

Appendix A.—AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE ..	App-1
URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE	App-1
DISTRICTS OR ISLANDS	App-1
DISTRICT SUBDIVISIONS	App-1
PLACES	App-1

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the earliest census, each person enumerated in the 1970 census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of residence, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there may be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishing of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately clear. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Persons without a usual place of residence were, however, counted where they were enumerated.

Members of the Armed Forces living on military installations were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located. Members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Crews of U.S. Navy vessels were counted as residents of the home port to which the particular vessel was assigned; crews of vessels

deployed to the overseas fleet were therefore not included in the resident population.

Persons in Armed Forces families were counted where they were living on Census Day (e.g., the military installation, "off-base," or elsewhere, as the case might be). Crews of U.S. merchant marine vessels were counted as part of the population of the U.S. port in which their vessel was berthed on Census Day. Crews of all other U.S. merchant marine vessels are not included in the resident population.

College students, as in 1950 and 1960, were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college. Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located; on the other hand, patients in general hospitals, who ordinarily remain for short periods of time, were counted at their homes.

Americans who were in foreign countries for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) are not included in the resident population. On the other hand, persons temporarily away on vacations, business trips, and the like, were counted at their usual residence. Information on such persons was obtained from other members of their families, landlords, etc. If an entire family was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on it was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for a person who reported for himself while away from his usual residence and who was also reported at his usual residence by someone else.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

The tables for the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands include data by urban and rural residence. For the 1970 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

DISTRICTS OR ISLANDS

The primary divisions of these areas are administrative, judicial, or election districts or islands. For census purposes, these are regarded as equivalent to counties.

DISTRICT SUBDIVISIONS

Certain of the districts and islands in these areas are further subdivided for statistical purposes. In American Samoa, the subdivisions are termed counties; in Canal Zone, towns; in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, municipalities or islands; and, in the Virgin Islands, quarters. Guam has no subdivisions.

PLACES

Places recognized in this report are generally closely settled centers of population without corporate limits. Places are reported separately where their boundaries are known locally or could be reasonably defined for census purposes. In a few instances, however, the limits of a place were defined arbitrarily.

In American Samoa, places are designated as villages; in the Canal Zone, as towns; in Guam, as cities or villages; in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, as municipalities, towns, or islands; and in the Virgin Islands, as cities. Statistics are given in chapter A for all places; in chapter B, data are shown only for places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

Appendix B.—DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

GENERAL	App-2
SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS	App-2
Age	App-2
Household, household relationship, and group quarters	App-2
Sex	App-3
Race	App-3
Marital status	App-3
Married couple, family, and unrelated individual	App-3
Place of birth and country of origin	App-4
Citizenship and year of immigration	App-4
Residence in 1965	App-4
Veteran status	App-5
School enrollment and year of school in which enrolled	App-5
Years of school completed	App-6
Vocational training	App-7
Fertility	App-7
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS	App-8
Employment status	App-8
Weeks worked in 1969	App-9
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	App-10
Income	App-16
FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE	App-21

GENERAL

As stated in the introductory text of this report, the 1970 census was conducted in the outlying areas through direct enumeration. The census takers were instructed to read the questions directly from the questionnaire in their interviews, or to translate the questions when necessary. The questionnaire pages containing the population items are reproduced on pages App-21 and App-22. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are, to a considerable extent, drawn from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. This material

helped the enumerative personnel to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problem or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 4 (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-21). Only part of the information in item 4 was read into the computer; the non-FOSDIC-readable portion was used during review to fill any blanks in the FOSDIC-readable part.

Assignment of unknown ages.—In each census since 1950, the Bureau of the Census has estimated the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1950, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960 and 1970 assignment of unknown ages was performed by the procedure described in Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data."

HOUSEHOLD, HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household.—A household includes all the persons who occupy a group of rooms or a single room which constitutes a housing unit. A group of rooms or single room is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure, and when there is either (1) direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall or (2) cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants of the household.

The average population per household is obtained by dividing the population in households by the number of household heads.

Relationship to head of household.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item 2 on page App-21.) Five 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 considered the head for the purpose of simplifying the tabulations.

Two types of household head 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. The number of women in this category is the same as the number of "husband-wife families."

3. *Child of head.*—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the head of the household of which he is a member, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law.

4. *Other relative of head.*—All persons related to the head of the household by blood, marriage, or adoption but not included in either the category of "wife of head" or "child of head."

5. *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.—All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Persons living in group quarters are shown in this report as either "inmate of institution" or "other," defined as follows:

Inmate.—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 are enumerated as "patient or inmate" of an institution—regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in the particular place. These persons are all shown in the tabulations as "inmate of institution."

Other.—A separate living quarters is called a group quarters if there are five or more persons unrelated to the head or, if there is no designated head, six or more unrelated

persons in the unit. Places that fall into this category are rooming and boarding houses, communes, workers' dormitories, and convents or monasteries.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in group quarters, regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in short-term medical and surgical wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters. These people are shown in the tabulations as "other."

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 1 (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-21). At the time of review, most of the comparatively small number of cases in which sex was not reported were resolved by determining the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. For the remaining cases, sex was assigned through the allocation process described in Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data."

RACE

The data on race shown for the Virgin Islands were derived from answers to question 3 which appeared only on the questionnaire used in the Virgin Islands (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-21). The concept of race as it has been used in this report, is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public.

It does not denote any scientific definition of biological stock. As in previous censuses of the Virgin Islands, the 1970 classification was obtained in most cases by the enumerator's observation. However, where the enumerator failed to report race for an individual, the classification was made in the editing process.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from question 5 (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-21).

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

The married category is subdivided into legally married, consensually married, and separated. The legally and consensually married categories include currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as "consensually married," and the "separated" category includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from spouse because of marital discord. Persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married. Differences between the number of married males and the number of married females arise from the fact that some husbands and wives have their usual residences in different areas.

MARRIED COUPLE, FAMILY, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

Married couple.—In the 1970 census, a married couple is defined as a husband and his wife enumerated as members of the same household. The number of married couples, as shown in this

report, is identical to the number of married men with wife present and to the number of married women with husband present.

Family and subfamily.—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.

A subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more single children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the head of the household or his wife. The most common example of a subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Own child and related child.—Statistics on the presence of "own" children are shown in this report for married couples, families, subfamilies, and women of childbearing age. In the 1970 census, 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 of a married couple or of a family or subfamily head. The term "sons/

daughters under 25" and other similar terms that include persons 18 years old and over relate to all children of the head regardless of marital status. The number of children living with both parents includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

Unrelated individual.—An unrelated individual is a person living alone, a member of a household who is not related to anyone else in the household, or a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution. In the tables on income statistics, unrelated individuals are limited to those 14 years of age or older.

PLACE OF BIRTH AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Data for these items were derived from answers to question 6a (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-21). All persons were asked to report whether they were born in a U.S. territory, in the United States, in Puerto Rico, or in a foreign country.

Persons born in a foreign country were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States Government on April 1, 1970. Since numerous changes in boundaries have occurred, some persons may have reported their country of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference. Country of origin is shown for all persons born outside a U.S. territory, the United States, and Puerto Rico. Such persons are classified as foreign born. The small number of persons born abroad of American parents are also included in this category.

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

Data for these items were derived from answers to questions 6b and 6c (see facsimiles of questionnaire items on page App-21).

Persons born in a foreign country were asked to report whether they were naturalized or alien. Naturalized persons are those who have become citizens in accordance with regulations of the area that govern citizenship.

In this report, citizenship status is determined by local regulations if U.S. laws or regulations are not applicable; for example, in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, persons who reported themselves as "Naturalized" are citizens of the Trust Territory even though they are not citizens of the United States. Persons who were born in the Trust Territory were classified as having been born in a U.S. territory rather than foreign born.

Aliens are divided into permanent and temporary aliens. Permanent aliens are usually persons who intend to become permanent residents and citizens of the area, whereas temporary aliens are persons most often living in the area in accordance with work permits or other contractual arrangements for the purpose of employment.

Foreign-born persons were also asked to report the year in which they arrived in the area to stay. Therefore, persons who may have come to the area more than once reported only their most recent year of immigration.

RESIDENCE IN 1965

The data on residence in 1965 were derived from the answers to question 7 (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-21). Residence on April 1,

1965, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. Residence in 1965 was used in conjunction with residence in 1970 to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "same house in 1965" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1970 had returned to their 1965 residence.

Persons who had changed residence from 1965 to 1970 were classified into groups according to type of move. The category "different house in 1965" includes persons who, on April 1, 1965, lived 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 four groups according to their 1965 residence: "in United States," "in U.S. territory," "in Puerto Rico," and "in foreign country." These same categories are shown for persons in the Armed Forces who lived in a different house in 1965. Persons 5 years old and over who had indicated they had moved into their present residence after April 1, 1965, but for whom sufficiently complete and consistent information regarding residence on April 1, 1965, was not collected, are included in the group "moved, residence not reported."

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1965 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1965 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made two or more intermediate moves.

VETERAN STATUS

The data on veteran status were derived from answers to question 14 (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-21). As defined in this report, a "veteran" is a male 16 years old, or over who has served but is not now serving in the Armed Forces of the United States. All other civilian males 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans. The questions on veteran status were asked only of males because relatively few females have served in the Armed Forces of the United States. The veteran population is classified according to period of service. Veterans of both the Korean Conflict and World War II are presented as a separate group. All other persons with more than one period of service reported are shown according to the most recent wartime period of service.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND YEAR OF SCHOOL IN WHICH ENROLLED

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to question 9 (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-21).

This question was tabulated for persons 3 years old and over. The data on year of school in which enrolled were obtained from responses, for those who were enrolled, to the question on highest grade attended, question 10 (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-21).

Schooling included.—Persons were included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between Feb-

ruary 1, 1970, and the time of enumeration. According to the census definition, "regular" schooling refers to formal education obtained in public and private (denominational or non-denominational) nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, or professional schools, whether day or night school, and whether attendance was full time or part time. That is, "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. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1970, but who had not actually attended, for example because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school.

Schooling excluded.—Persons were excluded from the enrollment figures if the only schools they had been attending at any time since February 1, 1970, were *not* "regular" (unless courses taken at such schools could have been counted for credit at a regular school). 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.

Level and year of school in which enrolled.—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. 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 obtained. (See the section on "Years of school completed" for a discussion of variations in school organization.) The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, regular 4-year colleges, and graduate or professional schools.

Public, parochial, or other private school.—Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, parochial, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local or Federal government agency. A "parochial" school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization to provide regular elementary or secondary education. An "other private" school is defined as a nonpublic school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

Enumeration of college students.—College students were enumerated in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses where they lived while attending college whereas in most earlier censuses they were enumerated at their parental home.

Comparability.—Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 10 and 11 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items on page App-21).

These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools, as defined above. Both questions were tabulated for all persons 3 years of age and over. In the present report, these data are shown for males 16 to 21 years old not enrolled in school and for all persons 25 years old and over.

In table 10, under the heading "Percent by level of school completed," the line "4 years of high school or more" for "Total persons, 18 to 24 years old" should read "4 years of high school or 1 to 3 years of college." The percent of persons 18 to 24 years old who have completed 4 years of high school or more may be obtained by adding the two percentages shown for this age group. The data on "Years of school completed for selected age groups" which appear in table 11 exclude persons who never attended school. These data are intended for use as bases for vital rates classified by educational attainment.

Highest grade of school attended.—The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. In some areas, the school system formerly had 11 years of school (7 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school) rather than the more conventional 12 years (8 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school, or equivalent years in the elementary-junior high-senior high school system). Persons who had progressed beyond the 7th grade in this type of school system were treated as though they had progressed beyond the 8th grade of elementary school.

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 school system, in this area.

Completion of grade.—The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in response to the previous question. If the person had completed only a half grade or semester, or had dropped out or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported that they had attended the indicated grade and had finished it, (b) those who had attended

the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

Comparability.—In 1950, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used in 1960 and 1970 was designed to reduce this kind of error.

Median school years completed.—The median number of school years completed is defined as the value which divides the population group into two equal parts—one-half having completed more schooling and one-half having completed less schooling than the median. This median was computed after the statistics on years of school completed had been converted to a continuous series of numbers (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year and completion of the 1st year of college as completion of the 13th year). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The data on vocational training were derived from answers to question 21 (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-22). Persons were included as having had a vocational training program only if they had completed the program. Included as "vocational training" were formal vocational training programs completed in high school, through an apprenticeship program, in a school of business, in a nursing school or trade school, in a technical institute, in the Armed Forces, or in Job Corps Training. Excluded from "vocational training" programs were single courses which were not part of an organized program of study, on-the-job training, training in company schools, training by correspondence, and basic training in the Armed Forces. Only persons who had completed a vocational training program were asked to designate their main field of vocational training.

In 1970, the question on vocational training was asked of the general population for the first time in a decennial census. Data on vocational training have been collected by the Bureau of the Census through its Current Population Survey and by other Federal and local governmental agencies through reports of training institutions and from other surveys and censuses. These data, like those on school enrollment collected from other sources, are only roughly comparable with data collected in the decennial census.

FERTILITY

The data on children ever born were derived from answers to question 13 (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-21).

In this report the statistics presented on this subject are for women ever married. Similar information collected from single women was not included because of anticipated weaknesses in the data and because more complete comparability with previous censuses was achieved thereby. In the table showing rates of children ever born to all women, single women have been counted for this report as having no children ever born even though it is known that some of these women have had children.

Although the data on children ever born in this report are for women ever married, the number of children reported undoubtedly includes some illegitimate births. It is likely that some unwed mothers living with an illegitimate child reported themselves as having been married. Also, many of the mothers who married after the birth of an illegitimate child counted that child (as they were expected to do). 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. The data are, no doubt, less complete for illegitimate than for legitimate births.

In the 1970 census, a terminal category of "12 or more" was used for recording the number of children ever born. For purposes of computing the total number of children ever born, the terminal category was given a mean value of 13.

The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in

1970 as in 1960, except that in 1960 it was asked only of women ever married. Because the present report counts only the children of women ever married, the data should be strictly comparable with those for 1960.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questions 15, 16, and 17 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items on pages App-21 and App-22).

The series of questions on employment status were asked of all persons 14 years old and over and were designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the past four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

Most of the employment status data shown in this and other 1970 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe for 1970 was made to achieve conformity with the official U.S. measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected employment status data, however, are shown for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Reference week.—Data on employment status refer to the calendar week prior to the date on which respondents were interviewed by enumerators. Since the week of enumeration was not the same for all persons, the reference week for employment data is not entirely uniform. For many persons, the reference week for answering the 1970 census employment status questions was the last week in March. Good Friday occurred during this week and time off from work was taken by some workers for this occasion. The effect of this holiday on the 1970 census employment status data varies from area to area depending on the leave practices and time of census enumeration in the area. It is not likely that there was much effect on the overall measurement of employment since employment is based on the work activity during the entire week. The effect of the holiday on the hours worked data should, however, be considered in any interpretation or other use of the data.

Employed.—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.

Unemployed.—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. Examples of job-seeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) checking with friends or relatives, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are 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.

Experienced unemployed.—Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "experienced unemployed."

Civilian labor force.—The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced civilian labor force.—The "experienced civilian labor force" is comprised of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor force.—The labor force includes all persons classified 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). "Labor force participation" denotes the number of a particular population group who are in the labor force.

Not in labor force.—All persons 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.

1950 and 1960 censuses.—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1970 census differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses. The employment status concepts were revised to conform with the official U.S. Government concepts of employment and unemployment instituted in January 1967. Specifically, the employment status items for 1970 differed from the series of items asked in the prior censuses in the following ways:

(1) The 1970 questionnaire introduced a distinction between persons "looking for work" and persons "on layoff." (In 1960 the two groups were combined.)

(2) A specific time period—during the past four weeks—was added to the "looking for work" question. This was done to introduce an explicit time reference for job-seeking activities and to extend the one-week time reference which was implied but not stated in the 1960 and 1950 job-seeking items.

(3) The requirement that a person be currently available for work in order to be counted as unemployed was added for 1970. Therefore, a choice of responses designed to

determine availability to accept a job was provided in the question on looking for work.

(4) Persons reported as being temporarily absent from a job during the reference week for reasons other than layoff were classified as "employed, with a job but not at work" even if they were looking for work. In 1960, such persons were classified as unemployed if they were looking for work.

Other data.—Because the 1970 census employment data were obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the data in this report include persons on the basis of their place of residence regardless of where they

work whereas establishments data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when data are being compared for areas where workers commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. Generally, persons such as private household workers, agricultural workers, State and local government workers, self-employed, new workers, and workers whose rights to unemployment benefits have expired, are not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, many employees of small firms are not covered by unemployment insurance. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons classified as "with a job, but not at work" are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

WEEKS WORKED IN 1969

The data on weeks worked in 1969 were derived from answers to question 22 (see facsimile of questionnaire item on page App-22).

The question was asked of all persons 14 years old and over and data are shown for persons 16 years old and

over to conform with the universe for employment status data.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1969 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1969 and the number of weeks they worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to not report weeks worked without pay.

Comparability.—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1970 census may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1960 census. In the 1970 questionnaire, two separate questions were used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked and earned income were applicable. In 1960, however, the questionnaire contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

Median weeks worked.—The median weeks worked is the value which divides the distribution of persons with work experience into two equal parts—one-half the cases falling below this value and one-half the cases exceeding this value. The median is based on the distribution among the 6 weeks-worked categories of all persons who reported working during the previous year. If the value fell in the terminal category of 50 to 52 weeks, a median of 52 weeks was assigned; if the value fell in the category 13 weeks or less, a median of 10 weeks was assigned. The

determination of set medians for these two categories was based on previous experience with the central tendency of the distribution within the categories. Specifically, a median of 52 weeks reflects the predominance of full-year workers and a median of 10 weeks reflects the predominance of students working at summer jobs.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on occupation, industry, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 18, 19, and 20 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items on page App-22).

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed and the experienced unemployed.

The last category applies to persons who had worked at some time during the previous ten years. Both items relate to one specific job held by the person. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. If he was employed at two or more jobs, the job at which he worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week was reported. For experienced unemployed persons, the information referred to the last job that had been held.

This report presents occupation data for both employed and experienced unemployed persons. The industry and class-of-worker figures shown here, however, are limited to employed persons.

The written occupation and industry descriptions from the questionnaire were converted to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the **1970 Census of Popula-**

tion Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

The standard classification system may include categories of occupations or industries that are not applicable to this area; and, conversely, some of the reported occupations and industries for this area may not conform readily to the standard classification system. These problems were resolved wherever possible during the coding process for this area. The use of standardized classifications, however, maximizes the comparability of data for this area with similar data for the United States and its component parts.

The classification systems used to prepare the **Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations** for the 1970 census were developed in consultation with many individuals, private organizations, and government agencies. For occupation, the primary consultant was the interagency Occupational Classification Committee under the auspices of the United States Office of Management and Budget.

Occupation

Occupation classification system.—The system developed for the 1970 census consists of 441 specific occupation categories arranged into 12 major occupation groups. In this report, selected groupings of the 441 categories are presented. The most detailed comprise 32 occupation groups for the total employed and 22 groups for employed females. Shown below are the component categories of the 32 occupation groups presented in the report. Additional information on the composition of the detailed categories is given in the publication, **1970 Cen-**

sus of Population Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

Professional, technical, and kindred workers

Engineers.—Includes aeronautical and astronautical, chemical, civil, electrical and electronic, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical and materials, mining, petroleum, and sales engineers.

Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners.—Includes chiropractors, dentists, optometrists, pharmacists, medical and osteopathic physicians, podiatrists, and veterinarians.

Health workers, except practitioners.—Includes dietitians, registered nurses, therapists, clinical laboratory technologists and technicians, dental hygienists, health record technologists and technicians, radiologic technologists and technicians, and therapy assistants.

Teachers, elementary and secondary schools.—Includes prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school teachers, but excludes principals and supervisors.

Technicians, except health.—Includes agricultural, biological, chemical, electrical and electronic, and industrial engineering; mathematical, and mechanical engineering technicians; draftsmen; surveyors; airplane pilots; air traffic controllers; embalmers; flight engineers; radio operators; and tool programmers, numerical control.

Other professional workers.—Includes accountants, architects, computer programmers, computer systems analysts, farm management advisors, foresters and conservationists, home management advisors, judges, lawyers, librarians, archivists and curators, actuaries, mathematicians, statisticians, agricultural scientists, atmospherical and space scientists, biological scientists, chemists, geologists, marine scientists, physicists and astronomers, operations and systems researchers and analysts, personnel and labor relations workers, clergymen and other religious workers, economists, political scientists, psychologists, sociologists, urban and regional planners, social workers, recreation workers, teachers except elementary and secondary, vocational and educational counselors, actors, athletes, authors, dancers, designers, editors and reporters, musicians and composers, painters and sculptors, photographers, public relations men and publicity writers, radio and television announcers, and research workers not specifying subject.

Managers and administrators, except farm

Includes assessors, controllers and treasurers in local public administration; bank officers and financial managers; buyers and shippers of farm products; wholesale and retail trade buyers; credit men; funeral directors; health administrators; inspectors in public administration; building managers and superintendents; ship officers, pilots, and pursers; officials of lodges, societies, and unions; postmasters and mail superintendents; railroad conductors; restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers; sales managers and retail trade department heads; and school administrators.

Sales workers

Includes advertising agents and salesmen; auctioneers; demonstrators; hucksters and peddlers; insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters; newsboys; real estate agents and brokers; stock and bond salesmen; sales representatives; sales clerks; and salesmen.

Clerical and kindred workers

Bookkeepers.

Secretaries, stenographers and typists.

Other clerical workers.—Includes bank tellers; billing clerks; cashiers; clerical assistants, social welfare; bill and account collectors; counter clerks, except food; vehicle dispatchers and starters; enumerators and interviewers; clerical estimators and investigators; expeditors and production controllers; file clerks; insurance adjusters, examiners and investigators; library attendants; mail carriers and mail handlers; messenger and office boys; utility meter readers; operators of: book-keeping and billing machines, computer and peripheral equipment, key punch, tabulating machines, and other office machines; payroll and time-keeping clerks; postal clerks; proof-readers; real estate appraisers; receptionists; shipping and receiving clerks; statistical clerks; stock clerks and storekeepers; teacher aides; telegraph messengers; telegraph operators; telephone operators; ticket, station, and express agents; and weighers.

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers¹

¹ Craft apprentices are included with their craft.

Automobile mechanics, including body repairmen.

Mechanics and repairmen, except auto.—Includes mechanics and repairmen of: air conditioning, heating and refrigeration; aircraft; data processing machines; farm implements; heavy equipment; household appliances; looms; office machines; radios and televisions; and railroad cars.

Machinists.

Metal craftsmen, except mechanics and machinists. Includes blacksmiths; boilermakers; forgemen and hammermen; heat treaters, annealers, and temperers; job and die setters, metal; millwrights; metal molders; pattern and model makers; rollers and finishers, metal; sheet metal workers and tinsmiths; shipfitters; and tool and die makers.

Carpenters.

Construction craftsmen, except carpenters.—Includes brickmasons and stonemasons; cement and concrete finishers; electricians; excavating, grading, and road machine operators; floor layers; painters, construction and maintenance; paperhangers; plasterers; plumbers and pipe fitters; roofers and slaters; structural metal craftsmen; and tile setters.

Other craftsmen.—Includes automobile accessories installers; bakers; bookbinders; cabinetmakers; carpet installers; compositors and typesetters; cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen; decorators and window dressers; dental laboratory technicians; electric power linemen and cablemen; electrotypers and stereotypers; engravers; photoengravers and lithographers; printing pressmen and plate printers;

foremen;² furniture and wood finishers; furriers; glaziers; log and lumber inspectors, scalers, and graders; inspectors, n.e.c.; jewelers and watchmakers; locomotive engineers and firemen; grain, flour, and feed millers; motion picture projectionists; opticians and lens grinders and polishers; piano and organ tuners and repairmen; power station operators; shoe repairmen; sign painters and letterers; stationary engineers; stone cutters and stone carvers; tailors; telephone installers and repairmen, linemen and splicers; and upholsterers.

Operatives, except transport

Includes asbestos and insulation workers; assemblers; blasters and powdermen; bottling and canning operatives; surveying chainmen, rodmen, and axmen; manufacturing checkers, examiners, and inspectors; clothing ironers and pressers; cutting operatives, n.e.c.; dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory; earth drillers; dry wall installers and lathers; dyers; filers, polishers, sanders, and buffers; furnacemen, smeltermen, and pourers; garage workers and gas station attendants; graders and sorters, manufacturing; produce graders and packers, except factory and farm; metal heaters; laundry and dry cleaning operatives, n.e.c.; meat cutters and butchers; meat wrappers, retail trade; metal platers; milliners; mine operatives, n.e.c.; mixing operatives; oilers and greasers, except auto; packers and wrappers, n.e.c.; painters, manufactured articles; photographic process workers; drill press operatives; grinding machine operatives; lathe and milling

²Foremen who also report a craft occupation are classified with their craft. This category includes foremen of operatives and those who did not report their craft.

machine operatives; punch and stamping press operatives; riveters and fasteners; sailors and deckhands; sawyers; sewers and stitchers; shoemaking machine operatives; solderers; stationary firemen; carding, lapping, and combing operatives; knitters, loopers, and toppers; spinners, twisters, and winders; weavers; welders and flame-cutters; winding operatives, n.e.c.; and miscellaneous and not specified operatives.

Transport equipment operatives

Truck drivers.

Other transport equipment operatives.—Includes boatmen and canalmen, bus drivers, urban rail transit conductors and motormen, deliverymen and routemen, fork lift and tow motor operatives, motormen, parking attendants, railroad brakemen, railroad switchmen, taxicab drivers and chauffeurs.

Laborers, except farm

Construction laborers.—Includes laborers in the construction industry and all others who specified helping construction craftsmen.

Freight, stock, and material handlers.—Includes freight and material handlers, garbage collectors, longshoremen, stevedores, and stockhandlers.

Other laborers except farm.—Includes animal caretakers, except farm; fishermen and oystermen; gardeners and groundskeepers, except farm; lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers; teamsters; vehicle washers and equipment cleaners; warehousemen, n.e.c.; and miscellaneous and not specified laborers.

Farmers and farm managers

Farm laborers and farm foremen

Includes farm foremen; farm laborers, wage workers; farm laborers, unpaid family workers; and self-employed farm service laborers.

Service workers, except private household

Cleaning service workers.—Includes chambermaids and maids, cleaners and charwomen, janitors and sextons.

Food service workers.—Includes bartenders, busboys, cooks, dishwashers, food counter and fountain workers, and waiters.

Health service workers.—Includes nursing and other health aides, health trainees, orderlies and attendants, practical nurses, dental assistants, and lay midwives.

Personal service workers.—Includes airline stewardesses, recreation and amusement attendants, baggage porters, bellhops, barbers, boardinghouse and lodginghouse keepers, bootblacks, child care workers, elevator operators, hairdressers and cosmetologists, housekeepers, school monitors, recreation and amusement ushers, and welfare service aides.

Protective service workers.—Includes firemen (fire protection), guards and watchmen, policemen and detectives, crossing guards and bridge tenders, marshals and constables, sheriffs and bailiffs.

Private household workers

Includes child care workers, cooks, housekeepers, laundresses, and maids and servants.

Four occupation divisions.—The major groups are arranged in four divisions as follows:

White collar.—Professional, technical, and kindred workers; managers and administrators, except farm; sales workers; and clerical and kindred workers.

Blue collar.—Craftsmen and kindred workers; operatives, except transport; transport equipment operatives; and laborers, except farm.

Farm workers.—Farmers and farm managers, farm laborers and farm foremen.

Service workers.—Service workers including private household.

The sequence in which these four divisions appear is not intended to imply that any division has a higher social or skill level than another.

Relation to DOT classification.—The population census occupational classification system is generally comparable with the system used in the **Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)** with the exception of the blue collar workers.³ The DOT structure for these occupations is quite different from that used by the Bureau of the Census. An important reason for this is that the two systems are designed to meet

³See U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, **Dictionary of Occupational Titles**, third edition, Vols. I and II, Washington, 1965.

different needs and to be used under different circumstances. The DOT system is basically a job-defining scheme and is more detailed than the system used by the Bureau of the Census, which is data collection oriented. Thus, job classification by DOT requires more detailed information than is often found on the census questionnaires.

Industry

Industry classification system.—The industry classification system developed for the 1970 Census of Population consists of 226 categories classified into 12 major industry groups. For this report, selected groups of the 226 categories are presented. The most detailed comprise 40 industry groups. Shown below are the component categories of the 40 industry groups defined in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) terms,⁴ i.e., the numbers in parentheses after each of the group titles. In addition, for readers without access to the SIC, descriptive terms of the content of the categories are included as required. Major industry group titles are in italics. Additional information on the industry classification system is presented in the publication, **1970 Census of Population Classified Index of Industries and Occupations**, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1971.

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (01, 07 (except 0713), 08, 09).

Mining (10-14). Includes quarrying and petroleum and gas extraction as well as mining.

⁴See Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, **Standard Industrial Classification Manual**, 1967.

Construction (15-17).

Manufacturing (0713, 19-39).

Furniture, lumber, and wood products (24, 25). Includes logging, sawmills, and furniture manufacturing.

Primary metal industries (33). Includes primary iron, steel, and aluminum furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills.

Fabricated metal industries (including not specified metal) (19, 34).

Machinery, except electrical (35). Includes engines, farm machinery, and office and electronic computing equipment.

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies (36).

Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (37).

Other durable goods (32, 38, 39). Includes stone, clay, glass, and concrete products and professional, photographic, and time-keeping equipment.

Food and kindred products (20, 0713). Includes meat, dairy, and grain products; beverage products; and canning and preserving.

Textile mill and other fabricated textile products (22, 23). Includes textiles, carpets, and apparel.

Printing, publishing, and allied industries (27).

Chemical and allied products (28). Includes synthetic fibers, drugs, medicines, and paints.

Other nondurable goods (including not specified manufacturing industries) (21, 26, 29, 30, 31). Includes tobacco, paper, petroleum refining, rubber, plastics, and leather products.

Transportation, communications, and other public utilities (40-49).

Railroads and railway express service (40).

Trucking service and warehousing (42).

Other transportation (41, 44, 45, 46, 47). Includes urban transit, bus, water, and air transportation, pipelines and transportation services.

Communications (48). Includes radio, television, telephone, and telegraph communication services.

Utilities and sanitary services (49). Includes electric, gas, water, and sanitary services.

Wholesale and retail trade (50-59).

Wholesale trade (50).

Food, bakery, and dairy stores (54).

Eating and drinking places (58).

General merchandise retailing (53). Includes department stores, variety stores, mail order houses, vending machines, and door-to-door sales.

Motor vehicle retailing and service stations (55).

Other retail trade (52, 56, 57, 59).

Finance, insurance, and real estate (60-67).

Banking and credit agencies (60, 61).

Insurance, real estate, and other finance (62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67).

Business and repair services (73-76).

Business services (73). Includes advertising, research labs, employment agencies, consulting services, and com-

puter programming services.

Repair services (75, 76). In addition to repair shops, includes automobile rental, parking and washing services.

Personal services (70, 72, 88).

Private households (88).

Other personal services (70, 72). Includes hotels, garment services, beauty, barber, dressmaking, and shoe repair shops.

Entertainment and recreation services (78, 79). Includes theaters, motion pictures, bowling alleys, and billiard parlors.

Professional and related services (80-89).

Hospitals (806).

Health services, except hospitals (80 except 806).

Elementary and secondary schools and colleges (821, 822).

Other education and kindred services (823-829, 84). Includes all other schools (correspondence, etc.), libraries, museums, art galleries, and zoos.

Welfare, religious, and nonprofit membership organizations (86 except part 867).

Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services (81, part 867, 89).

Public administration (9190, 9290, 9390, 9490). Includes postal service and Federal, State, and local public administration.

Relation to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).—One of the major purposes of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is to promote uni-

formity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies. To achieve this goal, the census industry categories are defined in SIC terms. The figures shown in this report differ from those obtained from establishment surveys. One reason for this is that replies from household respondents may differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments. Other differences are caused by the geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference between surveys, and dual job holders that may be counted in the reports of two establishments but counted in the census for only their major job. Readers should also understand the distinction between the census "Public administration" and the SIC "Government." The public administration category covers only regular government functions (SIC code 9X90) whereas the SIC government category includes all government workers with the industrial activity designated in the third and fourth digit of the SIC code. The census covers all government workers in its "class of worker" item.

Relation to certain occupation groups.—Some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries. Transport equipment operatives, the two groups of farm occupations, and private household workers are concentrated in the transportation, agriculture, and private household industries, respectively. The industry categories, however, are broader and include occupations other than those concentrated in that industry. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers, bookkeepers, and others; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics

and secretaries; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

As noted earlier, each person is classified in three distinct dimensions—occupation, industrial attachment, and class of worker. Thus, placement of a person in a particular class-of-worker category is, in most cases, independent of the occupation or industry in which he worked. The class-of-worker item on the questionnaire consists of six categories which are defined as follows:

1. *Private wage and salary workers.*—Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.
2. *Government workers.*—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal and (b) local (territorial, municipal, etc.)
3. *Self-employed workers.*—
 - a. *Own business not incorporated.*—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftsmen and professional men, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises on their own.

- b. *Own business incorporated.*—Persons who consider themselves self-employed but work for corporations. (In most cases the respondents will own or be part of a group that owns controlling interest in the corporation.) Since all workers of a corporation are defined as wage and salary workers, this category is tabulated with "private wage and salary workers," and shown as a subcategory of that group.

4. *Unpaid family workers.*—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the wife of the owner of a business or farm.

Sample Edit and Allocation Procedures

A factor to be considered in the interpretation of these data is that occasionally respondents reported occupation, industry, or class of worker designations which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification. Many of such cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation certain types of incomplete entries or errors were corrected using the **Alphabetic Index of Industries and Occupations**. The Index, besides providing a code for each occupation or industry, also reflects some restrictions such as occupations that occur only within one industry or for which only one class of worker code is allowed. Also, it is possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operation,

there was a computer edit and allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an occupation and industry code. For those with an incomplete code or one for which no valid category exists (impossible codes), a valid code was assigned. The items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were then edited for their relation to each other and any inconsistencies were rectified.

If one or more of the occupation, industry, or class of worker items were blank after edit, the respondent was "allocated" to a major group based on sex, age, education, and weeks worked. In the presentation of data in this report where only the major group is shown, the allocation cases are included. Where subcategories of the major group are shown, the allocation cases are included in the "other" category for each major group.

Comparability

Earlier censuses.—Changes have been made in the classification systems for each of the three decennial censuses since 1940 which limit the comparability of the data from one census to another. There are many more categories in the 1970 systems than in the 1960 systems. A new major group "transport equipment operatives" has been added to the occupation classification. The occupations in this major group were formerly part of the operatives major group. There were two other changes in the census, mentioned earlier, that have an important effect on comparability. The first of these is the allocation of the not reported cases, which would increase the size of the major group totals in 1970 relative to 1960. The second is that the official definition for mem-

bers of the labor force now excludes persons under the age of 16 rather than under the age of 14.

Two additional occupation questions were included on the 1970 census questionnaire. These questions were added to obtain more complete answers from respondents and, therefore, facilitate more accurate coding. This may have some effect on comparability. Moreover, the addition of the category "own business-incorporated" to the class of worker item will affect comparability by decreasing the number of self-employed and increasing the number of private wage and salary workers.

The following publications contain information on the various factors of comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940*; Bureau of the Census Working Paper No. 5, *Occupation Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950, 1959*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications—With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972.

Other data.—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is frequently affected by the use of different classification systems, and by many of the factors described in the paragraphs on comparability with

other data in the section on "Employment status." In regard to the comparisons between occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., comparability may not be as direct as would appear. Among the sources of difference may be the inclusion in the organizational listing of persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation, the inclusion of the same person in two or more different listings, and the fact that relatively few organizations attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

INCOME

The data on income were derived from answers to questions 23 and 24 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items on page App-22).

Information on money income received in the calendar year 1969 was requested from all persons 14 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported in item 23a (Wage or salary income), item 23b (Nonfarm net self-employment income), item 23c (Farm net self-employment income), item 24a (Social Security or railroad retirement income), item 24b (Public assistance or welfare income), and item 24c (All other income). "Earnings" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported as wage or salary income and nonfarm and farm net self-employment income. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

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.

Type of income.—The six types of income are defined as follows:

Wage or salary income.—This 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.—This 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. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Business expenses include cost of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

Farm net self-employment income.—This is defined as 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. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, governmental subsidies, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, and gravel, etc. Operating expenses include the cost of fuel, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not Federal and local income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, and other farm products used for family living are not included as part of net income.

Social Security or railroad retirement income.—This 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 of retirement, disability, and survivors' benefit payments made by the U.S. Government under the Railroad Retirement Act are also included.

Public assistance income.—This 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.—

This includes money income received from sources such as interest; dividends; net income (or loss) from property rentals; net receipts from roomers or boarders; veterans' 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; non-service 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.

Income of families and unrelated individuals.—This report includes information on income of families, unrelated individuals 14 years old and over, and persons 14 years old and over by general characteristics.

In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 14 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, in compiling the income data for unrelated individuals and persons 14 years old and over, the total amount of their own income is used. 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 1970). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1969 if these persons no longer resided

with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1969 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration were included. For most families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout 1969.

Median, mean, and per capita income.—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. The median income was computed on the basis of the published income intervals shown in each table. In those cases where no income distribution was published, e.g., families and unrelated individuals combined, the median income was usually computed from income distributions identical to those shown elsewhere in the income table. For families and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families and unrelated individuals, whereas for persons the medians are based on the distribution of persons 14 years old and over with income. When the median income falls in the terminal category of a 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 income falls in the terminal category "\$25,000 or more," it is shown as "\$25,000+."

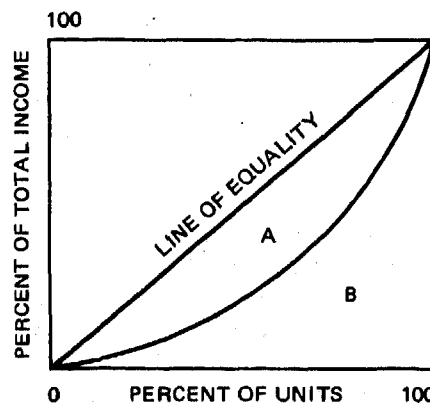
The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean family income is obtained by dividing total family income by the

total number of families. The mean income of each family member is the amount obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of family members. Mean income for persons is obtained by dividing the total income of persons (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) by the number of persons with income. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) in that group. For the six income types the means are based on families or unrelated individuals having those types of income. It should be noted that the maximum income amount that can be aggregated for each family or unrelated individual is 1.3 million dollars for total income and \$995,000 for any one type of income. Thus, it is conceivable that the sum of the aggregates of all income types may exceed the aggregate of the total.

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 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.

Index of income concentration.—The index of income concentration is a statistical measure derived from the Lorenz Curve. The Lorenz Curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative percent of units (families or unrelated individuals) on the abscissa against the

cumulative percent of aggregate income on the ordinate as accounted for by these units. Aggregate income is obtained by multiplying the frequency in each income class interval by an assumed mean for that income class interval. Midpoints were used for income intervals below \$15,000. Adjusted mean values were used for the \$15,000 to \$24,999 interval. In general, the means for the open-end intervals used in computing the index of income concentration for family income distributions and unrelated individual income distributions (\$25,000 or more) were obtained by fitting a Pareto curve to the data. When the use of the Pareto formula resulted in what appeared to be an extraneous mean value exceeding \$40,000, \$23,000 was used as the means for the open-end intervals in the income distributions for families and for unrelated individuals. If all units had exactly the same relative income, perfect equality would be represented by the diagonal shown in the diagram. Curves drawn to actual data invariably fall below this line and the greater the inequality in the distribution of income, the greater the area between the diagonal line and the Lorenz Curve.



The index of income concentration is defined as the ratio of the area between the diagonal and the Lorenz Curve to the total area under the diagonal. This relationship can be expressed as follows, using the notation in the diagram above.

$$L = \frac{A}{A+B} = \frac{\text{area between curve and diagonal}}{\text{area under diagonal}}$$

The index of income concentration ranges from 0.0 to 1.0. As the index approaches the limit of 1.0, the greater will be the inequality of the income distribution. For more detailed information on this measure, see *Trends in the Income of Families and Persons in the United States 1947 to 1964*, Technical Paper No. 17, published in August 1967 by the Bureau of the Census.

Limitations of the data.—Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, resulting in the underreporting of income. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One type of such error is the reporting of gross instead of net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in the overestimation of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the six income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income pub-

lished for the various geographical subdivisions of the area. Many misreporting errors were rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, resulting in improved consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information. For example, if a person reported that he was self-employed on his own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Another type of problem found involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, elaborate editing and allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either "None" or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in more detail in the section "Accuracy of the Data."

The income tables for families and unrelated individuals include in the lowest income group (less than \$250) those that were classified as having no 1969 income as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; were newly created families; or were families in which the sole bread winner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing farm and nonfarm income. It should be

noted that nonmoney incomes are also received by some nonfarm residents. They often take the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low income families also receive "income in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1969 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability

Earlier censuses.—The income data collected in the Virgin Islands in the 1950 and 1960 censuses were basically similar to the 1970 census data, but there were variations in the detail of the questions. In 1960, information on income was obtained from all persons 14 years old and over. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary income (b) net self-employment income and (c) income other than earnings received in 1959. Between the 1960 and 1970 censuses, there were also changes in the processing of the data. In the 1960 census, an assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who had reported the receipts of either wage and salary income or self-employment income but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income. This person was considered as unallocated. In the 1970 census, this assumption was not made. Generally, all missing values were imputed either as "none" or a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in either (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment income, or (c)

net farm self-employment income, he was designated as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were rounded to tens, hundreds, and thousands in the coding operation. In the 1960 census processing, \$5, \$50, and \$500, respectively, were added by the computer to the absolute value of each amount that was coded in tens, hundreds, or thousands of dollars. Entries of \$25,000 or more or losses of \$9,900 or more were treated as \$50,000 and minus \$10,500, respectively. In the 1970 census, income amounts were coded in either hundreds or tens of thousands of dollars; \$50 was added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars and \$5,000 to each amount coded in tens of thousands of dollars. Entries of \$990,000 or more or losses of \$9,900 or more were treated as \$995,000 and minus \$9,950, respectively, in all computer

derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1960 and 1970 censuses were developed to accommodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1960 and 1970 censuses, all nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics, as described in Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data."

Income tax data.—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, some income tax returns are filed as

separate returns and others as joint returns; and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Social Security Administration earnings record data.—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The coverage of the earnings record data for 1969 excludes the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$7,800 in 1969 are not covered by the earnings record data. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

<p>A. What is the name of this person?</p> <p>Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____</p>		<p>FOR OFFICE USE</p> <p>2.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9</p>
<p>1. Sex</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		
<p>2. What is his relationship to the head of this household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Head of household <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, lodger <input type="radio"/> Wife of head <input type="radio"/> Patient or inmate <input type="radio"/> Son or daughter of head <input type="radio"/> Other not related to head <input type="radio"/> Other relative — Specify _____ (Son-in law, mother, maid, etc.)</p>		<p>3.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9</p>
<p>3. DATE OF BIRTH <i>Fill one circle</i></p> <p>Month of birth _____</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Jan.-Mar. <input type="radio"/> July-Sept. <input type="radio"/> Apr.-June <input type="radio"/> Oct.-Dec.</p> <p><i>Fill one circle for first three numbers</i> <i>Fill one circle for last number</i></p> <p>Year of birth _____</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 186- <input type="radio"/> 192- <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 187- <input type="radio"/> 193- <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 188- <input type="radio"/> 194- <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 189- <input type="radio"/> 195- <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 190- <input type="radio"/> 196- <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 191- <input type="radio"/> 197-</p>		
<p>4. What is his marital status?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Consensually married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never Married</p>		<p>4.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9</p>
<p>5a. Does he have a voting, legal, or other residence in the United States? For children, mark "Yes" if one or both parents answer "Yes"</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 9</p> <p>b. What is his "home" State? (For children, give State of parents)</p> <p>_____ (State of voting or legal residence, home of record, etc.)</p>		
<p>6a. Where was he born?</p> <p>If born in a hospital, give place where mother lived, not location of hospital</p> <p><input type="radio"/> U.S. Territory (American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Virgin Islands, or Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) — Skip to 7</p> <p><input type="radio"/> United States { Skip to 6c <input type="radio"/> Puerto Rico <input type="radio"/> Foreign country — Specify _____</p> <p>b. Is he naturalized or alien?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Naturalized <input type="radio"/> Permanent alien (visa) <input type="radio"/> Temporary alien (work permit) <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p>		<p>5.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9</p>
<p>6c. When did he last come to this territory to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1969-1970 <input type="radio"/> 1960-1964 <input type="radio"/> 1940-1949 <input type="radio"/> 1967-1968 <input type="radio"/> 1955-1959 <input type="radio"/> 1930-1939 <input type="radio"/> 1965-1966 <input type="radio"/> 1950-1954 <input type="radio"/> Before 1930</p>		
<p>7a. Did he live in this house on April 1, 1965? (If in college or Armed Forces in April 1965, report place of residence there.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later } skip to 8 <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did he live on April 1, 1965?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> United States OR: _____ (Puerto Rico, name of U.S. territory, or foreign country)</p>		<p>6.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9</p>
<p>7b. How many hours did he work last week (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off and add overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 to 14 hours <input type="radio"/> 40 hours <input type="radio"/> 15 to 29 hours <input type="radio"/> 41 to 48 hours <input type="radio"/> 30 to 34 hours <input type="radio"/> 49 to 59 hours <input type="radio"/> 35 to 39 hours <input type="radio"/> 60 hours or more</p> <p>Skip to 18</p>		
<p>8a. Does he have a voting, legal, or other residence in the United States? For children, mark "Yes" if one or both parents answer "Yes"</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 9</p> <p>b. What is his "home" State? (For children, give State of parents)</p> <p>_____ (State of voting or legal residence, home of record, etc.)</p>		<p>7.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9</p>
<p>9. Since February 1, 1970, has he attended regular school or college at any time? Count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, parochial <input type="radio"/> Yes, public <input type="radio"/> Yes, other private</p>		
<p>10. What is the highest grade (or year) of school he has ever attended? If now attending, mark grade he is in.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip to 12 <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0</p> <p>College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 or more <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0</p>		<p>8.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9</p>
<p>11. Did he finish the highest grade (or year) he attended?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>		
<p>12. When was he born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1956 — Continue with questions 13 through 24 <input type="radio"/> Born April 1956 or later — Omit questions 13 through 24 and go to the next page for the next person</p>		<p>9.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9</p>
<p>13. If this is a girl or a woman—</p> <p>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more None <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0</p>		
<p>14a. If this is a man—</p> <p>Has he ever served in the Army, Navy, or other Armed Forces of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Skip to 15a</p> <p>b. Was it during— (Fill the circle for each period of service.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnam Conflict (Since Aug. 1964) <input type="radio"/> Korean War (June 1950 to Jan. 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (Sept. 1940 to July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917 to Nov. 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p>		<p>T.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9</p>
<p>15a. Did he work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes— Fill this circle if this person did full- or part-time work. (Count part-time work such as a Saturday job, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; and active duty in the Armed Forces.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No— Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</p> <p>Skip to 16</p>		
<p>3. COLOR OR RACE</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Negro <input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Other</p>		<p>V.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9</p>
<p>* Asked only in the Virgin Islands</p>		

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

<p>16. Does he have a job or business from which he was temporarily absent or on layoff last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>21a. Has this person ever completed a vocational training program? For example, in high school; as apprentice; in school of business, nursing, or trades; technical institute; or Armed Forces schools.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No— Skip to 21</p>	<p>FOR OFFICE USE (Codes)</p>	
<p>17a. Has he been looking for work during the past 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No— Skip to 17c</p>	<p>b. What was his main field of vocational training? (Fill one circle)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Business, office work</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursing, other health fields</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Trades and crafts (mechanic, electrical, beautician, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Engineering or science technician; draftsman</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Agriculture or home economics</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other— Specify</p>	<p>18.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 1</p> <p>0 0 2</p> <p>0 0 3</p> <p>0 0 4</p> <p>0 0 5</p> <p>A F 0</p> <p>NW 0</p>	<p>19.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>b. Was there any reason why he could not take a job last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, because of the person's temporary illness</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, for other reasons (in school, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, could have taken a job</p>	<p>22a. Last year (1969), did he work at all, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No— Skip to 24</p>	<p>0 0 6</p> <p>0 0 7</p> <p>0 0 8</p> <p>0 0 9</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>c. When did he last work at all, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> In 1970 <input type="radio"/> 1964 to 1967 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier { Skip</p> <p><input type="radio"/> In 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1963 <input type="radio"/> Never worked } to 21</p> <p><input type="radio"/> In 1968</p>	<p>b. How many weeks did he work in 1969, either full-time or part-time? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 13 weeks or less <input type="radio"/> 40 to 47 weeks</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 14 to 26 weeks <input type="radio"/> 48 to 49 weeks</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 27 to 39 weeks <input type="radio"/> 50 to 52 weeks</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>18 - 20. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week, if any. If he had more than one job, describe the one at which he worked the most hours.</p> <p>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1960.</p>	<p>23. Earnings in 1969 -- Fill parts a, b, and c for everyone who worked any time in 1969 even if he had no income. (If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>18. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did he work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and Branch of Service and skip to question 21.</p>	<p>(If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p>	<p>a. How much did this person earn in 1969 in wages, salary, commissions, \$.00</p> <p>bonuses, or tips from all jobs? (Dollars only)</p> <p>(Before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.) OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe activity at location where employed.</p>	<p>b. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own nonfarm business, professional practice, or partnership? (Dollars only)</p> <p>(Net after business expenses. If business lost money, write "Loss" above amount.) OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>(For example: Junior high school, retail supermarket, dairy farm, TV and radio service, auto assembly plant, road construction)</p>	<p>c. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own farm? \$.00</p> <p>Net after operating expenses. (Dollars only)</p> <p>Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above amount. OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>c. Is this mainly-- (Fill one circle)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p>	<p>24. Income other than earnings in 1969-- Fill parts a, b, and c. (If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>19. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was he doing?</p>	<p>a. How much did he receive in 1969 from Social Security or Railroad Retirement? \$.00</p> <p>(Dollars only) OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>(For example: TV repairman, sewing machine operator, spray painter, civil engineer, farm operator, farm hand, junior high English teacher)</p>	<p>b. How much did he receive in 1969 from public assistance or welfare payments? \$.00</p> <p>(Dollars only) OR <input type="radio"/> None</p> <p>Include aid for dependent children, aid age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind or totally disabled. Exclude separate payments for hospital or other medical care.</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>b. What were his most important activities or duties?</p>	<p>c. How much did he receive in 1969 from all other sources? \$.00</p> <p>(Dollars only) OR <input type="radio"/> None</p> <p>Include interest, dividends, veterans' payments, pensions, and other regular payments.</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>(For example: Types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, cleans buildings, finishes concrete)</p>	<p>24b. 24c.</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>c. What was his job title?</p>	<p>24b. 24c.</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>
<p>20. Was this person--</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Employee of private company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commissions</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Federal government employee</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Local government employee (Territorial, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Self-employed in own business, farm, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Own business not incorporated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Own business incorporated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Working without pay in family business or farm</p>	<p>24b. 24c.</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>0 0 0</p>

Appendix C.—ACCURACY OF THE DATA

SOURCES OF ERROR	App-23
EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA	App-23
ALLOCATION TABLES	App-24

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 an acceptable level.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

The major review occurred in the central processing office, where the editing and coding operation provided an opportunity to correct obvious errors in the 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 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, age, marital status), 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 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 on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in earlier censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was

to assign an entry that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the household head, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data. The allocation technique may be illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment of wage or salary income. The allocation of this item was carried out in the following steps:

1. The computer stored reported wage or salary income entries, by sex, age, relationship to household head, major occupation group, class of worker, and number of weeks worked in 1969, for persons 14 years old and over who worked in 1969.
2. Each stored wage or salary entry was retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same characteristics and having wage or salary income reported was processed through the computer during the mechanical edit operation. Then the reported wage or salary income entry of the succeeding person was stored in place of the one previously stored.
3. When the wage or salary income of a person 14 years old or over who worked in 1969 was not reported or the entry was unacceptable, the wage or salary income assigned to this person was that stored for the last person who otherwise had the same characteristics.

This process insured that the distribution of wage or salary income as

signed by the computer for persons of a given set of characteristics would correspond closely to the reported wage or salary income distribution of such persons in the current census.

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.

ALLOCATION TABLES

The extent of the various editing and allocation procedures and their effect on each of the subjects is shown in tables B-1 to B-3. The extent of allocations or substitutions for nonresponse or inconsistency is shown for selected characteristics in table B-1 and B-3; and distributions as they appeared before allocations or substitutions are shown in table B-2.

The characteristics listed in tables B-1 and B-3 cover most of the items that are published in this report. For

each subject in tables B-1 and B-3 the universe applicable to the characteristic is described, along with the percent of persons in the relevant universe for whom nonresponses were allocated. In table B-1, the number of persons in each universe is also shown.

The figures in table B-2, representing distributions for each subject as they appeared before substitution and allocation for nonresponse, may be compared with the corresponding statistics in the appropriate detailed table, category by category, to measure the net effect of substitution and allocation.

The nonresponse rates shown in tables B-1 to B-3 do not necessarily reflect omissions on the questionnaire. Processing difficulties, particularly as related to the income items, resulted in the loss of some answers and the treatment of those entries as blanks.

Appendix D.—PUBLICATION PROGRAM

The results of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing are being issued in the form of printed reports for the principal outlying areas of United States sovereignty or jurisdiction. Listed below are short descriptions of the final report series for the outlying areas. Descriptions of these and other report series, as they relate to States, appear in the Volume I State reports. More detailed information can be obtained by writing to the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Population Census Reports

Volume I. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

This volume consists 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. The parts which are issued as separate clothbound books, contain four chapters designated as A, B, C, and D. Each chapter (for each of the 58 areas) is first issued as an individual paperbound report in four series designated as PC(1)-A, B, C, and D, respectively, except that for the outlying areas other than Puerto Rico, all the data on characteristics of the population is included in Chapter B. The 58 PC(1)-A reports are 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 the area and its principal districts

or islands (by urban and rural residence where applicable), district or island subdivisions, and places.

Series PC(1)-B GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics are presented on age, sex, marital status, relationship to head of household, place of birth, citizenship and year of immigration, residence in 1965, school enrollment (public or private), years of school completed, vocational training, veteran status, number of children ever born, family composition, employment status, occupation group, industry group, class of worker, and income (by type) in 1969 of families and individuals. Each subject is shown for the area (by urban and rural residence where applicable), its principal districts or islands, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

Housing Census Reports

Volume I. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS FOR STATES, CITIES, AND COUNTIES

This volume consists 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. The parts are issued as separate clothbound books. Parts 1 through 53 each contain two chapters, designated as A and B, and parts 54 through 58 contain chapter A only. The individual chapters for each of the areas are first issued as separate paperbound reports in two series designated as HC(1)-A and B, respectively.

Series HC(1)-A GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Statistics are presented on tenure, vacancy status, number of rooms, number of persons, persons per room, cooking facilities, refrigerator, electric lighting, year structure built, units in structure, plumbing facilities, source of water, value, contract rent, land tenure, and land rent. The report shows these tabulations for the area and its principal districts or islands (by urban and rural residence where applicable), and selected places.