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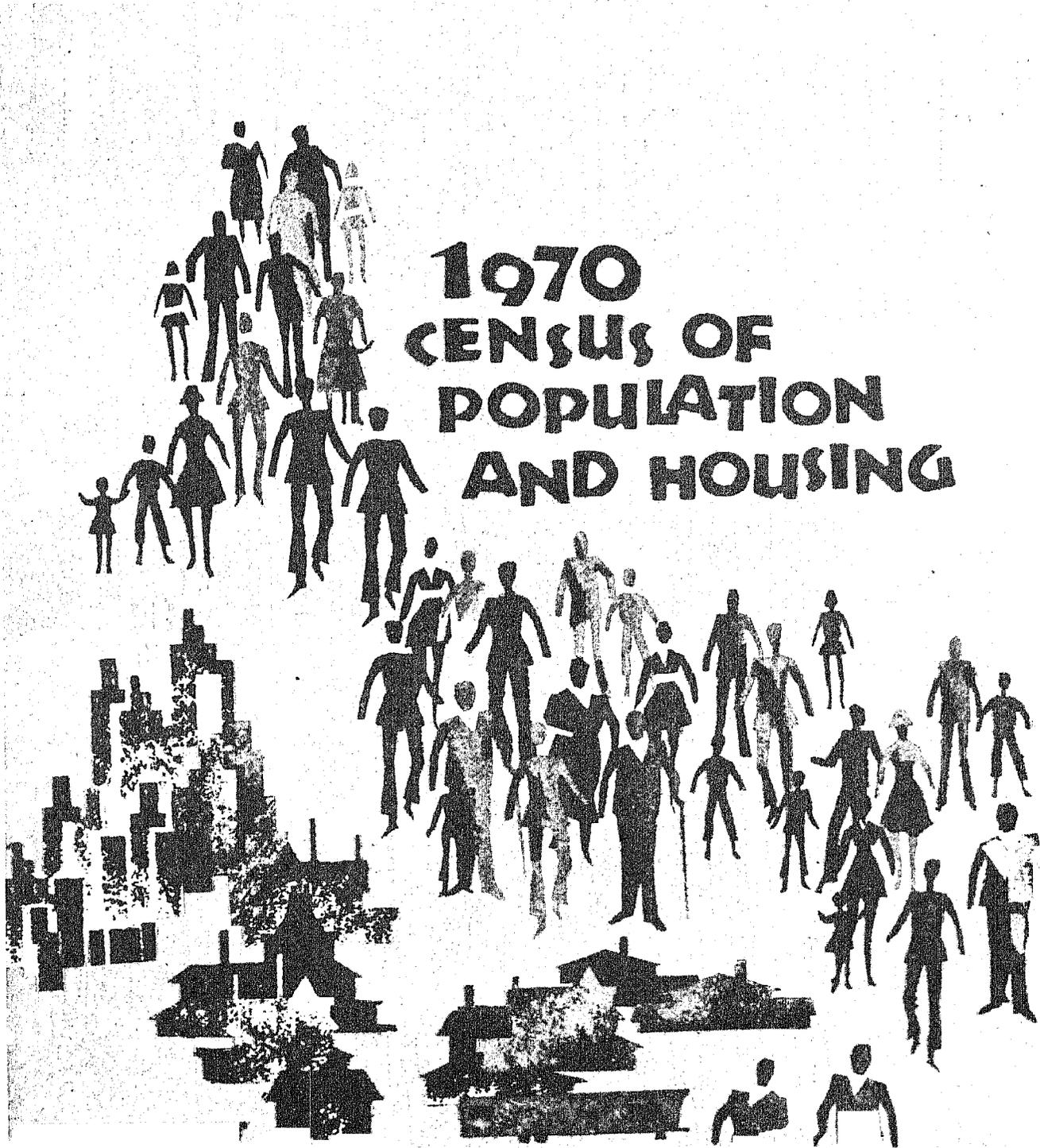
PHC(1)-31

# Census Tracts

BRISTOL, CONN.  
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

## 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

U.S. DEPARTMENT  
OF COMMERCE  
Social and Economic  
Statistics Administration  
BUREAU OF  
THE CENSUS



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# 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

## Census Tracts

BRISTOL, CONN.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN  
STATISTICAL AREA  
(AND ADJACENT AREA)

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accompany this report

## LIST OF PHC(1) CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

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

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

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

# INTRODUCTION

## APPENDIXES

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### GENERAL

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

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

The content and procedures of the 1970 census were determined after

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## INTRODUCTION—Continued

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

### PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

by FOSDIC onto magnetic tape.

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

## Table A. Tract Comparability: 1970 to 1960

[Only part of the area was tracted in 1960. The tables list only those census tracts for which the boundaries or identification changed between 1960 and 1970.]

1970 tract	1960 tract
4051 . . . . .	BR-0006
4052 . . . . .	BR-0005
4053 . . . . .	BR-0004
4054 . . . . .	BR-0010
4055 . . . . .	BR-0009
	BR-0007 PART
	BR-0008 PART
4056 . . . . .	BR-0008 PART
4057 . . . . .	BR-0007 PART
4058 . . . . .	BR-0001
4059 . . . . .	BR-0002
4060 . . . . .	BR-0003
4251 . . . . .	PL-0001 PART
4252 . . . . .	PL-0001 PART

## Table B. Tract Comparability: 1960 to 1970

[Only part of the area was tracted in 1960. The tables list only those census tracts for which the boundaries or identification changed between 1960 and 1970.]

1960 tract	1970 tract
BR-0001 . . .	4058
BR-0002 . . .	4059
BR-0003 . . .	4060
BR-0004 . . .	4053
BR-0005 . . .	4052
BR-0006 . . .	4051
BR-0007 . . .	4057
	4055 PART
BR-0008 . . .	4056
	4055 PART
BR-0009 . . .	4055 PART
BR-0010 . . .	4054
PL-0001 . . .	4251
	4252

IN 1960, THE CENSUS TRACT DATA FOR BRISTOL CITY AND PLYMOUTH TOWN WERE SHOWN IN THE NEW BRITAIN, CONN. SMSA TRACT REPORT.

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

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

Census Tracts	Total SMSA	Part in Hartford County	Part in Litchfield County	Bristol				
		Bristol		Tract 4051	Tract 4052	Tract 4053	Tract 4054	Tract 4055
<b>RACE</b>								
All persons	65 808	55 487	10 321	3 662	5 166	5 923	5 527	7 263
White	65 025	54 758	10 267	3 640	5 098	5 913	5 432	7 131
Negro	618	577	41	9	55	5	77	114
Percent Negro	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.6
<b>AGE BY SEX</b>								
<b>Male, all ages</b>								
Under 5 years	32 105	26 974	5 131	1 668	2 556	2 880	2 777	3 534
3 and 4 years	3 060	2 559	501	142	192	233	258	366
5 to 9 years	1 257	1 045	212	47	78	115	90	129
5 years	3 490	2 956	534	143	241	318	271	392
6 years	715	606	109	37	40	59	54	93
10 to 14 years	672	566	106	27	46	53	57	79
14 years	3 510	2 981	529	164	303	360	287	370
15 to 19 years	652	554	98	37	60	68	46	65
15 years	2 776	2 323	453	157	245	280	238	295
16 years	652	548	104	39	42	82	50	76
17 years	614	554	98	32	52	69	54	51
18 years	501	420	81	27	41	41	35	68
19 years	357	312	45	21	39	30	42	41
20 to 24 years	2 230	1 906	324	128	194	153	256	295
20 years	379	305	74	22	24	36	34	36
21 years	381	325	56	24	39	25	45	46
25 to 34 years	4 165	3 488	677	183	285	366	380	486
35 to 44 years	3 845	3 295	550	180	321	400	319	403
45 to 54 years	3 960	3 288	672	203	382	368	355	389
55 to 59 years	1 580	1 294	286	108	139	133	139	163
60 to 64 years	1 199	1 012	187	81	94	111	86	112
65 to 74 years	1 485	1 242	243	117	104	121	135	171
75 years and over	805	630	175	62	56	37	53	92
<b>Female, all ages</b>								
Under 5 years	33 703	28 513	5 190	1 994	2 610	3 043	2 750	3 729
3 and 4 years	2 882	2 437	445	125	189	252	229	346
5 to 9 years	1 192	1 006	186	37	86	109	89	140
5 years	3 322	2 783	539	139	236	299	235	355
6 years	711	599	112	27	53	58	61	78
10 to 14 years	611	523	88	21	39	51	36	77
14 years	3 549	3 032	517	199	300	365	263	387
15 to 19 years	693	593	100	46	62	76	57	66
15 years	2 858	2 399	459	184	225	277	254	319
16 years	656	548	108	49	61	60	59	74
17 years	627	527	100	44	44	70	53	67
18 years	618	511	107	34	55	59	51	66
19 years	470	394	76	35	29	40	41	50
20 to 24 years	487	419	68	22	36	48	50	62
20 years	2 735	2 363	372	181	225	226	294	345
21 years	515	454	61	37	47	48	50	73
25 to 34 years	549	464	85	37	49	41	53	74
35 to 44 years	4 178	3 538	640	170	298	365	320	490
45 to 54 years	3 919	3 338	581	194	324	434	341	409
55 to 59 years	4 178	3 486	692	258	381	366	378	432
60 to 64 years	1 718	1 441	277	127	125	151	140	177
65 to 74 years	1 281	1 091	190	111	91	108	93	133
75 years and over	1 937	1 656	281	180	138	132	148	215
	1 146	949	197	126	78	68	55	121
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>								
All persons	65 808	55 487	10 321	3 662	5 166	5 923	5 527	7 263
In households	65 589	55 287	10 302	3 631	5 166	5 864	5 516	7 249
Head of household	20 103	16 972	3 131	1 222	1 606	1 659	1 713	2 317
Head of family	17 031	14 373	2 658	963	1 366	1 524	1 513	1 872
Primary individual	3 072	2 599	473	259	240	135	200	445
Wife of head	15 168	12 791	2 377	821	1 225	1 391	1 363	1 590
Other relative of head	29 797	25 071	4 726	1 556	2 273	2 786	2 410	3 273
Not related to head	521	453	68	32	62	28	30	69
In group quarters	219	200	19	31	-	59	11	14
Persons per household	3.26	3.26	3.29	2.97	3.22	3.53	3.22	3.13
<b>TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
All families	17 031	14 373	2 658	963	1 366	1 524	1 513	1 872
With own children under 18 years	9 750	8 258	1 492	483	749	925	822	1 099
Number of children	22 775	19 220	3 555	1 102	1 694	2 163	1 790	2 511
Husband-wife families	15 168	12 791	2 377	821	1 225	1 391	1 363	1 590
With own children under 18 years	8 978	7 592	1 386	432	687	865	765	971
Number of children	21 165	17 852	3 313	1 001	1 561	2 048	1 680	2 245
Percent of total under 18 years	89.6	89.6	89.4	87.2	87.4	92.0	90.0	86.0
Families with other male head	424	337	87	27	34	31	35	65
With own children under 18 years	106	84	22	8	9	7	7	10
Number of children	214	160	54	12	20	14	13	17
Families with female head	1 439	1 245	194	115	107	102	115	117
With own children under 18 years	666	582	84	43	53	53	50	118
Number of children	1 396	1 208	188	89	113	101	97	249
Percent of total under 18 years	5.9	6.1	5.1	7.8	6.3	4.5	5.2	9.5
Persons under 18 years	23 632	19 925	3 707	1 148	1 786	2 225	1 867	2 609
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Male, 14 years old and over</b>								
Single	22 697	19 032	3 665	1 256	1 880	2 037	2 007	2 471
Married	5 929	4 935	994	341	516	549	495	677
Separated	15 749	13 269	2 480	852	1 277	1 428	1 415	1 656
Widowed	220	171	49	11	23	4	21	25
Divorced	582	465	117	43	44	39	56	67
	437	363	74	20	43	21	41	71
<b>Female, 14 years old and over</b>								
Single	24 643	20 854	3 789	1 577	1 947	2 203	2 080	2 707
Married	5 473	4 645	828	427	420	532	431	612
Separated	15 946	13 449	2 497	876	1 281	1 452	1 436	1 683
Widowed	360	304	56	20	22	21	32	55
Divorced	2 581	2 185	396	238	195	169	168	293
	643	575	68	36	51	50	45	119

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

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

Census Tracts	Bristol—Con.					Part in Litchfield County		Adjacent tract in Hartford County
	Tract 4056	Tract 4057	Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060	Tract 4251	Tract 4252	Tract 4101
<b>RACE</b>								
All persons	7 070	4 368	4 454	3 719	8 335	5 232	5 089	4 070
White	7 022	4 327	4 356	3 702	8 137	5 209	5 058	4 053
Negro	21	13	90	8	185	18	23	10
Percent Negro	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
<b>AGE BY SEX</b>								
<b>Male, all ages</b>								
Under 5 years	3 443	2 089	2 160	1 813	4 054	2 593	2 538	2 010
3 and 4 years	352	198	177	152	489	262	239	205
5 to 9 years	160	75	73	67	211	116	96	94
5 years	347	166	244	200	634	266	268	247
6 years	71	39	59	42	112	51	58	58
10 to 14 years	70	30	48	31	125	54	52	42
14 years	333	184	232	217	531	285	244	245
15 to 19 years	66	41	42	39	90	44	54	47
15 years	289	142	196	160	321	219	234	167
16 years	63	25	45	36	90	58	46	46
17 years	77	36	45	36	66	43	55	49
18 years	66	33	37	35	71	59	66	35
19 years	48	26	40	39	55	43	38	22
20 to 24 years	35	22	29	14	39	16	29	15
20 years	276	196	157	92	159	136	188	74
21 years	52	27	30	19	25	25	49	18
25 to 34 years	41	34	22	20	29	24	32	14
35 to 44 years	463	280	230	178	637	340	337	315
45 to 54 years	354	212	262	253	591	273	277	288
55 to 59 years	430	231	294	260	376	332	340	204
60 to 64 years	163	123	129	95	102	146	140	92
65 to 74 years	164	109	84	80	91	83	104	65
75 years and over	165	159	103	90	77	138	105	71
	107	89	52	36	46	113	62	37
<b>Female, all ages</b>								
Under 5 years	3 627	2 279	2 294	1 906	4 281	2 639	2 551	2 060
3 and 4 years	353	176	186	132	449	216	229	217
5 to 9 years	139	63	81	61	201	94	92	84
5 years	342	169	208	185	615	276	263	243
6 years	79	30	40	33	140	49	63	52
10 to 14 years	52	39	48	39	121	47	41	52
14 years	337	181	236	218	546	269	248	246
15 to 19 years	70	42	36	37	101	51	49	40
15 years	303	165	226	155	291	236	223	167
16 years	73	24	56	33	59	60	48	41
17 years	52	36	49	43	69	58	42	33
18 years	63	33	50	30	70	48	59	29
19 years	54	29	25	32	59	37	39	45
20 to 24 years	61	43	46	17	34	33	35	19
20 years	347	213	185	107	240	166	206	102
21 years	68	32	43	21	35	22	39	21
25 to 34 years	58	43	34	26	49	41	44	19
35 to 44 years	436	264	248	213	734	345	295	319
45 to 54 years	336	204	284	249	563	268	313	265
55 to 59 years	481	249	294	282	365	362	330	231
60 to 64 years	202	150	119	117	133	139	138	88
65 to 74 years	160	117	103	88	87	92	98	63
75 years and over	221	248	121	92	161	155	126	79
	109	143	84	68	97	115	82	40
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>								
All persons	7 070	4 368	4 454	3 719	8 335	5 232	5 089	4 070
In households	7 064	4 323	4 444	3 719	8 311	5 213	5 089	4 042
Head of household	2 169	1 610	1 377	1 077	2 222	1 573	1 558	1 106
Head of family	1 875	1 140	1 173	985	1 962	1 352	1 306	1 025
Primary individual	294	470	204	92	260	221	252	81
Wife of head	1 649	1 003	1 035	892	1 822	1 219	1 158	944
Other relative of head	3 197	1 645	1 999	1 739	4 193	2 381	2 345	1 949
Not related to head	49	65	33	11	74	40	28	43
In group quarters	6	45	10	-	24	19	-	28
Persons per household	3.26	2.69	3.23	3.45	3.74	3.31	3.27	3.65
<b>TYPE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
All families	1 875	1 140	1 173	985	1 962	1 352	1 306	1 025
With own children under 18 years	1 034	535	651	555	1 405	746	746	667
Number of children	2 372	1 207	1 516	1 264	3 581	1 828	1 727	1 564
Husband-wife families	1 649	1 003	1 035	892	1 822	1 219	1 158	944
With own children under 18 years	942	496	593	523	1 318	693	693	631
Number of children	2 188	1 114	1 400	1 216	3 399	1 701	1 612	1 489
Percent of total under 18 years	89.0	88.3	89.5	92.3	92.1	89.5	89.2	91.0
Families with other male head	50	26	23	21	25	38	49	31
With own children under 18 years	15	1	10	4	13	8	14	10
Number of children	29	2	22	9	22	19	35	18
Families with female head	176	111	115	72	115	95	99	50
With own children under 18 years	77	38	48	28	74	45	39	26
Number of children	155	91	94	59	160	108	80	57
Percent of total under 18 years	6.3	7.2	6.0	4.5	4.3	5.7	4.4	3.5
Persons under 18 years	2 458	1 261	1 565	1 317	3 689	1 900	1 807	1 636
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Male, 14 years old and over</b>								
Single	2 477	1 582	1 549	1 283	2 490	1 824	1 841	1 360
Married	647	412	416	318	564	460	534	333
Separated	1 711	1 061	1 073	923	1 873	1 266	1 214	976
Widowed	19	32	16	8	16	16	33	7
Divorced	72	52	28	29	35	47	47	34
	47	57	32	13	18	28	46	17
<b>Female, 14 years old and over</b>								
Single	2 665	1 795	1 700	1 408	2 772	1 929	1 860	1 394
Married	567	403	387	315	551	415	413	283
Separated	1 746	1 055	1 089	926	1 905	1 290	1 207	988
Widowed	40	33	22	17	42	30	26	12
Divorced	279	282	179	139	243	192	204	94
	73	55	45	28	73	32	36	29

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

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

Census Tracts	Part in Hartford County		Part in Litchfield County	Bristol				
	Total SMSA	Bristol		Tract 4051	Tract 4052	Tract 4053	Tract 4054	Tract 4055
<b>NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, &amp; COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b>								
All persons	65 808	55 487	10 321	3 662	5 166	5 923	5 527	7 210
Native of native parentage	43 241	36 092	7 149	2 546	3 468	4 081	3 419	4 638
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	16 985	14 482	2 503	905	1 332	1 406	1 590	1 879
Foreign born	5 582	4 913	669	211	366	436	518	693
Foreign stock	22 567	19 395	3 172	1 116	1 698	1 842	2 108	2 572
United Kingdom	978	826	152	20	90	56	109	189
Ireland (Eire)	740	690	50	130	56	72	71	68
Sweden	568	476	92	60	95	67	44	21
Germany	1 516	1 191	325	70	72	107	99	203
Poland	3 607	2 754	853	151	319	214	222	284
Czechoslovakia	259	239	20	6	35	46	25	23
Austria	615	374	241	46	48	20	54	35
Hungary	67	53	14	6	-	8	13	-
U.S.S.R.	500	385	115	10	61	51	27	45
Italy	3 862	3 703	159	116	258	311	629	410
Canada	6 966	6 242	724	291	550	558	487	1 035
Mexico	19	13	6	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other America	63	48	15	-	-	18	-	9
All other and not reported	2 807	2 401	406	210	114	314	328	250
Persons of Spanish language <sup>1</sup>	568	476	92	9	-	83	124	111
Other persons of Spanish surname <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons of Spanish mother tongue	307	266	41	9	-	36	62	75
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	177	146	31	-	-	-	-	65
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>								
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old	19 231	16 355	2 876	952	1 535	1 994	1 465	2 023
Nursery school	436	424	12	14	19	59	36	41
Public	140	134	6	-	13	17	-	33
Kindergarten	1 313	1 127	186	38	78	94	124	162
Public	1 210	1 024	186	38	78	80	110	148
Elementary	11 331	9 587	1 744	520	883	1 170	792	1 208
Public	9 104	7 453	1 651	407	713	919	676	801
High school	4 832	4 086	746	315	407	518	427	493
Public	4 060	3 406	654	202	343	468	392	417
College	1 319	1 131	188	65	148	153	86	119
Percent enrolled in school by age:								
16 and 17 years	89.6	90.8	83.6	99.9	88.0	87.9	94.1	93.0
18 and 19 years	50.9	51.3	49.0	71.2	49.4	75.9	37.3	42.9
20 and 21 years	22.0	22.8	16.9	6.0	34.5	32.1	17.8	9.5
22 to 24 years	8.8	9.2	6.2	5.1	5.0	13.8	7.9	12.2
25 to 34 years	4.0	3.8	5.2	5.3	7.7	2.4	2.0	1.7
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	14.0	14.1	13.6	13.2	12.4	3.0	11.6	20.5
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>								
Persons, 25 years old and over	35 388	29 753	5 635	2 097	2 819	3 155	2 962	3 795
No school years completed	534	435	99	-	26	37	68	77
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	1 066	975	91	24	87	58	113	124
5 to 7 years	3 979	3 226	753	134	315	258	302	491
8 years	6 112	5 038	1 074	310	577	469	499	708
High school: 1 to 3 years	7 149	5 833	1 316	372	596	697	706	739
4 years	11 164	9 431	1 733	619	888	1 189	903	1 142
College: 1 to 3 years	2 971	2 657	314	330	206	214	224	267
4 years or more	2 413	2 158	255	308	124	233	147	247
Median school years completed	11.5	11.7	10.8	12.3	11.0	12.0	11.1	11.0
Percent high school graduates	46.8	47.9	40.9	59.9	43.2	51.9	43.0	43.6
<b>CHILDREN EVER BORN</b>								
Women, 35 to 44 years old ever married	3 711	3 166	545	156	305	399	366	366
Children ever born	11 426	9 647	1 779	470	964	1 229	984	1 171
Per 1,000 women ever married	3 079	3 047	3 264	3 013	3 161	3 080	2 689	3 199
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1965</b>								
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 <sup>2</sup>	59 908	50 529	9 379	3 395	4 787	5 438	5 039	6 546
Same house as in 1970	35 711	29 304	6 407	1 894	3 045	3 473	3 049	3 573
Different house:								
In central city of this SMSA	9 544	9 082	462	744	667	748	668	1 317
In other part of this SMSA	5 534	4 233	1 301	268	521	359	731	442
Outside this SMSA	5 274	4 348	926	142	340	501	316	800
North and West	4 893	3 997	896	121	340	441	297	738
South	381	351	30	21	-	60	19	62
Abroad	850	816	34	116	21	19	125	132
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK</b>								
All workers	27 695	23 375	4 320	1 510	2 386	2 640	2 453	3 037
Private auto: Driver	21 679	18 367	3 312	1 121	1 964	2 169	2 020	2 196
Passenger	3 775	3 169	606	191	278	317	288	494
Bus or streetcar	238	229	9	11	-	24	28	50
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked to work	1 361	1 153	208	133	127	96	54	222
Worked at home	229	158	71	13	12	15	6	7
Other	407	293	114	41	5	19	57	68
Inside SMSA:								
Bristol city	14 702	12 522	2 180	943	1 173	1 064	1 151	1 836
Litchfield County	13 268	12 172	1 096	937	1 173	1 051	1 112	1 782
Outside SMSA	1 434	350	1 084	6	-	13	39	54
Place of work not reported	10 018	8 355	1 663	503	786	1 032	1 150	1 017
	2 975	2 498	477	64	427	544	152	184

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

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

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

Census Tracts	Bristol—Con.					Part in Litchfield County		Adjacent tract in Hartford County
	Tract 4056	Tract 4057	Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060	Tract 4251	Tract 4252	Tract 4101
<b>NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, &amp; COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b>								
All persons	7 161	4 397	4 410	3 680	8 351	5 320	5 001	4 070
Native of native parentage	4 100	2 669	2 779	2 413	5 979	3 804	3 345	3 091
Native of foreign or mixed parentage	2 078	1 130	1 276	1 010	1 876	1 232	1 271	796
Foreign born	983	598	355	257	496	284	385	183
<b>Foreign stock</b>								
United Kingdom	67	30	86	31	148	97	55	42
Ireland (Eire)	41	77	14	33	128	42	8	27
Sweden	12	18	55	74	30	71	21	61
Germany	97	47	85	126	285	195	130	104
Poland	297	159	523	194	391	291	562	142
Czechoslovakia	45	8	—	34	17	7	13	36
Austria	52	14	36	—	69	118	123	37
Hungary	9	—	—	17	—	14	—	15
U.S.S.R.	44	28	24	48	47	61	54	3
Italy	1 071	313	135	129	331	80	79	63
Canada	1 135	808	465	287	626	350	374	221
Mexico	7	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other America	—	—	8	—	13	—	15	47
All other and not reported	184	226	200	294	281	184	222	181
Persons of Spanish language <sup>1</sup>	24	41	—	—	84	92	—	30
Other persons of Spanish surname <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons of Spanish mother tongue	7	41	—	—	36	41	—	30
Persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage	21	36	—	—	24	31	—	30
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>								
Enrolled persons, 3 to 34 years old	1 963	987	1 277	1 060	3 099	1 463	1 413	1 272
Nursery school	57	9	52	28	109	6	6	24
Public	18	—	6	8	39	—	6	6
Kindergarten	131	58	79	91	272	87	99	86
Public	112	42	67	77	272	87	99	86
Elementary	1 155	620	745	590	1 904	911	833	803
Public	818	432	600	550	1 537	855	796	778
High school	478	258	337	232	621	379	367	289
Public	445	199	282	183	475	340	314	270
College	142	42	64	119	193	80	108	70
Percent enrolled in school by age:								
16 and 17 years	90.9	73.6	99.9	74.8	91.6	75.3	91.1	65.6
18 and 19 years	33.3	35.8	39.6	65.4	68.3	55.4	43.3	77.6
20 and 21 years	31.4	11.6	10.3	75.0	19.1	—	26.8	8.8
22 to 24 years	9.8	3.0	8.7	11.6	13.0	8.6	4.1	—
25 to 34 years	3.4	3.5	3.4	1.7	6.1	5.5	4.9	4.5
Percent 16 to 21 years not high school graduates and not enrolled in school	16.1	27.4	15.3	10.5	11.5	13.3	13.8	16.0
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>								
Persons, 25 years old and over	3 787	2 585	2 412	2 081	4 060	2 943	2 692	2 173
No school years completed	104	57	31	17	18	37	62	11
Elementary:								
1 to 4 years	205	127	69	33	135	17	74	10
5 to 7 years	572	385	239	227	303	345	408	116
8 years	742	580	451	239	463	606	468	257
High school:								
1 to 3 years	758	432	449	365	719	703	613	456
4 years	1 122	645	704	657	1 562	936	797	863
College:								
1 to 3 years	173	217	255	281	490	156	158	257
4 years or more	111	142	214	262	370	143	112	203
Median school years completed	10.1	10.0	11.8	12.2	12.3	11.0	10.6	12.3
Percent high school graduates	37.1	38.8	48.6	57.7	59.7	42.0	39.6	60.9
<b>CHILDREN EVER BORN</b>								
Women, 35 to 44 years old ever married	314	164	279	228	589	270	275	293
Children ever born	1 021	561	794	685	1 768	1 003	776	879
Per 1,000 women ever married	3 252	3 421	2 846	3 004	3 002	3 715	2 822	3 000
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1965</b>								
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 <sup>2</sup>	6 468	4 010	4 063	3 365	7 418	4 799	4 580	3 649
Same house as in 1970	3 727	2 020	2 326	2 263	3 934	3 404	3 003	2 119
Different house:								
In central city of this SMSA	1 341	974	817	443	1 363	215	247	362
In other part of this SMSA	245	204	291	107	1 065	473	828	639
Outside this SMSA:								
North and West	728	310	329	145	737	560	366	295
South	676	272	303	123	686	537	359	238
Abroad	52	38	26	22	51	23	7	57
	202	114	40	7	40	25	9	6
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND PLACE OF WORK</b>								
All workers	2 966	1 763	1 919	1 626	3 075	2 224	2 096	1 510
Private auto: Driver	2 264	1 212	1 530	1 367	2 524	1 758	1 554	1 243
Passenger	442	324	280	186	369	290	316	171
Bus or streetcar	35	37	27	8	9	—	9	7
Subway, elevated train, or railroad	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked to work	166	109	82	56	108	74	134	20
Worked at home	40	37	—	9	19	49	22	7
Other	13	44	—	—	46	53	61	62
Inside SMSA:								
Bristol city	1 875	1 129	1 084	960	1 307	1 063	1 117	308
Litchfield County	1 760	1 110	1 042	940	1 265	506	590	95
Outside SMSA	115	19	42	20	42	557	527	86
Place of work not reported	999	488	605	557	1 218	902	761	974
	92	146	230	109	550	259	218	228

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

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

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

Census Tracts	Part in Hartford County		Part in Litchfield County	Bristol				
	Total SMSA	Bristol		Tract 4051	Tract 4052	Tract 4053	Tract 4054	Tract 4055
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>								
<b>Male, 16 years old and over</b>	<b>21 237</b>	<b>17 817</b>	<b>3 420</b>	<b>1 154</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>1 859</b>	<b>1 928</b>	<b>2 353</b>
Labor force	17 624	14 830	2 794	924	1 498	1 632	1 621	1 979
Percent of total	83.0	83.2	81.7	80.1	85.1	87.8	84.1	84.1
Civilian labor force	17 582	14 788	2 794	924	1 498	1 619	1 621	1 968
Employed	16 995	14 292	2 703	901	1 467	1 563	1 551	1 898
Unemployed	587	496	91	23	31	56	70	70
Percent of civilian labor force	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.1	3.5	4.3	3.6
Not in labor force	3 613	2 987	626	230	262	227	307	374
Inmate of institution	30	25	5	-	-	17	-	-
Enrolled in school	1 046	872	174	54	83	66	90	95
Other under 65 years	746	613	133	35	47	58	59	70
Other 65 years and over	1 791	1 477	314	141	132	86	158	209
<b>Male, 16 to 21 years old</b>	<b>2 780</b>	<b>2 328</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>291</b>
Not enrolled in school	893	731	162	46	87	42	89	111
Not high school graduates	359	295	64	8	29	-	29	49
Unemployed or not in labor force	74	51	23	-	6	-	5	-
<b>Female, 16 years old and over</b>	<b>23 283</b>	<b>19 679</b>	<b>3 604</b>	<b>1 517</b>	<b>1 834</b>	<b>2 041</b>	<b>1 926</b>	<b>2 583</b>
Labor force	11 454	9 695	1 759	690	967	1 121	1 039	1 289
Percent of total	49.2	49.3	48.8	45.5	52.7	54.9	53.9	49.9
Civilian labor force	11 454	9 695	1 759	690	967	1 121	1 039	1 289
Employed	10 844	9 183	1 661	655	952	1 067	994	1 195
Unemployed	610	512	98	35	15	54	45	94
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.1	1.6	4.8	4.3	7.3
Not in labor force	11 829	9 984	1 845	827	867	920	887	1 294
Married women, husband present	15 450	13 027	2 423	866	1 290	1 363	1 347	1 648
In labor force	7 339	6 150	1 189	352	684	759	716	768
With own children under 6 years	4 461	3 744	717	250	338	368	354	485
In labor force	1 263	1 033	230	71	130	130	108	139
<b>OCCUPATION</b>								
<b>Total employed, 16 years old and over</b>	<b>27 839</b>	<b>23 475</b>	<b>4 364</b>	<b>1 556</b>	<b>2 419</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>2 545</b>	<b>3 093</b>
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3 498	3 088	410	360	207	408	349	332
Health workers	598	549	49	105	33	45	74	31
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	927	797	130	112	53	101	53	104
Managers and administrators, except farm	1 655	1 458	197	174	182	125	175	135
Salaries	1 438	1 305	133	161	165	120	155	125
Self-employed in retail trade	99	65	34	9	9	-	15	-
Sales workers	1 696	1 533	163	98	126	189	142	247
Retail trade	1 065	958	107	64	98	140	92	151
Clerical and kindred workers	4 697	4 098	599	234	467	449	445	545
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	5 452	4 460	992	196	485	497	447	620
Construction craftsmen	1 006	896	110	46	90	106	115	118
Mechanics and repairmen	887	702	185	28	103	64	59	71
Operatives, except transport	6 750	5 459	1 291	286	611	589	623	762
Transport equipment operatives	646	508	138	27	41	62	77	62
Laborers, except farm	857	701	156	46	90	58	113	89
Farm workers	49	24	25	4	4	-	5	-
Service workers <sup>1</sup>	2 446	2 071	375	118	201	253	165	281
Cleaning and food service workers	1 337	1 184	153	44	108	151	93	139
Protective service workers	305	233	72	11	39	11	12	37
Personal and health service workers	647	538	109	63	49	81	55	92
Private household workers	93	75	18	13	5	-	4	20
<b>Female employed, 16 years old and over</b>	<b>10 844</b>	<b>9 183</b>	<b>1 661</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1 067</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1 195</b>
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1 408	1 268	140	184	82	145	133	146
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	604	540	64	85	40	66	23	79
Managers and administrators, except farm	251	205	46	11	32	14	18	18
Sales workers	722	642	80	62	53	90	67	97
Clerical and kindred workers	3 393	2 945	448	167	328	332	329	384
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	1 217	1 057	160	50	87	112	119	142
Operatives, including transport	3 252	2 614	638	131	280	271	333	362
Other blue-collar workers	339	254	85	11	29	23	23	39
Farm workers	8	4	4	-	4	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household	1 378	1 176	202	76	139	192	87	129
Private household workers	93	75	18	13	5	-	4	20
<b>INDUSTRY</b>								
<b>Total employed, 16 years old and over</b>	<b>27 839</b>	<b>23 475</b>	<b>4 364</b>	<b>1 556</b>	<b>2 419</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>2 545</b>	<b>3 093</b>
Construction	1 429	1 245	184	91	113	129	183	174
Manufacturing	14 154	11 631	2 523	598	1 255	1 311	1 272	1 538
Durable goods	12 776	10 425	2 351	558	1 091	1 104	1 187	1 417
Transportation	306	232	74	13	10	30	31	21
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	551	481	70	20	39	44	48	88
Wholesale trade	582	502	80	21	31	59	109	83
Retail trade	4 028	3 560	468	214	382	401	455	398
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 299	1 163	136	98	118	113	85	134
Business and repair services	546	425	121	16	55	85	35	55
Personal services	533	442	91	54	61	39	15	91
Health services	1 276	1 140	136	174	109	113	108	131
Educational services	1 613	1 387	226	156	108	155	87	225
Other professional and related services	648	543	105	50	32	81	37	48
Public administration	642	540	102	36	84	58	47	78
Other industries	232	184	48	15	22	12	33	29
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
<b>Total employed, 16 years old and over</b>	<b>27 839</b>	<b>23 475</b>	<b>4 364</b>	<b>1 556</b>	<b>2 419</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>2 545</b>	<b>3 093</b>
Private wage and salary workers	24 183	20 411	3 772	1 244	2 150	2 329	2 255	2 705
Government workers	2 521	2 176	345	206	195	255	181	323
Local government workers	1 810	1 544	266	156	129	157	128	216
Self-employed workers	1 088	863	225	106	69	46	99	65
Unpaid family workers	47	25	22	-	5	-	10	-

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

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

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

Census Tracts	Bristol—Con.					Part in Litchfield County		Adjacent tract in Hartford County
	Tract 4056	Tract 4057	Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060	Tract 4251	Tract 4252	Tract 4101
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>								
Male, 16 years old and over	2 273	1 503	1 475	1 195	2 317	1 779	1 641	1 253
Labor force	1 876	1 128	1 203	973	1 996	1 420	1 374	1 075
Percent of total	82.5	75.0	81.6	81.4	86.1	79.8	83.7	85.8
Civilian labor force	1 871	1 128	1 203	963	1 993	1 420	1 374	1 075
Employed	1 801	1 062	1 175	943	1 931	1 373	1 330	1 046
Unemployed	70	66	28	20	62	47	44	29
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	5.9	2.3	2.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.7
Not in labor force	397	375	272	222	321	359	267	178
Inmate of institution	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	8
Enrolled in school	106	79	93	64	142	86	88	67
Other under 65 years	85	81	55	62	61	83	50	39
Other 65 years and over	206	207	124	96	118	185	129	64
Male, 16 to 21 years old	273	198	189	138	303	207	245	142
Not enrolled in school	85	80	78	45	68	64	98	54
Not high school graduates	37	45	30	22	46	18	46	23
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	21	5	8	6	8	15	6
Female, 16 years old and over	2 531	1 724	1 605	1 362	2 556	1 795	1 809	1 327
Labor force	1 198	814	761	642	1 174	925	834	525
Percent of total	47.3	47.2	47.4	47.1	45.9	51.5	46.1	39.6
Civilian labor force	1 198	814	761	642	1 174	925	834	525
Employed	1 130	749	707	619	1 115	868	793	509
Unemployed	68	65	54	23	59	57	41	16
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	8.0	7.1	3.6	5.0	6.2	4.9	3.0
Not in labor force	1 333	910	844	720	1 382	870	975	802
Married women, husband present	1 630	1 030	1 037	972	1 844	1 243	1 180	976
In labor force	722	478	435	416	820	613	576	397
With own children under 6 years	534	267	220	246	682	365	352	339
In labor force	135	91	68	44	117	135	95	68
<b>OCCUPATION</b>								
Total employed, 16 years old and over	2 931	1 811	1 882	1 562	3 046	2 241	2 123	1 555
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	234	237	227	249	485	231	179	255
Health workers	47	43	50	46	75	30	19	31
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	61	65	23	86	139	82	48	64
Managers and administrators, except farm	82	53	121	193	218	108	89	159
Salaries	58	45	101	176	199	49	84	146
Self-employed in retail trade	17	—	10	5	—	29	5	3
Sales workers	162	114	87	142	226	105	58	69
Retail trade	111	85	43	77	97	61	46	48
Clerical and kindred workers	541	215	373	256	573	277	322	233
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	640	358	377	314	526	499	493	317
Construction craftsmen	144	58	60	63	96	48	62	102
Mechanics and repairmen	105	74	79	38	81	59	126	57
Operatives, except transport	884	494	411	243	556	646	645	207
Transport equipment operatives	48	42	64	27	58	76	62	93
Laborers, except farm	114	53	57	24	57	102	54	41
Farm workers	—	—	5	—	6	9	16	5
Service workers <sup>1</sup>	210	240	155	107	341	173	202	166
Cleaning and food service workers	107	161	104	55	222	74	79	101
Protective service workers	20	14	25	21	43	18	54	13
Personal and health service workers	46	45	16	31	60	51	58	48
Private household workers	16	5	5	7	—	15	3	10
Female employed, 16 years old and over	1 130	749	707	619	1 115	868	793	509
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	112	99	75	117	175	92	48	88
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	32	53	13	64	85	40	24	47
Managers and administrators, except farm	25	19	13	36	19	25	21	21
Sales workers	53	55	14	62	89	38	42	21
Clerical and kindred workers	338	162	306	176	423	232	216	193
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	117	65	112	73	180	95	65	45
Operatives, including transport	410	250	211	131	235	349	289	84
Other blue-collar workers	54	27	12	30	6	24	61	11
Farm workers	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Service workers, except private household	122	132	71	60	168	89	113	81
Private household workers	16	5	5	7	—	15	3	10
<b>INDUSTRY</b>								
Total employed, 16 years old and over	2 931	1 811	1 882	1 562	3 046	2 241	2 123	1 555
Construction	159	99	83	93	121	105	79	169
Manufacturing	1 681	922	958	640	1 456	1 276	1 247	487
Durable goods	1 527	773	845	583	1 340	1 190	1 161	451
Transportation	21	13	17	16	60	36	38	61
Communications, utilities, and sanitary services	64	11	43	63	61	58	12	35
Wholesale trade	37	5	46	37	74	63	17	55
Retail trade	409	352	289	246	414	230	238	205
Finance, insurance, and real estate	132	43	122	118	200	77	59	111
Business and repair services	35	28	44	10	62	41	80	18
Personal services	58	18	39	37	30	59	32	26
Health services	105	95	73	52	180	82	54	88
Educational services	111	82	88	146	229	112	114	149
Other professional and related services	45	98	42	50	60	63	42	51
Public administration	59	34	27	44	73	13	89	65
Other industries	15	11	11	10	26	26	22	35
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Total employed, 16 years old and over	2 931	1 811	1 882	1 562	3 046	2 241	2 123	1 555
Private wage and salary workers	2 580	1 555	1 666	1 309	2 618	1 916	1 856	1 206
Government workers	242	155	116	162	339	147	198	269
Local government workers	163	119	113	123	240	122	144	168
Self-employed workers	109	97	92	91	89	156	69	80
Unpaid family workers	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

Census Tracts	Part in Hartford County		Part in Litchfield County	Bristol				
	Total SMSA	Bristol		Tract 4051	Tract 4052	Tract 4053	Tract 4054	Tract 4055
<b>INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>								
All families .....	17 057	14 408	2 649	972	1 380	1 556	1 485	1 892
Less than \$1,000 .....	185	133	52	9	9	7	9	31
\$1,000 to \$1,999 .....	261	224	37	3	25	20	11	37
\$2,000 to \$2,999 .....	289	246	43	5	12	4	35	48
\$3,000 to \$3,999 .....	351	295	56	35	16	29	46	58
\$4,000 to \$4,999 .....	454	385	69	35	47	17	31	41
\$5,000 to \$5,999 .....	469	392	77	43	41	16	24	61
\$6,000 to \$6,999 .....	578	475	103	13	36	29	36	90
\$7,000 to \$7,999 .....	919	739	180	43	79	87	93	86
\$8,000 to \$8,999 .....	1 122	949	173	18	94	108	89	179
\$9,000 to \$9,999 .....	1 380	1 172	208	77	138	130	106	161
\$10,000 to \$11,999 .....	2 864	2 391	473	186	229	282	245	283
\$12,000 to \$14,999 .....	3 713	3 111	602	135	281	380	324	416
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	3 791	3 311	480	227	335	417	361	361
\$25,000 to \$49,999 .....	555	484	71	80	29	30	75	30
\$50,000 or more .....	126	101	25	63	9	-	-	10
Median income .....	\$11 760	\$11 835	\$11 381	\$12 422	\$11 686	\$12 387	\$12 162	\$11 088
Mean income .....	\$12 581	\$12 669	\$12 102	\$17 380	\$12 419	\$12 746	\$12 800	\$11 604
Families and unrelated individuals .....	20 580	17 407	3 173	1 290	1 612	1 698	1 726	2 407
Median income .....	\$10 721	\$10 772	\$10 469	\$10 975	\$10 938	\$11 944	\$11 328	\$9 641
Mean income .....	\$11 231	\$11 307	\$10 811	\$14 694	\$11 514	\$12 151	\$11 750	\$10 079
Unrelated individuals .....	3 523	2 999	524	318	232	142	241	515
Median income .....	\$3 799	\$3 803	\$3 765	\$4 840	\$4 714	\$5 188	\$5 329	\$3 623
Mean income .....	\$4 692	\$4 764	\$4 282	\$6 483	\$6 131	\$5 629	\$5 286	\$4 473
<b>TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES</b>								
All families .....	17 057	14 408	2 649	972	1 380	1 556	1 485	1 892
With wage or salary income .....	15 621	13 218	2 403	848	1 293	1 472	1 390	1 723
Mean wage or salary income .....	\$11 753	\$11 818	\$11 398	\$13 185	\$11 755	\$12 407	\$12 038	\$11 191
With nonfarm self-employment income .....	1 429	1 147	282	126	87	91	138	133
Mean nonfarm self-employment income .....	\$8 670	\$9 469	\$5 421	\$22 820	\$7 745	\$3 999	\$7 287	\$6 802
With farm self-employment income .....	39	26	13	4	5	-	12	-
Mean farm self-employment income .....	\$5 785	\$6 685	...	...	...	-	...	...
With Social Security income .....	2 999	2 508	491	240	219	247	272	322
Mean Social Security income .....	\$1 698	\$1 724	\$1 562	\$2 057	\$1 834	\$1 567	\$1 726	\$1 710
With public assistance or public welfare income .....	490	423	67	20	10	24	45	53
Mean public assistance or public welfare income .....	\$1 152	\$1 202	\$840	...	...	...	\$988	\$929
With other income .....	7 403	6 225	1 178	573	498	637	626	701
Mean other income .....	\$1 719	\$1 680	\$1 923	\$3 994	\$1 738	\$1 222	\$987	\$1 668
<b>RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>								
Percent of families with incomes:								
Less than .50 of poverty level .....	1.8	1.6	2.6	0.9	1.5	1.7	0.9	3.4
.50 to .74 .....	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7
.75 to .99 .....	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.6
1.00 to 1.24 .....	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.6	2.6	2.6
1.25 to 1.49 .....	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	0.4	2.4	1.3
1.50 to 1.99 .....	8.5	8.3	9.4	7.3	7.1	7.7	6.8	10.7
2.00 to 2.99 .....	23.7	23.6	24.0	18.3	23.0	24.2	20.0	26.7
3.00 or more .....	60.1	60.4	58.1	69.7	63.5	64.4	66.2	53.9
<b>INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>								
Families .....	662	526	136	17	43	41	30	90
Percent of all families .....	3.9	3.7	5.1	1.7	3.1	2.6	2.0	4.8
Mean family income .....	\$1 634	\$1 681	\$1 455	...	\$1 966	\$1 966	\$1 512	\$1 338
Mean income deficit .....	\$1 630	\$1 584	\$1 807	...	\$1 544	\$2 056	\$1 686	\$2 017
Percent receiving public assistance income .....	16.0	18.4	6.6	-	-	9.8	15.6	13.3
Mean size of family .....	3.45	3.43	3.54	...	3.02	4.66	3.37	3.57
With related children under 18 years .....	432	360	72	12	26	41	19	55
Mean number of related children under 18 years .....	2.58	2.53	2.85	...	1.69	2.98	...	3.18
With related children under 6 years .....	284	244	40	-	17	25	13	41
Mean number of related children under 6 years .....	1.69	1.70	1.63	-	...	1.68	...	1.83
Families with female head .....	243	213	30	12	9	13	13	37
With related children under 18 years .....	231	204	27	12	9	13	13	37
Mean number of related children under 18 years .....	2.36	2.23	3.33	...	...	...	...	2.62
With related children under 6 years .....	154	141	13	-	9	7	13	29
Percent in labor force .....	17.5	19.1	-	-	-	-	-	48.3
Mean number of related children under 6 years .....	1.49	1.48	...	-	...	...	...	1.76
Family heads .....	662	526	136	17	43	41	30	90
Percent 65 years and over .....	26.0	23.2	36.8	...	39.5	-	20.0	34.4
Civilian male heads under 65 years .....	256	200	56	-	17	28	11	22
Percent in labor force .....	84.0	85.0	80.4	-	...	100.0	-	...
Unrelated individuals .....	1 009	827	182	62	54	15	42	189
Percent of all unrelated individuals .....	28.6	27.6	34.7	19.5	23.3	10.6	17.4	36.7
Mean income .....	\$905	\$942	\$739	\$1 275	\$1 181	...	\$1 188	\$1 037
Mean income deficit .....	\$893	\$859	\$1 046	\$513	\$592	...	\$621	\$776
Percent receiving public assistance income .....	3.7	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent 65 years and over .....	65.2	64.8	67.0	66.1	90.7	...	54.8	53.4
Persons .....	3 294	2 631	663	117	184	206	143	510
Percent of all persons .....	5.0	4.8	6.5	3.2	3.6	3.5	2.6	7.0
Percent receiving Social Security income .....	26.9	27.7	23.8	42.7	37.5	4.9	42.7	32.5
Percent 65 years and over .....	28.8	27.9	32.4	39.3	37.5	7.3	24.5	28.8
Percent receiving Social Security income .....	77.2	81.2	63.7	87.0	100.0	...	100.0	87.8
Related children under 18 years .....	1 121	916	205	30	42	125	50	174
Percent living with both parents .....	48.6	46.7	57.1	-	28.6	78.4	20.0	42.0
Households .....	1 292	1 045	247	47	64	56	53	206
Percent of all households .....	7.3	6.9	9.4	4.6	4.8	3.5	3.4	10.3
Owner occupied .....	398	275	123	23	16	51	28	43
Mean value of unit .....	\$18 500	\$19 300	\$16 600	...	...	\$17 000	\$21 900	\$17 800
Renter occupied .....	894	770	124	24	48	5	25	163
Mean gross rent .....	\$83	\$85	\$68	...	\$110	...	\$119	\$94
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities .....	6.3	4.7	13.0	10.6	-	-	-	5.3

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

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

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

Census Tracts	Bristol—Con.					Part in Litchfield County		Adjacent tract in Hartford County
	Tract 4056	Tract 4057	Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060	Tract 4251	Tract 4252	Tract 4101
<b>INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>								
All families .....	1 897	1 094	1 142	1 013	1 977	1 368	1 281	1 028
Less than \$1,000 .....	9	28	5	12	14	29	23	20
\$1,000 to \$1,999 .....	32	9	31	15	41	21	16	13
\$2,000 to \$2,999 .....	36	35	25	26	20	28	15	25
\$3,000 to \$3,999 .....	28	38	21	6	18	40	16	25
\$4,000 to \$4,999 .....	75	27	44	13	55	23	46	29
\$5,000 to \$5,999 .....	72	60	6	18	51	43	34	11
\$6,000 to \$6,999 .....	50	52	52	51	66	55	48	58
\$7,000 to \$7,999 .....	144	83	74	22	28	72	108	28
\$8,000 to \$8,999 .....	140	101	68	47	105	91	82	62
\$9,000 to \$9,999 .....	177	107	54	81	141	104	104	67
\$10,000 to \$11,999 .....	333	165	162	186	320	215	258	168
\$12,000 to \$14,999 .....	430	196	211	199	539	341	261	231
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	311	162	312	284	541	266	214	265
\$25,000 to \$49,999 .....	55	27	67	53	38	33	38	26
\$50,000 or more .....	5	4	10	—	—	7	18	—
Median income .....	\$11 114	\$10 085	\$12 412	\$12 445	\$12 721	\$11 656	\$11 151	\$12 104
Mean income .....	\$11 651	\$10 928	\$13 521	\$13 167	\$12 580	\$11 824	\$12 400	\$12 270
Families and unrelated individuals .....	2 217	1 660	1 403	1 096	2 298	1 603	1 570	1 169
Median income .....	\$10 216	\$7 927	\$10 976	\$12 056	\$11 839	\$10 686	\$10 291	\$11 415
Mean income .....	\$10 536	\$8 454	\$11 999	\$12 655	\$11 330	\$10 658	\$10 966	\$11 274
Unrelated individuals .....	320	566	261	83	321	235	289	141
Median income .....	\$2 924	\$2 854	\$4 397	\$5 208	\$2 232	\$2 978	\$4 162	\$2 458
Mean income .....	\$3 928	\$3 674	\$5 340	\$6 400	\$3 626	\$3 874	\$4 613	\$4 018
<b>TYPE OF INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES</b>								
All families .....	1 897	1 094	1 142	1 013	1 977	1 368	1 281	1 028
With wage or salary income .....	1 742	927	1 019	934	1 870	1 222	1 181	962
Mean wage or salary income .....	\$10 867	\$10 082	\$12 590	\$12 422	\$12 216	\$11 429	\$11 366	\$11 439
With nonfarm self-employment income .....	138	115	120	94	105	176	106	134
Mean nonfarm self-employment income .....	\$8 832	\$9 562	\$11 350	\$6 090	\$7 467	\$5 884	\$4 650	\$6 909
With farm self-employment income .....	5	—	—	—	—	3	10	6
Mean farm self-employment income .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With Social Security income .....	403	278	173	176	178	266	225	121
Mean Social Security income .....	\$1 598	\$1 923	\$1 578	\$1 795	\$1 430	\$1 597	\$1 520	\$1 534
With public assistance or public welfare income .....	57	45	58	21	90	25	42	24
Mean public assistance or public welfare income .....	\$1 545	\$1 774	\$1 078	—	\$1 110	\$1 290	\$571	—
With other income .....	830	491	510	510	849	663	515	456
Mean other income .....	\$1 466	\$1 823	\$1 792	\$1 615	\$1 047	\$1 033	\$3 069	\$1 025
<b>RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>								
Percent of families with incomes:								
Less than .50 of poverty level .....	0.5	3.0	1.2	2.3	1.1	2.5	2.7	2.9
.50 to .74 .....	2.0	—	1.6	0.4	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.5
.75 to .99 .....	0.5	2.7	2.8	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.5
1.00 to 1.24 .....	1.8	2.3	0.6	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.1	2.9
1.25 to 1.49 .....	3.5	2.7	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7
1.50 to 1.99 .....	10.6	9.5	7.7	4.7	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.3
2.00 to 2.99 .....	24.6	26.0	21.2	23.8	25.2	24.0	23.9	23.2
3.00 or more .....	56.5	53.7	63.0	63.1	57.2	57.2	59.2	59.1
<b>INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>								
Families .....	56	63	64	33	89	78	58	50
Percent of all families .....	3.0	5.8	5.6	3.3	4.5	5.7	4.5	4.9
Mean family income .....	\$1 649	\$1 502	\$2 079	\$971	\$2 247	\$1 356	\$1 588	\$1 177
Mean income deficit .....	\$1 183	\$1 574	\$1 284	\$1 767	\$1 271	\$1 877	\$1 713	\$2 028
Percent receiving public assistance income .....	35.7	17.5	35.9	—	23.6	11.5	—	10.0
Mean size of family .....	2.79	3.11	3.64	2.55	3.79	3.59	3.47	3.92
With related children under 18 years .....	37	32	41	23	74	38	34	46
Mean number of related children under 18 years .....	1.78	2.31	2.85	—	2.70	3.21	2.44	2.39
With related children under 6 years .....	24	22	36	6	60	24	16	27
Mean number of related children under 6 years .....	—	—	1.53	—	1.97	—	—	1.44
Families with female head .....	40	16	21	11	41	13	17	20
With related children under 18 years .....	31	16	21	11	41	13	14	20
Mean number of related children under 18 years .....	1.74	—	—	—	2.15	—	—	—
With related children under 6 years .....	18	11	21	6	27	9	4	10
Percent in labor force .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean number of related children under 6 years .....	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—
Family heads .....	56	63	64	33	89	78	58	50
Percent 65 years and over .....	33.9	19.0	26.6	—	16.9	51.3	17.2	8.0
Civilian male heads under 65 years .....	6	35	26	22	33	25	31	28
Percent in labor force .....	—	74.3	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	64.5	100.0
Unrelated individuals .....	99	174	49	9	134	83	99	58
Percent of all unrelated individuals .....	30.9	30.7	18.8	10.8	41.7	35.3	34.3	41.1
Mean income .....	\$812	\$761	\$680	—	\$965	\$546	\$901	\$580
Mean income deficit .....	\$1 002	\$1 040	\$1 086	—	\$837	\$1 255	\$871	\$1 234
Percent receiving public assistance income .....	—	6.9	30.6	—	7.5	—	—	—
Percent 65 years and over .....	60.6	66.7	89.8	—	60.4	57.8	74.7	37.9
Persons .....	255	370	282	93	471	363	300	254
Percent of all persons .....	3.6	8.5	6.4	2.5	5.6	6.8	6.1	6.4
Percent receiving Social Security income .....	33.7	38.9	17.0	—	20.0	20.4	28.0	14.2
Percent 65 years and over .....	32.9	39.7	27.7	6.5	22.5	34.4	30.0	13.8
Percent receiving Social Security income .....	91.7	70.7	53.8	—	84.0	52.0	80.0	74.3
Related children under 18 years .....	66	81	122	24	202	121	84	105
Percent living with both parents .....	16.7	53.1	55.7	—	51.5	55.4	59.5	52.4
Households .....	119	191	93	42	174	121	126	58
Percent of all households .....	6.7	14.6	7.8	4.1	7.9	9.4	9.4	5.9
Owner occupied .....	28	17	27	18	24	88	35	58
Mean value of unit .....	\$15 200	—	\$20 600	—	—	\$16 800	\$16 000	\$21 300
Renter occupied .....	91	174	66	24	150	33	91	—
Mean gross rent .....	\$81	\$80	\$95	—	\$61	\$80	\$64	—
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities .....	4.2	8.4	12.9	—	—	16.5	9.5	—

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

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

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

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

**AGE BY SEX**

	Part in Hartford County		
	Total SMSA	Bristol	Part in Litchfield County
<b>Male, all ages</b> .....	<b>313</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>13</b>
Under 5 years .....	42	42	-
3 and 4 years .....	19	19	-
5 to 9 years .....	33	33	-
5 years .....	-	-	-
6 years .....	17	17	-
10 to 14 years .....	53	53	-
14 years .....	5	5	-
15 to 19 years .....	19	19	-
15 years .....	-	-	-
16 years .....	-	-	-
17 years .....	12	12	-
18 years .....	-	-	-
19 years .....	7	7	-
20 to 24 years .....	32	24	8
20 years .....	-	-	-
21 years .....	9	9	-
25 to 34 years .....	20	20	-
35 to 44 years .....	44	39	5
45 to 54 years .....	37	37	-
55 to 59 years .....	5	5	-
60 to 64 years .....	10	10	-
65 to 74 years .....	12	12	-
75 years and over .....	6	6	-

<b>Female, all ages</b> .....	<b>218</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>4</b>
Under 5 years .....	13	13	-
3 and 4 years .....	13	13	-
5 to 9 years .....	37	37	-
5 years .....	5	5	-
6 years .....	6	6	-
10 to 14 years .....	25	25	-
14 years .....	13	13	-
15 to 19 years .....	-	-	-
15 years .....	-	-	-
16 years .....	-	-	-
17 years .....	-	-	-
18 years .....	-	-	-
19 years .....	-	-	-
20 to 24 years .....	33	33	-
20 years .....	5	5	-
21 years .....	13	13	-
25 to 34 years .....	38	34	4
35 to 44 years .....	25	25	-
45 to 54 years .....	26	26	-
55 to 59 years .....	4	4	-
60 to 64 years .....	5	5	-
65 to 74 years .....	12	12	-
75 years and over .....	-	-	-

**RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>531</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>17</b>
In households .....	531	514	17
Head of household .....	149	136	13
Head of family .....	135	122	13
Primary individual .....	14	14	-
Wife of head .....	102	98	4
Other relative of head .....	266	266	-
Not related to head .....	14	14	-
In group quarters .....	-	-	-
Persons per household .....	3.56	3.78	...

**TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD**

<b>All households</b> .....	<b>149</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>13</b>
Male primary individual .....	14	14	-
Female primary individual .....	-	-	-
Husband-wife households .....	115	102	13
Households with other male head .....	6	6	-
Households with female head .....	14	14	-

**SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

<b>Persons, 16 to 21 years old</b> .....	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-</b>
Not attending school .....	29	29	-
Not high school graduates .....	14	14	-
Percent of total .....	30.4	30.4	-

**YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

<b>Persons, 25 years old and over</b> .....	<b>244</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>9</b>
No school years completed .....	16	16	-
Elementary: 1 to 4 years .....	11	11	-
5 to 7 years .....	46	46	-
8 years .....	29	29	-
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	80	80	-
4 years .....	30	26	4
College: 1 to 3 years .....	11	6	5
4 years or more .....	21	21	-
Median school years completed .....	9.8	9.6	...
Percent high school graduates .....	25.4	22.6	...

**RESIDENCE IN 1965**

<b>Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>420</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>10</b>
Same house as in 1970 .....	215	215	-
Different house: .....	-	-	-
In central city of this SMSA .....	75	75	-
In other part of this SMSA .....	15	15	-
Outside this SMSA .....	110	100	10
North and West .....	96	86	10
South .....	14	14	-
Abroad .....	-	-	-

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

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

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

Census Tracts With 400 or More Negro Population	Part in Hartford County		
	Total SMSA	Bristol	Part in Litchfield County
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION</b>			
Male, 16 years old and over	185	172	13
Labor force	156	143	13
Civilian labor force	156	143	13
Employed	145	132	13
Unemployed	11	11	-
Not in labor force	29	29	-
Female, 16 years old and over	143	139	4
Labor force	76	76	-
Civilian labor force	76	76	-
Employed	60	60	-
Unemployed	16	16	-
Not in labor force	67	63	4
Married women in labor force, husband present	64	64	-
With own children under 6 years	17	17	-
Total employed, 16 years old and over	205	192	13
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	19	19	-
Managers and administrators, except farm	-	-	-
Sales workers	-	-	-
Clerical and kindred workers	15	10	5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	43	43	-
Operatives, except transport	101	101	-
Transport equipment operatives	7	7	-
Laborers, except farm	20	12	8
Farm workers	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household	-	-	-
Private household workers	-	-	-
Female employed, 16 years old and over	60	60	-
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	12	12	-
Managers and administrators, except farm	-	-	-
Sales workers	-	-	-
Clerical and kindred workers	-	-	-
Operatives, including transport	42	42	-
Other blue-collar workers	6	6	-
Farm workers	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household	-	-	-
Private household workers	-	-	-
<b>FAMILY INCOME IN 1969</b>			
All families	135	122	13
Less than \$1,000	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,999	-	-	-
\$2,000 to \$2,999	6	6	-
\$3,000 to \$3,999	16	16	-
\$4,000 to \$4,999	-	-	-
\$5,000 to \$5,999	7	7	-
\$6,000 to \$6,999	11	11	-
\$7,000 to \$7,999	11	11	-
\$8,000 to \$8,999	8	-	8
\$9,000 to \$9,999	5	5	-
\$10,000 or more	71	66	5
Median income: Families	\$10 241	\$10 417	...
Families and unrelated individuals	\$9 545	\$9 682	...
<b>RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>			
Percent of families with incomes:			
Less than .50 of poverty level	-	-	-
.50 to .74	4.4	4.9	-
.75 to .99	-	-	-
1.00 to 1.24	17.0	18.9	-
1.25 to 1.49	-	-	-
1.50 to 1.99	14.1	15.6	-
2.00 or more	64.4	60.7	...
<b>INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>			
Families	6	6	-
Percent of all families	4.4	4.9	-
Mean family income	...	...	-
Mean income deficit	...	...	-
Percent receiving public assistance income	...	...	-
Mean size of family	...	...	-
With related children under 18 years	6	6	-
Mean number of related children under 18 years	...	...	-
With related children under 6 years	6	6	-
Mean number of related children under 6 years	...	...	-
Families with female head	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-
Mean number of related children under 18 years	-	-	-
With related children under 6 years	-	-	-
Percent in labor force	-	-	-
Mean number of related children under 6 years	-	-	-
Family heads	6	6	-
Percent 65 years and over	-	-	-
Civilian male heads under 65 years	6	6	-
Percent in labor force	...	...	-
Unrelated individuals	-	-	-
Percent of all unrelated individuals	-	-	-
Mean income	-	-	-
Mean income deficit	-	-	-
Percent receiving public assistance income	-	-	-
Percent 65 years and over	-	-	-
Persons	18	18	-
Percent of all persons	3.5	3.6	-
Percent receiving Social Security income	-	-	-
Percent 65 years and over	-	-	-
Percent receiving Social Security income	-	-	-
Related children under 18 years	7	7	-
Percent living with both parents	...	...	-
Households	6	6	-
Percent of all households	4.3	4.8	-
Owner occupied	-	-	-
Mean value of unit	-	-	-
Renter occupied	6	6	-
Mean gross rent	...	...	-
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	-	-	-

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

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

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

Census Tracts With 400 or More Persons of Spanish Language	Part in Hartford County		
	Total SMSA	Bristol	Part in Litchfield County
<b>AGE BY SEX</b>			
Male, all ages .....	309	272	37
Under 5 years .....	59	52	7
3 and 4 years .....	21	14	7
5 to 9 years .....	68	68	-
5 years .....	15	15	-
6 years .....	27	27	-
10 to 14 years .....	32	32	-
14 years .....	-	-	-
15 to 19 years .....	13	13	-
15 years .....	6	6	-
16 years .....	-	-	-
17 years .....	-	-	-
18 years .....	7	7	-
19 years .....	-	-	-
20 to 24 years .....	15	6	9
20 years .....	6	6	-
21 years .....	-	-	-
25 to 34 years .....	92	79	13
35 to 44 years .....	13	13	-
45 to 54 years .....	8	-	8
55 to 59 years .....	9	9	-
60 to 64 years .....	-	-	-
65 to 74 years .....	-	-	-
75 years and over .....	-	-	-
Female, all ages .....	259	204	55
Under 5 years .....	44	44	-
3 and 4 years .....	15	15	-
5 to 9 years .....	34	22	12
5 years .....	15	15	-
6 years .....	7	7	-
10 to 14 years .....	24	11	13
14 years .....	-	-	-
15 to 19 years .....	7	7	-
15 years .....	7	7	-
16 years .....	-	-	-
17 years .....	-	-	-
18 years .....	-	-	-
19 years .....	-	-	-
20 to 24 years .....	30	21	9
20 years .....	-	-	-
21 years .....	-	-	-
25 to 34 years .....	77	65	12
35 to 44 years .....	12	12	-
45 to 54 years .....	15	15	-
55 to 59 years .....	16	7	9
60 to 64 years .....	-	-	-
65 to 74 years .....	-	-	-
75 years and over .....	-	-	-
<b>RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD</b>			
All persons .....	568	476	92
In households .....	568	476	92
Head of household .....	135	114	21
Head of family .....	120	99	21
Primary individual .....	15	15	-
Wife of head .....	108	87	21
Other relative of head .....	316	266	50
Not related to head .....	9	9	-
In group quarters .....	-	-	-
Persons per household .....	4.21	4.18	...
<b>TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD</b>			
All households .....	135	114	21
Male primary individual .....	9	9	-
Female primary individual .....	6	6	-
Husband-wife households .....	107	86	21
Households with other male head .....	-	-	-
Households with female head .....	13	13	-
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>			
Persons, 16 to 21 years old .....	13	13	-
Not attending school .....	6	6	-
Not high school graduates .....	-	-	-
Percent of total .....	-	-	-
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>			
Persons, 25 years old and over .....	242	200	42
No school years completed .....	7	7	-
Elementary: 1 to 4 years .....	6	6	-
5 to 7 years .....	13	6	7
8 years .....	34	26	8
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	36	36	-
4 years .....	100	73	27
College: 1 to 3 years .....	18	18	-
4 years or more .....	28	28	-
Median school years completed .....	12.3	12.3	12.2
Percent high school graduates .....	60.3	59.5	64.3
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1965</b>			
Persons, 5 years old and over, 1970 <sup>1</sup> .....	465	380	85
Same house as in 1970 .....	172	108	64
Different house .....	-	-	-
In central city of this SMSA .....	61	61	-
In other part of this SMSA .....	87	75	12
Outside this SMSA .....	123	114	9
North and West .....	109	100	9
South .....	14	14	-
Abroad .....	9	9	-

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

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

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

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

	Part in Hartford County		
	Total SMSA	Bristol	Part in Litchfield County
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION</b>			
<b>Male, 16 years old and over</b>			
Labor force	144	114	30
Civilian labor force	144	114	30
Employed	137	107	30
Unemployed	7	7	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-
<b>Female, 16 years old and over</b>			
Labor force	150	120	30
Civilian labor force	55	34	21
Employed	55	34	21
Unemployed	49	34	15
Not in labor force	6	6	6
Married women in labor force, husband present	95	86	9
With own children under 6 years	25	13	12
	13	7	6
<b>Total employed, 16 years old and over</b>			
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	186	141	45
Managers and administrators, except farm	50	32	18
Sales workers	8	-	8
Clerical and kindred workers	6	6	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	20	14	6
Operatives, except transport	26	26	-
Transport equipment operatives	46	39	7
Laborers, except farm	7	7	-
Farm workers	14	14	-
Service workers, except private household	9	9	-
Private household workers	-	-	-
<b>Female employed, 16 years old and over</b>			
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	49	34	15
Managers and administrators, except farm	9	-	9
Sales workers	-	-	-
Clerical and kindred workers	13	7	6
Operatives, including transport	27	27	-
Other blue-collar workers	-	-	-
Farm workers	-	-	-
Service workers, except private household	-	-	-
Private household workers	-	-	-
<b>FAMILY INCOME IN 1969</b>			
<b>All families</b>			
Less than \$1,000	120	99	21
\$1,000 to \$1,999	-	-	-
\$2,000 to \$2,999	-	-	-
\$3,000 to \$3,999	-	-	-
\$4,000 to \$4,999	-	-	-
\$5,000 to \$5,999	-	-	-
\$6,000 to \$6,999	-	-	-
\$7,000 to \$7,999	-	-	-
\$8,000 to \$8,999	19	19	-
\$9,000 to \$9,999	7	7	-
\$10,000 or more	94	73	21
Median income: Families	\$12,000	\$13,250	...
Families and unrelated individuals	\$11,294	\$11,095	...
<b>RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>Percent of families with incomes:</b>			
Less than .50 of poverty level	-	-	-
.50 to .74	-	-	-
.75 to .99	-	-	-
1.00 to 1.24	-	-	-
1.25 to 1.49	-	-	-
1.50 to 1.99	5.8	7.1	-
2.00 or more	94.2	92.9	...
<b>INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>Families</b>			
Percent of all families	-	-	-
Mean family income	-	-	-
Mean income deficit	-	-	-
Percent receiving public assistance income	-	-	-
Mean size of family	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-
Mean number of related children under 18 years	-	-	-
With related children under 6 years	-	-	-
Mean number of related children under 6 years	-	-	-
Families with female head	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	-	-	-
Mean number of related children under 18 years	-	-	-
With related children under 6 years	-	-	-
Percent in labor force	-	-	-
Mean number of related children under 6 years	-	-	-
<b>Family heads</b>			
Percent 65 years and over	-	-	-
Civilian male heads under 65 years	-	-	-
Percent in labor force	-	-	-
<b>Unrelated individuals</b>			
Percent of all unrelated individuals	-	-	-
Mean income	-	-	-
Mean income deficit	-	-	-
Percent receiving public assistance income	-	-	-
Percent 65 years and over	-	-	-
<b>Persons</b>			
Percent of all persons	-	-	-
Percent receiving Social Security income	-	-	-
Percent 65 years and over	-	-	-
Percent receiving Social Security income	-	-	-
Related children under 18 years	-	-	-
Percent living with both parents	-	-	-
<b>Households</b>			
Percent of all households	-	-	-
Owner occupied	-	-	-
Mean value of unit	-	-	-
Renter occupied	-	-	-
Mean gross rent	-	-	-
Percent lacking some or all plumbing facilities	-	-	-

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

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

[For minimum base for derived figures (percent, median, etc.) and meaning of symbols, see text1]

Census Tracts	Part in Hartford County		Part in Litchfield County	Bristol				
	Total SMSA	Bristol		Tract 4051	Tract 4052	Tract 4053	Tract 4054	Tract 4055
<b>All housing units</b> .....	20 895	17 555	3 340	1 243	1 668	1 684	1 779	2 418
Vacant - seasonal and migratory .....	97	16	81	-	-	1	-	-
<b>All year-round housing units</b> .....	20 798	17 539	3 259	1 243	1 668	1 683	1 779	2 418
<b>TENURE, RACE, AND VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Owner occupied .....	13 184	10 877	2 307	726	1 162	1 429	1 093	1 143
Cooperative and condominium .....	33	33	-	-	8	9	-	5
White .....	13 121	10 824	2 297	723	1 151	1 428	1 085	1 137
Negro .....	45	37	8	1	8	1	7	5
Renter occupied .....	6 919	6 095	824	496	444	230	620	1 174
White .....	6 786	5 967	819	496	442	227	603	1 147
Negro .....	109	107	2	2	2	1	16	24
Vacant year-round .....	695	567	128	21	62	24	66	101
For sale only .....	61	39	22	3	1	6	1	5
Vacant less than 6 months .....	34	29	5	...	...	...	...	5
Median price asked .....	\$18 700	\$20 800	\$10 000	...	...	\$18 800	...	\$22 500
For rent .....	397	358	39	6	45	15	38	73
Vacant less than 2 months .....	155	142	13	7	8	1	7	50
Median rent asked .....	\$123	\$129	\$81	\$70	\$136	\$177	\$135	\$109
Other .....	237	170	67	12	16	3	27	23
<b>LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES</b>								
All units .....	445	294	151	22	13	6	9	66
Owner occupied .....	151	87	64	7	6	4	5	9
Negro .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter occupied .....	228	178	50	13	6	1	4	51
Negro .....	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant year-round .....	66	29	37	2	1	1	-	6
For sale only .....	7	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
For rent .....	27	19	8	2	-	-	-	3
<b>COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND ACCESS</b>								
Lacking complete kitchen facilities .....	205	144	61	22	5	2	4	28
Access only through other living quarters .....	28	26	2	4	1	-	2	5
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room .....	178	153	25	21	2	-	3	27
2 rooms .....	474	418	56	31	34	7	15	107
3 rooms .....	1 966	1 751	215	93	214	71	221	319
4 rooms .....	4 279	3 527	752	170	344	313	465	526
5 rooms .....	6 604	5 601	1 003	344	476	570	446	726
6 rooms .....	4 521	3 808	713	305	362	446	415	492
7 rooms .....	1 709	1 421	288	130	157	203	124	140
8 rooms .....	668	554	114	92	63	59	23	51
9 rooms or more .....	399	306	93	57	16	14	18	30
Median .....	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.8
<b>All occupied housing units</b> .....	20 103	16 972	3 131	1 222	1 606	1 659	1 713	2 317
<b>PERSONS</b>								
1 person .....	2 887	2 433	454	244	216	121	188	417
2 persons .....	5 537	4 680	857	377	469	442	518	625
3 persons .....	3 602	3 049	553	222	298	311	342	415
4 persons .....	3 554	2 977	577	149	292	349	312	364
5 persons .....	2 278	1 964	314	111	165	229	199	250
6 persons or more .....	2 245	1 869	375	119	166	207	154	246
Median, all occupied units .....	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.4	2.9	2.8
Median, owner occupied units .....	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.2
Median, renter occupied units .....	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers .....	196	165	31	16	15	7	12	34
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less .....	18 430	15 568	2 862	1 139	1 499	1 523	1 598	2 107
1.01 to 1.50 .....	1 400	1 164	236	67	93	125	106	174
1.51 or more .....	273	240	33	16	14	11	9	36
Units with all plumbing facilities - 1.01 or more .....	1 648	1 387	261	81	104	136	115	206
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner occupied units <sup>1</sup> .....	10 793	8 937	1 856	520	936	1 376	970	852
Less than \$5,000 .....	28	8	20	-	-	2	1	-
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .....	81	35	46	-	6	2	5	-
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .....	166	94	72	4	10	12	13	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	1 154	812	342	22	145	167	116	66
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	3 536	2 900	636	126	382	554	384	281
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	3 079	2 648	431	138	240	466	230	275
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	2 163	1 910	253	127	128	160	173	194
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	465	417	48	76	20	12	40	19
\$50,000 or more .....	121	113	8	27	5	1	8	6
Median .....	\$20 700	\$21 200	\$18 500	\$23 900	\$19 100	\$19 600	\$19 600	\$21 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter occupied units <sup>2</sup> .....	6 866	6 060	806	493	443	229	615	1 162
Less than \$30 .....	92	71	21	6	8	3	12	7
\$30 to \$39 .....	253	235	18	4	7	-	5	10
\$40 to \$59 .....	740	597	143	39	21	10	21	108
\$60 to \$79 .....	1 520	1 344	176	97	52	19	64	324
\$80 to \$99 .....	1 370	1 222	148	126	62	12	76	255
\$100 to \$149 .....	2 048	1 888	160	170	217	97	376	355
\$150 to \$199 .....	500	425	75	14	56	60	51	46
\$200 to \$249 .....	66	65	1	3	-	23	2	20
\$250 or more .....	9	8	1	-	3	-	-	4
No cash rent .....	268	205	63	34	17	5	8	33
Median .....	\$88	\$89	\$82	\$92	\$120	\$138	\$122	\$87

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

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

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

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

Census Tracts	Bristol—Con.					Part in Litchfield County		Adjacent tract in Hartford County
	Tract 4056	Tract 4057	Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060	Tract 4251	Tract 4252	Tract 4101
<b>All housing units</b> .....	2 238	1 676	1 415	1 100	2 334	1 668	1 672	1 162
Vacant—seasonal and migratory.....	15	—	—	—	—	13	68	9
<b>All year-round housing units</b> .....	2 223	1 676	1 415	1 100	2 334	1 655	1 604	1 153
<b>TENURE, RACE, AND VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Owner occupied.....	1 233	604	886	969	1 632	1 212	1 095	995
Cooperative and condominium.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White.....	1 227	601	881	966	1 625	1 209	1 088	990
Negro.....	3	1	4	1	6	2	6	3
Renter occupied.....	936	1 006	491	108	590	361	463	111
White.....	929	992	468	108	555	359	460	111
Negro.....	3	4	22	—	35	1	—	—
Vacant year-round.....	54	66	38	23	112	82	46	47
For sale only.....	4	1	1	11	6	9	13	16
Vacant less than 6 months.....	—	—	—	7	4	3	2	8
Median price asked.....	—	—	—	\$23 100	\$20 000	\$16 900	\$7 900	\$35 000
For rent.....	35	44	15	5	82	20	19	5
Vacant less than 2 months.....	19	23	11	1	16	9	4	—
Median rent asked.....	\$115	\$78	\$88	\$125	\$167	\$83	\$75	\$163
Other.....	15	21	22	7	24	53	14	26
<b>LACKING SOME OR ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES</b>								
All units.....	21	87	41	13	16	75	76	29
Owner occupied.....	9	7	17	11	12	36	28	18
Negro.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter occupied.....	12	64	23	1	3	10	40	7
Negro.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant year-round.....	—	16	1	1	1	29	8	4
For sale only.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
For rent.....	—	14	—	—	—	4	4	—
<b>COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES AND ACCESS</b>								
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	8	46	25	3	1	28	33	16
Access only through other living quarters.....	6	6	2	—	—	1	1	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	6	58	13	1	22	9	16	5
2 rooms.....	18	149	29	5	23	32	24	6
3 rooms.....	142	260	91	41	299	107	108	37
4 rooms.....	589	358	230	143	389	353	399	153
5 rooms.....	919	525	494	343	709	458	545	367
6 rooms.....	423	184	268	342	571	396	317	292
7 rooms.....	88	60	148	142	229	164	124	156
8 rooms.....	29	39	73	52	73	79	35	92
9 rooms or more.....	9	43	69	31	19	57	36	45
Median.....	4.9	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.5
<b>All occupied housing units</b> .....	2 169	1 610	1 377	1 077	2 222	1 573	1 558	1 106
<b>PERSONS</b>								
1 person.....	278	445	188	89	247	213	241	72
2 persons.....	620	491	397	303	438	454	403	275
3 persons.....	416	242	244	212	347	267	286	200
4 persons.....	384	190	259	211	467	281	296	236
5 persons.....	240	117	155	133	365	163	151	170
6 persons or more.....	231	125	134	129	358	195	181	153
Median, all occupied units.....	2.9	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.5
Median, owner occupied units.....	3.0	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.0	3.1	3.6
Median, renter occupied units.....	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.9
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers.....	25	26	16	2	12	11	20	17
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	1 934	1 514	1 299	1 007	1 948	1 444	1 418	1 020
1.01 to 1.50.....	192	81	67	61	198	115	121	76
1.51 or more.....	43	15	11	9	76	14	19	10
Units with all plumbing facilities—1.01 or more.....	235	94	76	68	272	126	135	83
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner occupied units <sup>1</sup> .....	813	319	657	908	1 586	975	881	895
Less than \$5,000.....	—	2	2	1	1	8	12	7
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	11	—	3	4	4	21	25	6
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	17	10	3	9	5	39	33	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	111	40	48	61	36	188	154	71
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	314	129	134	250	346	326	310	192
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	232	74	141	258	594	223	208	248
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	100	51	178	238	561	142	111	248
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	25	11	108	67	39	24	24	94
\$50,000 or more.....	3	2	40	20	1	4	4	15
Median.....	\$19 400	\$19 300	\$24 900	\$22 500	\$23 400	\$18 500	\$18 500	\$23 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter occupied units <sup>2</sup> .....	932	1 006	484	107	589	348	458	93
Less than \$30.....	13	9	5	—	8	8	13	12
\$30 to \$39.....	7	77	6	—	119	5	13	9
\$40 to \$59.....	89	146	69	6	88	71	72	11
\$60 to \$79.....	251	272	154	29	82	70	106	7
\$80 to \$99.....	292	226	142	21	10	59	89	35
\$100 to \$149.....	216	215	80	31	131	53	107	3
\$150 to \$199.....	30	29	7	8	124	15	22	—
\$200 to \$249.....	1	1	—	—	15	—	—	—
\$250 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	33	31	21	11	12	—	35	14
Median.....	\$85	\$79	\$80	\$91	\$79	\$82	\$81	\$99

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

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

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

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

Census Tracts	Part in Hartford County		Part in Litchfield County	Bristol				
	Total SMSA	Bristol		Tract 4051	Tract 4052	Tract 4053	Tract 4054	Tract 4055
All year-round housing units	20 817	17 546	3 271	1 243	1 668	1 684	1 779	2 416
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	12 405	10 052	2 353	630	1 128	1 469	1 076	966
2	3 655	3 206	449	288	259	52	229	574
3 and 4	2 447	2 131	316	280	25	57	121	376
5 to 49	2 000	1 847	153	45	204	106	353	446
50 or more	310	310	-	-	52	-	-	54
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1969 to March 1970	879	829	50	29	104	138	120	54
1965 to 1968	2 244	1 966	278	49	204	80	264	275
1960 to 1964	1 943	1 714	229	44	240	95	195	174
1950 to 1959	3 834	3 163	671	158	233	647	332	391
1940 to 1949	3 243	2 734	509	128	368	436	327	322
1939 or earlier	8 674	7 140	1 534	835	519	288	541	1 200
<b>HEATING EQUIPMENT</b>								
Steam or hot water	11 918	10 140	1 778	819	991	926	906	1 514
Warm air furnace	5 149	4 310	839	286	424	532	533	557
Built-in electric units	1 630	1 512	118	45	140	132	217	82
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	263	187	76	13	14	19	-	4
Other means or not heated	1 857	1 397	460	80	99	75	123	259
<b>BASEMENT</b>								
All units with basement	19 483	16 495	2 988	1 219	1 476	1 648	1 693	2 330
One-family houses with basement	11 867	9 727	2 140	623	976	1 449	1 057	943
<b>SELECTED EQUIPMENT</b>								
With more than 1 bathroom	5 208	4 528	680	403	348	405	526	462
With public water supply	17 894	16 085	1 809	1 158	1 661	1 657	1 592	2 172
With public sewer	16 123	14 701	1 422	1 095	1 540	1 614	1 546	2 168
With air conditioning	5 487	4 977	490	294	570	629	597	545
Room unit(s)	5 182	4 714	468	289	550	569	597	473
Central system	305	283	22	5	20	60	-	72
All occupied housing units	20 103	16 972	3 131	1 222	1 606	1 659	1 713	2 309
<b>YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
1968 to March 1970	5 363	4 692	671	337	406	377	458	724
1965 to 1967	3 842	3 367	475	195	293	302	329	421
1960 to 1964	3 123	2 617	506	181	304	196	227	368
1950 to 1959	4 019	3 371	648	233	260	522	405	447
1949 or earlier	3 756	2 925	831	276	343	262	294	349
<b>AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE</b>								
1	8 737	7 341	1 396	551	727	598	714	1 132
2	7 913	6 754	1 159	458	658	838	700	759
3 or more	1 571	1 263	308	117	135	155	199	108
None	1 882	1 614	268	96	86	68	100	310
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Specified renter occupied units <sup>1</sup>	6 863	6 054	809	496	444	230	620	1 155
Less than \$40	137	125	12	-	-	-	-	-
\$40 to \$59	284	223	61	12	10	6	15	134
\$60 to \$79	625	540	85	32	17	-	26	134
\$80 to \$99	1 147	968	179	69	29	6	49	235
\$100 to \$149	3 109	2 803	306	249	186	72	362	605
\$150 to \$199	1 043	956	87	101	164	84	144	97
\$200 to \$249	201	178	23	4	-	52	7	32
\$250 or more	38	38	-	-	-	5	10	26
No cash rent	279	223	56	29	33	23	10	11
Median	\$114	\$115	\$104	\$119	\$140	\$165	\$134	\$113
<b>GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME</b>								
Specified renter occupied units <sup>1</sup>	6 863	6 054	809	496	444	230	620	1 155
Less than \$5,000	1 848	1 648	200	109	93	20	81	334
Less than 20 percent	94	75	19	6	5	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	173	163	10	22	-	-	5	20
25 to 34 percent	322	288	34	22	-	6	5	80
35 percent or more	1 080	974	106	53	74	14	66	223
Not computed	179	148	31	6	14	-	5	11
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	...	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 560	2 263	297	168	170	78	254	492
Less than 20 percent	1 402	1 201	201	94	68	29	80	263
20 to 24 percent	620	575	45	40	50	14	104	139
25 to 34 percent	362	335	27	11	28	25	65	79
35 percent or more	77	71	6	6	9	5	5	5
Not computed	99	81	18	17	15	5	-	6
Median	18.9	19.2	17.3	18.2	21.0	22.7	22.3	19.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 867	1 618	249	137	133	105	219	255
25 percent or more	10	10	-	-	5	-	-	5
Not computed	46	35	11	-	-	5	-	-
Median	13.1	13.2	12.5	13.6	15.8	17.6	13.5	12.6
\$15,000 or more	588	525	63	82	48	27	66	74
25 percent or more	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Not computed	33	33	-	6	9	-	-	5
Median	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	11.6	11.7	10.3	10.9

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

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

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

Census Tracts	Bristol—Con.					Part in Litchfield County		Adjacent tract in Hartford County
	Tract 4056	Tract 4057	Tract 4058	Tract 4059	Tract 4060	Tract 4251	Tract 4252	Tract 4101
All year-round housing units	2 205	1 679	1 425	1 101	2 346	1 665	1 606	1 158
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1 (includes mobile home or trailer)	933	370	806	991	1 683	1 308	1 045	1 096
2	667	458	376	66	237	161	288	53
3 and 4	501	380	158	39	194	109	207	9
5 to 49	104	387	85	5	112	87	66	—
50 or more	—	84	—	—	120	—	—	—
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1969 to March 1970	41	42	14	48	239	42	8	99
1965 to 1968	73	114	130	108	669	178	100	162
1960 to 1964	156	10	140	107	553	129	100	141
1950 to 1959	381	59	201	322	439	294	377	333
1940 to 1949	322	159	170	207	295	284	225	157
1939 or earlier	1 232	1 295	770	309	151	738	796	266
<b>HEATING EQUIPMENT</b>								
Steam or hot water	1 161	1 039	640	701	1 443	841	937	573
Warm air furnace	586	326	449	304	313	548	291	277
Built-in electric units	151	77	102	66	500	56	62	208
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	53	40	24	10	10	26	50	14
Other means or not heated	254	197	210	20	80	194	266	86
<b>BASEMENT</b>								
All units with basement	2 090	1 643	1 401	1 068	1 927	1 505	1 483	1 088
One-family houses with basement	898	366	792	968	1 655	1 179	961	1 031
<b>SELECTED EQUIPMENT</b>								
With more than 1 bathroom	379	221	453	405	926	389	291	406
With public water supply	1 953	1 595	1 185	1 009	2 103	725	1 084	75
With public sewer	1 996	1 563	822	678	1 679	588	834	—
With air conditioning	527	334	366	377	758	267	223	164
Room unit(s)	494	329	291	377	745	245	223	155
Central system	33	5	75	—	13	22	—	9
All occupied housing units	2 155	1 604	1 389	1 085	2 230	1 573	1 558	1 106
<b>YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
1968 to March 1970	620	527	366	245	632	331	340	240
1965 to 1967	384	367	282	188	606	224	251	233
1960 to 1964	247	198	206	195	495	274	232	215
1950 to 1959	433	189	253	270	359	319	329	268
1949 or earlier	471	323	282	187	138	425	406	150
<b>AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE</b>								
1	1 041	776	566	413	823	707	689	414
2	783	424	562	543	1 029	651	508	564
3 or more	98	55	118	103	175	150	158	90
None	233	349	143	26	203	65	203	38
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Specified renter occupied units <sup>1</sup>	930	999	483	109	588	353	456	99
Less than \$40	5	43	—	—	77	12	—	—
\$40 to \$59	11	72	—	6	76	36	25	—
\$60 to \$79	60	138	63	6	64	29	56	10
\$80 to \$99	198	174	116	10	82	69	110	10
\$100 to \$149	508	447	230	63	81	113	193	38
\$150 to \$199	102	78	37	10	139	48	39	20
\$200 to \$249	14	7	4	4	54	23	—	5
\$250 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	32	40	33	10	15	23	33	16
Median	\$114	\$103	\$106	\$127	\$93	\$105	\$104	\$135
<b>GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME</b>								
Specified renter occupied units <sup>1</sup>	930	999	483	109	588	353	456	99
Less than \$5,000	193	362	153	34	269	74	126	5
Less than 20 percent	—	22	—	—	42	19	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	54	10	—	45	10	—	—
25 to 34 percent	18	77	36	6	38	5	29	—
35 percent or more	128	178	88	22	128	29	77	5
Not computed	40	31	19	6	16	11	20	—
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	30.0	35.0+	...
\$5,000 to \$9,999	371	374	157	36	163	111	186	30
Less than 20 percent	241	227	108	22	69	58	143	10
20 to 24 percent	82	72	29	6	39	35	10	10
25 to 34 percent	38	39	11	8	31	6	21	10
35 percent or more	10	11	—	—	20	—	6	—
Not computed	—	25	9	—	4	12	6	—
Median	18.1	17.7	17.5	18.2	21.3	17.3	17.3	22.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	304	207	125	15	118	135	114	47
25 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	15	—	10	—	—	—	11	10
Median	12.4	11.7	12.0	...	15.9	12.4	12.6	15.8
\$15,000 or more	62	56	48	24	38	33	30	17
25 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	5	—	4	—	—	—	6
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	...	13.1	13.1	10.0—	...

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

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

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

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

	Total SMSA	Part in Hartford County	
		Bristol	Part in Litchfield County
<b>All occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>154</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>TENURE AND PLUMBING</b>			
Owner occupied .....	45	37	8
With all plumbing facilities .....	45	37	8
Renter occupied .....	109	107	2
With all plumbing facilities .....	105	103	...
<b>ROOMS</b>			
1 room .....	3	3	—
2 rooms .....	3	3	—
3 and 4 rooms .....	84	82	2
5 and 6 rooms .....	55	49	6
7 rooms or more .....	9	7	2
Median .....	4.3	4.2	5.1
<b>PERSONS</b>			
1 person .....	24	24	—
2 and 3 persons .....	59	54	5
4 and 5 persons .....	31	29	2
6 persons or more .....	40	37	3
Median .....	3.3	3.3	3.5
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers .....	4	3	1
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>			
1.00 or less .....	110	102	8
1.01 to 1.50 .....	28	26	2
1.51 or more .....	16	16	—
Units with all plumbing facilities — 1.01 or more .....	44	42	2
<b>VALUE</b>			
Specified owner occupied units <sup>1</sup> .....	33	27	6
Less than \$5,000 .....	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	1	1	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	2	2	—
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	15	12	3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	14	11	3
\$35,000 or more .....	1	1	—
Median .....	\$19 500	\$19 300	\$20 000
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>			
Specified renter occupied units <sup>2</sup> .....	108	106	...
Median .....	\$77	\$77	...

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

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

Table H-4. **Structural, Equipment, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With Negro Head of Household: 1970**

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

Census Tracts With 400 or More Negro Population	Part in Hartford County		
	Total SMSA	Bristol	Part in Litchfield County
All occupied housing units .....	144	131	13
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			
1 (includes mobile home or trailer) .....	54	46	...
2 to 4 .....	70	65	...
5 or more .....	20	20	...
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1960 to March 1970 .....	15	15	...
1950 to 1959 .....	6	6	...
1949 or earlier .....	123	110	...
<b>SELECTED EQUIPMENT</b>			
With air conditioning .....	15	15	...
With more than 1 bathroom .....	22	22	...
With central or built-in heating system .....	114	101	...
With public water supply .....	106	106	...
With public sewer .....	99	99	...
With automobile(s) available .....	96	85	...
1 .....	45	34	...
2 or more .....	51	51	...
<b>YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
1968 to March 1970 .....	43	32	...
1960 to 1967 .....	54	54	...
1959 or earlier .....	20	20	...
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Specified renter occupied units <sup>1</sup> .....	106	93	...
Less than \$40 .....	-	-	...
\$40 to \$59 .....	13	13	...
\$60 to \$79 .....	19	19	...
\$80 to \$99 .....	16	11	...
\$100 to \$149 .....	50	50	...
\$150 to \$199 .....	8	-	...
\$200 or more .....	-	-	...
No cash rent .....	-	-	...
Median .....	\$103	\$102	...
<b>GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME</b>			
Less than \$10,000 .....	62	54	...
25 percent or more .....	6	6	...
35 percent or more .....	-	-	...
Not computed .....	-	-	...
Median .....	21.1	20.6	...

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

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

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

Census Tracts With 400 or More Persons of Spanish Language	Part in Hartford County		
	Total SMSA	Bristol	Part in Litchfield County
All occupied housing units .....	133	111	22
<b>TENURE AND PLUMBING</b>			
Owner occupied .....	73	51	22
With all plumbing facilities .....	73	51	..
Renter occupied .....	60	60	..
With all plumbing facilities .....	60	60	..
<b>ROOMS</b>			
1 room .....	10	10	..
2 rooms .....	..	..	..
3 and 4 rooms .....	44	44	..
5 and 6 rooms .....	50	37	..
7 rooms or more .....	29	20	..
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			
1 (includes mobile home or trailer) .....	86	64	..
2 to 4 .....	34	34	..
5 or more .....	13	13	..
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1960 to March 1970 .....	35	29	..
1950 to 1959 .....	40	31	..
1949 or earlier .....	58	51	..
<b>PERSONS</b>			
1 person .....	16	16	..
2 and 3 persons .....	33	27	..
4 and 5 persons .....	47	38	..
6 persons or more .....	37	30	..
Median .....	4.0	3.9	..
Units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers .....	..	..	..
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>			
1.00 or less .....	118	96	..
1.01 to 1.50 .....	9	9	..
1.51 or more .....	6	6	..
Units with all plumbing facilities - 1.01 or more .....	15	15	..
<b>YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
1968 to March 1970 .....	55	49	..
1960 to 1967 .....	69	62	..
1959 or earlier .....	9	..	..
<b>SELECTED EQUIPMENT</b>			
With air conditioning .....	39	39	..
With more than 1 bathroom .....	42	27	..
With central or built-in heating system .....	133	111	..
With public water supply .....	120	111	..
With public sewer .....	105	96	..
With automobile(s) available .....	120	98	..
1 .....	63	56	..
2 or more .....	57	42	..
<b>VALUE</b>			
Specified owner occupied units <sup>1</sup> .....	60	38	..
Less than \$5,000 .....	..	..	..
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	..	..	..
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	..	..	..
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	13	6	..
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	47	32	..
\$35,000 or more .....	..	..	..
Median .....	\$24 700	\$23 600	..
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Specified renter occupied units <sup>2</sup> .....	60	60	..
Less than \$40 .....	..	..	..
\$40 to \$59 .....	..	..	..
\$60 to \$79 .....	..	..	..
\$80 to \$99 .....	14	14	..
\$100 to \$149 .....	12	12	..
\$150 to \$199 .....	15	15	..
\$200 or more .....	9	9	..
No cash rent .....	10	10	..
Median .....	\$118	\$118	..
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>			
Specified renter occupied units <sup>3</sup> .....	60	60	..
Median .....	\$79	\$79	..
<b>GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME BY INCOME</b>			
Less than \$10,000 .....	29	29	..
25 percent or more .....	..	..	..
35 percent or more .....	..	..	..
Not computed .....	10	10	..
Median .....	..	..	..

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

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

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

## Appendix A.—AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

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

### CENSUS TRACTS

**Definition of census tract.**—Census tracts are small areas into which large cities and adjacent areas have been divided for statistical purposes. Tract boundaries were established cooperatively by a local committee and the Bureau of the Census. Tracts were generally designed to be relatively uniform with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The average tract has about 4,000 residents. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that comparisons may be made from census to census.

In the decennial censuses, the Bureau of the Census tabulates population and housing information for each census tract. The practice of local agencies to tabulate locally collected data by tracts has increased the value of census tract data in many areas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The Bureau of the Census recognizes 243 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the United States and 4 in Puerto Rico, making a total of 247 in the 1970 census. These include the 231 SMSA's as defined and named in the Bureau of the Budget publication, *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Since 1967, 16 SMSA's have been added, of which two were defined in January 1968 and an additional 14 were defined in February 1971 on the basis of the results of the 1970 census. Changes in SMSA boundaries or titles made after February 1971 are not recognized in this series of reports. SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget (formerly Bureau of the Budget).

Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area

is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties. In recent years, four cities (High Point, N.C., Macon, Ga., Oklahoma City, Okla., and Sioux Falls, S. Dak.) have annexed territory which lies outside the boundaries of the SMSA. The figures shown in the tables for these cities exclude the portions which lie outside the SMSA. Each SMSA must include at least one central city, and the complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities. For a detailed description of the criteria used in defining SMSA's, see the Bureau of the Budget publication cited above.

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

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

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

### GENERAL

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

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

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

involved in identifying these population groups are given below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. **Head of household.**—One person in each household is designated as the "head," that is, the person who is regarded as the head by the members of the household. However, if a married woman living with her husband was reported as the head, her husband was con-

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

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

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

barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, hospitals, monasteries, convents, and ships. A house or apartment is considered group quarters if it is shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him, or, if there is no person in charge, by six or more unrelated persons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1969. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece rate payments,

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

"Social Security or railroad retirement income" includes cash receipts of Social Security pensions, survivors' benefits, permanent disability insurance payments, and special benefit payments made by the Social Security Administration (under the National old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance programs) before deductions of health insurance premiums. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. Cash receipts from retirement, disability, and survivors' benefit payments made by the U. S. Government under the Railroad Retirement Act are also included. "Public assistance income" includes cash receipts of payments made under the following public assistance programs: aid to families with dependent children, old-age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care are excluded from this item. "Income from all other sources" includes money income received from sources such as interest; dividends; net income (or loss) from property rentals; net receipts from roomers or boarders; veteran's payments; public or private pensions, periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities; unemployment insurance benefits;

workmen's compensation cash benefits; net royalties; periodic payments from estates and trust funds; alimony or child support from persons who are not members of the household; net gambling gains; nonservice scholarships and fellowships; and money received for transportation and/or subsistence by persons participating in special governmental training programs, e.g., under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" such as food produced and consumed in the home or free living quarters; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

Group quarters are living arrangements for institutional inmates or for

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

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

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

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

New units not yet occupied are enumerated as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if unfit for human habitation because the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned.

Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "seasonal and migratory" (i.e., intended for seasonal occupancy or held for migratory labor) or "year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered year-round.

Year-round vacant units are subdivided as follows: "for sale only"; "for rent" which also includes vacant units offered either for rent or for sale; and "other" which includes units sold or rented but not yet occupied by the new owner or renter, units held for the occasional use of the owner, and units being held off the market for other reasons.

**Tenure.**—A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. A cooperative or condominium unit is "owner oc-

cupied" only if the owner or co-owner lives in it. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

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

Units with one or more roomers, boarders, or lodgers are shown as a separate category. Not included as "roomers, boarders, or lodgers" are foster children or wards, servants who live in, companions, and partners.

**Year moved into unit.**—Data on year moved into unit are based on the information reported for the head of the household. The question refers to the year of latest move. Thus, if the head moved back into a unit he had previously occupied or if he moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year he moved into his present unit was to be reported.

**Complete kitchen facilities.**—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all three of the following for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit: (1) An installed sink with piped water; (2) a range or cookstove; and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure, although they need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as hav-

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

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

**Rooms.**—Rooms to be counted include whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, half-rooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, unfinished attics, basements, or other space used for storage.

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

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

**Units in structure.**—In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented in terms of the number of housing units in structures of specified size, not in

terms of the number of residential structures.

A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof.

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

**Plumbing facilities.**—The category "with all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, as well as a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking some or all plumbing" means that the unit does not have all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, as well as flush toilet and bathtub or shower inside the structure), or that the toilet or bathing facilities are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

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

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

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

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

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

*With air conditioning.*—Air conditioning is the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. A central system is a central installation which air-conditions the entire housing unit. A room unit is an individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

**Heating equipment.**—The list of heating equipment refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used. "Steam or hot water" refers to a central heating system in which heat from steam or hot water is delivered through radiators or other outlets. "Warm air furnace" refers to a central system which provides warm air through ducts leading

to various rooms; central heat pumps are included in this category. "Built-in electric units" are permanently installed in the floors, walls or ceilings. A "floor, wall, or pipeless furnace" delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed. "Other means" includes room heaters with or without flue, fireplaces, stoves, and portable heaters of all types.

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

**Automobiles available.**—Statistics on automobiles available represent the number of passenger automobiles, including station wagons, which are owned or regularly used by any member of the household and which are ordinarily kept at home. Taxicabs, pickups, or larger trucks were not to be counted.

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

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

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

**Contract rent.**—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, even if the furnishings, utilities, or services are included. The term "specified renter-occupied units" means that the contract rent data exclude one-family houses on ten acres or more. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are

shown separately as "no cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

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

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

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

**Gross rent as percentage of income.**—The yearly gross rent (monthly gross rent multiplied by 12) is expressed as a percentage of the total income in 1969 of the family or primary individual. The percentage was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole number. Units for which no cash is paid and units occupied by families or primary individuals who reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "not computed."

## Appendix C.—ACCURACY OF THE DATA

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### SOURCES OF ERROR

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

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

As was done for the 1950 and 1960 censuses, evaluative material on many aspects of the 1970 census will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed.

A major concern in the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of both population and housing units.

### EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

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

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

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

For housing data, the assignment was based on related information reported for the housing unit or on information reported for a similar unit in the immediate neighborhood. For example, if tenure for an occupied unit was omitted but a rental amount was reported, the computer automatically edited tenure to "rented for cash rent." The technique may also be illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment for unknown age. The computer stored reported ages of persons by sex, race, household relationship, and marital status. Each stored age was retained in the computer only until a person having the same set of characteristics, and with age reported was processed through the computer in the edit operation; this stored age was assigned to the next person whose age was

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

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

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

The extent of allocation for States, counties, and other areas will be shown in the allocation tables in chapters B and C of the 1970 Census of Population Volume I, **Characteristics of the Population**, and chapters A and B of Census of Housing Volume I, **Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties**.

**SAMPLE DESIGN**

For persons living in housing units at the time of the 1970 census, the housing unit, including all its occupants, was the sampling unit; for persons in group quarters identified in advance of the census, it was the person. In nonmail areas, the enumerator canvassed his assigned area and listed all housing units in an

address register sequentially in the order in which he first visited the units whether or not he completed the interview. Every fifth line of the address register was designated as a sample line, and the housing units listed on these lines were included in the sample. Each enumerator was given a random line on which he was to start listing and the order of canvassing was indicated in advance, although the instructions allowed some latitude in the order of

visiting addresses. In mail areas, the list of housing units was prepared prior to Census Day either by employing commercial mailing lists corrected through the cooperation of the post office or by listing the units in a process similar to that used in nonmail areas. As in other areas, every fifth housing unit of these lists was designated to be in the sample. In group quarters, all persons were listed and every fifth person was selected for the sample.

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

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

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

This 20-percent sample was subdivided into a 15-percent and a 5-percent sample by designating every fourth 20-percent sample unit as a member of the 5-percent sample. The remaining sample units became the 15-percent sample. Two types of sample questionnaires were used, one for the 5-percent and one for the 15-percent sample units. Some questions were included on both the 5-percent and 15-percent sample forms and therefore appear for a sample of 20 percent of the units in the census. Other items appeared on either the 15-percent or the 5-percent questionnaires. The sample rates for the various items appearing in this report are shown in table C.

Although the sampling procedure did not automatically insure an exact 20-percent sample of persons or housing units in each locality, the sample design was unbiased if carried through according to instructions; generally for large areas the deviation from 20 percent was found to be quite small. Biases may have arisen when the enumerator failed to follow his listing and sampling instructions exactly. Quality control procedures were used throughout the census process, however, and where there was clear evidence that the sampling procedures were not properly followed, the work was returned to the field for re-sampling. No attempt at sampling was made for the relatively small numbers of persons and housing units (in most States, less than one percent) added to the enumeration from the post-census post office check, the various supplemental forms, and the special check of vacant units. The ratio estimation procedure described below adjusts the sample data to reflect these classes of population and housing units.

**RATIO ESTIMATION**

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

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

Group	STAGE I
	<i>Male Head With Own Children Under 18</i>
1	1-person household
2	2-person household
3	3-person household
.	.
.	.
6	6-or-more-person household
	<i>Male Head Without Own Children Under 18</i>
7-12	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
	<i>Female Head</i>
13-18	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
19	<i>Group Quarters Persons</i>
	STAGE II
20	<i>Head of Household</i>
21	<i>Not Head of Household (including persons in group quarters)</i>
	STAGE III
	<i>Male Negro</i>
22	Age under 5 years
23	5-13
24	14-24
25	25-44
26	45-64
27	65 and older
	<i>Male, Not Negro</i>
28-33	Same age groups as for Male Negro
	<i>Female Negro</i>
34-39	Same age groups as for Male Negro
	<i>Female, Not Negro</i>
40-45	Same age groups as for Male Negro

The ratio estimation process for housing operated in two stages for occupied housing units, and in one stage for vacant units. The first stage for occupied units employed 18 household-type groups (the first of which was empty by definition); the second stage for occupied units used four groups: owner and renter occupied units, by race. The single stage for vacant units employed three groups: year-round vacant for sale, year-round vacant for rent, and other vacant.

**Occupied housing units:**

<i>Group</i>	STAGE I
	<i>Male Head With Own Children Under 18</i>
1	1-person household
2	2-person household
3	3-person household
.	.
.	.
6	6-or-more-person household
	<i>Male Head Without Own Children Under 18</i>
7-12	1-person to 6-or-more person households
	<i>Female Head</i>
13-18	1-person to 6-or-more-person households
	STAGE II
	<i>Owner Occupied</i>
19	Negro
20	Not Negro
	<i>Renter Occupied</i>
21	Negro
22	Not Negro

**Vacant housing units:**

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

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

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

not met. For example, for the 15- and 20-percent population sample the complete count of persons in a group had to exceed 85 persons and the ratio of the complete count to the un-weighted sample count could not exceed 20. Where these criteria were not met, groups were combined in a specific order until the conditions were met. Where this occurred, consistency between the weighted sample and the complete counts would apply as indicated above for the combined group but not necessarily for each of the groups in the combination.

Each sample person or housing unit was assigned an integral weight to avoid the complications involved in rounding in the final tables. If, for example, the final weight for a group was 5.2, one-fifth of the persons or housing units in the group (selected at random) were assigned a weight of 6 and the remaining four-fifths a weight of 5.

The estimates realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted had the persons and housing units been stratified into the groups before sampling. The net effect is a reduction in both the sampling error and possible bias of most statistics below what would be obtained by weighting the results of the sample by a uniform factor (e.g., by weighting the 20-percent sample results by a uniform factor of 5). The reduction in sampling error will be trivial for some items and substantial for others. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that estimates for this sample are, in general, consistent with the complete count for the groups used in the estimation procedure. A more complete discussion of the technical aspects of these ratio estimates will be presented in a separate report.

### SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The estimates from sample tabulations are subject to sampling variability. The standard errors of these estimates can be approximated by using the data in tables D through F. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference (due to sampling variability) between the sample estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count of the population is less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times the standard error. The amount by which the estimated standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate can be found in most statistical textbooks. The sampling errors may be obtained by using the factors shown in table F in conjunction with table D for absolute numbers and in conjunction with table E for percentages. In addition to sampling errors, these tables reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not of bias arising in the collection, processing and estimation steps, nor of the correlated errors enumerators introduce; estimates of the magnitude of some of these factors in the total error are being evaluated and will be published at a later date.

Table D shows approximate standard errors of estimated numbers for most statistics based on the 20-percent sample. In determining the figures for this table, some aspects of the sample design, the estimation process, and the population of the area over which the data have been compiled are ignored. Table E shows standard errors of most percentages based on

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

To estimate the standard error for a given characteristic based on the 15-percent sample, or for a more precise estimate for the 20-percent sample, locate in table F the factor applying to the characteristic and sample size used to tabulate the data and multiply this factor by the standard error found in table D or E. If the estimate is not identified in table F, use the factor shown for "all other." Where data are shown as cross-classifications of two characteristics, locate and use the larger factor. Similarly, if an item collected on a 20-percent basis has been tabulated for the 15-percent sample, use the factor appropriate for the 15-percent sample.

The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the three following situations:

1. For a difference between the sample figure and one based on a complete count (e.g., arising from comparisons between 1970 sample statistics and complete-count statistics for 1960 or 1950), the standard error is identical with the standard error of the 1970 estimate alone.
2. For a difference between two sample figures (that is, one from 1970 and the other from 1960, or both from the same census year), the standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error. The approximate standard error for the 1970 sample figure is derived directly from tables D through F. The standard error of a 25-percent 1960 sample figure may be obtained from the relevant 1960 census report or an approximate value may be obtained by multiplying the appropriate value in table D or E by 0.9.
3. For a difference between two sample estimates, one of which represents a subclass of the other, the tables can be used directly, with the difference considered as the sample estimate.

The sampling variability of the medians presented in certain tables (median years of school completed, median rent, etc.) depends on the size of the base and on the distribution on which the median is based. An approximate method for measuring the reliability of an estimated median is to determine an interval about the estimated median such that there is a stated degree of confidence the true median lies

within the interval. As the first step in estimating the upper and lower limits of the interval (that is, the confidence limits) about the median, compute one-half the number on which the median is based (designated  $N/2$ ). From table D, following the method outlined in other parts of this section, compute the standard error of an estimated number equal to  $N/2$ . Subtract this standard error from  $N/2$ . Cumulate the frequencies (in the table on which the median is based) until the total first exceeds the difference between  $N/2$  and its standard error and by linear interpolation obtain a value corresponding to this number. In a corresponding manner, add the standard error to  $N/2$ , cumulate the frequencies in the table, and obtain a value in the table on which the median is based corresponding to the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE F. Factor to be Applied to Standard Errors

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

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

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

## Appendix D.—PUBLICATION AND COMPUTER SUMMARY TAPE PROGRAM

The results of the 1970 Census of Population and Housing are being issued in the form of printed reports, microfiche copies of the printed reports, computer summary tapes, computer printouts, and microfilm. Listed below are short descriptions of the final report series and computer tapes, as currently planned. More detailed information on this program can be obtained by writing to the Publications Distribution Section, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

### Population Census Reports

#### Volume I.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION**  
This volume will consist of 58 "parts"—number 1 for the United States, numbers 2 through 52 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia in alphabetical order, and numbers 53 through 58 for Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, respectively. Each part, which will be a separate cloth-bound book, will contain four chapters designated as A, B, C, and D. Each chapter (for each of the 58 areas) will first be issued as an individual paperbound report in four series designated as PC(1)-A, B, C, and D, respectively. The 58 PC(1)-A reports will be specially assembled and issued in a clothbound book, designated as Part A.

■ Series PC(1)-A.  
**NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.**

Final official population counts are presented for States, counties by urban and rural residence, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas, county subdivisions, all incorporated places, and unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

■ Series PC(1)-B.  
**GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS**

Statistics on age, sex, race, marital status, and relationship to head of household are presented for States, counties by urban and rural residence, SMSA's, urbanized areas, county subdivisions, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

■ Series PC(1)-C.  
**GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Statistics are presented on nativity and parentage, State or country of birth, Spanish origin, mother tongue, residence 5 years ago, year moved into present house, school enrollment (public or private), years of school completed, vocational training, number of children ever born, family composition, disability, veteran status, employment status, place of work, means of transportation to work, occupation group, industry group, class of worker, and income (by type) in 1969 of families and individuals. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States, counties (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

■ Series PC(1)-D.  
**DETAILED CHARACTERISTICS**

These reports will cover most of the subjects shown in Series PC(1)-C, above, presenting the data in considerable detail and cross-classified by age, race, and other characteristics. Each subject will be shown for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, and large cities.

#### Volume II. **SUBJECT REPORTS**

Each report in this volume, also designated as Series PC(2), will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-relationships will generally be provided on a national and regional level; in some reports, data for States or SMSA's will also be shown. Among the characteristics to be covered are national origin and race, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, unemployment, occupation, industry, and income.

### Housing Census Reports

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

This volume will consist of 58 "parts"—number 1 for the United States, numbers 2 through 52 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia in alphabetical order, and numbers 53 through 58 for Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, respectively. Each part, which will be a separate cloth-bound book, will contain two chapters designated as A and B. Each chapter (for each of the 58 areas) will first be issued as an individual paperbound report in two series designated as HC(1)-A and B, respectively.

■ Series HC(1)-A.  
**GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**

Statistics on tenure, kitchen facilities, plumbing facilities, number of rooms, persons per room, units in structure, mobile home, telephone, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are presented for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban and rural residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, and counties.

■ Series HC(1)-B.  
**DETAILED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**

Statistics are presented on a more detailed basis for the subjects included in the Series HC(1)-A reports, as well as on such additional subjects as year moved into unit, year structure built, basement, heating equipment, fuels, air conditioning, water and sewage, appliances, gross rent, and ownership of second home. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and counties (by rural and rural-farm residence).

#### Volume II. **METROPOLITAN HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**

These reports, also designated as Series HC(2), will cover most of the 1970 census housing subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. There will be one report for each SMSA, presenting data for the SMSA and its central cities and places of 50,000 inhabitants or more, as well as a national summary report.

#### Volume III. **BLOCK STATISTICS**

One report, under the designation Series HC(3), is issued for each urbanized area showing data for individual blocks on selected housing and population subjects. The series also includes reports for the communities outside urbanized areas which have contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics from the 1970 census.

#### Volume IV. **COMPONENTS OF INVENTORY CHANGE**

This volume will contain data on the disposition of the 1960 inventory and the source of the 1970 inventory, such as new construction, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses. Cross-tabulations of 1970 and 1960 characteristics for units that have not changed and characteristics of the present and previous residence of recent movers will also be provided. Statistics will be shown for 15 selected SMSA's and for the United States and regions.

#### Volume V. **RESIDENTIAL FINANCE**

This volume will present data regarding the financing of privately owned nonfarm residential properties. Statistics will be shown on amount of outstanding mortgage debt, manner of acquisition of property, homeowner expenses, and other owner, property, and mortgage characteristics for the United States and regions.

**Volume VI.  
ESTIMATES OF "SUBSTANDARD"  
HOUSING**

This volume will present counts of "sub-standard" housing units for counties and cities, based on the number of units lacking plumbing facilities combined with estimates of units with all plumbing facilities but in "dilapidated" condition.

**Volume VII.  
SUBJECT REPORTS**

Each report in this volume will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-classifications will generally be provided on a national and regional level; in some reports, data for States or SMSA's may also be shown. Among the subjects to be covered are housing characteristics by household composition, housing of minority groups and senior citizens, and households in mobile homes.

**Joint Population-Housing Reports**

**Series PHC(1).  
CENSUS TRACT REPORTS**

This series contains one report for each SMSA, showing data for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1970 census.

**Series PHC(2).  
GENERAL DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS FOR  
METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1960 to 1970**

This series consists of one report for each State and the District of Columbia, as well as a national summary report, presenting statistics for the State and for SMSA's and their central cities and constituent counties. Comparative 1960 and 1970 data are shown on population counts by age and race and on such housing subjects as tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent.

**Series PHC(3).  
EMPLOYMENT PROFILES OF SELECTED  
LOW-INCOME AREAS**

This series will consist of approximately 70 reports, each presenting statistics on the social and economic characteristics of the residents of a particular low-income area. The data relate to low-income neighborhoods in 54 cities and seven rural poverty areas. Each report will provide statistics on employment and unemployment, education, vocational training, availability for work, job history, and income, as well as on value or rent and number of rooms in the housing unit.

**Additional Reports**

**Series PHC(E).  
EVALUATION REPORTS**

This open series will present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1970 census program, and relating to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

**Series PHC(R).  
PROCEDURAL REPORTS**

This open series presents information on various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1970 census, and will include a comprehensive procedural history of the 1970 census. The first report issued focuses on the forms and procedures used in the data collection phase of the census.

**Computer Summary Tapes**

The major portion of the results of the 1970 census will be produced in a set of six tabulation counts. To help meet the needs of census users, these counts are being designed to provide data with much greater subject and geographic detail than it is feasible or desirable to publish in printed reports. The data so tabulated will generally be available—subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality—on magnetic computer tape, printouts, and microfilm, at the cost of preparing the copy.

**First Count**—source of the PC(1)-A reports; contains about 400 cells of data on the subjects covered in the PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A reports and tabulated for each of the approximately 250,000 enumeration districts in the United States.

**Second Count**—source of the PC(1)-B, HC(1)-A, and part of the PHC(1) reports; contains about 3,500 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for the approximately 35,000 tracts and 35,000 county subdivisions in the United States.

**Third Count**—source of the HC(3) reports; contains about 250 cells of data on the subjects covered in the PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A reports and tabulated for approximately 1,500,000 blocks in the United States

**Fourth Count**—source of the PC(1)-C, HC(1)-B, and part of the PHC(1) reports; contains about 13,000 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for the approximately 35,000 tracts and 35,000 county subdivisions in the United States; also contains about 30,000 cells of data for each county.

**Fifth Count**—will contain approximately 800 cells of population and housing data for 5-digit ZIP code areas in SMSA's and 3-digit ZIP code areas outside SMSA's; the ZIP code data will be available only on tape.

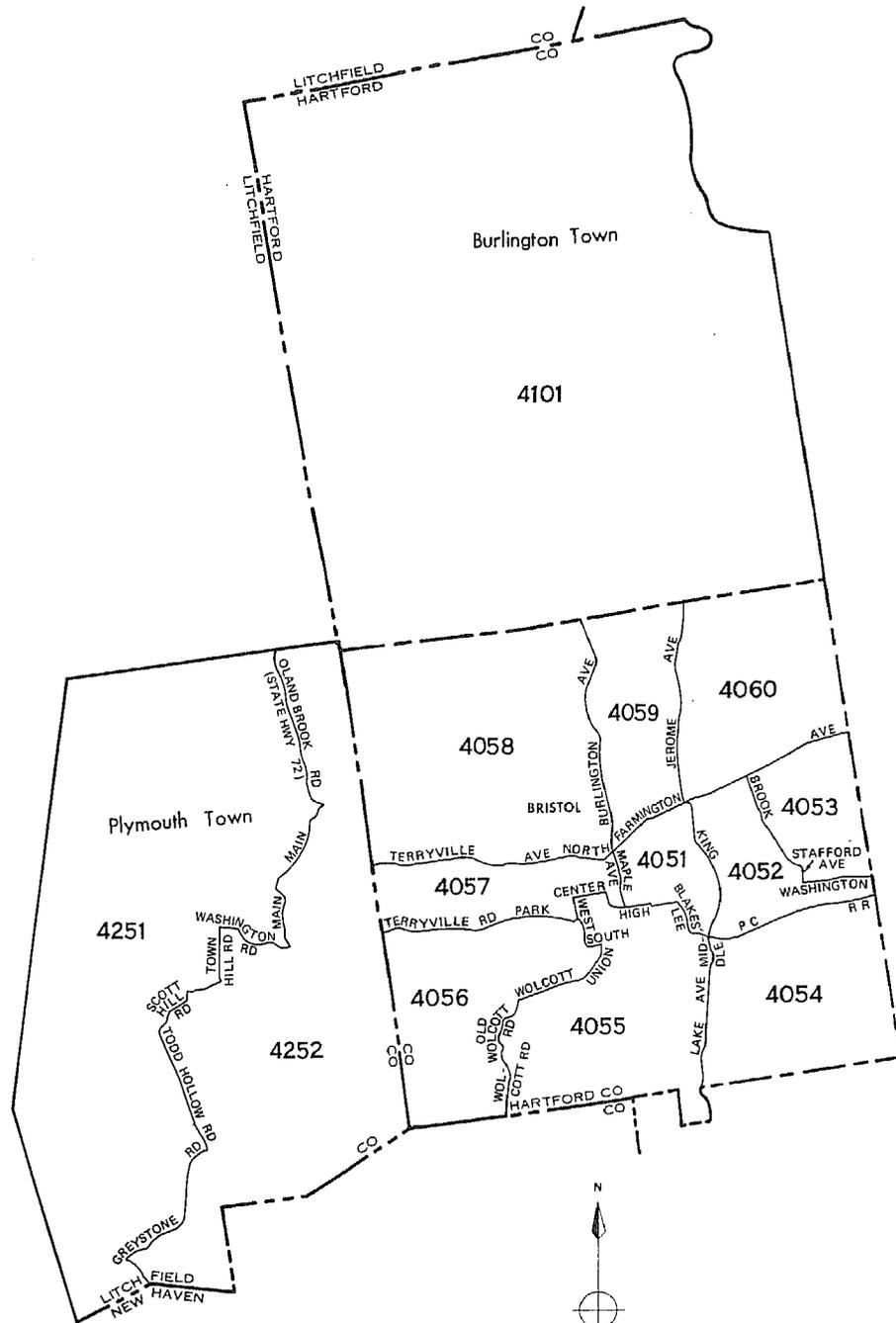
**Sixth Count**—source of the PC(1)-D and HC(2) reports; will contain about 260,000 cells of data covering the subjects in these reports and tabulated for States, SMSA's, and large cities.

The tapes will generally be organized on a State basis. To use the First Count and Third Count tapes, it will be necessary to purchase the appropriate enumeration district and block maps.

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

In addition to the above-mentioned summary tapes, the Census Bureau will make available for purchase certain sample tape files containing population and housing characteristics as shown on individual census records. These files will contain no names or addresses, and the geographic identification will be sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality. There will be six files, each containing a 1-percent national sample of persons and housing units. Three of the files will be drawn from the population covered by the census 15-percent sample and three from the population in the census 5-percent sample. Each of these three files will provide a different type of geographic information: One will identify individual large SMSA's and, for the rest of the country, groups of counties; the second will identify individual States and, where they are sufficiently large, will provide urban-rural and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan detail; and the third will identify State groups and size of place, with each individual record showing selected characteristics of the person's neighborhood.

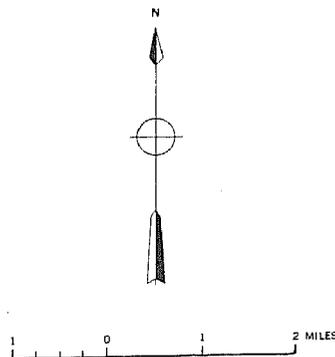
# CENSUS TRACTS IN THE BRISTOL, CONN. SMSA AND ADJACENT AREA



## BOUNDARY SYMBOLS

Census Tract Boundaries:

- County
- Corporate Limit
- Minor Civil Division
- Other Tracts



1970 Census of Population and Housing  
 CENSUS TRACTS  
 BRISTOL, CONN.  
 STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA AND ADJACENT AREA  
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