

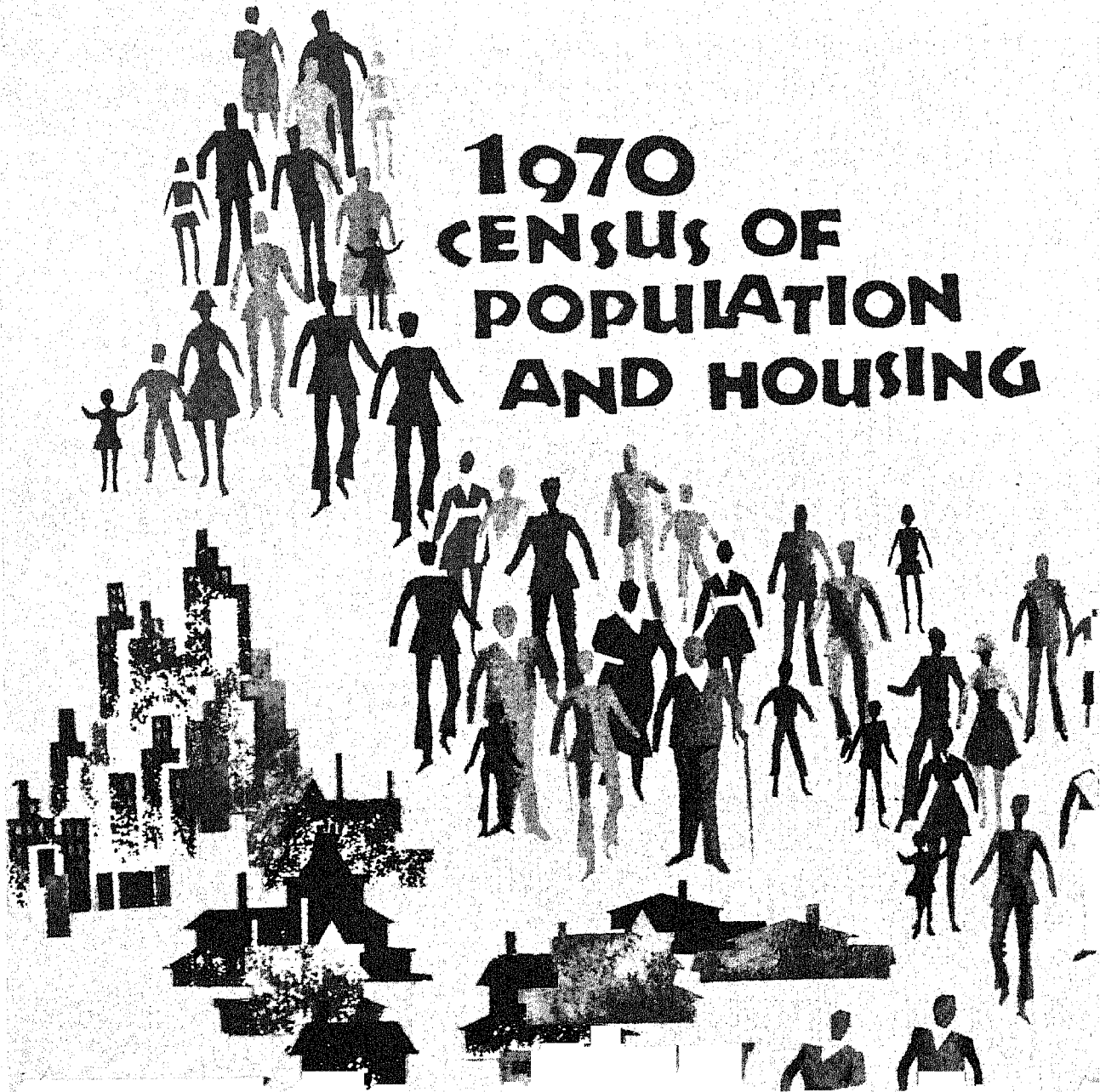
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Census Tracts

SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK.
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

PHC(1)-199



1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF
THE CENSUS

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SIoux FALLS, S. DAK.
STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREA

Issued February 1972

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accompany this report

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, Ohio
31	Bristol, Conn.*	71	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	111	Lewiston-Auburn, Maine
32	Brockton, Mass.	72	Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.	112	Lexington, Ky.
33	Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.	73	Fort Wayne, Ind.	113	Lima, Ohio
34	Bryan-College Station, Tex.	74	Fort Worth, Tex.*	114	Lincoln, Nebr.
35	Buffalo, N.Y.	75	Fresno, Calif.	115	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
36	Canton, Ohio	76	Gadsden, Ala.	116	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio*
37	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	77	Gainesville, Fla.	117	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.
38	Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	78	Galveston-Texas City, Tex.	118	Louisville, Ky.-Ind.
39	Charleston, S.C.*	79	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	119	Lowell, Mass.
40	Charleston, W. Va.	80	Grand Rapids, Mich.*	120	Lubbock, Tex.

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

APPENDIXES

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics by census tract on the characteristics of the population and housing units as reported in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1970, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13, United States Code. This report series contains 241 reports as listed on page II. Each report relates to a particular standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), and in some cases also covers certain areas adjacent to the SMSA. As stated on page App-2, there are 247 currently recognized SMSA's, including four in Puerto Rico. There are no reports in this series for six of these SMSA's because they were newly designated on the basis of the 1970 census results and census tracts had not been established for them previously.

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

The content and procedures of the 1970 census were determined after

evaluation of the results of the 1960 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field pretesting. A number of changes were introduced in 1970 to improve the usefulness of the census results. For the characteristics shown in this report, the changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability of the 1970 data with those for 1960.

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

Organization of the text.—The text consists of this introduction and four appendixes, which appear after the tables. Appendix A describes area classifications, defines census tracts, and traces some of the history of the development of census tract statistics. Appendix B provides definitions and explanations of the population and housing subjects appearing in the report. Appendix C presents information on sources of error in the data, sampling variability, ratio estimation, and editing procedures. Appendix D summarizes the data dissemination program of the 1970 census.

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

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

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

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

Percents which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero (i.e., "--"). The median, which is a type of average, is the middle value in a distribution, i.e., the median divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. When the median falls in the lower terminal category of an open-end distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the next category followed by a minus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category "Less than \$5,000," it is shown as "\$5,000—." When the median falls in the upper terminal category of an open-end distribution, the method of

presentation is to show the initial value of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category "75 years and over," it is shown as "75+." The mean is the arithmetic average derived by adding the values in a particular distribution and dividing by the number of units in the distribution.

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

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

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

In the larger metropolitan areas and some adjacent counties, altogether containing about three-fifths of the population of the United States, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the form on Census Day. Approximately 87 percent of the householders did so. The mailed-back forms were reviewed by the census enumerator (or, in some localities, a census clerk) and if the form was determined to be incomplete or inconsistent, a followup was made. The bulk of these followups were made by telephone, the rest by personal visit. For the households which did not mail back their forms, a followup was also made, in almost all cases by personal visit and in the remainder by telephone.

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

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

In the metropolitan and adjacent areas, the designated type of questionnaire was sent to each household. In the remaining areas, the questionnaire

with a limited number of questions was distributed to all households, and the enumerators obtained the additional information by interview in those households designated for the 15-percent and 5-percent samples.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

by FOSDIC onto magnetic tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps (see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data"). One of the end results of this operation was a computer tape from which the tables in this report were prepared on a cathode-ray-tube phototypesetting machine at the Government Printing Office. Another end result was the summary tapes which are available for purchase, as described in Appendix D, "Publication and Computer Summary Tape Program."

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

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

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

Census Tracts	Minnehaha County			Sioux Falls (part)										
	Total	Sioux Falls (part)	Balance	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0005	Tract 0006	Tract 0007	Tract 0008	Tract 0009	Tract 0011	Tract 0012
RACE														
All persons	95 209	72 488	22 721	1 960	5 467	4 370	6 678	4 336	3 277	1 445	4 014	4 462	2 017	4 922
White	94 320	71 732	22 588	1 741	5 429	4 283	6 638	4 290	3 262	1 413	3 961	4 437	2 012	4 901
Negro	178	167	11	43	11	34	6	5	1	8	7	-	-	7
Percent Negro	0.2	0.2	-	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	-	0.6	0.2	-	-	0.1
AGE BY SEX														
Male, all ages														
All males	45 549	34 059	11 490	1 176	2 554	2 116	3 238	2 035	1 420	582	1 693	2 096	989	2 369
Under 5 years	4 062	2 985	1 077	72	237	223	372	179	113	22	150	220	117	145
3 and 4 years	1 654	1 205	449	26	101	104	150	68	41	8	60	70	44	61
5 to 9 years	5 214	3 839	1 375	77	304	271	463	227	133	25	178	217	137	260
5 years	1 924	1 373	551	10	53	52	82	52	25	2	29	37	17	35
6 years	1 022	752	270	14	60	50	94	33	29	8	35	46	33	49
10 to 14 years	5 433	3 932	1 501	79	326	262	404	226	135	31	195	199	121	298
14 years	1 069	771	298	67	271	217	304	150	88	6	60	70	44	61
15 to 19 years	4 660	3 491	1 169	115	237	203	264	227	140	39	169	177	68	249
15 years	1 070	754	316	17	51	55	62	48	22	3	39	47	21	65
16 years	1 006	728	278	19	52	45	69	49	33	9	35	38	15	64
17 years	996	735	261	22	64	44	52	55	28	6	40	41	16	50
18 years	886	683	203	33	39	35	52	36	28	8	39	28	8	52
19 years	702	591	111	24	31	24	29	39	29	13	16	23	8	18
20 to 24 years	3 216	2 650	566	146	192	135	174	165	153	75	189	184	63	71
20 years	660	547	113	20	37	25	15	23	34	11	40	27	8	22
21 years	641	554	87	32	38	26	24	28	27	16	32	20	6	14
25 to 34 years	5 370	4 111	1 259	228	277	232	525	234	171	73	185	278	150	205
35 to 44 years	5 044	3 790	1 254	143	260	221	455	190	108	52	149	198	139	294
45 to 54 years	5 018	3 805	1 213	124	275	194	317	218	151	68	170	227	92	394
55 to 59 years	1 934	1 360	574	56	98	79	81	84	63	35	76	90	23	136
60 to 64 years	1 651	1 195	456	39	92	84	78	78	66	32	50	102	20	104
65 to 74 years	2 406	1 765	641	55	141	129	81	137	97	66	112	158	39	113
75 years and over	1 541	1 136	405	42	115	83	24	70	90	64	70	76	20	100
Female, all ages														
All females	49 660	38 429	11 231	784	2 913	2 254	3 440	2 301	1 857	863	2 321	2 366	1 028	2 553
Under 5 years	4 015	2 988	1 027	71	219	184	422	190	85	42	139	212	107	160
3 and 4 years	1 675	1 230	445	26	92	59	181	66	32	19	52	74	41	78
5 to 9 years	5 193	3 839	1 354	86	311	284	468	244	106	31	175	217	150	253
5 years	1 953	1 373	580	19	61	51	79	57	26	5	31	38	21	46
6 years	1 053	789	264	15	57	67	90	49	20	8	38	42	34	57
10 to 14 years	5 207	3 831	1 376	78	302	262	376	230	147	22	162	203	120	303
14 years	1 023	749	274	17	55	48	53	41	30	4	36	41	26	76
15 to 19 years	5 289	4 216	1 073	65	296	213	281	229	216	173	294	187	52	237
15 years	1 055	782	273	14	63	49	66	47	30	5	42	41	12	66
16 years	974	707	267	11	52	33	74	45	21	6	44	37	16	63
17 years	949	705	244	9	64	57	60	43	28	5	36	34	7	61
18 years	1 168	992	176	15	63	33	44	47	74	83	65	43	8	32
19 years	1 143	1 030	113	16	54	41	37	47	63	74	107	32	9	15
20 to 24 years	4 225	3 594	631	85	217	156	236	232	251	135	357	237	85	112
20 years	1 059	951	108	22	51	34	35	45	52	40	98	42	11	23
21 years	922	810	112	13	59	28	48	54	55	35	84	47	14	18
25 to 34 years	5 660	4 342	1 318	84	310	254	571	249	166	50	215	267	173	259
35 to 44 years	5 269	3 991	1 278	66	281	246	443	220	154	39	180	217	115	349
45 to 54 years	5 125	3 946	1 179	73	289	220	284	229	192	59	206	250	81	396
55 to 59 years	2 156	1 652	504	43	119	104	102	106	75	43	99	139	31	123
60 to 64 years	1 912	1 494	418	42	105	79	91	92	84	46	108	123	21	105
65 to 74 years	3 207	2 563	644	53	220	154	92	176	202	109	234	192	39	138
75 years and over	2 402	1 973	429	38	244	98	74	104	179	114	152	122	54	118
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD														
All persons	95 209	72 488	22 721	1 960	5 467	4 370	6 678	4 336	3 277	1 445	4 014	4 462	2 017	4 922
In households	91 692	69 179	22 513	1 569	5 235	4 370	6 668	4 163	3 252	1 253	3 953	4 460	1 934	4 682
Head of household	28 957	22 537	6 420	534	1 652	1 350	1 857	1 377	1 361	738	1 586	1 552	532	1 469
Head of family	22 961	17 398	5 563	395	1 272	1 068	1 658	1 083	753	213	875	1 198	498	1 286
Primary individual	5 996	5 139	857	139	380	282	199	294	608	525	711	354	34	183
Wife of head	20 617	15 468	5 149	333	1 090	922	1 570	935	605	148	674	1 033	482	1 200
Other relative of head	40 391	29 668	10 723	665	2 404	2 049	3 179	1 733	1 093	270	1 469	1 793	903	1 958
Not related to head	1 727	1 506	221	37	89	49	62	118	193	97	224	82	17	55
In group quarters	3 517	3 309	208	391	232	-	10	173	25	192	61	2	83	240
Persons per household	3.17	3.07	3.51	2.94	3.17	3.24	3.59	3.02	2.39	1.70	2.49	2.87	3.64	3.19
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN														
All families	22 961	17 398	5 563	395	1 272	1 068	1 658	1 083	753	213	875	1 198	498	1 286
With own children under 18 years	13 655	10 259	3 396	210	775	640	1 177	580	358	89	446	623	330	776
Number of children	33 763	24 763	9 000	504	1 981	1 705	2 822	1 387	838	189	1 171	1 412	816	1 687
Husband-wife families	20 617	15 468	5 149	333	1 090	922	1 570	935	605	148	674	1 033	482	1 200
With own children under 18 years	12 399	9 181	3 218	170	661	554	1 109	502	276	57	337	543	321	721
Number of children	30 956	22 354	8 602	403	1 712	1 495	2 664	1 207	654	113	930	1 229	797	1 586
Percent of total under 18 years	88.0	86.6	92.0	72.6	83.7	84.5	92.2	76.2	74.2	54.6	75.3	83.3	95.0	88.7
Families with other male head	441	286	155	10	19	17	13	17	22	9	30	41	2	6
With own children under 18 years	137	98	39	4	9	3	7	2	9	2	12	6	-	2
Number of children	275	203	72	18	19	7	17	2	17	2	22	11	-	5
Families with female head	1 903	1 644	259	52	163	129	75	131	126	56	171	124	14	80
With own children under 18 years	1 119	980	139	36	105	83	61	76	73	30	97	74	9	53
Number of children	2 532	2 206	326	83	250	203	141	178	167	74	219	172	19	96
Percent of total under 18 years	7.2	8.5	3.5	15.0	12.2	11.5	4.9	11.2	19.0	35.7	17.7	11.7	2.3	5.4
Persons under 18 years	35 174	25 825	9 349	555	2 045	1 769	2 888	1 583	881	207	1 235	1 476	839	1 788
MARITAL STATUS														
Male, 14 years old and over														
All males	31 909	24 074	7 835	962	1 754	1 411	2 075	1 451	1 068	510	1 209	1 526	629	1 742
Single	8 973	6 730	2 243	316	497	375	451	390	345	190	397	355	113	437
Married	21 351	16 065	5 286	472	1 139	949	1 591	974	635	191	702	1 079	498	1 235
Separated	184	156	28	28	12	4	6	11	32	7	12	2	4	4
Widowed	815	630	185	41										

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	Sioux Falls (part)—Con.							Balance of Minnehaha County							
	Tract 0013	Tract 0014	Tract 0015	Tract 0016	Tract 0017	Tract 0018	Tract 0019	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0009	Tract 0010	Tract 0011	Tract 0012
RACE															
All persons	6 311	1 466	7 219	4 286	3 617	3 384	3 257	1 887	99	42	1 020	6	1 789	231	23
White	6 294	1 449	7 128	4 272	3 596	3 375	3 251	1 846	96	42	1 005	6	1 782	228	23
Negro	7	4	29	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent Negro	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AGE BY SEX															
Male, all ages	2 869	604	3 342	1 959	1 737	1 693	1 587	958	46	23	524	1	867	111	11
Under 5 years	217	14	293	153	133	227	128	109	9	3	44	—	121	13	—
3 and 4 years	81	5	105	66	53	97	65	61	5	2	13	—	46	7	—
5 to 9 years	269	18	343	225	169	313	210	122	2	1	50	—	113	18	—
5 years	49	5	56	33	30	66	40	20	—	—	8	—	28	3	—
6 years	51	4	69	46	35	60	36	26	—	—	8	—	19	4	—
10 to 14 years	327	20	308	259	248	252	242	116	8	1	74	—	87	11	4
14 years	59	3	65	50	50	44	43	16	1	—	15	—	17	—	1
15 to 19 years	288	233	352	207	189	136	198	91	2	—	63	—	58	10	2
15 years	63	6	62	62	43	35	53	22	—	—	8	—	21	—	—
16 years	70	3	58	36	49	29	55	20	—	—	17	—	5	—	2
17 years	68	5	60	66	38	37	43	26	—	—	17	—	13	—	—
18 years	49	7	79	27	38	24	30	15	—	—	7	—	10	—	—
19 years	38	141	93	16	21	11	17	8	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
20 to 24 years	212	246	379	76	75	75	40	60	1	1	43	—	79	5	1
20 years	32	128	83	11	13	7	11	13	—	—	7	—	14	—	—
21 years	44	89	100	21	17	9	11	9	—	—	13	—	11	—	—
25 to 34 years	325	23	435	179	173	291	127	132	7	5	48	—	151	16	—
35 to 44 years	295	14	307	236	221	232	276	100	8	2	72	—	106	14	—
45 to 54 years	385	24	307	239	282	123	215	103	4	2	58	—	78	6	—
55 to 59 years	143	3	138	91	81	20	63	49	—	5	20	—	26	5	—
60 to 64 years	115	3	134	85	68	8	37	30	—	—	22	—	22	5	—
65 to 74 years	185	6	191	143	63	12	37	36	4	2	22	—	12	3	—
75 years and over	108	—	155	66	35	4	14	10	—	1	8	—	14	1	—
Female, all ages	3 442	842	3 877	2 327	1 880	1 691	1 670	929	53	19	496	5	922	120	12
Under 5 years	242	13	277	132	134	214	145	118	12	2	51	—	111	12	—
3 and 4 years	97	4	105	67	69	95	73	48	5	1	20	—	47	4	—
5 to 9 years	285	15	320	240	192	266	196	109	4	2	61	—	132	17	—
5 years	46	2	53	48	35	45	27	24	1	1	7	—	25	4	—
6 years	66	4	73	42	28	58	41	23	—	—	13	—	34	4	—
10 to 14 years	309	22	296	270	224	265	240	111	8	—	63	2	108	9	1
14 years	60	7	65	54	46	41	49	24	2	—	15	—	22	—	—
15 to 19 years	356	441	395	243	197	142	199	97	3	—	40	1	74	12	—
15 years	64	4	64	54	64	33	64	23	3	—	12	—	17	2	—
16 years	68	4	52	60	45	35	41	23	—	—	5	—	13	4	—
17 years	53	5	54	57	39	34	59	24	—	—	7	—	14	4	—
18 years	85	179	97	50	27	24	23	15	—	—	11	—	8	—	—
19 years	86	249	128	22	22	16	12	12	—	—	5	—	22	2	—
20 to 24 years	332	294	504	97	87	128	49	88	4	2	39	—	98	12	1
20 years	100	173	133	19	23	14	16	20	—	—	8	—	15	—	—
21 years	85	89	116	20	19	17	9	15	1	—	10	—	15	—	—
25 to 34 years	354	20	436	219	201	327	187	118	11	3	62	—	159	19	1
35 to 44 years	335	17	316	260	264	203	286	109	5	1	63	—	105	12	3
45 to 54 years	425	18	393	266	281	89	195	85	1	—	59	—	67	14	2
55 to 59 years	166	10	187	125	99	20	61	40	1	4	16	—	22	4	1
60 to 64 years	179	2	186	114	70	13	34	22	—	—	17	—	7	5	—
65 to 74 years	245	7	324	226	91	13	48	25	4	2	19	—	22	2	1
75 years and over	214	3	243	135	40	11	30	7	—	—	6	—	17	2	—
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD															
All persons	6 311	1 466	7 219	4 286	3 617	3 384	3 257	1 887	99	42	1 020	6	1 789	231	23
In households	6 067	301	6 777	4 260	3 594	3 384	3 257	1 880	99	42	1 020	6	1 768	231	23
Head of household	1 992	88	2 397	1 361	1 071	776	844	512	26	19	290	1	492	62	7
Head of family	1 647	13	1 794	1 068	967	753	795	443	23	15	270	1	461	60	5
Primary individual	1 345	13	603	293	104	23	49	69	3	4	20	—	31	2	4
Wife of head	1 495	72	1 568	972	904	717	748	398	23	13	253	1	436	56	4
Other relative of head	2 457	139	2 572	1 863	1 599	1 872	1 650	951	46	10	464	4	820	108	10
Not related to head	123	2	240	64	20	19	15	19	4	—	13	—	20	5	2
In group quarters	244	1 165	442	26	23	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Persons per household	3.05	3.42	2.83	3.13	3.36	4.36	3.86	3.67	3.81	2.21	3.52	...	3.59	3.73	3.29
TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN															
All families	1 647	75	1 794	1 068	967	753	795	443	23	15	270	1	461	60	5
With own children under 18 years	874	47	947	585	599	631	572	297	17	4	172	1	313	38	4
Number of children	1 972	120	2 080	1 558	1 346	1 715	1 460	781	44	8	400	3	738	93	7
Head of household	1 495	72	1 568	972	904	717	748	398	23	13	253	1	436	56	4
With own children under 18 years	806	46	828	546	559	600	545	271	17	3	161	1	296	34	3
Number of children	1 829	118	1 854	1 472	1 261	1 633	1 397	717	44	7	376	3	696	84	6
Percent of total under 18 years	89.9	91.5	84.8	91.2	91.5	93.9	94.6	87.1	91.7	77.8	91.9	...	92.2	86.6	85.7
Families with other male head	26	1	32	14	8	8	11	9	—	2	4	—	4	—	—
With own children under 18 years	8	1	14	4	3	7	5	5	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
Number of children	18	2	22	8	8	14	11	9	—	1	3	—	3	—	—
Families with female head	126	2	194	82	55	28	36	36	—	—	13	—	21	4	1
With own children under 18 years	60	—	105	35	37	24	22	21	—	—	10	—	15	4	1
Number of children	125	—	204	78	77	68	52	55	—	—	21	—	39	9	1
Percent of total under 18 years	6.1	—	9.3	4.8	5.6	3.9	3.5	6.7	—	—	5.1	—	5.2	9.3	14.3
Persons under 18 years	2 035	129	2 187	1 614	1 378	1 740	1 476	823	48	9	409	3	755	97	7
MARITAL STATUS															
Male, 14 years old and over	2 115	555	2 463	1 372	1 237	945	1 050	627	28	19	371	1	565	69	8
Single	511	478	741	343	307	204	279	171	3	2	106	—	106	12	4
Married	1 527	74	1 614	985	912	728	760	413	24	13	256	1	443	56	4
Separated	6	1	7	3	1	3	1	8	—	—	3	—	3	—	—
Widowed	57	1	64	32	7	6	5	13	—	—	4	—	9	—	—
Divorced	20	2	44	12	11	7	6	30	1	4	5	—	7	—	—
Female, 14 years old and over	2 666	819	3 049	1 739	1 376	987	1 138	615	31	15	336	3	593	82	12
Single	710	735	851	430	319	207	294	1							

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	Balance of Minnehaha County—Con.						Totals for split tracts									
	Tract 0018	Tract 0019	Tract 0101	Tract 0102	Tract 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0009	Tract 0011	Tract 0012	Tract 0018	Tract 0019	
RACE																
All persons	269	168	5 316	2 645	2 746	6 480	3 847	5 566	4 412	7 698	4 468	2 248	4 945	3 653	3 425	
White	269	166	5 295	2 644	2 738	6 452	3 587	5 525	4 325	7 643	4 443	2 240	4 924	3 640	3 417	
Negro	—	2	1	—	—	8	43	11	34	6	—	—	7	1	2	
Percent Negro	—	1.2	—	—	—	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	
AGE BY SEX																
Male, all ages																
Under 5 years	131	79	2 626	1 360	1 380	3 373	2 134	2 600	2 139	3 762	2 097	1 100	2 380	1 824	1 666	
3 and 4 years	11	10	196	118	112	331	181	246	226	416	190	130	145	238	138	
5 to 9 years	5	4	78	49	45	134	87	106	106	163	70	51	61	102	69	
5 years	16	5	303	156	127	462	199	306	272	513	217	155	260	329	215	
6 years	2	1	51	23	25	90	30	53	52	90	37	20	35	68	41	
7 years	7	—	58	32	29	86	40	60	51	102	46	37	49	67	36	
8 years	12	7	358	185	191	448	195	334	262	478	199	132	302	264	249	
9 years	2	—	67	34	44	99	30	68	51	91	36	15	77	46	43	
10 to 14 years	2	—	67	34	44	99	30	68	51	91	36	15	77	46	43	
14 years	16	10	288	125	157	346	206	239	204	327	177	78	251	152	208	
15 to 19 years	7	1	72	30	50	103	39	53	55	70	47	21	65	42	54	
15 years	6	3	76	33	33	81	39	52	45	86	38	17	66	35	58	
16 years	1	2	61	27	32	76	48	64	45	69	41	21	50	38	45	
17 years	1	3	54	22	30	52	48	39	35	66	28	10	52	25	33	
18 years	1	1	25	13	12	34	32	31	24	36	23	9	18	12	18	
19 years	9	3	93	48	60	163	206	193	136	217	184	68	72	84	43	
20 to 24 years	3	2	14	12	13	33	33	37	25	22	27	9	23	10	11	
20 years	1	—	11	7	11	22	41	38	27	37	20	7	14	10	11	
21 years	15	6	233	126	141	378	360	284	237	573	278	166	206	306	133	
22 years	17	9	255	129	142	400	243	268	223	527	198	153	294	249	285	
23 years	35	12	289	165	151	327	227	279	196	375	227	98	396	139	227	
24 years	16	7	143	76	77	155	105	98	84	101	91	32	136	26	70	
25 to 34 years	6	3	120	75	61	115	69	92	84	100	102	25	105	10	40	
25 years	2	4	205	86	96	165	91	145	131	103	158	42	113	18	41	
26 years	6	3	143	71	65	83	52	116	84	32	76	21	100	9	17	
27 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28 years	15	6	233	126	141	378	360	284	237	573	278	166	206	306	133	
29 years	17	9	255	129	142	400	243	268	223	527	198	153	294	249	285	
30 years	35	12	289	165	151	327	227	279	196	375	227	98	396	139	227	
31 years	16	7	143	76	77	155	105	98	84	101	91	32	136	26	70	
32 years	6	3	120	75	61	115	69	92	84	100	102	25	105	10	40	
33 years	2	4	205	86	96	165	91	145	131	103	158	42	113	18	41	
34 years	6	3	143	71	65	83	52	116	84	32	76	21	100	9	17	
35 to 44 years	138	89	2 690	1 285	1 366	3 107	1 713	2 966	2 273	3 936	2 371	1 148	2 565	1 829	1 759	
35 years	8	8	199	104	121	281	189	231	186	473	212	119	160	222	153	
36 years	4	1	90	44	56	125	74	97	60	201	74	45	78	99	74	
37 years	25	7	290	130	173	404	195	315	286	529	217	167	253	291	203	
38 years	6	1	59	26	32	77	43	62	52	86	38	25	46	51	28	
39 years	4	—	54	24	28	80	38	57	67	103	42	38	57	62	41	
40 years	19	12	314	181	165	383	189	310	262	439	205	129	304	284	252	
41 years	4	3	57	43	37	66	41	57	48	68	41	26	77	45	52	
42 years	13	7	266	124	136	300	162	299	213	321	188	64	237	155	206	
43 years	6	1	71	37	36	65	37	66	49	78	41	14	66	39	65	
44 years	—	2	82	31	34	73	34	52	33	79	37	20	63	35	43	
45 years	6	3	48	29	40	68	33	64	57	67	35	11	61	40	62	
46 years	1	1	50	14	19	57	30	63	33	55	43	8	32	25	24	
47 years	—	—	15	13	7	37	28	54	41	42	32	11	15	16	12	
48 years	9	6	100	56	57	159	173	221	158	275	237	97	113	137	55	
49 years	—	2	13	8	10	31	42	51	43	58	47	21	18	20	11	
50 years	3	2	16	8	10	25	28	60	28	63	47	19	24	14	18	
51 years	15	8	243	115	130	434	202	321	257	633	267	192	260	342	195	
52 years	16	8	285	135	158	378	175	286	247	506	217	127	352	219	294	
53 years	17	13	312	151	139	318	158	290	220	343	251	95	398	106	208	
54 years	7	4	133	79	75	118	83	120	108	118	139	35	124	27	65	
55 years	2	9	140	54	68	91	64	105	81	108	123	26	106	15	43	
56 years	6	3	228	93	86	153	78	224	156	111	192	41	139	19	51	
57 years	1	4	180	63	58	88	45	244	99	80	123	56	119	12	34	
58 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
59 years	15	8	243	115	130	434	202	321	257	633	267	192	260	342	195	
60 years	16	8	285	135	158	378	175	286	247	506	217	127	352	219	294	
61 years	17	13	312	151	139	318	158	290	220	343	251	95	398	106	208	
62 years	7	4	133	79	75	118	83	120	108	118	139	35	124	27	65	
63 years	2	9	140	54	68	91	64	105	81	108	123	26	106	15	43	
64 years	6	3	228	93	86	153	78	224	156	111	192	41	139	19	51	
65 years	1	4	180	63	58	88	45	244	99	80	123	56	119	12	34	
66 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
67 years	15	8	243	115	130	434	202	321	257	633	267	192	260	342	195	
68 years	16	8	285	135	158	378	175	286	247	506	217	127	352	219	294	
69 years	17	13	312	151	139	318	158	290	220	343	251	95	398	106	208	
70 years	7	4	133	79	75	118	83	120	108	118	139	35	124	27	65	
71 years	2	9	140	54	68	91	64	105	81	108	123	26	106	15	43	
72 years	6	3	228	93	86	153	78	224	156	111	192	41	139	19	51	
73 years	1	4	180	63	58	88	45	244	99	80	123	56	119	12	34	
74 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
75 years	15	8	243	115	130	434	202	321	257	633	267	192	260	342	195	
76 years	16	8	285	135	158	378	175	286	247	506	217	127	352	219	294	
77 years	17	13	312	151	139	318	158	290	220	343	251	95	398	106	208	
78 years	7	4	133	79	75	118	83	120	108	118	139	35	124	27	65	
79 years	2	9	140	54	68	91	64	105	81	108	123	26	106	15	43	
80 years	6	3	228	93	86	153	78	224	156	111	192	41	139	19	51	
81 years	1</															

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	Minnehaha County			Sioux Falls (part)										
	Sioux Falls Total	Sioux Falls (part)	Balance	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0005	Tract 0006	Tract 0007	Tract 0008	Tract 0009	Tract 0011	Tract 0012
NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, & COUNTRY OF ORIGIN														
All persons	95 209	72 488	22 721	1 979	5 448	4 370	6 678	4 363	3 277	1 418	4 014	4 462	2 048	4 891
Native of native parentage	81 144	62 106	19 038	1 727	4 747	3 702	5 903	3 767	2 651	1 176	3 192	3 761	1 804	4 097
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	12 487	9 116	3 371	224	642	605	687	487	533	235	657	629	220	689
Foreign born	1 578	1 266	312	28	59	63	88	109	93	7	165	72	24	105
Foreign stock	14 065	10 382	3 683	252	701	668	775	596	626	242	822	701	244	794
United Kingdom	484	339	145	13	19	10	22	-	9	11	-	42	7	12
Ireland (Eire)	263	219	44	13	30	10	5	-	5	-	33	7	-	25
Sweden	1 453	1 085	368	18	43	65	86	59	73	7	51	35	51	87
Germany	3 000	2 285	715	125	188	185	184	165	156	61	169	228	28	68
Poland	99	82	17	-	11	13	-	10	-	-	6	-	6	17
Czechoslovakia	154	144	10	6	-	8	36	6	6	-	-	-	6	19
Austria	134	108	26	-	21	-	17	13	-	8	-	7	6	6
Hungary	66	42	24	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
U.S.S.R.	318	283	35	-	19	32	30	13	22	6	16	13	7	19
Italy	115	109	6	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	20	-	-	13
Canada	819	787	32	13	70	20	59	23	58	19	77	44	17	121
Mexico	29	19	10	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Cuba	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other America	17	17	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
All other and not reported	7 069	4 818	2 251	64	292	310	336	278	291	130	450	318	116	398
Persons of Spanish language ¹	335	325	10	17	-	93	9	-	-	7	-	66	-	-
Other persons of Spanish surname ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persons of Spanish mother tongue	175	165	10	17	-	21	9	-	-	7	-	25	-	-
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT														
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old	30 290	22 948	7 342	427	1 691	1 388	2 174	1 310	692	263	1 071	1 078	552	1 681
Nursery school	169	164	5	6	7	10	-	6	11	-	14	-	-	30
Public	41	41	-	6	7	-	-	6	6	-	7	-	-	9
Kindergarten	1 951	1 464	487	29	134	107	135	96	15	31	92	104	52	126
Public	1 811	1 414	397	29	134	107	135	96	15	25	85	99	52	112
Elementary	16 903	12 426	4 477	275	1 005	833	1 482	778	415	89	540	617	394	881
Public	14 624	10 480	4 144	229	791	614	1 200	638	389	68	433	595	382	697
High school	8 201	6 047	2 154	117	475	367	512	375	173	51	365	333	65	532
Public	7 074	5 063	2 011	101	351	367	470	335	150	34	240	284	65	440
College	3 066	2 847	219	-	70	71	45	55	78	92	60	24	41	112
Percent enrolled in school by age:														
16 and 17 years	96.0	95.1	98.3	94.9	85.6	96.5	99.9	99.9	45.0	...	99.9	98.2	57.4	99.9
18 and 19 years	62.9	64.1	55.9	37.5	42.2	44.2	53.9	35.3	34.5	59.6	35.2	39.1	59.5	83.3
20 and 21 years	36.1	38.5	16.2	-	11.2	29.4	-	11.5	7.7	7.3	6.5	4.6	-	52.3
22 to 24 years	12.0	13.5	4.8	4.2	26.6	-	3.2	6.4	15.3	8.7	2.1	-	-	24.3
25 to 34 years	3.4	4.0	1.3	2.7	2.2	2.8	1.1	2.7	8.5	5.6	1.5	3.5	6.9	4.0
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	6.8	6.8	6.8	23.9	12.5	8.1	9.0	10.9	20.7	2.0	6.0	13.8	10.9	5.0
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED														
Persons, 25 years old and over	48 669	37 099	11 570	1 118	2 811	2 179	3 215	2 199	1 797	830	2 004	2 439	993	2 843
No school years completed	191	138	53	4	15	4	16	8	6	-	7	-	-	32
Elementary:	520	390	130	40	28	58	18	47	5	18	40	46	-	28
5 to 7 years	2 056	1 445	611	104	153	190	95	147	62	87	81	194	14	36
8 years	9 088	6 166	2 922	308	658	657	555	548	292	184	446	633	148	119
High school:	1 to 3 years	6 382	4 684	1 698	233	470	429	378	346	283	159	275	397	98
4 years	17 994	13 709	4 285	314	1 078	633	1 479	799	599	247	665	785	417	1 072
College:	1 to 3 years	7 358	6 069	1 289	86	271	184	459	233	320	90	302	271	187
4 years or more	5 080	4 498	582	29	138	24	215	71	230	45	188	113	129	721
Median school years completed	12.3	12.4	12.1	10.3	12.1	10.3	12.4	12.0	12.4	11.4	12.2	11.6	12.6	12.9
Percent high school graduates	62.5	65.4	53.2	38.4	52.9	38.6	67.0	50.2	63.9	46.0	57.6	47.9	73.8	85.5
CHILDREN EVER BORN														
Women, 35 to 44 years old ever married	5 018	3 778	1 240	72	264	247	420	247	138	18	130	230	106	315
Children ever born	18 053	13 066	4 987	352	1 135	937	1 456	914	452	45	421	726	313	899
Per 1,000 women ever married	3 598	3 458	4 022	4 889	4 299	3 794	3 467	3 700	3 275	...	3 238	3 157	2 953	2 854
RESIDENCE IN 1965														
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970²	87 138	66 520	20 618	1 848	4 983	3 962	5 884	3 966	3 079	1 383	3 726	4 060	1 785	4 625
Same house as in 1970	46 982	34 756	12 226	957	2 868	2 490	3 245	2 162	1 487	562	1 379	2 333	878	2 245
Different house:														
In central city of this SMSA	17 406	14 956	2 450	333	1 268	972	1 382	1 012	689	265	1 235	970	286	985
In other part of this SMSA	3 277	1 146	2 131	62	104	58	99	76	81	16	40	34	52	84
Outside this SMSA	16 147	13 090	3 057	445	505	267	979	665	695	461	986	546	531	1 038
North and West	15 539	12 521	3 018	426	482	250	898	644	640	445	950	510	507	995
South	608	569	39	19	23	17	81	21	55	16	36	36	24	43
Abroad	387	347	40	8	8	14	48	10	28	-	13	28	-	5
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK														
All workers	36 671	28 586	8 085	534	1 954	1 450	2 627	1 780	1 610	614	1 689	1 713	751	1 962
Private auto: Driver	25 318	20 515	4 803	409	1 518	1 088	2 039	1 187	1 014	264	973	1 232	716	1 562
Passenger	3 199	2 651	548	38	206	143	330	179	149	30	231	200	-	192
Bus or streetcar	735	735	-	25	37	43	61	40	43	40	86	44	-	23
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	19	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked to work	3 967	3 140	827	43	109	111	71	205	327	206	317	109	6	127
Worked at home	2 147	581	1 566	-	35	28	25	57	6	58	22	48	9	44
Other	1 286	952	334	19	49	37	101	112	71	16	60	80	20	14
Inside SMSA	34 049	26 507	7 542	499	1 797	1 356	2 413	1 677	1 492	531	1 599	1 559	667	1 807
Sioux Falls city	28 885	25 117	3 768	429	1 659	1 249	2 257	1 563	1 426	522	1 509	1 470	594	1 721
Remainder of Minnehaha County	5 164	1 390	3 774	70	138	107	156	114	66	9	90	89	73	86
Outside SMSA	1 026	855	171	20	49	29	143	60	38	21	23	60	52	54
Place of work not reported	1 596	1 224	372	15	108	65	71	43	80	62	67	94	32	101

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	Sioux City—Con.													
	Tract 0008	Tract 0009	Tract 0010	Tract 0011	Tract 0012	Tract 0013	Tract 0014	Tract 0015	Tract 0016	Tract 0017	Tract 0018	Tract 0019	Tract 0020	Tract 0021
NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, & COUNTRY OF ORIGIN														
All persons	4 957	3 095	2 394	4 305	3 756	2 677	5 024	3 774	2 784	99	6 805	3 845	6 974	7 233
Native of native parentage	4 372	2 671	1 914	3 486	3 197	2 286	4 540	3 293	2 160	57	5 716	3 375	6 032	6 551
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	499	365	399	728	431	295	408	375	453	29	866	422	819	639
Foreign born	86	59	81	91	128	96	76	106	171	13	223	48	123	43
Foreign stock	585	424	480	819	559	391	484	481	624	42	1 089	470	942	682
United Kingdom	29	19	—	79	35	23	42	10	72	—	39	20	54	55
Ireland (Eire)	9	11	22	16	13	16	—	8	44	—	37	14	47	21
Sweden	37	73	76	176	97	7	72	50	62	—	86	46	81	76
Germany	153	72	157	190	105	94	148	145	119	—	156	125	203	207
Poland	14	8	27	—	7	—	—	19	6	—	171	16	39	34
Czechoslovakia	—	6	—	9	—	8	6	26	23	—	24	17	24	13
Austria	—	—	7	12	—	—	—	33	—	—	7	—	—	6
Hungary	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	8	6	—	7	6	—	—
U.S.S.R.	33	70	44	20	43	—	16	—	31	7	38	31	53	36
Italy	14	—	—	8	16	19	14	7	20	—	8	—	34	7
Canada	48	41	24	73	22	65	56	45	14	6	54	38	36	31
Mexico	—	23	—	—	13	—	—	33	—	—	19	—	5	—
Cuba	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5
Other America	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other and not reported	229	101	117	229	208	159	130	97	227	29	446	157	358	191
Persons of Spanish language ¹	24	31	7	26	88	6	13	150	12	—	19	—	24	37
Other persons of Spanish surname ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons of Spanish mother tongue	24	23	7	14	27	6	5	106	12	—	19	—	6	15
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT														
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old	1 533	850	785	1 329	811	377	1 511	922	434	—	1 685	1 079	2 451	2 402
Nursery school	24	—	16	39	—	—	10	11	—	—	9	—	37	25
Public	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Kindergarten	94	23	51	78	24	22	115	72	15	—	98	52	59	168
Public	94	23	51	63	19	22	115	72	15	—	93	52	59	168
Elementary	909	540	315	656	479	192	883	598	158	—	924	672	951	1 473
Public	790	475	215	463	348	90	780	525	95	—	734	524	825	1 393
High school	449	209	211	365	223	116	432	230	90	—	471	271	523	597
Public	399	147	122	249	172	53	306	206	61	—	380	236	456	565
College	57	78	192	191	85	47	71	11	171	—	192	75	881	139
Percent enrolled in school by age:														
16 and 17 years	97.3	79.1	95.5	99.9	62.5	92.4	92.5	96.5	65.5	—	96.5	99.3	85.7	95.3
18 and 19 years	68.8	71.9	71.3	77.7	37.5	17.3	58.0	18.1	60.3	—	46.6	53.4	75.7	73.7
20 and 21 years	23.9	83.3	76.2	41.9	26.4	9.5	48.1	8.5	35.0	—	40.6	46.6	72.0	29.8
22 to 24 years	2.9	—	—	19.5	5.1	10.2	—	3.5	13.1	—	7.6	1.7	38.9	7.9
25 to 34 years	2.6	7.7	12.6	6.3	1.7	—	2.7	—	—	—	5.4	7.7	6.6	3.9
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	10.1	6.8	1.2	3.9	24.3	18.2	11.9	27.0	9.0	—	7.6	4.2	7.7	3.1
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED														
Persons, 25 years old and over	2 559	1 789	1 198	2 429	2 052	1 505	2 620	2 163	1 872	86	3 947	2 075	3 418	3 748
No school years completed	18	30	4	12	38	44	—	67	35	4	84	7	8	10
Elementary:														
1 to 4 years	50	—	4	34	58	17	57	64	45	23	103	17	16	31
5 to 7 years	198	53	15	71	173	76	199	309	258	11	167	63	136	115
8 years	363	153	127	339	486	251	406	480	447	15	536	239	416	232
High school:														
1 to 3 years	551	293	76	421	437	257	707	575	360	18	745	374	513	453
4 years	905	555	487	927	630	539	1 026	540	429	11	1 478	933	1 550	1 719
College:														
1 to 3 years	282	347	257	343	158	186	161	73	198	—	508	239	413	619
4 years or more	192	358	228	282	72	135	64	55	100	4	326	203	366	569
Median school years completed	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.4	10.9	12.2	11.7	9.8	10.3	8.3	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.6
Percent high school graduates	53.9	70.4	81.1	63.9	41.9	57.1	47.7	30.9	38.8	17.4	58.6	66.3	68.1	77.6
CHILDREN EVER BORN														
Women, 35 to 44 years old ever married	286	176	106	214	186	70	273	114	78	5	328	226	326	534
Children ever born	1 058	483	405	706	638	243	935	496	246	5	1 044	709	1 000	1 504
Per 1,000 women ever married	3 699	2 744	3 821	3 299	3 430	3 471	3 425	4 351	3 154	...	3 183	3 137	3 067	2 816
RESIDENCE IN 1965														
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 ²	4 519	2 838	2 242	3 979	3 412	2 493	4 575	3 424	2 642	99	6 234	3 485	6 425	6 502
Same house as in 1970	2 722	1 583	1 064	2 794	1 555	953	2 901	1 864	939	36	4 124	1 999	3 020	3 186
Different house:														
In central city of this SMSA	1 063	791	558	566	960	593	1 047	1 004	731	28	903	915	1 611	1 714
In other part of this SMSA	86	—	51	57	201	66	145	24	63	10	97	43	131	190
Outside this SMSA	416	390	542	484	545	746	360	394	645	9	860	472	1 467	1 262
North and West	397	348	476	484	509	630	278	351	583	9	803	428	1 414	1 156
South	19	42	66	—	36	116	82	43	62	—	57	44	53	106
Abroad	6	6	—	17	—	19	8	15	25	—	28	4	12	19
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK														
All workers	1 669	1 187	1 085	1 664	1 294	1 306	1 670	1 170	1 158	23	2 587	1 511	2 925	2 749
Private auto:														
Driver	1 240	909	679	1 178	851	498	1 239	604	446	17	1 999	1 162	2 019	2 114
Passenger	241	113	127	123	136	462	261	250	110	6	381	138	305	273
Bus or streetcar	51	46	83	65	76	62	74	90	50	—	47	84	127	52
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked to work	45	27	136	205	208	223	58	156	463	—	116	63	330	73
Worked at home	24	20	29	32	6	20	12	13	49	—	24	54	67	61
Other	68	72	31	61	17	41	26	57	40	—	20	10	77	176
Inside SMSA	1 567	1 072	965	1 537	1 198	1 171	1 572	1 067	1 026	6	2 263	1 393	2 731	2 632
Sioux City	1 515	995	927	1 474	1 094	1 129	1 504	993	954	6	2 183	1 343	2 478	2 445
Remainder of Woodbury County, Iowa	16	35	21	31	27	10	17	14	18	—	27	32	133	111
Dakota County, Nebr.	36	42	17	32	77	32	51	60	54	—	53	18	120	76
Outside SMSA	27	34	30	67	28	48	24	21	54	—	84	59	70	83
Place of work not reported	75	81	90	60	68	87	74	82	78	17	240	59	124	34

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	Balance of Minnehaha County—Con.						Totals for split tracts								
	Tract 0018	Tract 0019	Tract 0101	Tract 0102	Tract 0103	Tract 0104	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0009	Tract 0011	Tract 0012	Tract 0018	Tract 0019
NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, & COUNTRY OF ORIGIN															
All persons	219	175	5 493	2 547	2 763	6 710	3 945	5 536	4 400	7 558	4 462	2 268	4 900	3 603	3 432
Native of native parentage	177	146	4 253	2 003	2 320	5 760	3 533	4 829	3 732	6 698	3 761	2 006	4 102	3 338	3 020
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	42	29	1 115	482	398	890	376	648	605	772	629	238	693	258	379
Foreign born	—	—	115	62	45	60	36	59	63	88	72	24	105	7	33
Foreign stock	42	29	1 240	544	443	950	412	707	668	860	701	262	798	265	412
United Kingdom	—	—	22	17	14	86	13	19	10	22	42	7	12	25	15
Ireland (Eire)	—	8	16	7	13	—	13	30	10	5	7	—	25	15	8
Sweden	—	13	55	17	51	200	30	43	65	93	35	51	87	37	51
Germany	—	—	234	43	189	153	183	188	185	184	228	34	68	73	87
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	13	—	—	6	17	—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	36	—	6	19	—	24
Austria	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	21	—	17	7	6	6	—	8
Hungary	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	9	—	25
U.S.S.R.	—	—	6	—	—	14	6	19	32	39	13	7	19	—	—
Italy	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	70	20	59	44	17	121	—	54
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	9	—	7	—	—	—	—
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other America	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other and not reported	42	8	907	428	152	484	138	298	310	405	318	128	402	115	140
Persons of Spanish language ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	93	9	66	—	—	—	—
Other persons of Spanish surname ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons of Spanish mother tongue	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	21	9	25	—	—	—	—
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT															
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old	49	58	1 803	780	840	2 356	1 068	1 702	1 388	2 451	1 078	600	1 686	1 233	1 405
Nursery school	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	7	10	—	—	—	30	—	44
Public	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Kindergarten	—	7	99	75	59	137	102	134	107	141	104	52	126	94	64
Public	—	7	89	75	53	68	97	134	107	141	99	52	112	94	52
Elementary	29	44	1 077	440	490	1 511	648	1 016	833	1 630	617	428	881	890	770
Public	29	44	878	411	479	1 443	602	802	814	1 328	595	416	697	855	577
High school	20	7	588	214	284	639	304	475	367	635	333	72	537	226	483
Public	20	7	502	207	284	612	271	351	367	593	284	72	445	196	403
College	—	—	34	51	7	69	8	70	71	45	24	48	112	23	44
Percent enrolled in school by age:	—	—	94.8	99.9	87.0	99.9	88.1	85.6	96.5	99.9	98.2	50.7	99.9	85.6	95.0
16 and 17 years	—	—	55.9	99.9	67.4	61.0	35.8	42.2	44.2	46.6	39.1	43.9	83.3	53.9	90.2
18 and 19 years	—	—	16.2	20.6	—	25.3	—	11.2	29.4	—	4.6	14.9	52.3	15.4	28.0
20 and 21 years	—	—	5.8	12.3	—	—	5.9	26.6	—	2.7	2.1	—	24.3	—	—
22 to 24 years	—	—	1.5	2.1	—	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.7	1.0	3.5	6.4	4.0	2.2	3.1
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	—	—	3.7	2.1	7.7	4.5	21.6	12.5	8.1	9.8	13.8	13.8	4.9	6.4	1.1
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED															
Persons, 25 years old and over	132	106	2 951	1 405	1 476	3 177	2 027	2 856	2 207	3 683	2 439	1 119	2 847	1 512	1 680
No school years completed	—	—	—	5	15	10	10	15	4	33	—	—	32	—	3
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	7	—	17	18	29	40	53	28	58	24	46	—	28	16	4
5 to 7 years	—	6	211	89	66	111	164	159	201	108	194	14	36	8	6
8 years	27	17	856	422	412	645	595	664	663	618	633	192	119	128	76
High school: 1 to 3 years	—	—	225	197	175	529	435	474	429	467	397	138	197	201	83
4 years	40	45	1 018	452	590	1 353	579	1 096	644	1 613	785	444	1 072	811	583
College: 1 to 3 years	27	27	340	146	130	337	149	271	184	559	271	202	642	271	427
4 years or more	10	—	184	76	59	152	42	149	24	261	113	129	721	77	498
Median school years completed	12.3	12.4	12.1	11.6	12.1	12.2	10.3	12.1	10.2	12.4	11.6	12.5	12.9	12.5	13.6
Percent high school graduates	58.3	67.9	52.3	48.0	52.8	58.0	38.0	53.1	38.6	66.1	47.9	69.3	85.5	76.7	89.8
CHILDREN EVER BORN															
Women, 35 to 44 years old ever married	6	11	291	96	160	381	161	268	247	500	230	118	315	208	326
Children ever born	30	50	1 272	431	679	1 582	738	1 135	937	1 674	726	352	899	849	1 022
Per 1,000 women ever married	—	—	4 371	4 490	4 244	4 152	4 584	4 235	3 794	3 348	3 157	2 983	2 854	4 082	3 135
RESIDENCE IN 1965															
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 ²	191	154	5 078	2 345	2 561	6 043	3 620	5 046	3 992	6 693	4 060	1 974	4 634	3 134	3 138
Same house as in 1970	154	59	3 288	1 603	1 657	3 290	1 929	2 894	2 504	3 627	2 333	1 022	2 254	1 866	1 436
Different house:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In central city of this SMSA	27	35	205	163	304	892	520	1 305	972	1 613	970	331	985	707	830
In other part of this SMSA	—	8	811	326	243	588	187	104	58	103	34	52	84	66	14
Outside this SMSA	10	52	705	236	267	1 098	624	505	283	1 145	546	531	1 038	370	782
North and West	10	52	685	236	260	1 093	605	482	266	1 064	510	507	995	356	782
South	—	—	20	—	7	5	19	23	17	81	36	24	43	14	—
Abroad	—	—	10	—	—	5	8	8	14	48	28	—	5	48	—
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK															
All workers	76	50	1 813	832	935	2 476	1 304	1 979	1 464	2 944	1 713	864	1 962	1 256	1 208
Private auto: Driver	60	50	810	335	432	1 565	963	1 543	1 102	2 288	1 232	802	1 562	1 083	1 023
Passenger	—	—	64	37	86	228	99	206	143	373	200	11	192	61	76
Bus or streetcar	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	37	43	61	44	—	23	23	5
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
Walked to work	—	—	415	106	131	129	63	109	111	85	109	13	127	19	46
Worked at home	8	—	473	341	210	443	60	35	28	29	48	18	44	8	7
Other	8	—	44	13	76	111	94	49	37	108	80	20	14	55	36
Inside SMSA	58	44	1 721	821	867	2 304	1 140	1 822	1 370	2 689	1 559	780	1 807	1 161	1 086
Sioux Falls city	50	37	295	164	451	1 450	902	1 678	1 263	2 502	1 470	696	1 721	1 123	1 033
Remainder of Minnehaha County	8	7	1 426	657	416	854	238	144	107	187	89	84	86	38	53
Outside SMSA	13	—	45	7	29	59	25	49	29	150	60	52	54	19	56
Place of work not reported	5	6	47	4	39	113	139	108	65	105	94	32	101	76	66

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	Minnehaha County			Sioux Falls (part)										
	Total	Sioux Falls (part)	Balance	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0005	Tract 0006	Tract 0007	Tract 0008	Tract 0009	Tract 0011	Tract 0012
EMPLOYMENT STATUS														
Male, 16 years old and over	29 702	22 482	7 220	932	1 614	1 327	1 925	1 418	1 019	453	1 130	1 434	567	1 614
Labor force	23 372	17 726	5 646	440	1 240	1 001	1 714	1 150	799	279	886	1 120	468	1 276
Percent of total	78.7	78.8	78.2	47.2	76.8	75.4	89.0	81.1	78.4	61.6	78.4	78.1	82.5	79.1
Civilian labor force	23 278	17 664	5 614	440	1 240	997	1 714	1 138	793	279	880	1 116	464	1 276
Employed	22 433	17 014	5 419	392	1 207	953	1 657	1 103	747	257	803	1 069	446	1 270
Unemployed	845	650	195	48	33	44	57	35	46	22	77	47	18	6
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	3.7	3.5	10.9	2.7	4.4	3.3	3.1	5.8	7.9	8.8	4.2	3.9	0.5
Not in labor force	6 330	4 756	1 574	492	374	326	211	268	220	174	244	314	99	338
Inmate of institution	682	615	67	376	17	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	33	84
Enrolled in school	1 894	1 322	572	6	93	67	81	48	23	5	46	54	19	147
Other under 65 years	1 190	936	254	22	81	116	53	57	47	76	61	98	16	42
Other 65 years and over	2 564	1 883	681	88	183	143	77	150	150	93	137	162	31	65
Male, 16 to 21 years old	4 889	3 771	1 118	120	269	231	250	271	195	21	180	176	56	212
Not enrolled in school	1 357	1 048	309	73	118	96	60	90	123	10	91	76	27	25
Not high school graduates	359	287	72	30	29	31	6	25	71	-	26	19	5	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	127	108	19	30	6	4	6	11	17	-	10	19	5	-
Female, 16 years old and over	34 144	26 997	7 147	562	2 023	1 496	2 095	1 545	1 500	795	1 813	1 677	645	1 782
Labor force	15 277	12 516	2 761	198	855	576	1 009	729	835	391	999	723	332	754
Percent of total	44.7	46.4	38.6	35.2	42.3	38.5	48.2	47.2	55.7	49.2	55.1	43.1	51.5	42.3
Civilian labor force	15 272	12 511	2 761	198	855	576	1 009	729	835	391	999	723	332	754
Employed	14 492	11 869	2 623	187	755	536	941	686	794	351	974	684	312	732
Unemployed	780	642	158	11	100	40	68	43	41	40	25	39	20	22
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.6	11.7	6.9	6.7	5.9	4.9	10.2	2.5	5.4	6.0	2.9
Not in labor force	18 867	14 481	4 386	364	1 168	920	1 086	816	665	404	814	954	313	1 028
Married women, husband present	20 582	15 443	5 139	371	1 098	971	1 541	952	565	137	687	1 007	478	1 172
In labor force	8 477	6 479	1 998	130	446	384	677	405	260	56	354	419	266	427
With own children under 6 years	6 200	4 571	1 629	103	362	273	604	302	152	27	201	235	194	247
In labor force	1 955	1 421	534	34	83	94	194	88	37	11	73	73	98	70
OCCUPATION														
Total employed, 16 years old and over	36 925	28 883	8 042	579	1 962	1 489	2 598	1 789	1 541	608	1 777	1 753	758	2 002
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4 967	4 327	640	22	198	83	252	179	217	54	180	203	118	508
Health workers	1 003	919	84	5	40	18	39	35	63	-	32	52	35	148
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	1 339	1 082	257	-	64	27	70	61	48	11	63	62	26	109
Managers and administrators, except farm	3 782	3 181	601	44	114	39	251	100	139	25	145	140	118	397
Salariat	3 211	2 788	423	29	83	34	216	95	119	25	120	126	100	329
Self-employed in retail trade	240	155	85	-	16	5	13	5	5	-	13	9	6	32
Sales workers	3 486	2 923	563	24	198	72	341	117	153	41	125	170	78	275
Retail trade	1 783	1 428	355	19	104	52	200	77	76	28	82	91	33	83
Clerical and kindred workers	6 658	5 760	898	77	325	209	515	278	375	161	498	260	149	381
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4 024	3 104	920	77	294	208	369	218	161	36	192	236	94	160
Construction craftsmen	1 058	784	274	25	60	88	99	78	18	20	37	63	24	33
Mechanics and repairmen	1 252	950	302	27	143	51	91	57	40	4	62	75	19	26
Operatives, except transport	3 496	2 549	947	68	201	272	287	252	124	74	180	235	46	62
Transport equipment operatives	1 329	942	387	73	92	85	89	122	39	16	28	50	18	32
Laborers, except farm	1 555	1 233	322	56	133	136	111	93	79	43	49	93	12	20
Farm workers	1 754	1 899	1 565	-	13	5	25	12	-	-	-	30	4	6
Service workers ¹	5 108	4 124	984	109	362	321	279	398	225	149	326	305	113	134
Cleaning and food service workers	3 027	2 386	641	84	244	217	161	293	109	93	176	193	39	49
Protective service workers	342	315	27	9	40	28	34	9	4	-	20	34	15	-
Personal and health service workers	1 411	1 174	237	9	58	52	57	81	89	39	130	63	46	80
Private household workers	766	551	215	29	32	59	79	20	29	9	54	31	6	27
Female employed, 16 years old and over	14 492	11 869	2 623	187	755	536	941	686	794	351	974	684	312	732
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2 363	2 034	329	7	113	45	67	88	140	37	110	122	63	203
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	1 013	821	192	-	38	27	34	48	36	11	46	46	14	92
Managers and administrators, except farm	590	522	68	-	20	8	40	21	52	5	28	37	15	56
Sales workers	1 167	883	284	3	46	32	138	69	57	19	47	35	8	64
Clerical and kindred workers	4 978	4 319	659	34	219	102	322	210	282	144	414	185	122	285
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	1 659	1 492	167	20	40	15	112	55	106	52	98	50	43	129
Operatives, including transport	1 039	793	246	16	64	116	101	58	43	38	87	70	5	-
Other blue-collar workers	281	218	63	4	19	9	37	19	24	4	15	10	14	12
Farm workers	64	37	27	-	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	5	4	-
Service workers, except private household	3 255	2 518	737	94	238	171	146	201	167	95	219	189	75	85
Private household workers	755	545	210	29	32	53	79	20	29	9	54	31	6	27
INDUSTRY														
Total employed, 16 years old and over	36 925	28 883	8 042	579	1 962	1 489	2 598	1 789	1 541	608	1 777	1 753	758	2 002
Construction	1 799	1 335	464	46	90	106	154	94	41	26	88	83	53	71
Manufacturing	5 995	4 667	1 328	102	415	379	473	393	181	95	214	350	90	237
Durable goods	1 558	1 228	330	36	95	72	110	73	51	24	74	96	4	83
Transportation	1 384	1 114	270	73	68	105	132	96	77	9	45	59	25	62
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	1 473	1 267	206	7	96	72	113	34	78	43	109	37	42	101
Wholesale trade	2 513	1 955	558	35	145	57	221	122	104	31	104	103	40	144
Retail trade	7 239	5 886	1 353	126	499	297	589	397	338	153	420	402	149	312
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 120	1 870	250	8	49	30	153	89	143	45	89	110	64	222
Business and repair services	1 073	885	188	21	74	31	70	53	40	11	75	65	13	83
Personal services	2 109	1 620	489	54	91	128	173	100	118	63	188	123	37	63
Health services	2 787	2 431	356	15	113	94	112	133	200	39	167	111	99	277
Educational services	3 088	2 624	464	15	92	53	150	144	92	26	94	103	64	183
Other professional and related services	1 380	1 211	169	16	32	41	67	39	61	42	73	46	34	109
Public administration	1 618	1 379	239	39	115	68	125	61	57	25	73	97	32	117
Other industries	2 347	639	1 708	22	83	28	66	34	11	-	38	64	16	21
CLASS OF WORKER														
Total employed, 16 years old and over	36 925	28 883	8 042	579	1 962	1 489	2 598	1 789	1 541	608	1 777	1 753	758	2 002
Private wage and salary workers	29 090	23 703	5 387	490	1 645	1 280	2 077	1 448	1 378	554	1 488	1 435	609	1 483
Government workers	4 296	3 588	708	67	254	173	369	231	118	41	202	197	83	314
Local government workers	2 340	1 943	397	22	162	97	190	149	64	21	93	96	57	132
Self-employed workers	3 291	1 466	1 825	22	58	36	152	110	45	13	81	107	56	181
Unpaid family workers	248	126	122	-	5	-	-							

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	Sioux Falls (part) — Con.							Balance of Minnehaha County							
	Tract 0013	Tract 0014	Tract 0015	Tract 0016	Tract 0017	Tract 0018	Tract 0019	Tract 0001	Tract 0002	Tract 0003	Tract 0004	Tract 0009	Tract 0010	Tract 0011	Tract 0012
EMPLOYMENT STATUS															
Male, 16 years old and over															
Labor force	1 970	563	2 308	1 245	1 132	885	946	627	23	17	298	—	505	69	...
Percent of total	81.4	52.2	78.1	83.2	85.8	93.0	87.0	81.7	...	...	73.2	—	88.7	91.3	...
Civilian labor force	1 599	288	1 796	1 033	971	817	823	506	17	17	212	—	448	63	...
Employed	1 558	278	1 689	1 029	952	786	818	474	17	17	194	—	439	63	...
Unemployed	41	10	107	4	19	31	5	32	—	—	18	—	9	—	...
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	3.5	6.0	0.4	2.0	3.8	0.6	6.3	—	—	8.5	—	2.0	—	...
Not in labor force	366	269	506	209	161	62	123	115	6	—	80	—	57	6	...
Inmate of institution	16	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	...
Enrolled in school	86	269	131	67	59	25	96	41	—	—	40	—	21	—	...
Other under 65 years	76	—	93	33	37	23	5	62	—	—	17	—	5	6	...
Other 65 years and over	188	—	206	109	65	14	22	12	6	—	23	—	21	—	...
Male, 16 to 21 years old															
Not enrolled in school	49	5	98	23	39	28	17	43	—	—	6	—	29	15	...
Not high school graduates	—	—	30	—	4	4	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	5	...
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Female, 16 years old and over															
Labor force	2 532	830	2 912	1 614	1 252	915	1 009	550	22	18	338	—	497	100	...
Percent of total	47.6	53.4	46.7	38.2	53.3	46.2	39.7	56.5	...	...	41.1	—	44.9	60.0	...
Civilian labor force	1 205	438	1 360	616	667	423	401	311	4	—	139	—	223	60	...
Employed	1 131	438	1 289	598	652	423	386	268	4	—	132	—	223	60	...
Unemployed	74	—	71	18	15	—	15	43	—	—	7	—	—	—	...
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	—	5.2	2.9	2.2	—	3.7	13.8	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	...
Not in labor force	1 327	387	1 552	998	585	492	608	239	18	18	199	—	274	40	...
Married women, husband present	1 510	73	1 564	991	865	746	715	388	22	18	234	—	397	49	...
In labor force	655	21	662	302	397	332	286	221	4	—	96	—	165	19	...
With own children under 6 years	352	32	403	250	213	388	233	149	5	—	49	—	161	16	...
In labor force	119	—	163	46	72	122	44	69	—	—	15	—	61	5	...
OCCUPATION															
Total employed, 16 years old and over															
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	468	128	572	367	338	119	321	26	4	—	48	—	54	4	...
Health workers	114	15	89	80	54	28	72	7	—	—	—	—	9	—	...
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	119	4	102	101	90	37	88	—	—	—	27	—	15	—	...
Managers and administrators, except farm	373	39	226	402	227	128	274	69	4	—	27	—	55	—	...
Salaried	345	33	221	343	205	114	251	42	4	—	27	—	41	—	...
Self-employed in retail trade	11	—	—	29	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	...
Sales workers	291	36	295	230	181	147	149	61	3	—	55	—	65	13	...
Retail trade	148	31	134	84	94	44	48	36	—	—	27	—	36	13	...
Clerical and kindred workers	520	243	655	317	304	246	247	49	—	—	67	—	110	20	...
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	246	10	288	108	162	151	92	96	6	5	33	—	98	25	...
Construction craftsmen	43	5	67	14	49	31	30	33	—	—	4	—	40	20	...
Mechanics and repairmen	83	—	109	30	59	58	16	39	—	—	10	—	34	5	...
Operatives, except transport	209	10	203	56	90	158	22	175	—	—	6	26	91	8	...
Transport equipment operatives	101	10	82	20	23	39	23	56	—	—	6	—	27	—	...
Laborers, except farm	82	20	139	8	75	58	26	40	—	—	11	—	38	4	...
Farm workers	9	26	32	5	8	8	6	11	4	—	8	—	10	10	...
Service workers ¹	338	180	420	107	169	150	39	138	—	—	37	—	114	34	...
Cleaning and food service workers	143	127	246	52	78	58	24	93	—	—	28	—	69	29	...
Protective service workers	16	9	32	15	9	36	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	...
Personal and health service workers	170	34	109	40	61	46	10	30	—	—	9	—	17	5	...
Private household workers	52	14	66	7	27	5	5	21	—	—	14	—	—	5	...
Female employed, 16 years old and over															
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	249	59	230	199	133	74	95	3	4	—	26	—	19	4	...
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	89	4	72	101	76	33	54	—	—	—	18	—	10	—	...
Managers and administrators, except farm	64	4	55	50	28	12	27	—	—	—	10	—	7	—	...
Sales workers	82	20	97	57	70	20	19	32	—	—	21	—	11	13	...
Clerical and kindred workers	412	222	517	208	259	174	208	42	—	—	40	—	80	14	...
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	156	58	211	78	101	70	98	3	—	—	13	—	34	5	...
Operatives, including transport	40	—	51	24	6	61	13	50	—	—	—	—	13	—	...
Other blue-collar workers	13	5	15	5	10	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	4	—	...
Farm workers	—	5	4	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Service workers, except private household	219	109	254	48	115	77	16	104	—	—	21	—	89	24	...
Private household workers	52	14	66	7	27	5	5	21	—	—	14	—	—	5	...
INDUSTRY															
Total employed, 16 years old and over															
Construction	110	5	99	50	82	57	80	56	—	—	17	—	44	15	...
Manufacturing	416	51	385	198	203	312	173	199	6	6	53	—	93	14	...
Durable goods	128	17	117	63	43	80	62	57	—	—	6	—	54	10	...
Transportation	97	15	92	43	26	40	50	43	—	—	6	—	22	—	...
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	87	5	143	42	68	111	79	6	—	—	8	—	28	5	...
Wholesale trade	153	17	194	164	111	127	83	61	—	—	58	—	66	8	...
Retail trade	481	87	580	337	343	184	192	191	—	—	65	—	147	39	...
Finance, insurance, and real estate	217	15	161	168	160	55	92	3	3	—	21	—	23	—	...
Business and repair services	50	11	117	49	44	33	45	24	—	—	5	—	5	—	...
Personal services	143	29	147	51	54	39	19	75	—	—	22	—	60	17	...
Health services	317	19	226	181	139	70	119	22	—	—	13	—	55	—	...
Education of services	287	351	434	159	178	52	147	18	8	—	35	—	15	—	...
Other professional and related services	159	70	187	98	75	11	51	19	—	—	22	—	18	4	...
Public administration	121	10	162	77	84	79	37	5	—	—	—	—	39	6	...
Other industries	51	31	51	10	37	39	37	20	4	—	8	—	47	10	...
CLASS OF WORKER															
Total employed, 16 years old and over															
Private wage and salary workers	2 248	669	2 451	1 279	1 194	1 062	913	626	9	17	271	—	662	102	...
Government workers	348	31	421	184	267	117	168	33	12	—	37	—	98	11	...
Local government workers	202	16	201	105	170	74	92	19	8	—	27	—	24	5	...
Self-employed workers	80	11	95	155	132	30	102	73	—	—	14	—	53	10	...
Unpaid family workers	13	5	10	9	11	—	—	10	—	—	4	—	—	—	...

¹Includes allocated cases, not shown separately.

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**

Minnehaha County			
	Total	Sioux Falls (part)	Balance
AGE BY SEX			
Male, all ages	87	66	21
Under 5 years	3	3	--
3 and 4 years	--	--	--
5 to 9 years	--	--	--
5 years	--	--	--
6 years	--	--	--
10 to 14 years	15	4	11
14 years	6	--	6
15 to 19 years	22	12	10
15 years	8	3	5
16 years	5	5	--
17 years	9	4	5
18 years	--	--	--
19 years	--	--	--
20 to 24 years	7	7	--
20 years	--	--	--
21 years	--	--	--
25 to 34 years	5	5	--
35 to 44 years	--	--	--
45 to 54 years	16	16	--
55 to 59 years	12	12	--
60 to 64 years	--	--	--
65 to 74 years	7	7	--
75 years and over	--	--	--
Female, all ages	104	104	--
Under 5 years	7	7	--
3 and 4 years	3	3	--
5 to 9 years	8	8	--
5 years	--	--	--
6 years	--	--	--
10 to 14 years	10	10	--
14 years	--	--	--
15 to 19 years	21	21	--
15 years	--	--	--
16 years	4	4	--
17 years	--	--	--
18 years	6	6	--
19 years	11	11	--
20 to 24 years	9	9	--
20 years	4	4	--
21 years	5	5	--
25 to 34 years	--	--	--
35 to 44 years	8	8	--
45 to 54 years	30	30	--
55 to 59 years	4	4	--
60 to 64 years	--	--	--
65 to 74 years	--	--	--
75 years and over	7	7	--
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
All persons	191	170	21
In households	154	149	5
Head of household	45	45	--
Head of family	33	33	--
Primary individual	12	12	--
Wife of head	19	19	--
Other relative of head	85	80	5
Not related to head	5	5	--
In group quarters	37	21	16
Persons per household	3.42	3.31	--
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD			
All households	45	45	--
Male primary individual	7	7	--
Female primary individual	5	5	--
Husband-wife households	16	16	--
Households with other male head	7	7	--
Households with female head	10	10	--
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
Persons, 16 to 21 years old	44	39	5
Not attending school	16	11	5
Not high school graduates	5	--	5
Percent of total	11.4	--	...
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
Persons, 25 years old and over	89	89	--
No school years completed	--	--	--
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	8	8	--
5 to 7 years	--	--	--
8 years	16	16	--
High school: 1 to 3 years	20	20	--
4 years	35	35	--
College: 1 to 3 years	--	--	--
4 years or more	10	10	--
Median school years completed	12.0	12.0	--
Percent high school graduates	50.6	50.6	--
RESIDENCE IN 1965			
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970¹	178	147	31
Same house as in 1970	106	98	8
Different house:	--	--	--
In central city of this SMSA	25	25	--
In other part of this SMSA	--	--	--
Outside this SMSA	47	24	23
North and West	41	18	23
South	6	6	--
Abroad	--	--	--

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**

Minnehaha County			
	Total	Sioux Falls (part)	Balance
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION			
Male, 16 years old and over			
Labor force	61	56	5
Civilian labor force	44	44	—
Employed	39	39	—
Unemployed	5	5	—
Not in labor force	17	12	5
Female, 16 years old and over			
Labor force	79	79	—
Civilian labor force	52	52	—
Employed	45	45	—
Unemployed	7	7	—
Not in labor force	27	27	—
Married women in labor force, husband present	14	14	—
With own children under 6 years	5	5	—
Total employed, 16 years old and over	84	84	—
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11	11	—
Managers and administrators, except farm	—	—	—
Sales workers	3	3	—
Clerical and kindred workers	17	17	—
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	12	12	—
Operatives, except transport	16	16	—
Transport equipment operatives	—	—	—
Laborers, except farm	—	—	—
Farm workers	—	—	—
Service workers, except private household	12	12	—
Private household workers	13	13	—
Female employed, 16 years old and over			
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2	2	—
Managers and administrators, except farm	—	—	—
Sales workers	3	3	—
Clerical and kindred workers	17	17	—
Operatives, including transport	5	5	—
Other blue-collar workers	—	—	—
Farm workers	—	—	—
Service workers, except private household	5	5	—
Private household workers	13	13	—
FAMILY INCOME IN 1969			
All families			
Less than \$1,000	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 to \$2,999	—	—	—
\$3,000 to \$3,999	—	—	—
\$4,000 to \$4,999	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$5,999	7	7	—
\$6,000 to \$6,999	—	—	—
\$7,000 to \$7,999	11	11	—
\$8,000 to \$8,999	5	5	—
\$9,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—
\$10,000 or more	10	10	—
Median income: Families	\$7 864	\$7 864	—
Families and unrelated individuals	\$5 750	\$5 750	—
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹			
Percent of families with incomes:			
Less than .50 of poverty level	—	—	—
.50 to .74	—	—	—
.75 to .99	—	—	—
1.00 to 1.24	—	—	—
1.25 to 1.49	—	—	—
1.50 to 1.99	54.5	54.5	—
2.00 or more	45.5	45.5	—
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹			
Families			
Percent of all families	—	—	—
Mean family income	—	—	—
Mean income deficit	—	—	—
Percent receiving public assistance income	—	—	—
Mean size of family	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
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	—	—	—
Percent 65 years and over	—	—	—
Civilian male heads under 65 years	—	—	—
Percent in labor force	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	5	5	—
Percent of all unrelated individuals	—	—	—
Mean income	—	—	—
Mean income deficit	—	—	—
Percent receiving public assistance income	—	—	—
Percent 65 years and over	—	—	—
Persons	5	5	—
Percent of all persons	3.2	3.4	—
Percent receiving Social Security income	—	—	—
Percent 65 years and over	—	—	—
Percent receiving Social Security income	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—
Percent living with both parents	—	—	—
Households	—	—	—
Percent of all households	—	—	—
Owner occupied	—	—	—
Mean value of unit	—	—	—
Renter occupied	—	—	—
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 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**

Minnehaha County			
	Total	Sioux Falls (part)	Balance
AGE BY SEX			
Male, all ages	126	126	-
Under 5 years	13	13	-
3 and 4 years	-	-	-
5 to 9 years	-	-	-
5 years	-	-	-
6 years	-	-	-
10 to 14 years	11	11	-
14 years	12	6	-
15 to 19 years	12	12	-
15 years	-	-	-
16 years	12	12	-
17 years	-	-	-
18 years	-	-	-
19 years	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	18	18	-
20 years	-	-	-
21 years	5	5	-
25 to 34 years	26	26	-
35 to 44 years	26	14	-
45 to 54 years	14	-	-
55 to 59 years	-	-	-
60 to 64 years	6	6	-
65 to 74 years	-	-	-
75 years and over	-	-	-
Female, all ages	209	199	10
Under 5 years	45	45	-
3 and 4 years	18	18	-
5 to 9 years	12	12	-
5 years	-	-	-
6 years	-	-	-
10 to 14 years	12	12	-
14 years	-	-	-
15 to 19 years	34	34	-
15 years	7	7	-
16 years	-	-	-
17 years	7	7	-
18 years	20	20	-
19 years	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	28	18	10
20 years	-	-	-
21 years	-	-	-
25 to 34 years	13	13	-
35 to 44 years	16	16	-
45 to 54 years	23	23	-
55 to 59 years	12	12	-
60 to 64 years	-	-	-
65 to 74 years	14	14	-
75 years and over	-	-	-
RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD			
All persons	335	325	10
In households	308	298	10
Head of household	77	77	-
Head of family	68	68	-
Primary individual	9	9	-
Wife of head	58	58	-
Other relative of head	168	158	10
Not related to head	5	5	-
In group quarters	27	27	-
Persons per household	4.00	3.87	-
TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD			
All households	77	77	-
Male primary individual	-	9	-
Female primary individual	9	-	-
Husband-wife households	62	62	-
Households with other male head	-	-	-
Households with female head	6	6	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
Persons, 16 to 21 years old	44	44	-
Not attending school	18	18	-
Not high school graduates	-	-	-
Percent of total	-	-	-
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
Persons, 25 years old and over	150	150	-
No school years completed	-	-	-
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	-	-	-
5 to 7 years	22	22	-
8 years	-	-	-
High school: 1 to 3 years	20	20	-
4 years	58	58	-
College: 1 to 3 years	44	44	-
4 years or more	6	6	-
Median school years completed	12.6	12.6	-
Percent high school graduates	72.0	72.0	-
RESIDENCE IN 1965			
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970¹	277	267	10
Some house as in 1970	85	85	-
Different house:	-	-	-
In central city of this SMSA	42	42	-
In other part of this SMSA	17	17	-
Outside this SMSA	51	41	10
North and West	51	41	10
South	-	-	-
Abroad	57	57	-

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**

Minnehaha County			
	Total	Sioux Falls (part)	Balance
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION			
Male, 16 years old and over			
Labor force	102	102	--
Civilian labor force	69	69	--
Employed	62	62	--
Unemployed	7	7	--
Not in labor force	33	33	--
Female, 16 years old and over			
Labor force	133	123	10
Civilian labor force	51	41	10
Employed	41	41	--
Unemployed	10	--	10
Not in labor force	82	82	--
Married women in labor force, husband present	42	32	10
With own children under 6 years	28	18	10
Total employed, 16 years old and over	103	103	--
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	16	16	--
Managers and administrators, except farm	9	9	--
Sales workers	11	11	--
Clerical and kindred workers	14	14	--
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	14	14	--
Operatives, except transport	17	17	--
Transport equipment operatives	5	5	--
Laborers, except farm	9	9	--
Farm workers	--	--	--
Service workers, except private household	8	8	--
Private household workers	--	--	--
Female employed, 16 years old and over			
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9	9	--
Managers and administrators, except farm	--	--	--
Sales workers	5	5	--
Clerical and kindred workers	14	14	--
Operatives, including transport	5	5	--
Other blue-collar workers	--	--	--
Farm workers	--	--	--
Service workers, except private household	8	8	--
Private household workers	--	--	--
FAMILY INCOME IN 1969			
All families			
Less than \$1,000	68	68	--
\$1,000 to \$1,999	--	--	--
\$2,000 to \$2,999	--	--	--
\$3,000 to \$3,999	--	--	--
\$4,000 to \$4,999	--	--	--
\$5,000 to \$5,999	9	9	--
\$6,000 to \$6,999	6	6	--
\$7,000 to \$7,999	--	--	--
\$8,000 to \$8,999	--	--	--
\$9,000 to \$9,999	21	21	--
\$10,000 or more	32	32	--
Median income: Families	\$9 905	\$9 905	--
Families and unrelated individuals	\$9 333	\$9 333	--
RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL¹			
Percent of families with incomes:			
Less than .50 of poverty level			
.50 to .74	--	--	--
.75 to .99	--	--	--
1.00 to 1.24	--	--	--
1.25 to 1.49	--	--	--
1.50 to 1.99	8.8	8.8	--
2.00 or more	91.2	91.2	--
INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL¹			
Families			
Percent of all families	--	--	--
Mean family income	--	--	--
Mean income deficit	--	--	--
Percent receiving public assistance income	--	--	--
Mean size of family	--	--	--
With related children under 18 years	--	--	--
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			
Percent 65 years and over	--	--	--
Civilian male heads under 65 years	--	--	--
Percent in labor force	--	--	--
Unrelated individuals			
Percent of all unrelated individuals	21	21	--
Mean income	...	...	--
Mean income deficit	...	...	--
Percent receiving public assistance income	...	...	--
Percent 65 years and over	...	...	--
Persons			
Percent of all persons	21	21	--
Percent receiving Social Security income	6.6	6.8	--
Percent 65 years and over	--	--	--
Percent receiving Social Security income	--	--	--
Related children under 18 years	--	--	--
Percent living with both parents	--	--	--
Households			
Percent of all households	9	9	--
Owner occupied	12.5	12.5	--
Mean value of unit	--	--	--
Renter occupied	9	9	--
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-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**

	Minnehaha County		
	Total	Sioux Falls (part)	Balance
All occupied housing units	55	53	2
TENURE AND PLUMBING			
Owner occupied	30	29	1
With all plumbing facilities	29	28	1
Renter occupied	25	24	1
With all plumbing facilities	22	21	1
ROOMS			
1 room	3	3	...
2 rooms	—	—	...
3 and 4 rooms	24	23	...
5 and 6 rooms	20	20	...
7 rooms or more	8	7	...
Median	4.5	4.5	...
PERSONS			
1 person	12	12	...
2 and 3 persons	25	23	...
4 and 5 persons	14	14	...
6 persons or more	4	4	...
Median	2.5	2.5	...
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	3	3	...
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	52	50	...
1.01 to 1.50	3	3	...
1.51 or more	—	—	...
Units with all plumbing facilities — 1.01 or more	3	3	...
VALUE			
Specified owner occupied units ¹	28	27	...
Less than \$5,000	3	3	...
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5	5	...
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14	13	...
\$15,000 to \$19,999	4	4	...
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2	2	...
\$35,000 or more	—	—	...
Median	\$11 700	\$11 700	...
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter occupied units ²	23	23	—
Median	\$68	\$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**

Minnehaha County			
	Total	Sioux Falls (part)	Balance
All occupied housing units	45	45	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	33	33	-
2 to 4	12	12	-
5 or more	-	-	-
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1960 to March 1970	4	4	-
1950 to 1959	-	-	-
1949 or earlier	41	41	-
SELECTED EQUIPMENT			
With air conditioning	-	-	-
With more than 1 bathroom	12	12	-
With central or built-in heating system	45	45	-
With public water supply	42	42	-
With public sewer	42	42	-
With automobile(s) available	42	42	-
1	16	16	-
2 or more	26	26	-
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT			
1968 to March 1970	8	8	-
1960 to 1967	4	4	-
1959 or earlier	30	30	-
GROSS RENT			
Specified renter occupied units ¹			
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 .....	...	...	-
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME			
BY INCOME			
Less than \$10,000 .....	...	...	-
25 percent or more .....	...	...	-
35 percent or more .....	...	...	-
Not computed .....	...	...	-
Median .....	...	...	-

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	Minnehaha County		
	Total	Sioux Falls (part)	Balance
All occupied housing units	77	77	--
TENURE AND PLUMBING			
Owner occupied	27	27	--
With all plumbing facilities .....	...	...	--
Renter occupied	50	50	--
With all plumbing facilities	50	50	--
ROOMS			
1 room	--	--	--
2 rooms	--	--	--
3 and 4 rooms	42	42	--
5 and 6 rooms	28	28	--
7 rooms or more	7	7	--
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	57	57	--
2 to 4	6	6	--
5 or more	14	14	--
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1960 to March 1970	27	27	--
1950 to 1959	8	8	--
1949 or earlier	42	42	--
PERSONS			
1 person	--	--	--
2 and 3 persons	43	43	--
4 and 5 persons	19	19	--
6 persons or more	15	15	--
Median	3.3	3.3	--
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers	9	9	--
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	62	62	--
1.01 to 1.50	15	15	--
1.51 or more	--	--	--
Units with all plumbing facilities -- 1.01 or more	15	15	--
YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT			
1968 to March 1970	54	54	--
1960 to 1967	23	23	--
1959 or earlier	--	--	--
SELECTED EQUIPMENT			
With air conditioning	28	28	--
With more than 1 bathroom	22	22	--
With central or built-in heating system	77	77	--
With public water supply	77	77	--
With public sewer	77	77	--
With automobile(s) available	77	77	--
1	34	34	--
2 or more	43	43	--
VALUE			
Specified owner occupied units ¹ .....	...	...	--
Less than \$5,000 .....	...	...	--
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	...	...	--
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	...	...	--
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	...	...	--
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	...	...	--
\$35,000 or more .....	...	...	--
Median .....	...	...	--
GROSS RENT			
Specified renter occupied units ²	50	50	--
Less than \$40	--	--	--
\$40 to \$59	--	--	--
\$60 to \$79	6	6	--
\$80 to \$99	14	14	--
\$100 to \$149	7	7	--
\$150 to \$199	23	23	--
\$200 or more	--	--	--
No cash rent	--	--	--
Median	\$141	\$141	--
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter occupied units ³	50	50	--
Median	\$114	\$114	--
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME			
Less than \$10,000	22	22	--
25 percent or more	16	16	--
35 percent or more	9	9	--
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.

Appendix B.—DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

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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

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			Units in structure	20	0.8
Spanish heritage subjects)	15	1.6	Year structure built	20	0.9
Nativity and parentage	15	1.7	Heating equipment	20	0.8
School enrollment	15	1.0	Basement	20	0.9
Years of school completed	20	1.0	Source of water	15	1.0
Residence in 1965	15	2.0	Sewage disposal	15	1.0
Employment status	20	0.8	Air conditioning	15	1.1
Place of work	15	1.3	Year moved into unit	15	1.1
Means of transportation			Gross rent	20	0.9
to work	15	1.3	All other—20 percent	20	1.0
Occupation	20	1.1	—15 percent	15	1.2
Industry	20	1.1			
Class of worker	20	1.1			
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.