$59	1 436	1 213	223	269	285	47	192	13	236	
\$60 to \$79	2 315	2 030	285	404	558	109	168	25	290	
\$80 to \$99	1 867	1 633	234	381	424	98	69	19	209	
\$100 to \$149	1 911	1 433	478	353	244	84	40	27	109	
\$150 to \$199	475	319	156	57	11	8	7	20	7	
\$200 to \$249	82	54	28	5	1	-	-	6	1	
\$250 or more	23	19	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	
No cash rent	378	214	164	20	34	17	15	2	26	
Median	\$81	\$80	\$93	\$82	\$76	\$83	\$65	\$98	\$71	

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

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

Table 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	Pittsfield - Con.					Balance of SMSA			
	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9101	Tract 9102	Tract 9103	Tract 9104
All housing units	993	1 766	2 482	1 953	1 609	946	2 228	1 875	1 964
Vacant—seasonal and migratory.....	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	30	48
All year-round housing units	993	1 766	2 482	1 953	1 609	923	2 228	1 845	1 920
TENURE, RACE, AND VACANCY STATUS									
Owner occupied.....	726	1 625	1 418	1 530	1 250	738	1 600	1 154	1 379
Cooperative and condominium.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
White.....	722	1 621	1 401	1 527	1 247	733	1 589	1 146	1 375
Negro.....	3	4	16	1	1	4	9	7	3
Renter occupied.....	237	109	995	396	352	148	580	512	477
White.....	234	109	987	395	349	147	577	506	473
Negro.....	1	—	4	—	—	1	2	4	—
Vacant year-round.....	30	32	69	27	7	37	48	179	64
For sale only.....	4	19	15	9	4	2	5	13	13
Vacant less than 6 months.....	—	18	8	6	—	—	4	9	4
Median price asked.....	—	\$32 500	\$23 300	\$14 900	—	—	\$22 500	\$23 300	\$20 000
For rent.....	22	3	35	8	1	4	12	99	10
Vacant less than 2 months.....	13	—	18	5	—	—	7	7	2
Median rent asked.....	\$68	—	\$101	\$100	—	—	\$90	\$194	\$75
Other.....	4	10	19	10	2	31	31	67	41
LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES									
All units.....	59	15	51	13	10	44	21	31	50
Owner occupied.....	7	11	16	8	8	24	10	21	24
Negro.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
Renter occupied.....	37	2	32	5	2	6	8	7	20
Negro.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant year-round.....	15	2	1	—	—	14	3	3	6
For sale only.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For rent.....	15	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND ACCESS									
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	29	6	23	7	4	26	9	31	30
Access only through other living quarters.....	2	—	1	2	—	1	2	3	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	48	1	35	3	4	10	8	18	10
2 rooms.....	13	6	59	6	29	7	17	44	22
3 rooms.....	56	27	230	65	189	60	125	193	149
4 rooms.....	146	87	334	269	300	163	295	297	265
5 rooms.....	216	313	393	694	402	271	519	312	378
6 rooms.....	295	643	689	668	448	205	595	399	487
7 rooms.....	128	340	376	175	148	114	346	259	290
8 rooms.....	45	224	193	59	76	50	212	178	159
9 rooms or more.....	26	125	173	14	13	43	111	145	160
Median.....	5.6	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.8
All occupied housing units	963	1 734	2 413	1 926	1 602	886	2 180	1 666	1 856
PERSONS									
1 person.....	171	155	489	205	241	97	296	290	266
2 persons.....	256	487	710	526	539	259	568	485	456
3 persons.....	188	305	394	346	270	159	375	262	342
4 persons.....	117	336	346	403	253	166	366	243	304
5 persons.....	100	235	220	237	167	98	277	187	231
6 persons or more.....	131	216	252	215	138	107	298	199	257
Median, all occupied units.....	2.8	3.2	2.5	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.1
Median, owner occupied units.....	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4
Median, renter occupied units.....	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.4
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers.....	9	17	44	8	12	10	19	25	34
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	900	1 680	2 338	1 831	1 542	820	2 086	1 581	1 758
1.01 to 1.50.....	57	51	68	93	58	60	83	71	91
1.51 or more.....	6	3	7	2	2	6	11	14	7
Units with all plumbing facilities—1.01 or more.....	62	53	75	95	60	64	93	82	94
VALUE									
Specified owner occupied units ¹	613	1 544	1 021	1 317	1 167	605	1 342	939	1 121
Less than \$5,000.....	10	5	1	—	1	7	3	9	19
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	20	8	4	6	1	28	20	13	48
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	42	10	24	30	7	36	60	35	100
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	212	120	132	300	198	217	347	171	331
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	246	367	312	586	502	161	409	220	276
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	60	404	264	304	292	102	285	181	177
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	19	405	198	88	142	35	192	212	134
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	4	177	64	2	22	17	42	79	33
\$50,000 or more.....	—	48	22	1	2	2	4	19	3
Median.....	\$15 400	\$23 200	\$20 700	\$17 900	\$18 800	\$15 400	\$17 800	\$20 600	\$16 000
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter occupied units ²	234	100	994	395	350	136	573	473	458
Less than \$30.....	4	3	5	12	6	7	8	12	9
\$30 to \$39.....	3	1	6	10	1	—	16	6	10
\$40 to \$49.....	29	1	72	59	10	7	124	32	60
\$50 to \$59.....	66	18	194	89	109	24	110	54	97
\$60 to \$69.....	46	15	276	82	14	24	93	33	84
\$70 to \$79.....	55	31	322	104	64	56	142	139	141
\$80 to \$89.....	8	10	51	16	124	4	34	95	23
\$90 to \$99.....	1	2	24	2	—	—	3	24	1
\$100 to \$149.....	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	2	1
\$150 to \$199.....	22	18	29	21	10	13	40	76	32
\$200 to \$249.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	\$82	\$107	\$94	\$83	\$125	\$100	\$81	\$121	\$88

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

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

Table 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 Berkshire County			Pittsfield					
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance	Tract 9001	Tract 9002	Tract 9003	Tract 9004	Tract 9005	Tract 9006
All year-round housing units	25 765	18 856	6 909	1 912	2 445	1 168	1 746	869	1 903
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	15 076	9 977	5 099	176	389	620	1 173	773	603
2	5 116	4 181	935	466	909	434	195	49	711
3 and 4	3 250	2 779	471	494	832	75	213	33	473
5 to 49	2 224	1 820	404	677	315	39	165	14	116
50 or more	99	99	-	99	-	-	-	-	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1969 to March 1970	434	202	232	10	6	-	18	9	-
1965 to 1968	1 052	529	523	-	5	4	38	26	8
1960 to 1964	1 850	1 253	597	35	31	34	240	130	15
1950 to 1959	3 928	2 623	1 305	33	28	147	204	267	58
1940 to 1949	2 147	1 676	471	62	97	133	287	110	80
1939 or earlier	16 354	12 573	3 781	1 772	2 278	850	959	327	1 742
HEATING EQUIPMENT									
Steam or hot water	19 047	14 567	4 480	1 643	2 052	986	1 060	680	1 481
Warm air furnace	3 398	2 087	1 311	77	126	86	378	103	86
Built-in electric units	1 488	896	592	73	37	42	107	23	18
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	388	240	148	5	16	4	39	54	19
Other means or not heated	1 444	1 066	378	114	214	50	162	9	299
BASEMENT									
All units with basement	24 471	18 209	6 262	1 869	2 434	1 144	1 594	806	1 874
One-family houses with basement	14 123	9 576	4 547	176	389	602	1 070	724	590
SELECTED EQUIPMENT									
With more than 1 bathroom	5 742	3 690	2 052	141	298	168	193	386	193
With public water supply	24 944	18 674	6 270	1 912	2 445	1 168	1 694	805	1 903
With public sewer	21 611	17 782	3 829	1 912	2 445	1 145	1 482	667	1 903
With air conditioning	1 622	1 246	376	133	69	61	59	108	36
Room unit(s)	1 569	1 216	353	133	69	61	52	108	36
Central system	53	30	23	-	-	-	7	-	-
All occupied housing units	24 903	18 322	6 581	1 851	2 363	1 133	1 684	855	1 792
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT									
1968 to March 1970	5 634	4 228	1 406	550	598	169	343	160	424
1965 to 1967	4 670	3 308	1 362	416	499	201	269	89	344
1960 to 1964	4 204	3 188	1 016	281	450	136	350	171	235
1950 to 1959	5 211	3 832	1 379	266	397	286	378	266	301
1949 or earlier	5 184	3 766	1 418	338	419	341	344	169	488
AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE									
1	14 038	10 330	3 708	832	1 410	666	943	408	1 024
2	6 040	3 987	2 053	103	274	230	442	283	235
3 or more	873	598	275	31	29	30	100	80	16
None	3 952	3 407	545	885	650	207	199	84	517
GROSS RENT									
Specified renter occupied units ¹	8 752	7 122	1 630	1 533	1 598	373	503	116	937
Less than \$40	56	28	28	16	6	-	-	-	-
\$40 to \$59	426	362	64	123	74	5	62	11	60
\$60 to \$79	1 106	965	141	249	228	28	34	-	160
\$80 to \$99	1 879	1 668	211	347	450	99	177	18	289
\$100 to \$149	3 729	3 065	664	656	724	180	215	37	354
\$150 to \$199	990	678	312	91	85	40	15	26	38
\$200 to \$249	167	100	67	5	6	4	-	18	10
\$250 or more	49	43	6	-	-	-	-	6	-
No cash rent	350	213	137	26	25	17	-	-	26
Median	\$108	\$106	\$122	\$100	\$101	\$116	\$98	\$130	\$96
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME									
Specified renter occupied units ¹	8 752	7 122	1 630	1 533	1 598	373	503	116	937
Less than \$5,000	3 199	2 682	517	765	648	109	210	21	334
Less than 20 percent	158	132	26	26	53	5	5	8	14
20 to 24 percent	173	158	15	40	41	5	30	-	9
25 to 34 percent	630	530	100	152	113	18	58	-	84
35 percent or more	1 989	1 696	293	511	414	70	112	13	190
Not computed	249	166	83	36	27	11	5	-	37
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	...	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 082	2 504	578	398	602	146	201	52	376
Less than 20 percent	1 683	1 414	269	230	382	88	115	18	246
20 to 24 percent	763	615	148	99	142	38	75	10	92
25 to 34 percent	432	336	96	48	67	12	11	21	29
35 percent or more	77	63	14	11	6	8	-	3	5
Not computed	127	76	51	10	5	-	-	-	4
Median	18.9	18.8	19.8	18.7	18.3	18.7	18.7	24.0	17.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 900	1 513	387	287	298	94	68	26	176
25 percent or more	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Not computed	72	42	30	-	10	-	-	-	6
Median	13.0	12.7	14.6	12.0	12.1	13.9	12.3	16.3	10.9
\$15,000 or more	571	423	148	83	50	24	24	17	51
25 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	21	17	4	-	-	6	-	-	-
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.8	10.0-	10.0-	...	...	...	10.0-

¹Excludes 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	Pittsfield—Con.					Balance of SMSA			
	Tract 9007	Tract 9008	Tract 9009	Tract 9010	Tract 9011	Tract 9101	Tract 9102	Tract 9103	Tract 9104
All year-round housing units	993	1 776	2 482	1 953	1 609	923	2 230	1 840	1 916
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	710	1 696	1 139	1 434	1 264	849	1 550	1 234	1 466
2	152	60	740	404	61	40	416	228	251
3 and 4	50	11	373	94	131	29	195	188	59
5 to 49	81	9	230	21	153	5	69	190	140
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1969 to March 1970	18	21	5	27	88	5	23	170	34
1965 to 1968	20	87	55	91	195	65	121	159	176
1960 to 1964	47	267	56	233	165	54	257	120	166
1950 to 1959	136	544	149	595	462	232	480	303	290
1940 to 1949	63	230	101	102	411	143	161	64	103
1939 or earlier	709	627	2 116	905	288	424	1 188	1 024	1 145
HEATING EQUIPMENT									
Steam or hot water	787	1 268	2 090	1 526	994	458	1 554	1 319	1 149
Warm air furnace	89	401	172	253	316	259	384	287	381
Built-in electric units	47	64	128	84	273	88	179	136	189
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	14	—	34	44	11	30	46	32	40
Other means or not heated	56	43	58	46	15	88	67	66	157
BASEMENT									
All units with basement	975	1 754	2 447	1 854	1 458	798	1 997	1 682	1 785
One-family houses with basement	692	1 679	1 122	1 350	1 182	724	1 346	1 113	1 364
SELECTED EQUIPMENT									
With more than 1 bathroom	126	904	724	291	266	210	633	634	575
With public water supply	980	1 739	2 482	1 944	1 602	619	2 144	1 748	1 759
With public sewer	916	1 407	2 444	1 894	1 567	36	1 843	1 238	712
With air conditioning	28	230	256	129	137	32	105	118	121
Room unit(s)	28	215	248	129	137	32	99	106	116
Central system	—	15	8	—	—	—	6	12	5
All occupied housing units	963	1 740	2 413	1 926	1 602	849	2 220	1 656	1 856
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT									
1968 to March 1970	172	300	663	406	443	143	438	485	340
1965 to 1967	157	300	399	371	263	167	479	337	379
1960 to 1964	132	416	385	411	221	133	344	192	347
1950 to 1959	203	418	467	447	403	248	513	316	302
1949 or earlier	299	306	499	291	272	158	446	326	488
AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE									
1	565	815	1 455	1 187	1 025	485	1 337	947	939
2	233	769	566	483	369	295	624	485	649
3 or more	25	101	79	49	58	33	88	78	76
None	140	55	313	207	150	36	171	146	192
GROSS RENT									
Specified renter occupied units ¹	232	87	995	396	352	130	557	475	468
Less than \$40	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	12	10
\$40 to \$59	16	—	6	5	—	—	51	4	9
\$60 to \$79	50	—	58	20	118	7	53	33	48
\$80 to \$99	30	4	151	97	6	10	87	19	95
\$100 to \$149	76	31	545	160	87	62	231	197	174
\$150 to \$199	41	20	140	46	136	30	99	113	70
\$200 to \$249	10	—	23	19	5	—	13	43	11
\$250 or more	9	5	27	5	—	—	—	6	—
No cash rent	—	27	39	44	—	—	21	—	—
Median	\$106	\$143	\$126	\$116	\$135	\$119	\$120	\$136	\$113
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME									
Specified renter occupied units ¹	232	87	995	396	352	130	557	475	468
Less than \$5,000	102	18	235	110	130	22	199	138	158
Less than 20 percent	—	—	5	—	16	—	12	8	6
20 to 24 percent	10	—	6	5	12	—	4	—	11
25 to 34 percent	13	—	41	17	34	12	25	27	36
35 percent or more	63	13	165	77	68	4	130	76	83
Not computed	16	5	18	11	6	—	28	27	22
Median	35.0+	...	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	...	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	79	43	338	164	105	48	157	193	180
Less than 20 percent	44	16	151	99	25	20	90	78	81
20 to 24 percent	8	—	105	14	16	18	46	42	42
25 to 34 percent	27	—	40	23	58	5	15	47	29
35 percent or more	—	—	24	—	6	—	—	10	4
Not computed	—	11	18	28	—	5	6	16	24
Median	19.1	20.0	20.4	16.0	27.0	20.4	18.3	21.3	19.6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41	—	315	112	96	50	155	92	90
25 percent or more	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	16	10	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	—	13.2	13.5	15.4	14.0	15.2	14.6	14.3
\$15,000 or more	10	26	107	10	21	10	46	52	40
25 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	...	...	10.8	...	...	...	10.6	13.0	10.0—

¹Excludes 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 Berkshire County			Pittsfield
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance	Tract 9006
All occupied housing units	360	330	30	238
TENURE AND PLUMBING				
Owner occupied	145	122	23	77
With all plumbing facilities	138	120	18	76
Renter occupied	215	208	7	161
With all plumbing facilities	206	199	7	159
ROOMS				
1 room	8	7	1	1
2 rooms	4	4	-	2
3 and 4 rooms	100	96	4	75
5 and 6 rooms	179	160	19	112
7 rooms or more	69	63	6	48
Median	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.1
PERSONS				
1 person	66	61	5	43
2 and 3 persons	153	134	19	96
4 and 5 persons	89	84	5	59
6 persons or more	52	51	1	40
Median	3.0	3.1	2.2	3.1
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	9	9	-	3
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	332	302	30	215
1.01 to 1.50	19	19	-	17
1.51 or more	9	9	-	6
Units with all plumbing facilities - 1.01 or more	27	27	-	23
VALUE				
Specified owner occupied units ¹	102	80	22	42
Less than \$5,000	4	3	1	3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	36	31	5	23
\$10,000 to \$14,999	23	19	4	14
\$15,000 to \$19,999	22	15	7	1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	15	10	5	1
\$35,000 or more	2	2	-	-
Median	\$12 300	\$11 300	\$16 300	\$9 300
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter occupied units ²	210	207	...	160
Median	\$69	\$69	...	\$68

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

²Excludes 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 Berkshire County			Pittsfield
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance	Tract 9006
All occupied housing units	332	304	28	238
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	125	103	22	49
2 to 4	164	164	-	152
5 or more	43	37	6	37
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1960 to March 1970	16	10	6	-
1950 to 1959	39	30	9	6
1949 or earlier	277	264	13	232
SELECTED EQUIPMENT				
With air conditioning	-	-	-	-
With more than 1 bathroom	33	27	6	27
With central or built-in heating system	246	235	11	169
With public water supply	322	311	11	238
With public sewer	316	311	5	238
With automobile(s) available	218	207	11	141
1	166	160	6	120
2 or more	52	47	5	21
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT				
1968 to March 1970	131	131	-	107
1960 to 1967	141	129	12	94
1959 or earlier	57	51	6	37
GROSS RENT				
Specified renter occupied units ¹	184	172	...	161
Less than \$40	-	-	...	-
\$40 to \$59	10	10	...	10
\$60 to \$79	27	27	...	21
\$80 to \$99	47	47	...	47
\$100 to \$149	78	78	...	73
\$150 to \$199	76	10	...	10
\$200 or more	-	-	...	-
No cash rent	6	-	...	-
Median	\$103	\$101	...	\$102
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME				
Less than \$10,000	166	154	...	143
25 percent or more	73	67	...	67
35 percent or more	41	41	...	41
Not computed	17	11	...	11
Median	24.8	24.5	...	25.4

¹Excludes 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 Berkshire County		
	Total	Pittsfield	Balance
All occupied housing units	120	74	46
TENURE AND PLUMBING			
Owner occupied	108	62	46
With all plumbing facilities	108	62	46
Renter occupied	12	12	-
With all plumbing facilities .....	...	...	-
ROOMS			
1 room	-	-	-
2 rooms	6	6	-
3 and 4 rooms	14	6	8
5 and 6 rooms	58	44	14
7 rooms or more	42	18	24
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	97	51	46
2 to 4	11	11	-
5 or more	12	12	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1960 to March 1970	29	13	16
1950 to 1959	34	21	13
1949 or earlier	57	40	17
PERSONS			
1 person	12	12	-
2 and 3 persons	65	37	28
4 and 5 persons	36	18	18
6 persons or more	7	7	-
Median	3.1	2.9	3.3
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	-	-	-
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	120	74	46
1.01 to 1.50	-	-	-
1.51 or more	-	-	-
Units with all plumbing facilities—1.01 or more	-	-	-
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT			
1968 to March 1970	19	11	8
1960 to 1967	63	32	31
1959 or earlier	38	31	7
SELECTED EQUIPMENT			
With air conditioning	-	-	-
With more than 1 bathroom	41	18	23
With central or built-in heating system	105	74	31
With public water supply	112	74	38
With public sewer	82	74	8
With automobile(s) available	108	62	46
1	57	36	21
2 or more	51	26	25
VALUE			
Specified owner occupied units ¹	79	46	33
Less than \$5,000	8	-	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	-	-	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7	7	7
\$15,000 to \$19,999	21	14	14
\$20,000 to \$34,999	39	25	14
\$35,000 or more	4	-	4
Median	\$20 900	\$20 800	\$20 900
GROSS RENT			
Specified renter occupied units ² .....	...	...	-
Less than \$40 .....	...	...	-
\$40 to \$59 .....	...	...	-
\$60 to \$79 .....	...	...	-
\$80 to \$99 .....	...	...	-
\$100 to \$149 .....	...	...	-
\$150 to \$199 .....	...	...	-
\$200 or more .....	...	...	-
No cash rent .....	...	...	-
Median .....	...	...	-
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter occupied units ³ .....	...	...	-
Median .....	...	...	-
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME			
Less than \$10,000 .....	...	...	-
25 percent or more .....	...	...	-
35 percent or more .....	...	...	-
Not computed .....	...	...	-
Median .....	...	...	-

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

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

³Excludes 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 sociological, 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.

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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

APPENDIX B—Continued

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.

<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
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

APPENDIX C—Continued

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

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 ¹	Sample rate (percent)	Factor	Housing subjects ¹	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			

¹Tabulations 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.

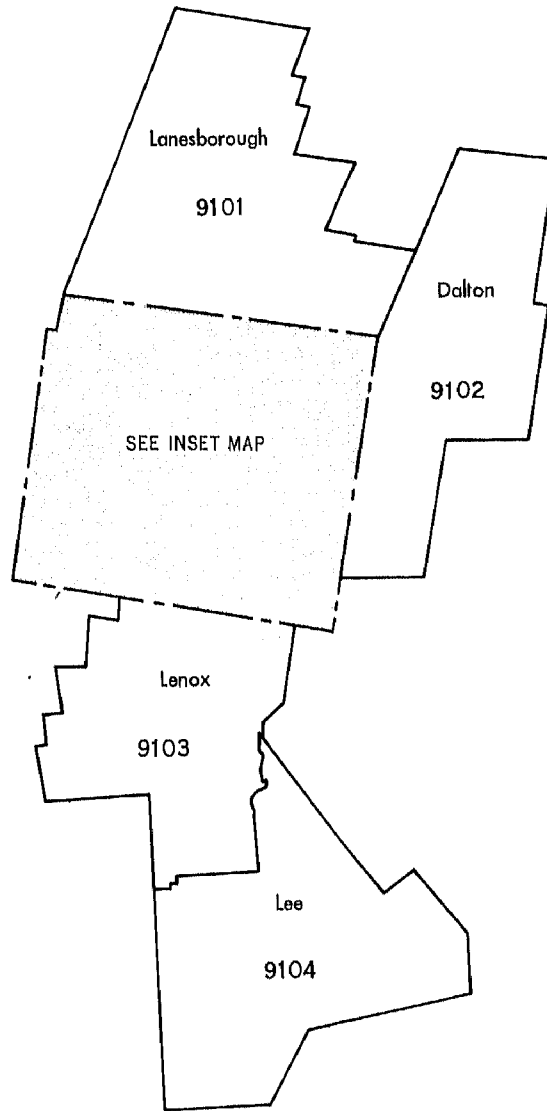
Sixth Count—source of the PC(1)-D and HC(2) reports; will contain about 260,000 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for States, SMSA's, and large cities.

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.

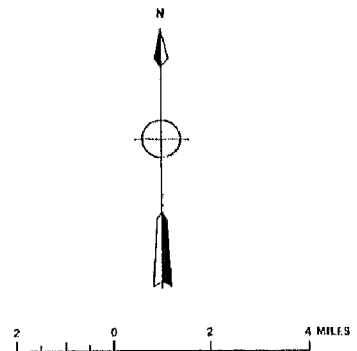
The term "cells" used herein to indicate the scope of subject content of the several counts refers to each figure or statistic in the tabulation for a specific geographic area. For example, in the Third Count, there are six cells for a cross-classification of race by sex: three categories of race (white,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



BOUNDARY SYMBOLS
Census Tract Boundaries:
- - - Corporate Limit
= = = Minor Civil Division
— — — Other Tracts



CENSUS TRACTS IN THE PITTSFIELD, MASS. SMSA
 INSET MAP - PITTSFIELD

