

Appendix A.—AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

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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, however, were counted where they were enumerated. Detailed information on residence rules is given in the 1970 Population Census PC(1)-A report for the area.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

The reports for the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands contain data by urban and rural residence. Urban housing consists of housing units in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. Housing units not classified as urban constitute rural housing.

PRIMARY DIVISIONS

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

PLACES

Data are shown in this report for places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. These places 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 arbitrarily defined.

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.

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GENERAL

Enumeration method and census questionnaire.—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 housing items are reproduced on pages App-6 and App-7. 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 consistent with this intent.

Comparability with 1960 data.—The only outlying areas where there was a census of housing prior to 1970 were Guam (1960) and the Virgin Islands (1940, 1950, and 1960). Although the 1970 data for these areas are generally comparable with data collected in 1960, certain changes have been introduced. Under tenure, a category for cooperatives and condominiums was separated out from the "owner" category in 1970.

There have also been changes in the scope of some of the tabulations. Data on characteristics of housing units are limited in 1970 to year-round units because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable information for vacant units held for seasonal occupancy; this report does, however, show total 1970 counts, including both year-round units and vacant seasonal units.

Separate data on a number of subjects are presented for units occupied by white and Negro heads of household in the report for the Virgin Islands. In 1960, a limited race tabulation related to white and nonwhite (other than white) household heads.

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer, etc.). Living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a warehouse where a watchman lives), as well as in tents, caves, boats, etc.

Housing units.—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and which have either (1) direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall or (2) cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the section on group quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness, direct access, and cooking facilities for exclusive use are applied to the intended occupants, whenever possible. If the information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing inventory, except that mobile homes, trailers, tents, boats, etc. are included only if they are occupied.

Group quarters.—Group quarters are living arrangements for institutional inmates or for other groups containing

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five or more persons not related to the person in charge. Group quarters are located most frequently in institutions, boarding houses, military barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, hospitals, monasteries, convents, and ships. A house or apartment is considered group quarters if it is shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him, or if there is no person in charge, by six or more unrelated persons. Information on the housing characteristics of group quarters is not collected in the census.

Rules for mobile homes, hotels, rooming houses, etc.—Mobile homes or trailers, tents, boats, etc., are not enumerated if vacant, used only for business, or used only for vacations. Rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units when occupied by permanent residents, i.e., persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from everyone else in the building and have either direct access or cooking facilities for exclusive use, their quarters are classified as separate housing units. The remaining quarters are combined. If the combined quarters contain four or fewer roomers unrelated to the head, they are classified as one housing unit; if the combined quarters contain five or more roomers unrelated to the head or person in charge, they are classified as

group quarters. In a dormitory, residence hall, or similar place, living quarters of the supervisory staff and other employees are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria; other living quarters are considered group quarters.

Institutions.—Living quarters of staff personnel are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria. Other living quarters are considered group quarters.

Year-round housing units.—Data on housing characteristics are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units which are intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy are excluded because it is difficult to obtain reliable information for them. Counts of the total housing inventory, including vacant seasonal units, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied housing units.—A housing unit is classified as occupied if a person or group of persons is living in it at the time of enumeration or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, for example, on vacation. However, if the persons staying in the unit have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant.

A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. By definition, therefore, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households in the 1970 Census of Population reports. In some cases, however, there may be small differences in the counts resulting from processing procedures.

Population in housing units.—“Population in housing units” is the total population less those persons living in group quarters. “Population per occupied unit” is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units; this is also computed separately for the population in owner- and in renter-occupied units.

Race.—The only outlying area for which race was collected and tabulated is the Virgin Islands.

The classification by race shown in the Virgin Island tables refers to the race of the head of the household occupying the housing unit. Figures on tenure are given separately for white and Negro heads of households; units with household heads of other races are included in the total and may be derived by subtracting the sum of white and Negro from the total. More detailed characteristics of units with white and Negro head of household are presented in separate tables. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau does not denote clear-cut scientific definitions of biological stock. The data represent classification by the enumerators on the basis of observation.

Tenure.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H15 on page App-7.) A housing unit is “owner occupied” if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. A cooperative or condominium unit is “owner occupied” only if the owner or co-owner lives in it. All other occupied units are classified as “renter occupied,” including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Vacant housing units.—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. In addition, a unit entirely occupied by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place, or a stage at which the units are ready for occupancy by local standards. Vacant units are excluded if unfit for human habitation, that is, the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Vacancy status.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item C on page App-6.) Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal" or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and units offered to vacationers. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered year-round. "Year-round" vacant units are subdivided as follows:

For sale only.—Vacant year-round units "for sale only" also include vacant units in a cooperative or condominium building if the individual units are offered for sale only.

For rent.—Vacant year-round units "for rent" also include vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacant.—If a vacant year-round unit does not fall into either of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes vacant units that have been rented or sold but not yet occupied by the new household as of the date of enumeration, units held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year, units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS

Persons.—All persons occupying the housing unit are counted. These persons include not only occupants related to the head of the household but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters of the household head. The data on "persons" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons.

Rooms.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H4 on page App-7.) The statistics on "rooms" are in terms of the number of housing units with specified number of rooms. The intent of this question was to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes. Bathrooms, foyers, utility

rooms, alcoves, pantries, laundry rooms, strip or pullman kitchens, furnace rooms, unfinished basements and attics, etc., are not included in the count of rooms. Likewise trailers used only as bedrooms, open porches and balconies, and rooms used as offices by persons who live elsewhere are not counted.

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

STRUCTURAL AND PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS

Direct access.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H2 on page App-7.) A housing unit is regarded as having direct access if there is (1) a direct entrance from the outdoors, or (2) an entrance from a hall, lobby, or vestibule which is usually used by the occupants of more than one unit or by the general public.

Year structure built.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H14 on page App-7.) Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. The figures relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in structure.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H13 on page App-7.) In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and va-

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cant, were counted. The statistics are presented in terms of the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, rather than the number of residential structures.

A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. A detached one-family house is one with open space on all sides, or one joined only to a shed or garage. An attached one-family house is one joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mobile homes or trailers are shown as a separate category. When one or more rooms have been added to a mobile home or trailer, it is classified as a one-family house. If, however, only a porch or shed has been added, it is still counted as a mobile home or trailer.

Plumbing facilities.—(See facsimiles of questionnaire items H5, H7, H9, and H10 on page App-7.) The category "with all plumbing facilities" consists of units that have piped water (either hot and cold or only cold) inside the structure as well as a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. Units "lacking some or all plumbing facilities" may or may not have piped water, but lack either toilet or bathing facilities or both. Also included in this category are units with toilet or bathing facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units, as well as those having no piped water inside the structure.

Data are also shown separately for each of the plumbing facilities: piped water in structure, flush toilet, and bathtub or shower.

Source of water.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H6 on page App-7.) "Public system, piped into structure" refers to a common source supplying running water to six or more houses or apartments. The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, or private water company, or it may be obtained from a well which supplies six or more houses or apartments. "Private cistern, tanks, or drums" refers to vessels in which rainwater is collected as it drains from the roof or, if the property slopes, from a paved area. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, it is classified as an "individual well." A "public standpipe" is an elevated tank or a vertical storage cylinder which is part of the public water supply, from which nearby residents draw water. A "street hydrant" is connected to the public water supply, for use by those living nearby; this category also includes pipes from which water flows continuously, beside the street or highway. Water sources such as springs, creeks, rivers, etc., are included in the "other source" category.

Water for toilet flushing.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H8 on page App-7.) This item was tabulated only for the Virgin Islands because of the limited supply, and at times the serious shortage, of drinkable water.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Cooking facilities.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H3 on page App-7.) A unit has cooking facilities

when it has (1) a range or cookstove, whether or not used regularly, or (2) portable cooking facilities, a hotplate, a fireplace, etc., if used for the regular preparation of meals. The cooking facilities are for the exclusive use of the occupants when they are used only by the occupants of one housing unit, including lodgers or other unrelated persons living in the unit. When a structure consists of only one housing unit, all equipment located inside the structure is, by definition, for exclusive use.

Electric lighting.—(See facsimile of questionnaire H11 on page App-7.) A unit has electric lighting if it is wired for electric lighting, even though the occupants do not use the electricity or the current is disconnected. The question refers only to the unit being enumerated, without regard to any other housing unit or business premises in the same structure.

Refrigerator.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H12 on page App-7.) The category "mechanical" includes both compression and absorption refrigerators, operated by electricity, gas, or kerosene.

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Value.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H17 on page App-7.) Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. The statistics on value are shown only for one-family houses (either owner-occupied or vacant for sale) without a commercial establishment on the property. The value tabulations also exclude mobile

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homes and trailers and units in cooperatives and condominiums.

Land tenure.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H18 on page App-7.) This item is tabulated for only those owner-occupied units included in the value tabulations—i.e., one-family houses, without a commercial establishment on the property, exclusive of cooperative and condominium units,

and exclusive of mobile homes or trailers.

Land rent.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H19 on page App-7.) The distributions of annual land rent for owner-occupied units on rented land are shown for those outlying areas where the number of such units is sufficiently large, and the allocation rates for nonresponse sufficiently low, for the figures to be meaningful.

Contract rent.—(See facsimile of questionnaire item H20 on page App-7.) Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, rent is the amount asked for the unit at the time of enumeration. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "no cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

FACSIMILES OF THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

FILL THIS SECTION AT START OF INTERVIEW

<u>A.</u> Serial number	<u>B.</u> Type of unit or quarters
0 0 0 0	<u>Occupied</u>
1 0 0 0	
2 0 0 0	
3 0 0 0	
4 0 0 0	<u>Vacant</u>
5 0 0 0	
6 0 0 0	<u>Group Quarters</u>
7 0 0 0	
8 0 0 0	
9 0 0 0	

For a vacant unit, also fill H1 to H11, H13, H14, H16, H17 and H20.

<u>C.</u> Vacancy status	
Year round	
<input type="radio"/> For rent	
<input type="radio"/> For sale only	
<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	
<input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use	
<input type="radio"/> Other vacant	
<input type="radio"/> <u>Seasonal</u>	

H1. Type of living quarters --

Housing unit

House, apartment, or flat

Mobile home or trailer, boat, etc.

Group Quarters

Do not ask the housing questions on page 3 for Group Quarters; turn to page 4 and complete pages 4 and 5 for the 1st person to be listed, pages 6 and 7 for the 2nd person, and so on.

<u>U.</u>	<u>W.</u>	
0 0 0 0	0 0	<input type="radio"/> Farm
1 0 0 0	1 0	
2 0 0 0	2 0	
3 0 0 0	3 0	
4 0 0 0	4 0	
5 0 0 0	5 0	
6 0 0 0	6 0	
7 0 0 0	7 0	
8 0 0 0	8 0	
9 0 0 0	9 0	

C/O 0 0 0

FACSIMILES OF THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

<p>H2. Do you enter your living quarters--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Directly from the outside or from a common hall? <input type="radio"/> Through someone else's unit? 	<p>H13. How many housing units, occupied and vacant, are in this structure?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 unit, detached from any other structure <input type="radio"/> 1 unit, attached to one or more other structures <input type="radio"/> 2 units <input type="radio"/> 3 or 4 units <input type="radio"/> 5 to 9 units <input type="radio"/> 10 to 19 units <input type="radio"/> 20 to 49 units <input type="radio"/> 50 or more units <input type="radio"/> Mobile home or trailer 	
<p>H3. Does this unit have cooking facilities--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> For exclusive use, inside structure? <input type="radio"/> For exclusive use, outside structure? <input type="radio"/> Also used by another household? <input type="radio"/> No cooking facilities 	<p>H14. About when was this structure originally built? <i>Mark when the structure was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1969 or 1970 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1968 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	
<p>H4. How many rooms are in this unit?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms 	<p>H15. Is this unit--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Owned or being bought by you or someone else living in this unit? <i>Do not count cooperatives or condominiums here</i> <input type="radio"/> A cooperative or condominium which is owned or being bought by someone living in this unit? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent? 	
<p>H5. Is there hot and cold piped water in this structure?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, hot and cold piped water <input type="radio"/> No, only cold piped water <input type="radio"/> No piped water in this structure 	<p>H16 - H19. ASK FOR ONE-UNIT STRUCTURE IF "OWNED OR BEING BOUGHT" OR "VACANT FOR SALE"</p>	
<p>H6. What is your source of water?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Public system, piped into structure <input type="radio"/> Private cistern, tanks, or drums <input type="radio"/> Individual well <input type="radio"/> Public standpipe or street hydrant <input type="radio"/> Other source--spring, river, lake, etc. 	<p>H16. Is this property--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 unit, with no commercial establishment on the property? <input type="radio"/> 1 unit with commercial establishment on the property? <i>(Skip to next page)</i> 	
<p>H7. What type of toilet facilities does this unit have?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Flush toilet, inside structure <input type="radio"/> Flush toilet, outside structure <input type="radio"/> Privy <input type="radio"/> Night soil collection can <input type="radio"/> Other or none <p style="text-align: right;"><i>} Skip to H10</i></p>	<p>H17. What is the value of this property; that is, how much would this property (house and lot) sell for if it were for sale?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$500 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$1,999 <input type="radio"/> \$2,000 to \$2,999 <input type="radio"/> \$3,000 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$7,499 <input type="radio"/> \$7,500 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 or more 	
<p>H8. Is the toilet flushed with salt water or fresh water?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Salt water <input type="radio"/> Fresh water 	<p>H18. Does the owner also own the land or does he rent the land?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Owns or is buying the land <input type="radio"/> Rents the land <input type="radio"/> No cash rent paid for use of the land 	
<p>H9. Is the toilet for the exclusive use of this household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, for exclusive use <input type="radio"/> No, also used by another household 	<p>H19. If the land is rented, what is the <u>yearly</u> rent for the land?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10 <input type="radio"/> \$10 to \$24 <input type="radio"/> \$25 to \$49 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$100 or more 	
<p>H10. Is there a bathtub or shower in this structure?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes for exclusive use <input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household? <input type="radio"/> No bathtub or shower 	<p>ASK IF "RENTED FOR CASH RENT" OR "VACANT FOR RENT"</p>	
<p>H11. Does this unit have electric lighting?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H20. What is the <u>monthly</u> rent for this unit?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10 <input type="radio"/> \$10 to \$19 <input type="radio"/> \$20 to \$29 <input type="radio"/> \$30 to \$39 <input type="radio"/> \$40 to \$49 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$59 <input type="radio"/> \$60 to \$69 <input type="radio"/> \$70 to \$79 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$89 <input type="radio"/> \$90 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$119 <input type="radio"/> \$120 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$200 or more 	
<p>H12. Is there a refrigerator in this unit?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Mechanical <input type="radio"/> Ice <input type="radio"/> No refrigerator 		

Appendix C.— ACCURACY OF THE DATA

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SOURCES OF ERROR

Human and mechanical errors occur in any mass statistical operation such as a decennial census. Errors during the data collection phase can include failure to obtain required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information in the wrong place or incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerator's work, the clerical handling of the questionnaires, and the various stages of the electronic processing of the material. Careful efforts are made in every census to keep the errors in each step at an acceptably low level. Quality control and check measures are utilized throughout the census operation.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics

that describes the housing inventory as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

Whenever information was missing, an allocation procedure was used to assign an entry, thereby eliminating the need for a "not reported" category in the tabulations. The assignment was based on related information reported for the housing unit or on information reported for a similar unit in the immediate neighborhood. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit was omitted but a rental amount was reported, the computer automatically edited tenure to "rented for cash rent." On the other hand, if the unit was reported as rented but the amount of rent was missing, the computer automatically assigned the rent that was reported for the preceding renter-occupied unit.

A similar procedure was used when the information reported for an item was inconsistent with other information reported for the unit. For example, if a housing unit was enumerated as having no piped water but having both a bathtub (or shower) and flush toilet for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit, the computer

edited water supply to "hot and cold piped water" or "only cold piped water," according to the water supply at the preceding unit with piped water.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

ALLOCATION TABLE

The extent of allocations for non-responses and inconsistencies is shown for each item in table A-1. The base on which the percentage is computed is shown for each item. For most items, the percentages are based on all year-round housing units or occupied housing units. In some instances, the base is a specific group of units as indicated in the tables. Percentages are not shown if the item is not published for the specified areas.

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 the United States sovereignty or jurisdiction. Listed below are short descriptions of the final report series as currently planned for the outlying areas. Descriptions of these and other report series, as they relate to States, appear in the HC(1)-A State reports. More detailed information can be obtained by writing to the Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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. Parts 1 through 53 which contain two chapters, designated as A and B, are issued as separate clothbound books. Parts 54 through 58 contain chapter A only and are issued as one clothbound book. 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.

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. Parts 1 through 53 which contain four chapters, designated as A, B, C, and D, are issued as separate clothbound books. Parts 54 through 58 contain chapter A and B only and are issued as one clothbound book. 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. 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, 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.