

# Chapter 1. An Overview of the 1970 Census

## INTRODUCTION

### Authority and Scope

The 1970 Census of Population and Housing, which was part of the Nineteenth Decennial Census of the United States, was taken as of April 1, 1970, by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. (See appendix A for the President's proclamation.) This census covered the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and other areas of U.S. sovereignty or jurisdiction. The census is taken pursuant to Article I, Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that--

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective Numbers. . . . The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct.

The first census of the United States was taken in 1790, and the population has been enumerated every 10 years since that time in years ending in "0." Title 13 of the United States Code, codified by Congress in 1954, is the basic statute under which the 1970 census was taken. (For those portions of Title 13 pertaining to the decennial censuses, see appendix B.) In addition to their use in determining congressional apportionment, the population figures are used at all levels of government in defining election district boundaries. The decennial census also provides-- as authorized by Title 13--a vast amount of detailed statistics about this country's population and housing characteristics for the Nation as a whole and by regional, State, county, and local areas. The census tabulations were made available on computer tape as well as in printed publications and microform to serve the widest possible range of census users.

As part of the 1970 census program, the Bureau also conducted three sample surveys: (1) the Census Employment Survey, to obtain a wide range of detailed socioeconomic information on employment-related problems of residents of selected low-income areas; (2) the Survey of Components of Inventory Change, to obtain data on housing units involved in inventory change between 1960 and 1970; and (3) the Residential Finance Survey, a national survey of residential mortgage, property, and owner characteristics. These surveys are described in chapters 12, 16, and 17, respectively. The 1969 Censuses of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Drainage also were part of the Nineteenth Decennial Census; the procedural history of the agriculture censuses is presented in a separate report--1969 Census of Agriculture, Volume V, Special Reports, Part 14, "Procedural History."

### The Census Organization

The decennial census is only one of the major responsibilities of the Bureau of the Census. The Bureau also conducts other periodic censuses (construction, transportation, business, governments, mineral industries, and manufactures) and current statistical surveys, compiles statistics on foreign trade, and performs a variety of special projects for other Federal agencies such as collecting and tabulating data for revenue sharing, health, energy conservation, and similar programs.

The 1970 census program was administered from the Bureau's headquarters in Suitland, Md., just outside Washington, D.C.; at processing centers in Jeffersonville, Ind., and Pittsburg, Kans.; and at 12 regional offices. During the census data-collection period, over 400 temporary offices were opened for the field operations.

Under the terms of Title 13, U.S. Code, the Secretary of Commerce is responsible for all phases of the decennial census. This responsibility is delegated to the Director of the Bureau of the Census, who is in turn assisted and advised by an executive staff. Subject to general concurrence of the Secretary and other parts of the Executive Branch of the Government (such as the Office of Management and Budget), and by Congress (through the Senate and House Committees on the Post Office and Civil Service), the Director, in consultation with his staff, makes whatever decisions are necessary for the conduct of the census within the budgets and guidelines provided. Below the executive staff level, the responsibilities for supervising, preparing specifications, and providing technical oversight are the concern of various divisions of the Bureau. Within the executive staff, overall direction of the 1970 census centered on the Assistant Director (later the Associate Director) for Demographic Fields. Integration of the efforts of the divisions was in the hands of the 1970 Census Coordinator. The functions of the executive staff and the divisions involved in the census, the names of the key personnel, and organization charts are provided in appendix C.

At the peak of data-collection operations (April 1970), the temporary field work force consisted of approximately 166,500 part-time and 3,400 full-time employees. (See also table on p. 12 and appendix D.) At the peak of processing operations (February 1971), almost all of the 4,250 persons temporarily employed at the Bureau's Jeffersonville facility were engaged in work on the 1970 census. In 1969 and 1970, the staff at Bureau headquarters in Suitland averaged 3,350 full-time employees, including about 500 persons who were hired specifically to augment the headquarters staff for the decennial census period (July 1, 1963, through June 30, 1973). Many of the headquarters staff were engaged in various phases of the 1970 census (planning, subject analysis, procurement, geo-

graphic work, programming, computer processing, administration, etc.). Every Bureau employee, whether a member of the permanent staff or hired temporarily in Suitland or elsewhere, was sworn to uphold the confidentiality of the information collected in the census, as required by law.

## PLANNING AND PREPARATION FOR THE 1970 CENSUS

### Introduction

Planning for the 1970 census began while the final reports from the 1960 census were being issued; for example, small-scale mail feasibility tests were conducted in 1961 and 1962. (See chapter 2.) A number of committees and task forces were formed in various parts of the Bureau to plan the census.

The 1970 Census Planning Committee, composed essentially of division chiefs and chaired by the Assistant Director for Demographic Fields, held its first formal meeting on July 31, 1963, shortly after the Nineteenth Decennial Census period formally began. This committee developed the 1970 census pretests and designated individuals or small task forces to plan and operate the pretests, which incorporated such things as address register preparation, mailout, public information, enumeration procedures, logistics, questionnaire design, and coverage improvement in hard-to-enumerate areas.

A Committee on Difficult-to-Enumerate Groups was established in 1966, with two task forces, one on methods and the other on evaluation. In July 1967, when pretesting was largely completed and the subject matter was determined, the 1970 Census Central Staff Committee was established as a larger, continuing staff group of Bureau officials--mainly division chiefs--to replace the Planning Committee and to provide for staff review and exchange of information as census plans developed through the preparation for and taking of the census. This group met for 1 to 2 hours each Monday from August 1967 until February 1971 (and on an ad hoc basis thereafter) under the chairmanship of the Associate Director for Demographic Fields.

Also in 1967, weekly meetings of a Committee on Geographic Coding began at Bureau headquarters, at which representatives of various divisions met with the Associate Director for Research and Development. As a whole, this committee planned and reviewed development of the address coding guide program and considered proposals for further geographic improvement. (See chapter 3.)

A Tabulation and Data Delivery System Planning Group, composed of 10 to 12 members of divisions concerned with subject matter and data processing and dissemination, was established in November 1967. This group was charged with the responsibility for developing plans to tabulate and publish the census results in various forms, for determining the priorities, and for setting deadlines within budget limitations.

The Bureau received assistance in its planning from outside its own staff. To provide for a systematic channel of communication with other Federal agencies, the Office

of Management and Budget (then the Bureau of the Budget) organized the Federal Council on the 1970 Census, which consisted of representatives of about 40 agencies with major interests in the content and results of the census. The Bureau also had a number of advisory committees composed of outside experts and representatives of professional groups. Some of these provided assistance on technical problems, such as those relating to statistical methods and design. Others advised on matters of content, and on the forms in which the data might best be tabulated and displayed for the census user. In 1966, a number of public meetings with census users were held in various parts of the country, and comments were received from many of the participants. (For a list of these conferences, as well as of the Federal Council and the various advisory groups and their membership during the years 1960-1973, see appendix E.)

### The Planning Process

The planning process involved a number of steps, some of which were carried out simultaneously and others sequentially:

Identify the data needs to be served by the 1970 census.

Set the major goals, e.g., improve coverage and produce the data in a shorter time period than for 1960.

Consider proposals for new inquiries, or for new methods of obtaining more accurate results.

Explore means of making the census results available in more useful formats than they were for 1960.

Analyze those phases of the 1960 census to be carried over to 1970 and determine how they might be improved.

Develop specifications for the work to be done.

Determine equipment needs.

Develop time schedules for the census.

Test innovations whenever possible by actual use in the field, and make necessary changes or corrections in the 1970 plans based on the evidence of these tests.

Timing.--The time framework, shown below, contained a number of key dates, each of which involved a deadline for a decision or action. In general, these dates were as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Action</u>
1965	Decide on the census enumeration techniques, e.g., by mail, telephone, personal visit to each household, or any combination of these.
Spring 1967	Fix content of questionnaires.
Summer 1967	Begin making final decision on overall plans and basic methods.
Spring 1968	Hold dress rehearsals and adjust content, if necessary.
Winter 1968-69	Place questionnaire printing orders.
Summer 1969	Begin procurement of field office facilities.
Winter 1969-70	Recruit field organization and begin training; complete computer programming.

<u>Date--Con.</u>	<u>Action--Con.</u>
April 1, 1970 (Census Day) <sup>1</sup>	Begin actual enumeration.
December 1, 1970	Complete tabulation of total population by States as required for apportionment of Representatives and transmit the figures to the President (Section 14(b), Title 13, United States Code).

<sup>1</sup>In 1966, consideration was given to changing the enumeration date from April 1 to later in the month when Daylight Savings Time went into effect, or to May 1 at the latest, to take advantage of 1 1/2 to 2 hours of additional daylight. It was argued that this would make it possible to complete followup--particularly in inner-city areas--more rapidly. Mid-April or early May also were likely to provide more favorable weather in all parts of the country. Given the statutory requirement that the President submit the final population figures to the 92d Congress during the first week of its first regular session (i.e., in early January 1971), the total time available for processing would have been less, even though materials might have been received more rapidly from the field. There was some concern over the statistical adjustments necessary to achieve comparability with data from prior decennial censuses. After weighing the advantages and disadvantages, it was decided not to change the date.

Planning of the principal aspects of the census within this framework is outlined in the following sections.

### Content

The inquiries included on the 1970 questionnaires were selected after lengthy consultation and careful deliberation, and with special emphasis on the needs of the Federal Government. The Bureau invited suggestions from users everywhere. The Bureau also made direct efforts to obtain suggestions and comments through intensive discussion with many individuals, organizations, Federal agencies, and advisory committees, and through public meetings. (See p. 2.)

From the beginning, it was recognized that there would likely be many proposals which would not be feasible. The Bureau felt, however, that an open-door policy, despite its inevitable frustrations, would yield a better census than starting with a restricted view of the possibilities for enhancing the value of the census to users.

The questions which were proposed were too numerous to present here fully. Many were ruled out as not being in the broad public interest, which was the first criterion for possible inclusion. Others were vetoed as too complex or too personal, as more appropriate for a national sample survey than for the large-scale coverage implicit in a census, or for similar relevant reasons. Further cuts had to be made on a priority basis to get within the limits of the available resources and to avoid imposing an unreasonable burden on the respondents.

Among the proposals rejected for one or more of the reasons above were questions on religion, union membership, highest college degree, amount of taxes paid, auto accidents, ownership of musical instruments, smoking, multiple job holding, facilities included in rent, stock ownership, childspacing, expected family size, number of household pets, whether born on a farm, distance to shopping areas, reason for changing residence, hospitalization during previous year, availability of off-street parking, and Social Security number.

The 1970 and 1960 census subject items are shown in table 1. That these items are quite similar is not surprising because, although many new items had been proposed, the dominant tone through most discussion of 1970 content was greater exploitation of the existing subjects by more intensive cross-tabulation and by additional data for small areas. Thus, while a number of new items were added on a sample basis primarily to meet the program needs of Federal agencies, the subject needs which the decennial census can serve did not change radically during the decade. The list shows whether the item was to be covered on a complete 100-percent basis or on a sample basis (20 percent, 15 percent, or 5 percent). This determination derived from the size of the area and type of detail for which the statistics would be tabulated and made available. Information required for congressional apportionment purposes and that needed for city blocks would be collected on a 100-percent basis. Information which was to be tabulated for areas as small as census tracts and most counties would be on a 15-percent or 20-percent sample basis. The 5-percent sample would provide statistics for large cities, standard metropolitan statistical areas, large counties, and States. The subdivision of the 20-percent sample into 15-percent and 5-percent subsamples was done, despite the increased operational difficulties, to accommodate additional subjects within the available resources and without imposing an unreasonable burden on any particular household. (See also discussion on p. 16.) The added items were vocational training completed, occupation and industry 5 years prior to the census, citizenship (not asked since 1950), year of immigration (not asked since 1930), disability (not asked since 1890), ownership of a second home, and presence of a dishwasher in the housing unit. All of these items were fixed by 1967. In the spring of 1969, the item on Spanish origin or descent was added to the 5-percent sample questionnaire. The content of the questionnaires for the United States is described in detail in chapter 15 and, for Puerto Rico and the outlying areas, in chapter 9.

The population item "place of work" was of particular interest. In 1960, this question obtained only city and county of work. An expansion of the question to include street address was supported by more census users than any other single content change. Transportation specialists, urban renewal officials, city planners, and many others emphasized the great need for very fine geographical detail on place of work. Several tests (see chapter 2) showed that it was possible to produce satisfactory data on this item in the census and that it was operationally feasible to code the addresses (utilizing the address-coding-guide technique explained on p. 8). To collect and code this information, however, would be an expensive process that required an allotment of millions of dollars.

Another item in the list which needs further explanation is the apparent deletion of "condition of housing unit." In 1960, the classification of a housing unit as "sound," "deteriorating," or "dilapidated" was determined by the enumerators on the basis of their interpretations of guidelines given in their training and reference materials. Studies since 1960 showed clearly that this approach was not a reliable indicator of condition. For 1970, therefore, it was decided that an objective classification could be made on the basis of the answers to such questions as plumbing, age of structure, and value or rent.

Table 1. Subject Items in 1970 Compared with 1960 Content

(The numbers 25, 20, 15, and 5 indicate the percentage size of the sample for which the question is asked; the number 100 indicates complete coverage)

Population			Housing		
	1970	1960		1970	1960
Relationship to head of household.....	100	100	Number of units at this address.....	<sup>6</sup> 100	--
Color or race.....	100	100	Telephone.....	<sup>7</sup> 100	25
Age (month and year of birth).....	100	100	Private entrance to living quarters.....	100	100
Sex.....	100	100	Kitchen or cooking facilities.....	--	100
Marital status.....	100	100	Complete kitchen facilities.....	100	--
			Condition of housing unit.....	--	100
State or country of birth.....	20	25	Rooms.....	100	100
Years of school completed.....	20	25	Water supply.....	100	100
Number of children ever born.....	20	25	Flush toilet.....	100	100
Employment status.....	20	25	Bathtub or shower.....	100	100
Hours worked last week.....	20	25	Basement.....	100	25
			Tenure.....	100	100
Weeks worked last year.....	20	25	Commercial establishment on property.....	100	100
Last year in which worked.....	20	25	Value.....	100	100
Occupation, industry, and class of worker.....	20	25	Contract rent.....	100	100
Activity 5 years ago.....	20	--	Vacancy status.....	100	100
Income last year:			Months vacant.....	100	25
Wage and salary income.....	20	25	Components of gross rent.....	20	25
Self-employment income.....	<sup>1</sup> 20	25	Heating equipment.....	20	25
Other income.....	<sup>2</sup> 20	25	Year structure built.....	20	25
			Number of units in structure and whether a		
Country of birth of parents.....	15	25	trailer.....	20	25
Mother tongue.....	15	25	Farm residence (acreage and sales of farm		
Year moved into this house.....	15	25	products).....	20	25
Place of residence 5 years ago.....	<sup>3</sup> 15	25	Land used for farming.....	--	25
School or college enrollment (public or			Source of water.....	15	20
private).....	15	25	Sewage disposal.....	15	20
			Bathrooms.....	15	20
Veteran status.....	15	25	Air conditioning.....	15	5
Place of work.....	<sup>4</sup> 15	25	Automobiles.....	15	20
Means of transportation to work.....	15	25	Storages, elevator in structure.....	5	20
Mexican or Spanish origin or descent.....	5	--	Fuel--heating, cooking, water heating.....	5	5
Citizenship.....	5	--	Bedrooms.....	5	5
			Clothes washing machine.....	5	5
Year of immigration.....	5	--	Clothes dryer.....	5	5
When married.....	<sup>5</sup> 5	25	Dishwasher.....	5	--
Vocational training completed.....	5	--	Home food freezer.....	5	5
Presence and duration of disability.....	5	--	Television.....	5	5
Occupation-industry 5 years ago.....	5	--	Radio.....	5	5
			Second home.....	5	--

-- Question not asked.

<sup>1</sup>Single item in 1960; two-way separation in 1970 by farm and nonfarm income.

<sup>2</sup>Single item in 1960; three-way separation in 1970 by social security, public welfare, and all other receipts.

<sup>3</sup>This item also in the 5-percent sample but limited to State of residence 5 years ago.

<sup>4</sup>Street address included in 1970.

<sup>5</sup>In 1960, whether married more than once and date of (first) marriage; in 1970, also included whether first marriage ended by death of spouse.

<sup>6</sup>Collected primarily for coverage check purposes.

<sup>7</sup>Required on 100 percent for field followup purposes.

## Collection

Early experience.--A mail-out/mail-back census is a logical extension of census-taking by self-enumeration. In the United States, self-enumeration had its real beginning in the 1940's and 1950's:<sup>1</sup> In May 1948, a

<sup>1</sup>In 1890 and 1920, questionnaires concerning residential finance were mailed to households with a request for mail return; this was also done for supplemental information asked of the blind and the deaf in 1910, 1920 and 1930; the "Absent Family Schedule" in 1910, 1930, and 1940; and the "Confidential Report on Income" and various residential finance questionnaires in 1950. An "Advance Schedule of Population" was delivered to households in 1910, and answers were then transcribed to the official schedule. In farm areas, an agriculture questionnaire was used in the same manner in 1910.

special census was taken in Little Rock and North Little Rock, Ark., by having enumerators deliver and pick up forms which respondents filled out themselves. In October of that same year, mail carriers left population and housing questionnaires at households in Oldham and Carroll Counties, Ky., Putnam and Union Counties, Ill., and Minneapolis, Minn. Enumerators then collected the completed questionnaires and checked the quality of the data.

The 1950 population and housing census was not geared to self-enumeration; one of the results of the October 1948 test, however, was that self-enumeration appeared feasible for use in the census of agriculture in 1950. During the actual decennial census in April 1950, an experiment was tried in six district offices in the

Columbus, Ohio, and Lansing, Mich., SMSA's (standard metropolitan statistical areas). This involved use of two household questionnaires. Every fifth questionnaire included sample questions to be answered for each member of the household, thereby making the entire household the sample unit. This was distinguished from the "line" schedule used in the rest of the country, where the enumerator obtained sample information only for the individuals enumerated on every fourth line.

Prior to the 1970 census, it was not customary to begin planning for the next decennial census until the latter part of the decade. Thus, the first major pretest for the 1960 census did not occur until 1957, when the Bureau again tried self-enumeration. In March and April of that year, a special census, in which some of the respondents were asked to complete a FOSDIC<sup>2</sup>-readable questionnaire, was taken in Yonkers, N.Y. It appeared that a number of respondents had difficulty doing this, or were reluctant to do so at that time. In November 1957, the Bureau conducted another small-scale test of self-enumeration in Hartford City, Ind. (8,000 population). Advance Census Reports (ACR's) were distributed, and respondents were asked to fill them and hold them for enumerators to pick up. About 40 percent of the householders in Hartford City had their questionnaires ready for the enumerators when they called.

In January 1958, a more extensive pretest was conducted in a large city--Memphis, Tenn. Here, enumerators canvassed their assigned areas, listed each household, and left a questionnaire to be completed and mailed to the census office by the respondent. About 80 percent of the questionnaires were received in the office within 5 days. Ultimately, 91 percent were mailed in. When the sample items on the questionnaires were edited, it was found that about 80 percent of the returns would require followup,<sup>3</sup> but that followup could be accomplished by telephone for 55 percent of the cases. (Following the enumeration, a Post Office check of coverage was made, similar to a check that had been tried originally in Indianapolis, Ind., in October 1957. The enumerator completed a card indicating the address of each household he visited. These cards were then given to the mail carriers, who reported any addresses on their routes that the census takers had missed. It was estimated that this check--if followed up--would have added 1.7 percent to the number of housing units listed, and 1.4 percent to the population count.) The Memphis pretest indicated that self-enumeration was feasible for data-collection purposes, but the logistics of office space and the centralized control of office editing and followup procedures were not yet sufficiently developed for general use in 1960.

<sup>2</sup>Film optical sensing device for input to computers. See figure A.

<sup>3</sup>Percentages of cases requiring followup or failing edit must be interpreted very broadly, and care taken in any comparisons. Editing rules vary from census to census and, indeed, from pretest to pretest, so that a questionnaire which might "pass" in one pretest would "fail" in another. For example, in one pretest a questionnaire returned with two answers left blank would "fail" and be given to an enumerator to follow up; in another pretest a similar questionnaire with two blanks would be accepted as complete.

Catawba and Rutherford Counties, N.C., were selected for another test of the mail-back procedure in February and March 1959. These areas were selected because they were considered to have a good urban-rural "mix." Here, sample questionnaires were received from about 75 percent of the households to which they had been delivered; about 80 percent of these returned questionnaires would have required followup in a regular census.

By 1960, self-enumeration had been developed to the point where it could be included as a basic part of the decennial census procedure for data collection. A week before the 1960 census began, mail carriers left ACR's (Advance Census Reports) at all occupied housing units on their routes. These ACR's contained the questions on population and housing that were asked on a 100-percent basis, and householders were asked to fill them out and hold them for an enumerator's visit. Enumerators visited the households to collect the ACR's and to transcribe the information on them to the FOSDIC-readable enumeration schedules they carried. A two-stage method of enumeration was used for approximately 82 percent of the population in the 1960 census. In the first stage, the "100-percent" information was collected, while in the second stage sample data were collected for every fourth housing unit and household. At every fourth household in the two-stage areas, the enumerator left a questionnaire containing sample population and housing questions (this was called the household questionnaire) and asked the householder to answer the questions and mail the form to the census district office. Neither the household questionnaire nor the ACR were FOSDIC-readable, but the information written in by the respondent was later transcribed by the enumerator to a FOSDIC-readable schedule for processing purposes. The enumerators were still responsible for locating and listing all housing units (whether occupied or vacant) and all people. They also had to obtain missing data or verify inconsistent answers. For persons living in sparsely settled areas a single-stage method of enumeration was used. In the single-stage areas, the enumerators visited the households to collect the ACR's; at every fourth unit they asked the sample questions and recorded the answers directly on the FOSDIC-readable sample schedules.

Self-enumeration proved to have certain advantages over the traditional method of taking the census, which involved having an enumerator conduct a personal interview at every household and note down the answers. First, self-enumeration gave the respondent an opportunity to check his own replies for correctness. Second, it reduced to a minimum the enumerator's contribution to response errors: The enumerator did not control how the questions might be asked, or how the answers might be recorded. The effect of the enumerator's contribution to response error may be gauged by the size of his workload. In 1960, the average enumerator visited some 300 households and gathered information on about 1,000 persons. If he systematically misinterpreted either the questions or the responses, his work would affect all the statistics published for the small area which he canvassed.

The results of self-enumeration in 1960 encouraged the Bureau to continue its experimentation and to extend the procedure so that the respondent would not only mail back his questionnaire but receive it by mail as well. In 1960, the enumerator located and listed all housing

units; his coverage of an assigned area was subject only to spot-checking by his crew leader and the possible complaint of a respondent who had received an ACR but was never visited. If a list of addresses could be prepared and checked for completeness and correctness by mail carriers familiar with their routes, 100-percent or sample questionnaires could be mailed to these addresses and checked off on the list as they were returned. Coverage thus might be improved, the validity of the sample enhanced, and the need for personal contact between enumerator and respondent reduced considerably. This latter was desirable for several reasons:

1. The high employment rate during the 1960's indicated that it would be difficult to recruit 200,000 temporary employees to carry out a traditional house-to-house enumeration in 1970. One enumerator could cover a much larger area if his only concern was the fraction of households which did not return a questionnaire; thus it appeared that a mail census might be taken with a much smaller staff.
2. By eliminating the personal visit by an enumerator who might well be a neighbor, the respondent might feel freer to furnish the necessary information and more satisfied that the information would be kept confidential.
3. Coincident with the high employment rate and other changing factors, fewer respondents would be found at home during the hours enumerators could be expected to work. The number of callbacks the enumerator would have to make in order to complete an interview would therefore be increased. If the number of callbacks could be reduced by having the respondents mail in their returns, the enumerators' workload would be lightened accordingly, and the census would be accelerated.

Enumeration by mail.--The "conventional" enumeration technique used in 1960 and prior censuses involved assigning a specific geographic area to an enumerator and instructing him to systematically canvass and account for every housing unit. In urban areas, the enumerator also had to refer to a map and transcribe geographic codes such as census tract and block number to his entries so that the data for each housing unit could be allocated geographically in later processing. The completeness of the census depended on how well the canvasser's job was done.

In a mail census, however, the use of the enumerator is eliminated except for followup of those cases either where there is no response or where information lacking on the mailed-in return cannot be obtained by telephone. Thus, for a complete and effective mail census, four things are needed in addition to the respondents' willingness to mail back completed questionnaires:

1. A mailing package for each housing unit that would contain a household questionnaire--either a long or a short form, depending on which the housing unit was to receive--plus suitable instructions and a return envelope.
2. A list of residential addresses, preferably in computerized form, for known geographic areas,

that could be checked for completeness of coverage. Each address would have to be sufficient both for delivery of a mailing package by the Post Office and for location by an enumerator in the event a visit was necessary.

3. A means of accounting for each questionnaire and housing unit, in the form of an address register.
4. A system, again preferably computerized, for assigning geographic codes to each census questionnaire and its matching control record, as mentioned in (3) above. These codes then could be carried over into the computer processing of the resultant data.

Building on its experience with self-enumeration in the 1960 census, the Bureau conducted a series of pretests using separate household questionnaires, including two pretests of the mail technique in Louisville, Ky., and Cleveland, Ohio, in 1964 and 1965. (See chapter 2 for details.) Based on the successful conclusion of these pretests and on the availability of address lists and facilities for geographic coding--considerations detailed in the next section, the Bureau decided to conduct a mail census in 1970, at least in the large metropolitan areas of the country. The 1970 mail-collection technique then was refined through further tests and given its final operational runthrough in two dress rehearsals during 1968.

The feasibility of the mail system depended in large measure on the degree of public cooperation in filling out and returning questionnaires, so this was monitored closely. In five full-scale mail tests conducted between 1964 and 1968, the percent of households mailing back census forms ranged from 66 to 91 percent; the national return rate for 1970 proved to be 87 percent.

It was decided that approximately three-fifths of the households in the Nation, those located in the larger metropolitan areas and some adjacent counties (see fig. B), would receive their questionnaires by mail just before Census Day, April 1. In line with the predetermined sample, 80 percent of these households would receive the short-form questionnaire containing the "complete count" inquiries asked for all persons and housing units. Of the remaining 20 percent of the households, 15 percent would receive one version of the long-form questionnaire that contained the complete-count inquiries plus additional questions, and 5 percent another version of the long-form questionnaire. Certain sample questions were common to both of the long-form versions, thus constituting a 20-percent sample for those items. The mailed-out questionnaires would contain a request to complete them and mail them back to a local census office in a postage-paid envelope included in the mailing package, together with instructions.

Two methods of data collection were developed for these mail areas. Under one approach--designated as "decentralized"--the mail returns for the particular enumeration district would be given to the enumerator to be checked against the address register, reviewed for acceptability, and followed up by telephone (if possible) or by personal visit, as necessary. The enumerator would be responsible also for contacting all housing units

for which a mail return was not received. Under the other approach--designated as "centralized"--the mail returns were checked in, review for acceptability, and followed up by telephone (if possible), as necessary, by a clerical staff in the local temporary field office. The enumerators' work would be limited to personal visits to (a) nonresponse households and (b) households with unacceptable mail returns for which the problems could not be resolved by telephone. The centralized procedure was planned to provide certain quality advantages, but it required complex office logistics. Therefore, it would be used only in the very large metropolitan areas and would be supervised by experienced Bureau personnel rather than by new, temporary employees as generally and necessarily would be the case for the other types of decennial census field offices.

**Figure A. Portion of FOSDIC-Readable Questionnaire for 1970**

Col. 5. Month and year of birth and age last birthday <i>Print</i>	DATE OF BIRTH				Col. 8. MARITAL STATUS  <i>Fill one circle</i>
	Col. 6. Month of birth <i>Fill one circle</i>	Col. 7. Year of birth <i>Fill one circle for first three numbers</i>		<i>Fill one circle for last number.</i>	
Month <i>Aug</i>	<input type="radio"/> Jan.-Mar.	<input type="radio"/> 186-	<input type="radio"/> 192-	<input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 5
Year <i>1916</i>	<input type="radio"/> Apr.-June	<input type="radio"/> 187-	<input type="radio"/> 193-	<input type="radio"/> 1	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 6
Age <i>53</i>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> July-Sept.	<input type="radio"/> 188-	<input type="radio"/> 194-	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 7
	<input type="radio"/> Oct.-Dec.	<input type="radio"/> 189-	<input type="radio"/> 195-	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 8
		<input type="radio"/> 190-	<input type="radio"/> 196-	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 9
		<input checked="" type="radio"/> 191-			<input type="radio"/> Never married

The completed questionnaire was photographed on microfilm. The microfilm then was passed through the FOSDIC, which "read" the filled-in circles and translated them into magnetized "bits" of data on computer tape.

Nonmail areas.--The "conventional" enumeration system would be used in the balance of the country where it was not considered feasible or economical to operate and control the mail system in 1970. In the non-mail areas, a collection process much like the 1960 census "single-stage" approach was planned. A few days prior to Census Day, mail carriers would leave at every housing unit on their routes an unaddressed short-form questionnaire, identical in content with the one used in the mail areas, with the request that the questionnaire be completed and held for an enumerator's visit. The purpose of this advance distribution would be to obtain the advantages of self-enumeration for the complete-count items. The enumerator would systematically canvass his assigned area and visit every housing unit to collect and review the completed questionnaire. He would enter identifying information about the household and the housing unit in a blank address register (listing book). At every fifth unit, following the pattern prescribed in his listing book, the enumerator would complete a long-form questionnaire (15-percent or 5-percent sample) like those used in the mail areas. Under the "conventional" approach, the accuracy of the census is dependent on the completeness of the enumerator's canvass. As a measure of control, his work would be spot-checked, and in 16 Southern States letter carriers would review all addresses reported in the census to see whether any had been missed.

All of the household questionnaires used in the United States were FOSDIC-readable. (See fig. A.) Provision would be made, however, for obtaining information on individuals away from their households--if this could not be provided by the respondent--through the use of an individual census report which was not FOSDIC-readable. The contents could, however, be transcribed to the appropriate household questionnaire before the latter was processed.

Special questionnaires and/or procedures were developed for use in enumerating crews of vessels, members of the Armed Forces, Americans overseas, and persons living in institutions or in living quarters other than housing units. (See chapter 5 for details.) Still other forms were prepared for persons and housing units in Puerto Rico and the outlying areas. (See chapter 9.)

### Address Lists, Registers, and Coding Guides

In 1963, while moving toward the final decisions whether or not to take a major portion of the census by a mail-out/mail-back technique, the Bureau began exploring the use of address lists available on computer tape other than those lists obtained from the 1960 census records and updated from administrative records such as building and utility permits. Lists based on city directories were considered, as well as compilations from commercial mailing lists, before it was decided that the latter would more nearly meet the particular needs of the census. The coverage of these commercial lists, in turn, would affect the extent to which computerized address coding guides (see below) would have to be prepared for use in assigning geographic codes to addresses included in the mail census. These guides would have to be completed by the end of 1969 and would require about 3 years' lead time for preparation. The cost and time needed to procure and process mailing lists, have them checked (as it was decided) by the Post Office, and prepare address coding guides for them also would determine the extent to which funds would remain for expanding the mail census beyond the areas covered by the commercial lists. Except for details, these decisions about the scope of the mail census were made by 1965.

In 1967, the Bureau selected and purchased commercial mailing lists on computer tape containing about 34 million residential addresses which received Post Office city-delivery service. Each address contained apartment designation (in multiunit structures), house number, street name, city, State, and postal ZIP code; it did not include the name of the householder. The portions of 145 SMSA's covered by these address lists contained approximately 50 percent of the Nation's population. During a 6-month period in 1969, the computer mailing-list addresses were subjected to a Post Office check which resulted in about 8 million corrections. The final tapes contained approximately 31.4 million addresses, coded geographically by computer to census tract and block (see below) and assigned to specific enumeration districts for control purposes.

The address tapes also were used to generate (1) approximately 100,000 similarly coded and assigned address registers used to control the enumeration process by listing the addresses to be accounted for and designating the type of questionnaire to be sent to each household and

(2) 31.4 million address labels, also indicating the type of questionnaire, to be attached to the mailing packages. The address registers were produced in the Bureau between October 1969 and February 1970; the labels were prepared by a private contractor during the same period.

The computer-generated addresses were supplemented by approximately 7.2 million addresses in adjacent non-city-delivery portions of the 145 SMSA's plus five other areas included in a special mail feasibility test. (See p. 13.) These addresses were collected by census employees in a special address-listing operation conducted in the late fall of 1969 and in January and February 1970. This operation yielded, for control purposes, approximately 40,000 handwritten address registers similar to those produced from the computer tapes. The mailing packages also were addressed by hand. Figure B shows the extent of mail enumeration in 1970.

The objective of geographically coding each of the computer-generated addresses down to the level of a census block was accomplished by storing on computer tape street names (or numbers), together with the address ranges found for each street, within census block and tract, city, county, congressional district, etc., for each of the 145 SMSA's selected for mail enumeration. The tapes, called address coding guides (ACG's), also were printed out in directory form for Bureau clerks to code addresses in the same areas that were not included in the original mailout and, during later processing, to code place-of-work information on the sample questionnaires. Similar directories for coding place of work were produced for 86 nonmail SMSA's through the use of a system called DIME (Dual Independent Map Encoding).

Based on the Bureau's Metropolitan Map Series (see below) and local street directory information, the ACG's were developed in the early 1960's and were produced between 1966 and 1969 with the help of local agencies such as planning commissions and city governments. The DIME files (more sophisticated versions of the ACG's) were prepared between 1969 and mid-1970, again with the assistance of local groups. (As the Metropolitan Map Series, the ACG's, and the DIME files were of benefit to local planners in the computerized compilation of local data, their development was encouraged by Federal agencies interested in the areas of transportation, housing, education, urban renewal, etc. These agencies made funds available to local groups assisting the Census Bureau in this geographic work.)

## Maps

In addition to the coding system described above, the geographic work necessary for the 1970 census included identifying by name (or number) and boundary all of the areas for which census data would be tabulated and defining and preparing maps for use in the enumeration and maps to accompany the published reports.

In 1961, a map improvement program was begun which resulted in the Metropolitan Map Series. This series provided, for the first time, uniform-scale maps for the urbanized portions of 246 SMSA's<sup>4</sup> in the United States

and Puerto Rico. Between 1962 and 1969, maps and boundary information were collected for these and other areas, and base maps were prepared. Between 1965 and 1971, statistical areas were defined and coded. Enumeration districts were defined and the maps for them prepared between 1968 and Census Day in 1970, and mapping for the published reports was accomplished between 1968 and 1971.

In updating, reviewing, and preparing all maps for the 1970 census, political boundary information was obtained from the governments of all counties or county equivalents in the United States in a survey conducted in July 1968, and from incorporated places once in 1968 and twice in 1969, together with maps reflecting any changes since the 1960 census. For unincorporated places, information was furnished by State highway departments and census tract committees. Congressional district boundaries were delineated to conform with those established for the 91st Congress. Maps and boundary information for Puerto Rico and the outlying areas were obtained through the respective governments and by local review of existing maps. Maps of installations on which Armed Forces personnel resided generally were furnished by the Department of Defense.

The Bureau's geographic activities are described in detail in chapter 3.

## Printing and Addressing the Questionnaires

The first requisition for printing questionnaires was submitted to the Government Printing Office (GPO) in December 1968. GPO printed approximately 105 million short-form questionnaires, which were received between April and December 1969. Over 51 million instruction sheets and more than 26 million long-form questionnaires were printed by private contractors between April and October 1969. GPO printed all other public forms needed for the censuses. In September 1968, the Census Bureau began negotiating through the General Services Administration for the procurement of envelopes, and approximately 95 million were purchased between mid-May 1969 and January 1970.

For the conventional (nonmail) census, unaddressed short-form questionnaires with wraparound instruction sheets were used, but for housing units in the mail areas it was necessary to assemble 45 million mailing packages. Each package consisted of a mailout envelope, a short or long questionnaire, an appropriate instruction sheet, an explanatory letter (see appendix F), and a return envelope. Following competitive bidding in 1968, one private contractor was awarded the contracts to assemble about 45 million mailing packages, produce the address labels from computer tapes provided by the Bureau, and attach the labels to the packages. Assembly began in late May 1969 and continued through the winter. Of these packages, 31.4 million had an address label affixed through an open window in the mailout envelope; this was done between November 1969 and February 1970. Using the address registers compiled in the special pre-listing operation (see above), approximately 5.4 million mailing pieces were addressed at five addressing centers set up by the Bureau after the fall 1969 listing, and approximately 1.8 million more questionnaires were addressed in district offices in early March 1970. The balance of the mailing packages served as a reserve for late additions and other emergency use in the various district offices.

<sup>4</sup>Although 247 SMSA's were recognized in the 1970 census, one (New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.) had no urbanized area.



## Postal Arrangements

Close cooperation with the U.S. Post Office Department (now the U.S. Postal Service) was needed for three phases of the census: (1) Checking address lists for accuracy and completeness, (2) delivering questionnaires to every residential address, and (3) in mail areas, returning the completed questionnaires to the Census Bureau. Preliminary planning of Post Office operations for the 1970 census was begun between that department and the Bureau in 1966. In March 1967, a career postal employee was appointed as Special Assistant (later called the Census/Postal Liaison Officer) to the 1970 Census Coordinator to advise the Bureau in its planning and to assist in coordination of subsequent efforts.

Arrangements with individual post offices were made through the 15 administrative regions of the Post Office Department. In late 1967, postmasters in the areas to be covered by the mail census furnished maps of their city-delivery territories. The Bureau used these maps to define the areas where city delivery matched the commercial mailing lists it purchased and to determine which addresses would have to be prelisted (hand-listed in a field canvass) to round out the urbanized area of a given SMSA. In the summer of 1968, all postmasters in the Nation reported the types of service their facilities provided--city or rural delivery, window delivery, etc.--so that the Bureau could determine which census instructions and materials were to be sent to each one and to estimate the number of questionnaires in nonmail areas.

The first address check for the mail census was conducted between February and November 1969. (See p. 7.) Approximately 38.6 million mailing packages were delivered to the post offices in early March 1970, where they were sorted by delivery route for a second check, and any missing addresses were reported to the Bureau. The mailing packages were checked again as they were delivered at the end of March. These March checks accounted for approximately 2.2 million changes or additions; the address registers were adjusted to reflect these, and any additional mailing packages required were addressed by hand. In selected cities the Post Office also reported change-of-address orders received from postal patrons between March 1 and May 2, 1970. Reports were compared with the census records to make certain that the moved households were enumerated.

In nonmail areas, approximately 23 million undressed short-form questionnaires were distributed to the post offices by March 23, so that they could be delivered to each residential address by Census Day. Arrangements also were made for the Post Office to conduct the post-enumeration Post Office check (PEPOC) in the nonmail areas of 16 Southern States. (See below.)

## Coverage Improvement

The mail-out/mail-back enumeration procedure was in itself a major development in improving housing-unit coverage, in that it was based on an independently produced address list, checked for completeness by the Post Office, and controlled by an address register to make certain that all housing units were accounted for. In those areas of 16 Southern States where the mail

technique was not used, the letter carriers checked the enumerators' listings for completeness. The household questionnaires used throughout the United States carried a question concerning the number of living quarters, occupied or vacant, at the householder's address. When the response differed from the number shown in the address register, a check was made. In selected inner-city areas, enumerators systematically canvassed neighborhoods ahead of the census to make certain that all housing units were included in the address lists. In 1960, 2.4 percent of all occupied housing units were estimated to have been missed in the census; in 1970, this percentage was reduced to about 1.7.

Other efforts were directed toward increasing the census coverage of persons. These efforts included widespread public information and community education programs (see chapter 6), establishment of local assistance services, recruitment of staff and solicitation of assistance from minority and community action groups, checks of persons submitting change-of-address notices to the Post Office, conduct of "Were You Counted?" campaigns, and a recheck of a sample of units that had been classified as "vacant" to make certain that they had indeed not contained occupants. It is estimated that approximately 2.7 percent of the U.S. population was not enumerated in 1960; for 1970, this percentage was reduced to approximately 2.5.

The various coverage improvement procedures are described in chapter 5 and discussed in chapter 7.

## Publicity

The "Census '70" campaign (described in detail in chapter 6) began in January 1968 and utilized the expertise of the Census Bureau and the Department of Commerce public information offices, plus the professional assistance of the Advertising Council, an organization of national advertisers. The Council devised a full-scale promotional campaign carried out by a New York advertising agency in close consultation with the Census Bureau.

In newspapers and magazines, this campaign was carried out through advertisements, articles, and cartoons from January to April 1970. The Bureau also prepared background materials and a series of feature stories for newspapers. Certain materials were translated into 23 different languages for newspapers serving ethnic and nationality groups. Billboards were prepared for 20 metropolitan areas, and large display cards were distributed for use in or on buses, subways, streetcars, and U.S. mail trucks. Posters were printed for display in public buildings, with special ones printed in Spanish and Chinese and others designed for American Indians. Altogether, 18 different brochures were written for the general public and specialized audiences for a total distribution of 1.6 million copies. In addition, flyers (5 million) and lapel buttons (several hundred thousand) were given to schoolchildren.

Radio and television advertisements were carried on local and network stations in February, March, and early April 1970. Kits containing film spot announcements

and other materials were prepared for 725 television stations, and other spot announcements and a 6-minute film on census procedures were made available. Recordings and printed materials were sent to 4,500 radio stations. Particular attention was given to Spanish-speaking and black audiences, with wide distribution of spot announcements and endorsements from well-known entertainers and public figures.

At the local level, each census district office was supplied with a publicity kit containing news releases, mats, radio/television interview scripts, spot announcements, and slides to be used for their particular areas from the time the office was opened through the closing "Were You Counted?" campaign.

Early in 1970, public information specialists from the Bureau and the Department of Commerce were dispatched to major cities to coordinate publicity, both for the general public and for minority groups.

### Logistics

Between the summer of 1969 and early 1970, Census Bureau officials, in conjunction with the General Services Administration, procured space for the 393 district offices in the United States and seven field offices in Puerto Rico. Some space in public buildings was obtained free, but most was rented at commercial rates. All offices were furnished with folding chairs, cardboard tables, and cardboard filing bins. Typewriters and other office equipment were rented locally. Telephones were installed as needed, and some offices had extra lines for assistance centers to handle calls from respondents needing help in completing census questionnaires. Space for training the enumeration crews usually was obtained rent-free in schools, churches, fire houses, and other community meeting areas.

In all, approximately 1,000 separate forms were designed, most between 1968 and 1970, for the 1970 census and its related programs. Most of the field control documents (over 54 million copies), 1 million manuals, and nearly 3.4 million pieces of training material were printed by the Department of Commerce, principally between October 1968 and November 1969. These were packaged by Bureau employees at Jeffersonville, Ind. (See chapter 4 for details.)

The Bureau's Jeffersonville, Ind., facility was used as a staging area for the shipment of supplies to the district offices, as a production center for maps, and as a receiving and clerical processing center for all of the census materials. In 1969 and 1970, the facility was expanded and modified, at a cost of \$1 million, to accommodate the vast amount of material shipped and the processing activities required.

Supplies for the census began arriving in Jeffersonville early in 1969 and included such things as 1.8 million paperboard cartons of various sizes, over 1 million pencils, and 180,000 plastic portfolios in which enumerators would carry their materials.

Cardboard tables were acquired for the clerical processing areas in Jeffersonville, and some adding

machines and calculators were rented to augment the Bureau's inventory. To move the questionnaires through the various operations, 2,500 steel bins and 1,500 dollies were ordered in late 1969. The bins were designed to hold approximately 20,000 short questionnaires each, which was the approximate workload for one camera during one microfilming shift. (Late arrival of this equipment forced the use of smaller, lightweight bins left over from the 1950 and 1960 censuses, as well as pallets and shelving, all of which required extra handling of materials during processing.)

Between April 1969 and May 1970, 40 automatic microfilming camera units (developed by the Bureau between 1962 and 1968) were installed at Jeffersonville. Each camera unit consisted of a 16mm camera, a document-transport mechanism, a page-turning arm, two joggers, and a light meter. (The camera, document-transport mechanism, and page-turning arm were connected electronically so that the operation of these three pieces of equipment could be synchronized as the census questionnaires were photographed. Using the page turner, the sample questionnaires could be photographed at the rate of 60 to 80 frames per minute; the rate could be increased to 100 frames per minute for the short-form questionnaires which were opened flat and did not require page turning. In 1960, the microfilm had been provided in 100-foot rolls, but a thinner film was developed for 1970 that allowed twice the length of film to be spun on one standard 100-foot reel, thereby reducing the storage space and handling time required.) The microfilm supplier set up, next to the camera area, a laboratory where the film was developed and checked as soon as it was exposed in the cameras. (For further details, see chapter 8.)

Arrangements also were made through competitive bidding for disposal under security conditions of the census questionnaires and of other census documents after processing was completed. Under Bureau supervision, the processed questionnaires would be loaded into boxcars which were locked while in transit; the questionnaires would be shredded and dissolved in acid, and the resultant pulp would be recycled.

At Bureau headquarters in Suitland, part of the 1970 census processing would require the use of a high-speed electronic device called FOSDIC (film optical sensing device for input to computers--see fig. A) which read information from the microfilm negative of the household questionnaire and transferred the data to magnetic tape for computer processing. It was known that the 1970 census would involve the processing of about five times the amount of film used for 1960 because of the change to individual household questionnaires. Therefore, during the 1960's, the FOSDIC system was refined so that this phase of processing was much faster, and it also was made possible to check and correct some of the data before they reached the computer.

Early in the decade estimates were made of the Bureau's computer needs for a 6- to 8-year period, so there would be sufficient lead time to provide the capacity necessary for all of the Bureau operations apt to be going on at any peak period. The computer requirements for the 1970 census were based in part on the need (1) to perform a number of consistency checks hereto-

fore done manually but now requiring mechanization because of the sheer volume of data and (2) to allow processing methods that would accommodate the census publication program as well as the needs of users of census data made available in computerized form. Accordingly, in 1963 and 1964, the Bureau purchased two large-capacity UNIVAC 1107 computers to replace four smaller and earlier models and, in 1967 and 1969, added two UNIVAC 1108 systems. Other peripheral equipment was acquired during the decade and modifications were made to the existing systems. (The FOSDIC and computer equipment are described in chapter 8.) The data to be published could be produced on four high-speed off-line printers that used computer tape as input, or by the use of new electronic photocomposition techniques developed during the decade. (See chapter 10 for details.)

Late in 1968, the Bureau decided to contract out the computerized payroll for the temporary field force. Bids were advertised in January 1969, and a contract was awarded for processing approximately 1 million paychecks.

### Recruiting, Training, and Assigning the Field Force

The census district offices were opened in late January and early February 1970. Most of the 193,000 persons hired at various times as temporary field employees were recruited in February and March 1970. In large cities, particularly, special centers were opened in order to recruit and test applicants. Elsewhere, candidates were tested in the district offices to make certain that they had sufficient skills in arithmetic, reading, and comprehension to complete their work satisfactorily. Persons receiving high test scores were considered for supervisory positions. Most district managers and other key personnel were local residents selected on the basis of test scores, background, and a personal interview. For the 45 "centralized" offices, where the logistics were more complex than in the other types of offices, 94 full-time Census Bureau professional employees were recruited to serve as district managers and processing supervisors.

The number of district offices in the United States and the allocation of staff resources by type of census procedure is summarized in the following table (figures rounded):

Type of office	No. of offices	Total staff	Office employees	Crew leaders	Enumerators
Total.....	393	193,000	12,200	12,200	158,600
Conventional (nonmail)...	181	87,400	2,200	5,200	80,000
Decentralized (mail)...	167	75,300	4,000	5,000	66,300
Centralized (mail).....	45	30,300	6,000	2,000	22,300

Because of the need to replace employees who resigned or were released, the total number of employees hired was about 8,000 more than planned.

Most of the field force was trained in an echelon-type program. Bureau headquarters staff trained regional personnel, who in turn trained the district managers and other top supervisors. The supervisors then trained the crew leaders, who trained their enumerators. The usual method of training was home study supplemented by classroom instruction from a training guide to be read verbatim by the instructor (used to ensure uniformity of instruction) and by practice with census materials and maps.

Coincident with the training, the district office staff set up equipment and received and distributed supplies, census materials, maps, etc. As soon as they were trained, the field employees were given assignments and either began work or, if they were to have specialized tasks such as the enumeration of institutions, received extra training. Some enumerators and clerks received parts of their training after assignment, learning in the classroom to perform some particular task (e.g., reviewing certain responses on a questionnaire), accomplishing this task on completed census returns, and then coming back to learn and execute other parts of the work in similar cycles until the entire job was covered.

The planned complements of temporary personnel were recruited and trained close to Census Day so that most offices could operate at full strength at all times. In some inner-city districts, however, turnover of clerks and enumerators was high, so that the total number of persons hired to complete the census was much greater than the actual number on board at any one time. In such situations, it was necessary to repeat training courses, resort to on-the-job training, and to extend the work assignments of the remaining staff. Incentive pay was provided in certain areas. (For details, see chapter 5.)

Workload distribution.--Of the 393 temporary district offices established for the 1970 census in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, 45 were "centralized" mail-out/mail-back offices in large cities where approximately 7 million housing units and their residents were enumerated. The average workload for these offices was 151,000 housing units. There were 167 "decentralized" mail-out/mail-back offices responsible for covering approximately 34.7 million housing units, with an average workload of about 208,000 per office. The balance of the enumeration was handled in 181 "conventional" offices with a workload of approximately 26.5 million housing units, averaging about 146,000 for each office. All of the U.S. district offices were under the supervision of the Bureau's 12 permanent regional offices and one temporary area office.

### Other Preparatory Activities

Most procedures instituted for the 1970 census were the result of experience gained in prior censuses and in the pretests and dress rehearsals for the 1970 census. In developing sample weighting procedures, for example, the techniques of sampling from computer-generated lists of housing units--evolved from the Louisville, Ky., pretest in 1964--were further refined in 1965-67 and put in final specification form in the fall of 1969. Work began on the variance estimation procedures in early 1969 and was completed in December 1970. (For sampling and estimation procedure descriptions, see chapter 11.)

In conjunction with the Panel of Statistical Consultants (see appendix E), the Bureau decided in early 1969 what the evaluation and research program for the 1970 census would be and how this program could be carried out during the census with minimum interference with field and processing operations. (See chapter 13 for details.)

Quality control methods for questionnaire printing, field editing, etc., were determined in early 1969.

In consultation with the National Bureau of Standards and the equipment manufacturer, specifications were completed in November 1969 for a mechanical quality control system for part of the sample coding. The necessary equipment was ordered for April 1970 delivery. (For details of this system, see chapter 8; quality control of other operations is discussed under the specific operation headings.)

Writing and testing of the final programs for 100-percent computer processing began in January 1969 and was virtually completed by October 1969. In the spring of 1969, the training materials and procedures for sample coding were prepared, and programming was begun for FOSDIC sample processing. Testing of the programs for the sample data began in August 1969 and was virtually completed by September 1970, after delays caused by concentration on 100-percent processing problems during the summer of 1970. These programs are described in chapter 8.

## TAKING THE CENSUS

### Enumeration Experience

The questionnaires were in the hands of the respondents a few days in advance of Census Day, April 1. (A postal strike made it necessary to make deliveries a day or two early in some areas.) Approximately 90 percent of the total mail response, however, was made nationally within 3 days after Census Day. By the end of June, enumeration in the decentralized offices was virtually finished.

Despite the rapid response overall in the mail areas, the followup for nonresponse fell behind schedule in the large cities where the response rates were lowest and, accordingly, the followup workload highest, and where there were difficulties in recruiting and retaining qualified people. Here, only 50 percent of all followup was completed by the end of May. At the end of July, some 14 weeks after nonresponse followup began in the centralized offices, 13 of these 45 offices were still striving to complete the enumeration of more than 600,000 housing units. The last centralized office was closed on September 17, 1970.

In the conventional areas, about 85 percent of the conventional assignments were completed by the end of April, and the last conventional office was closed on June 23, 1970. (In the 1960 census, approximately 75 percent of the population had been counted by the end of the second week, and all of the census district offices had been closed by the end of July 1960.)

High mail response rates and high quality in the responses in some parts of the country meant that only a minimum of personal followup was needed there to correct deficiencies, so it was possible to concentrate funds and manpower in those areas requiring the greatest followup. The response and the quality of it, as shown in the following table, equalled or exceeded the expectations based on the Bureau's pretest and dress-rehearsal experience.

Type of questionnaire	Percent of mail response		Percent of responses needing followup	
	Expected	Actual	Expected	Actual
Total.....	82	87	22	20
Short forms.....	84	88	11	14
Long forms.....	76	83	71	56

While there was no official tally of the extent to which respondents in conventional areas completed the short questionnaires they had received by mail, the census field staff checked a small sample of enumerator assignments and found that 63 percent of the households had completed their forms before the enumerator's visit, another 16 percent had partially filled them, and only 21 percent had made no attempt to complete a questionnaire or had mislaid it.

Census mail extension test.--As part of the Bureau's practice of testing innovations on a small scale in one census to determine their feasibility for future censuses, 10 census districts--essentially rural--were selected from the conventional enumeration areas to test the feasibility of using the mail technique in non-city-delivery areas. These 10 districts were paired on the basis of similar population, housing, and geographic characteristics. Five districts designated as mail areas contained a total population of 2 million in 1960, while the 1960 population of the five control districts where the conventional procedures were retained totaled about 2.35 million. In comparing the two enumeration procedures, no perceptible differences were found either in completeness of coverage or in cost. The 100-percent data were judged to be more nearly complete in the mail areas.

### Undercount Complaints and Resistance to the Census

The significance of the population counts from the decennial census increased greatly during the 1960's because of the enunciation of the "one man, one vote" principle and its impact on apportionment and redistricting, as well as because of a sharp growth in the allocation of Government funds to areas on the basis of their population size. Concern in some areas led to several legal actions against the Census Bureau. In January and February 1970, two class-action suits were filed in San Francisco, and one each in New York City and Washington. All sought preliminary injunctions against taking the census under the mail-out/mail-back procedures planned for 1970. The suits alleged that minority groups, notably those with English-language barriers, would be handicapped in answering the questions, that the mail procedures were inadequate for finding and enumerating all persons in these communities, and that the communities would be adversely affected as a result of undercounts. Three of the suits asked that the court require door-to-door canvassing, and one requested that the sample questionnaire be used on a 100-percent basis for all members of minority groups. The plaintiffs' motions for injunctions were denied in all of these cases.

As soon as the field counts of population and housing units were completed in each district office and the figures cleared through Bureau headquarters, the census materials were shipped to Jeffersonville and the local office closed; at the same time, preliminary population counts were released to local officials and the press. Again, several suits were instituted against the Bureau. The cities of East Chicago and Gary, Ind., alleged that the mail-out/mail-back census had discriminated against their citizens; the East Chicago case was dismissed and the Gary case was dropped by the plaintiff. The borough of Bethel Park, Pa., challenged the practice of allocating to the place where they were counted college students and members of the Armed Forces away from their homes. In court, the Census Bureau's policies were

upheld, and the appellate court sustained the lower court's decision. The undercount complaint of the city of Woodhaven, Mich., against the Bureau was dismissed with prejudice after the Bureau investigated and corrected a geographic misallocation. A suit filed by the city of Natchez, Miss., was dropped.

By November 1970, the Bureau had received almost 1,900 complaints from various communities that not all residents had been counted. Many of the undercount complaints were satisfied by an explanation of census procedures or an arithmetic check of the figures. In about 500 communities, a verification of corporate boundaries was required to make certain that the Census Bureau and the community were in agreement on the exact areas covered by the enumeration results. In some cases, a "Were You Counted?" campaign was instituted to obtain lists of persons who believed they had been missed in the census, so that the lists could be compared with census records. When there was an indication of a poor enumeration, the regional offices conducted field checks. This was done in 187 places. As a result of all these activities, the counts for about 600 communities were revised prior to the publication of final figures. On the average, additions to the census constituted five persons for every 10,000 originally enumerated in these communities.

One of the two persons prosecuted for failure to answer the census questions in the 1960 census figured as the plaintiff in two court cases involving the 1970 census. In the first case, the court was asked to require the Bureau to gather information for purposes of enforcing the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, such as counting those citizens 21 years of age and over who had been denied the right to vote. The court took the matter under advisement following a hearing and later denied the plaintiff's request. In the second case, the plaintiff sought to enjoin the Secretary of Commerce from providing the President of the United States with 1970 census results on the grounds that the census methodology would render the figures inaccurate. The injunction was denied by the district court and, on appeal by the plaintiff, the appellate court upheld the lower court's decision.

Resistance to the 1970 census, in the form of willful nonresponse or obstruction, was minimal, especially in the light of the campaigns mounted against the census in 1968 and 1969. (See p. 16.) The Justice Department authorized the Census Bureau to file complaints directly with U.S. Attorneys, so that cases could be carried to speedy prosecution, if necessary. Five cases were brought to trial. One defendant, a State representative, was found guilty, fined \$100 (which was suspended), placed on 30 days' probation, and required to complete a census form. Four persons, all associated with an action group that had picketed census field offices in five cities, were tried on nonresponse charges. One defendant pleaded guilty, was fined \$50, and was required to complete a census return. Another defendant was convicted, fined \$100, and had his application for a rehearing denied. The third and fourth defendants were found guilty and fined \$50 each. The third appealed, and had the conviction reversed on grounds that the Government had been selective in prosecuting certain individuals; the fourth defendant's case then was reopened, and the conviction was set aside on the same basis.

## Processing the Data

As each district office closed, its completed questionnaires were shipped to the Bureau's Jeffersonville, Ind., facility for processing. Between mid-May and mid-June 1970, questionnaires for approximately half of the 250,000 enumeration districts (ED's) in the United States were received in Jeffersonville. By the end of July, 90 percent of the questionnaires were in, and virtually all of the remainder, including the returns from Puerto Rico and the outlying areas, arrived between August and early October. A total of about 70 million questionnaires were involved.

As the questionnaires arrived, they were checked in and prepared for processing. In two separate phases, first with the short-form and then with the long-form questionnaires, the pages that contained the 100-percent data (information obtained for all persons and housing units) were microfilmed, using the 40 cameras installed for that purpose. Microfilming of the 100-percent data, including remicrofilming where necessary, involved approximately 68,000 rolls of film (105 million exposures) and was substantially completed by early November 1970. Production on the cameras ran as high as 1.5 million exposures per day.

The microfilm was developed, checked for quality, and sent on a flow basis to Bureau headquarters in Suitland, where it was run through the FOSDIC system. FOSDIC transferred the data, displayed as tiny dots on the microfilm, to magnetic tape for the computers and performed certain checks on the completeness of the data. As the returns for each State were completed, the tabulations necessary for congressional reapportionment were run on the Bureau's computers and reviewed by staff personnel.

Once clerical processing of the 100-percent data was completed, work began on the sample data contained in the approximately 13.7 million long-form questionnaires. Certain items on these questionnaires required written-in entries; these were coded manually in a complex operation in Jeffersonville in which information for nearly 40 million persons was translated into FOSDIC-readable codes. This information included items such as family relationship, place of birth, parents' birthplaces, marital history, rent, income, place of work, and industry and occupation. (Other items, including virtually all those dealing with housing, had been coded in the form of direct answers to the inquiries on the questionnaires during data collection.) Sample coding was completed and verified by mid-June 1971.

Following coding, all pages containing entries on the long-form questionnaires were microfilmed. Sample microfilming was completed in early October 1971. Approximately 55,000 rolls of film (86 million exposures), including necessary remicrofilming, were processed through FOSDIC and the computers, the results again being subjected to clerical review and correction.

In addition, other types of questionnaires (such as those for the outlying areas, crews of vessels, military and maritime personnel, and Americans overseas) and specialized forms used for the various coverage-

improvement programs also were processed, some by punching data onto cards for computer use.

To carry out these various processes with reasonable efficiency, it was necessary that the census questionnaires be moved through the different operations in relatively large geographic units, so that their progress could be effectively controlled. During the late summer of 1970, it became apparent that the Bureau would have to choose between keeping the questionnaires available in the field or in the check-in operations in order to investigate thoroughly widely scattered undercount complaints, or moving them through the processing operation. It was decided to give first priority to checking out the undercount claims and to try to make up the initial lag in processing by applying more manpower and computer facilities to the later operations.

On November 30, 1970, the primary legal requirement of the census was met when the final State population totals, including the number of representatives to be apportioned to each State in the House of Representatives, were delivered to the Secretary of Commerce and, by him, to the President. The apportionment population, including selected groups of Americans abroad and excluding the District of Columbia, was 204,053,025.<sup>5</sup> The official resident population of the 50 States and the District of Columbia was 203,235,298,<sup>5</sup> and the U.S. population abroad totaled 1,737,836 persons. The population of Puerto Rico and the outlying areas comprised an additional 3,026,690 persons.

The tabulation of State population totals also provided population counts for counties, cities, and other areas as well as simple distributions for the 100-percent subjects. Processing then continued through various tabulations which provided additional detail for the 100-percent characteristics and the data for the sample characteristics as well. Virtually all of the computer processing, which had begun in June 1970, was completed by the end of June 1973, requiring approximately 28,000 computer hours. This work included not only the basic tabulations and cross-tabulations necessary for the various census reports, but also the preparation of tables for an electronic photocomposition process used in census publications for the first time, and the production of summary tapes and public-use sample tapes for census users. See chapter 8 for details on all stages of processing.

### Publishing the Results

Between May 1970 and the end of 1973, the Bureau issued approximately 2,000 reports which appeared in 27 different series of publications and totaled about 200,000 printed pages. Most of these reports were made available on microfiche as well. In addition, 117 hard-cover reports were issued that contained approximately 75,000 pages reprinted from previously released reports. The total number of reports was about the same as for 1960 and was published in approximately the same time span, but because of the vast increase in the amount of

<sup>5</sup>These figures--which are published in 1970 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, "United States Summary," Section 1--include minor revisions made after the November 30 submission.

data published, the number of pages was nearly doubled. Further, each tabular page for 1970 accommodated about 20 percent more data than its 1960 counterpart. This advancement in the utilization of space was made possible through the development of electronic photocomposition techniques.

Preliminary reports, containing the preliminary population and housing counts compiled in the census district offices, were published between May and October 1970. Advance reports, presenting final figures in advance of their publication in final paperbound reports and in chapters of the census volumes, were issued between September 1970 and March 1971. Release of final reports began in May 1971 and continued through the end of the decennial period.

The Bureau also provided census data, in greater detail than in the published reports, on more than 2,000 reels of computer tape. Most summary tapes were available for census users several weeks to several months before the comparable printed reports.

The Bureau's publication program is described in chapter 10.

## COSTS

Although an overall proposed budget for the entire program was developed fairly early in the census period, funds were provided annually, based upon yearly appropriation requests which were subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce and the Bureau of the Budget (the Office of Management and Budget since 1970) before being acted upon by each congressional body as part of the total appropriation for the Department of Commerce. In the initial consideration of the 1970 census budget, the assumption was made that obligations should not exceed those of the 1960 census, updated for price and workload increases, less savings from program efficiencies. Later, funds were requested and approved for coverage and data improvement. (See below.)

Total expenditures for the 1970 Census of Population and Housing were \$221.6 million. This put the per capita expenditure of the census at about \$1.06 for the entire 10-year process, from initial planning and pretesting through the final publication of reports, and including the special surveys which were part of the 1970 census program. The comparable per capita expenditure for the 1960 census was about \$0.58. Approximately two-thirds of the increase in per capita cost was due to the rise in the price/pay level and one-third to specific program improvements. The 1970 base census program, including workload, pay, and price increases, increase in the complexity of the enumeration, and other factors including field savings, was calculated to be \$187.0 million as compared with the actual expenditure of \$105.2 million for the 1960 censuses. To the 1970 base census program were added \$34.6 million in program improvements such as special coverage-improvements procedures, detailed place-of-work data, expanded housing and residential data, additional tabulations and publications, improved availability and usability of unpublished data, and the Census Employment Survey.

## LEGISLATION AND LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS AFFECTING THE 1970 CENSUS

A distribution of the \$221.6 million total expenditure by major activity is shown in table 2. More than half (54 percent) of the entire cost went for data collection, mainly for the field work but also including the mailout materials and activities. Operations--geographic work and data processing--accounted for one-fifth (21 percent) of the total. The remaining one-quarter (25 percent) was largely devoted to program planning and testing (5 percent); publication (3 percent); sampling, statistical standards, and evaluation (3 percent); all phases of the three special surveys (6 percent); and administration, capital outlay, etc. (8 percent).

**Table 2. Summary Distribution of Obligations for 1970 Census of Population and Housing, by Major Activity**

(In millions of dollars; percentages may not add exactly because of rounding. For a more detailed presentation, see appendix G.)

Activity	Amount	Percent
Total.....	221.6	100.0
Program planning, direction, and testing.....	11.1	5.0
Program planning, direction, and review.....	8.3	3.7
Mail feasibility tests.....	1.3	0.6
Pretests and dress rehearsals.....	1.5	0.7
Data collection.....	119.1	53.8
Mail preparation.....	11.7	5.3
Field data collection.....	107.4	48.5
Operations.....	46.0	20.7
Geographic work.....	15.7	7.1
Data processing.....	30.3	13.6
Publication.....	5.8	2.6
Sampling, statistical standards, and evaluation..	5.9	2.6
Puerto Rico and outlying areas.....	2.4	1.1
Special surveys.....	12.8	5.8
Survey of Components of [Housing] Inventory Change.....	3.6	1.6
Survey of Residential Finance.....	1.9	0.9
Census Employment Survey.....	7.3	3.3
Other.....	1.9	0.8
Public information program.....	0.5	0.2
History.....	0.2	0.1
Data usability improvement.....	1.2	0.5
General administration, capital outlay, etc.....	16.6	7.5
General administration.....	7.9	3.6
Capital outlay.....	4.3	1.9
Miscellaneous.....	4.4	2.0

Where available, the costs for specific projects are given under their headings elsewhere in the procedural history. The appropriations, transfers, and costs of the 1970 census, by fiscal year, are shown in appendix G.

Approximately 54 million man-hours were expended between July 1968 and June 1973 in carrying out the 1970 census, of which nearly half were used in data collection in the field in 1970. Detailed workload status reports for the field operations were received weekly from the temporary district offices in the contiguous 48 States and the District of Columbia. A compilation of these reports indicates that a total of 193,000 persons were employed at various times as crew leaders, enumerators, and clerks. This staff completed over 68 million household questionnaires, visited and enumerated 160,000 special places, traveled almost 40 million miles, and expended nearly 23 million man-hours. For details by type of data-collection procedure, see appendix D, and page 12.

The mail-out/mail-back technique of self-enumeration entailed several revisions of the basic census law, Title 13 of the United States Code. These changes (1) removed the requirement that enumerators personally visit every household and (2) allowed the Bureau to reimburse enumerators for telephone calls made to obtain census information from households they did not visit. Aside from annual appropriations (see p. 15), it was on these points that Congress had its initial legislative concern with the 1970 census. (Peripherally, Congress dealt with the confidentiality of census reports as well, because a suit involving the economic censuses which reached the U.S. Supreme Court in 1961 indicated a need for legislative reaffirmation that reports and copies of reports filed with the Census Bureau are confidential.) All of these changes were adopted in 1960-1964.

Congress was also concerned with a need for national statistics on population and housing items obtained more often than every 10 years. In almost every session during the 1960's, bills were introduced calling for a mid-decade census. One such measure was passed by the House of Representatives in 1967, but the term of the 90th Congress expired before the bill reached the Senate floor.

During the decade of the 1960's, various Congressmen proposed census legislation involving matters of individual privacy versus public need, of the citizen's freedom to give or withhold information about himself, and of the Government's obligations once it possesses these data. In 1967, there were efforts, both within and outside Congress, to limit the mandatory census to such items as name and address, age, relationship to head of household, sex, marital status, and visitors in the home at the time of the census. All other questions would be on a voluntary basis, including those concerning race. This was the substance of legislation sponsored by Rep. Jackson E. Betts (R-Ohio) and supported by a number of Congressmen. In other measures proposed, the imprisonment penalty for false information or refusal to reply would have been eliminated, and the penalties for wrongful disclosure by Census Bureau employees increased.

Interest in all of these issues reached a national pitch in 1968 and 1969. There was much discussion in hearings and on the floor of Congress, in the newspapers, and in other media--discussion of the nature, purpose, and implications of such inquiries as those on the number of children ever born to a woman and on bathroom facilities, as well as of the burden placed on respondents in completing the detailed sample questionnaires. In April 1969, the Secretary of Commerce moved to quiet concern by informing members of Congress of a number of changes in the 1970 census. The wording of the responses to questions on kitchen and bathroom facilities ("Do you have complete kitchen facilities?" "Do you have a flush toilet?" "Do you have a bathtub or shower?") was changed from "Yes, but shared with another household," to "Yes, but also used by another household" to avoid implications that the Bureau was interested in discovering who used the facilities. The size of the census sample was reduced from 25 to 20 percent, so that fewer households would be required to answer the sample questionnaires. A cover

letter signed by the Secretary was written to accompany the 1970 census household questionnaires, to explain the need for census data and emphasize the confidentiality of each response. (See appendix F.) A "blue ribbon" advisory committee was set up to review the census and make recommendations which might assist the Census Bureau in balancing the need for statistics with individual rights. Known as the Decennial Census Review Committee, this group began meeting in January 1970 and presented its final report in the spring of 1971.

A bill passed by the House in September 1969 (but not by the Senate) incorporated (1) Congressional review of the decennial census inquiries, (2) elimination of the imprisonment penalty--but not the fine--for willful nonresponse or misreporting, and (3) increased the penalties for unauthorized disclosure of census data.

No further efforts were made to change the basic legislation affecting the taking of the 1970 census. The legal relationship between the Census Bureau and each respondent thus remained the same in 1970 as it had been in 1960: Response to the population and housing census was mandatory, penalties in the form of fines ranging up to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment of up to 1 year were provided for willful nonresponse, misreporting, or obstruction of the census, while census employees were subject to a maximum fine of \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for 2 years for unauthorized disclosure.

During the summer of 1970, when the Bureau began receiving complaints of undercounts (see p. 14), several bills were filed in both houses of Congress providing that any State or locality which believed that its population had been understated in the 1970 census might conduct a partial or complete recount and, if this understatement was confirmed and the recount was at least 3 percent higher than the original total, be reimbursed by the Federal Government. None of these bills were reported out of their respective committees. In early August 1970, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Statistics of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (which had immediate congressional oversight of the Census Bureau) scheduled public hearings on the subject of undercounts. Members of the Subcommittee staff visited various parts of the country to check on the completeness of the enumeration, and the mayors of a number of large cities were invited to testify in Washington. After examining the findings of its staff and listening to witnesses at the hearings, the Subcommittee concluded that (1) most of the complaints of undercounts proved to be unfounded once they had been investigated by the Bureau and the local authorities and (2) the decennial census was as complete as could be expected within the limits of the resources requested and made available to the Bureau, but (3) the Bureau had failed to recognize the impact that its preliminary population announcements would have on local officials who, up to that time, had no reason to suspect the validity and accuracy of their own estimates. The Subcommittee recommended that the next census include extensive local review of the applicable statistics prior to release.

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## APPENDIX A

## Presidential Proclamation

(From Federal Register, Vol. 35, No. 59, Thursday, March 26, 1970, p. 5079)

# Presidential Documents

## Title 3—THE PRESIDENT

### Proclamation 3973

#### NINETEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

By the President of the United States of America

#### A Proclamation

The Founding Fathers set forth in Article I of our Constitution the requirement that an "... Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years in such Manner as they shall by Law direct." Accordingly, the first Census was taken in 1790. The Nineteenth Decennial Census will be taken beginning April 1, 1970.

As our population has grown from the nearly four million counted in the first Census to over two hundred million, so the needs for the Census have expanded. Today, more than ever, we need reliable measures of the great changes which have occurred in the growth, location and characteristics of our people in their housing and activities.

Every American can be sure that there will be no improper use of the information given in the Census. Government officials and employees are forbidden by law to use information recorded on the Census form for the purposes of taxation, investigation, regulation, or for any other purpose whatsoever affecting the individual. Every employee of the Census Bureau is prohibited from disclosing information pertaining to any individual.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that under the law it is the duty of every person over eighteen years of age to answer all questions in the Census schedules applying to him and the family to which he belongs, and to the home occupied by him or his family.

The prompt, complete and accurate answering of all official inquiries made by Census officials is of great importance to our country. I ask all Americans to extend full cooperation to the 1970 Decennial Census of Population and Housing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-fourth.

[SIGNED]

Richard Nixon

[F.R. Doc. 70-3740; Filed, Mar. 25, 1970; 11:22 a.m.]

## APPENDIX B

## Provisions of Title 13, United States Code, Relating to the 1970 Census of Population and Housing

## TITLE 13, UNITED STATES CODE--CENSUS\*

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## SUBCHAPTER I--GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1. Definitions

As used in this title, unless the context requires another meaning, or unless it is otherwise provided--  
 "Bureau" means the Bureau of the Census;  
 "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce.

§ 2. Bureau of the Census

The Bureau is continued as an agency within, and under the jurisdiction of, the Department of Commerce.

§ 3. Seal

The Bureau shall have a seal containing such device as has been selected heretofore, or as the Secretary may select hereafter. A description of such seal with an impression thereof shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The seal shall remain in the custody of the Secretary or such

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\*Codification of August 1954. Amended by Acts of August 1957, September 1960, and June and October 1962, and as further amended by the Acts of August 1964.

officer or employee of the Bureau as he designates, and shall be affixed to all certificates and attestations that may be required from the Bureau. Judicial notice shall be taken of the seal.

§ 4. Functions of Secretary; delegation

The Secretary shall perform the functions and duties imposed upon him by this title or he may delegate any of them to such officers, employees, bureaus or agencies of the Department of Commerce as he designates.

§ 5. Schedules; number, form, and scope of inquiries

The Secretary shall prepare schedules, and shall determine the inquiries, and the number, form, and subdivisions thereof, for the statistics, surveys, and censuses provided for in this title.

§ 6. Requests to other departments and offices for information, acquisition of reports from governmental and other sources

(a) The Secretary, whenever he deems it advisable, may call upon any other department or office of the Government for information pertinent to the work provided for in this title.

(b) The Secretary may acquire by purchase or otherwise from States, counties, cities, or other units of government, or their instrumentalities, or from private persons and agencies such copies of records, reports, and other material as may be required for the efficient and economical conduct of the censuses and surveys provided for in this title.

§ 7. Printing; requisitions upon Public Printer; publication of bulletins and reports

The Secretary may make requisition upon the Public Printer for miscellaneous printing necessary to carry out the provisions of this title. He may further have printed by the Public Printer, in such editions as he deems necessary, preliminary and other census bulletins, and final reports of the results of the several investigations authorized by this title, and may publish and distribute such bulletins and reports.

§ 8. Certified copies of certain returns; other data; restriction on use; disposition of fees received

(a) The Secretary may, upon a written request, and in his discretion, furnish to Governors of States and Territories, courts of record, and individuals, data for genealogical and other proper purposes, from the population, agriculture, and housing schedules prepared under the authority of subchapter II of chapter 5, upon the payment of the actual, or estimated cost of searching the records and \$1 for supplying a certificate.

(b) The Secretary may furnish transcripts or copies of tables and other census records and make special statistical compilations and surveys for State or local officials, private concerns, or individuals upon the payment of the actual, or estimated cost of such work. In the case of nonprofit organizations or agencies the Secretary may engage in joint statistical projects, the cost of which shall be shared equitably as determined by the Secretary and provided that the purposes are otherwise authorized by law.

(c) In no case shall information furnished under the authority of this section be used to the detriment of the persons to whom such information relates.

(d) All moneys received in payment for work or services enumerated under this section shall be deposited in a separate account which may be used to pay directly the costs of such work or services, to repay appropriations which initially bore all or part of such costs, or to refund excess sums when necessary.

§ 9. Information as confidential; exception

(a) Neither the Secretary, nor any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, may, except as provided in section 8 of this title--

(1) use the information furnished under the provisions of this title for any purpose other than the statistical purposes for which it is supplied; or

(2) make any publication whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual under this title can be identified; or

(3) permit anyone other than the sworn officers and employees of the Department or bureau or agency thereof to examine the individual reports.

No department, bureau, agency, officer, or employee of the Government, except the Secretary in carrying out the purposes of this title, shall require, for any reason, copies of census reports which have been retained by any such establishment or individual. Copies of census reports which have been so retained shall be immune from legal process, and shall not, without the consent of the individual or establishment concerned, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial or administrative proceeding.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section relating to the confidential treatment of data for particular individuals and establishments, shall not apply to the censuses of governments provided for by subchapter III of chapter 5 of this title, nor to interim current data provided for by subchapter IV of chapter 5 of this title as to the subjects covered by censuses of governments, with respect to any information obtained therefor that is compiled from, or customarily provided in, public records.

§ 11. Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated, out of the Treasury of the United States, such sums as may be necessary to carry out all provisions of this title.

§ 12. Mechanical and electronic development

The Secretary is authorized to have conducted mechanical and electronic development work as he determines is needed to further the functions and duties of carrying out the purposes of this title and may enter into such developmental contracts as he may determine to be in the best interest of the Government.

§ 13. Procurement of professional services

The Secretary shall have authority to contract with educational and other research organizations for the preparation of monographs and other reports and materials of a similar nature.

§ 14. Reimbursement between appropriations

Subject to limitations applicable with respect to each appropriation concerned, each appropriation available to the Bureau may be charged, at any time during a fiscal year, for the benefit of any other appropriation available to the Bureau, for the purpose of financing the procurement of materials and services, or financing activities or other costs, for which funds are available both in the financing appropriation so charged and in the appropriation so benefited; except that such expenses so financed shall be charged on a final basis, as of a date not later than the close of such fiscal year, to the appropriation so benefited, with appropriate credit to the financing appropriation.

SUBCHAPTER II--OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

§ 21. Director of the Census; duties

The Bureau shall be headed by a Director of the Census, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by law, regulations, or orders of the Secretary.

§ 22. Qualifications of permanent personnel

All permanent officers and employees of the Bureau shall be citizens of the United States.

§ 23. Additional officers and employees

(a) The Secretary may establish, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as many temporary positions as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the work provided for by law. Bureau employees who are transferred to any such temporary positions shall not lose their permanent civil service status by reason of the transfer. The Secretary may make appointments to such temporary positions in conformity with the civil service laws and rules.

(b) In addition to employees of the Department of Commerce, employees of other departments and independent offices of the Government may, with the consent of the head of the respective department or office, be employed and compensated for field work in connection with the work provided for by law without regard to section 301 of the Dual Compensation Act.

§ 24. Special employment provisions

(a) The Secretary may utilize the services of nontemporary employees of the Bureau (by assignment, promotion, appointment, detail, or otherwise) in temporary positions established for any census, for not to exceed the period during which appropriations are available for that census. Whenever the Secretary determines that the services of an employee which have been utilized under this section are no longer required in such a temporary position, he may, without regard to the provisions of any other law, return the employee to a continuing position, with rank and compensation not less than that which he held in his last permanent position in the Bureau: Provided, That no employee shall, by reason of his service in a temporary position under this subsection, lose the protection of any law or regulation with respect to his separation, suspension, furlough, or reduction in rank or compensation below the level held in his last permanent position in the Bureau. Service by a nontemporary employee in a temporary position under this subsection shall be creditable for step-increases (both periodic and

longevity) under title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, as though it were a continuation of service in his last permanent position.

(b) As used in this title with respect to appointments or positions, "temporary" shall be construed to mean not in excess of one year, or not in excess of the specific period during which appropriations are available for the conduct of a particular census, whichever is longer. No employee of the Bureau who holds only a temporary appointment within the meaning of this section shall be considered as other than strictly temporary for purposes of any other provision of law relating to separations, suspensions, or deductions in rank or compensation.

(c) The enlisted men and officers of the uniformed services may be appointed and compensated for service in temporary enumerator positions for the enumeration of personnel of the uniformed services.

(d) The Secretary may fix compensation on a piece-price basis without limitation as to the amount earned per diem, and payments may be made to enumerators for the use of private automobiles on official business without regard to section 4 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 837), but at rates not in excess of the rates provided by that Act.

(e) The Secretary may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for travel expenses of persons selected for appointment for attendance at training courses held by the Department of Commerce with respect to any of the work provided for by law.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law prohibiting the expenditure of public money for telephone service, the Secretary, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, may authorize reimbursement for tolls or charges for telephone service from private residences or private apartments to the extent such charges are determined by the Secretary to have been incurred to facilitate the collection of information in connection with the censuses and surveys authorized by this title.

#### § 25. Duties of supervisors, enumerators, and other employees

(a) Each supervisor shall perform the duties imposed upon him by the Secretary in the enforcement of chapter 5 of this title in accordance with the Secretary's orders and instructions.

(b) Each enumerator or other employee detailed to serve as enumerator shall be charged with the collection in his subdivision of the facts and statistics called for on such schedules as the Secretary determines shall be used by him in connection with any census or survey provided for by chapter 5 of this title.

#### § 26. Transportation by contract

The Secretary may contract with field employees for the rental and use within the continental limits of the United States of means of transportation, other than motorcycle, automobile, or airplane, and for the rental and use outside of the continental United States of any means of transportation, which means may be owned by the field employee. Such rental contracts shall be made without regard to section 4 of the Travel Expense Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 837). The rentals shall be at rates equivalent to the prevailing rental rates of the locality. The rental contracts within the continental United States may be entered into only when the use by the field employee of such other means of transportation is safer, more economical, or more advantageous to the Government than use of his motorcycle, automobile, or airplane in conducting the census.

### CHAPTER 3--COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS

#### SUBCHAPTER III--MISCELLANEOUS

101. Defective, dependent, and delinquent classes; crime.

102. Religion.

103. Designation of reports.

#### SUBCHAPTER III--MISCELLANEOUS

#### § 101. Defective, dependent, and delinquent classes; crime

(a) The Secretary may collect decennially statistics relating--

- (1) to the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes; and
- (2) to crime, including judicial statistics pertaining thereto.

(b) The statistics authorized by subsection (a) of this section shall include information upon the following questions, namely: age, sex, color, nativity, parentage, literacy by race, color, nativity, and parentage, and such other questions relating to such subjects as the Secretary deems proper.

(c) In addition to the decennial collections authorized by subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the Secretary may compile and publish annually statistics relating to crime and to the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes.

§ 102. Religion

The Secretary may collect decennially statistics relating to religious bodies.

§ 103. Designation of reports

All reports covering any of the statistics collected under the provisions of this subchapter shall be designated as "Special Reports" followed by the name of whatever bureau or agency of the Department of Commerce is designated by the Secretary to collect and compile such statistics.

## CHAPTER 5--CENSUSES

SUBCHAPTER II--POPULATION, HOUSING, AGRICULTURE,  
IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

- 141. Population, unemployment, and housing.
- 142. Agriculture, irrigation, and drainage.

SUBCHAPTER V--GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE, PRELIMINARY AND  
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS, AND USE OF SAMPLING

- 191. Geographic scope of censuses.
- 193. Preliminary and supplemental statistics.
- 195. Use of sampling.

SUBCHAPTER II--POPULATION, HOUSING, AGRICULTURE,  
IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE, AND UNEMPLOYMENT§ 141. Population, unemployment, and housing

(a) The Secretary shall, in the year 1960 and every ten years thereafter, take a census of population, unemployment, and housing (including utilities and equipment) as of the first day of April, which shall be known as the census date.

(b) The tabulation of total population by States as required for the apportionment of Representatives shall be completed within eight months of the census date and reported by the Secretary to the President of the United States.

SUBCHAPTER V--GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE, PRELIMINARY AND  
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS, AND USE OF SAMPLING§ 191. Geographic scope of censuses

(a) Each of the censuses authorized by this chapter (other than censuses of population) shall include each State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and as may be determined by the Secretary, such other possessions and areas over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty. Censuses of population shall include all geographic areas referred to in the preceding sentence. Inclusion of other areas over which the United States exercises jurisdiction or control shall be subject to the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

(b) For censuses taken in the Virgin Islands, Guam, or any possession or area not specifically designated in (a) above, the Secretary may utilize or adopt census data collected by the Governor or highest ranking Federal official, when such data are obtained in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Secretary.

(c) When, under determination by the Secretary as provided in paragraph (a) above, any census is not taken in a possession or area over which the United States exercises jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty, the Secretary may include in the census report data obtained from other Federal agencies or Government sources. Any data obtained from foreign governments shall be obtained through the Secretary of State.

§ 193. Preliminary and supplemental statistics

In advance of, in conjunction with, or after the taking of each census provided for by this chapter, the Secretary may make surveys and collect such preliminary and supplementary statistics related to the main topic of the census as are necessary to the initiation, taking, or completion thereof.

§ 195. Use of sampling

Except for the determination of population for apportionment purposes, the Secretary may, where he deems it appropriate, authorize the use of the statistical method known as "sampling" in carrying out the provisions of this title.

CHAPTER 7--OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

SUBCHAPTER I--OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

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- 211. Receiving or securing compensation for appointment of employees.
- 212. Refusal or neglect of employees to perform duties.
- 213. False statements, certificates, and information.
- 214. Wrongful disclosure of information.

SUBCHAPTER II--OTHER PERSONS

- 221. Refusal or neglect to answer questions; false answers.
- 222. Giving suggestions or information with intent to cause inaccurate enumeration of population.
- 223. Refusal, by owners, proprietors, etc., to assist census employees.
- 225. Applicability of penal provisions in certain cases.

SUBCHAPTER I--OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

§ 211. Receiving or securing compensation for appointment of employees

Whoever--

(1) receives or secures to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment of any person as supervisor, enumerator, clerk, or other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, referred to in subchapter II of chapter 1 of this title; or

(2) in any way receives or secures to himself any part of the compensation paid to any person so appointed--

shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

§ 212. Refusal or neglect of employees to perform duties

Whoever, being an employee referred to in subchapter II of chapter 1 of this title, and having taken and subscribed the oath of office, neglects or refuses, without justifiable cause, to perform the duties enjoined on such employee by this title, shall be fined not more than \$500.

§ 213. False statements, certificates, and information

(a) Whoever, being an officer or employee referred to in subchapter II of chapter 1 of this title, willfully and knowingly swears or affirms falsely as to the truth of any statement required to be made or subscribed by him under oath by or under authority of this title, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(b) Whoever, being an officer or employee referred to in subchapter II of chapter 1 of this title--

(1) willfully and knowingly makes a false certificate or fictitious return; or

(2) knowingly or willfully furnishes or causes to be furnished, or, having been such an officer or employee, knowingly or willfully furnished or caused to be furnished, directly or indirectly, to the Secretary or to any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, any false statement or false information with reference to any inquiry for which he was authorized and required to collect information provided for in this title--

shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

§ 214. Wrongful disclosure of information

Whoever, being an employee referred to in subchapter II of chapter 1 of this title, having taken and subscribed the oath of office, publishes or communicates, without the written authority of the Secretary or other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, any information coming into his possession by reason of his employment under the provisions of this title, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

## SUBCHAPTER II--OTHER PERSONS

§ 221. Refusal or neglect to answer questions; false answers

(a) Whoever, being over eighteen years of age, refuses or willfully neglects, when requested by the Secretary, or by any other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof acting under the instructions of the Secretary or authorized officer, to answer, to the best of his knowledge, any of the questions on any schedule submitted to him in connection with any census or survey provided for by subchapters I, II, IV, and V of chapter 5 of this title, applying to himself or to the family to which he belongs or is related, or to the farm or farms of which he or his family is the occupant, shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both.

(b) Whoever, when answering questions described in subsection (a) of this section, and under the conditions or circumstances described in such subsection, willfully gives any answer that is false, shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

§ 222. Giving suggestions or information with intent to cause inaccurate enumeration of population

Whoever, either directly or indirectly, offers or renders to any officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof engaged in making an enumeration of population under subchapter II, IV, or V of chapter 5 of this title, any suggestion, advice, information or assistance of any kind, with the intent or purpose of causing an inaccurate enumeration of population to be made, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

§ 223. Refusal, by owners, proprietors, etc., to assist census employees

Whoever, being the owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of any hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, refuses or willfully neglects, when requested by the Secretary or by any other officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof, acting under the instructions of the Secretary, to furnish the names of the occupants of such premises, or to give free ingress thereto and egress therefrom to any duly accredited representative of such Department or bureau or agency thereof, so as to permit the collection of statistics with respect to any census provided for in subchapters I and II of chapter 5 of this title, or any survey authorized by subchapter IV or V of such chapter in so far as such survey relates to any of the subjects for which censuses are provided by such subchapters I and II, including, when relevant to the census or survey being taken or made, the proper and correct enumeration of all persons having their usual place of abode in such premises, shall be fined not more than \$500.

§ 225. Applicability of penal provisions in certain cases

(a) In connection with any survey conducted by the Secretary or other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof pursuant to subchapter IV of chapter 5 of this title, the provisions of sections 221, 222, 223, and 224 of this title shall apply--

(1) with respect to the answering of questions and furnishing of information, only to such inquiries as are within the scope of the schedules and of the type and character heretofore used in connection with the taking of complete censuses under subchapters I and II of chapter 5 of this title, or in connection with any censuses hereafter taken pursuant to such subchapters;

(2) only after publication of a determination with reasons therefor certified by the Secretary, or by some other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof with the approval of the Secretary, that the information called for is needed to aid or permit the efficient performance of essential governmental functions or services, or has significant application to the needs of the public, business, or industry and is not publicly available from nongovernmental or other governmental sources;

(3) in the case of any new survey, only after public notice, given by the Secretary or other authorized officer or employee of the Department of Commerce or bureau or agency thereof at least thirty days in advance of requesting a return, that such survey is under consideration.

(b) The provisions for imprisonment provided by sections 221, 222, and 224 of this title shall not apply in connection with any survey conducted pursuant to subchapter II of chapter 3 of this title, or to subchapter IV of chapter 5 of this title.

(c) The provisions of sections 221, 222, 223, and 224 of this title shall not apply to any censuses or surveys of governments provided for by subchapters III and IV of chapter 5 of this title, nor to other surveys provided for by subchapter IV of such chapter which are taken more frequently than annually.

(d) Where the doctrine, teaching, or discipline of any religious denomination or church prohibits the disclosure of information relative to membership, a refusal, in such circumstances, to furnish such information shall not be an offense under this chapter.

## APPENDIX C

## Bureau Organization and 1970 Census Key Personnel

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\*Superseded

### INTRODUCTION

The 1970 Census of Population and Housing involved the work of over 190,000 persons engaged in a variety of activities. The work was planned, developed, integrated, and supervised by a relatively small number of people who had the major responsibility for the various operations. This appendix is a directory of the executive staff, divisions, offices, and key personnel of the Bureau who had this responsibility from July 1, 1963 through June 30, 1973, during which time the 1970 census was planned and carried out. (The names of members of advisory committees and other groups outside the Bureau who contributed knowledge and recommendations are given in appendix E.)

The divisional organization of the Census Bureau at the time the 1970 census was taken is shown in figure C-1. A major reorganization took place in the latter part of 1971, shortly before the Social and Economic Statistics Administration (SESA) was created as a new agency within the Department of Commerce. The Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Economic Analysis became units of SESA, and certain Census Bureau divisions, such

as Personnel, Budget and Finance, etc., were transferred to SESA, so that both bureaus would be served without duplication of functions. (Several Census Bureau divisions dealing with demographic and economic analysis were transferred to the Bureau of Economic Analysis.) This reorganization and realignment of divisions are displayed in figures C-2 thru C-4. Shading on these charts indicates the executive staff members, divisions, and offices having major involvement in the 1970 census, and only those components are listed below. Certain divisions, positions, or functions existing in the Census Bureau during the early 1960's were either renamed or abolished in the years before 1970. These are listed below but are not shown on the organization charts.

Many of the census operations required the coordinated work of several divisions. The necessary procedures frequently were planned and carried out by committees, teams, groups, or task forces made up of members of the divisions involved and coordinated by members of the Director's staff. The makeup of these groups often was changed as particular skills were required in various stages of an operation, and such membership therefore is not indicated in this appendix.

Figure C-1. Divisional Organization of the Bureau of the Census at the Time of the 1970 Census

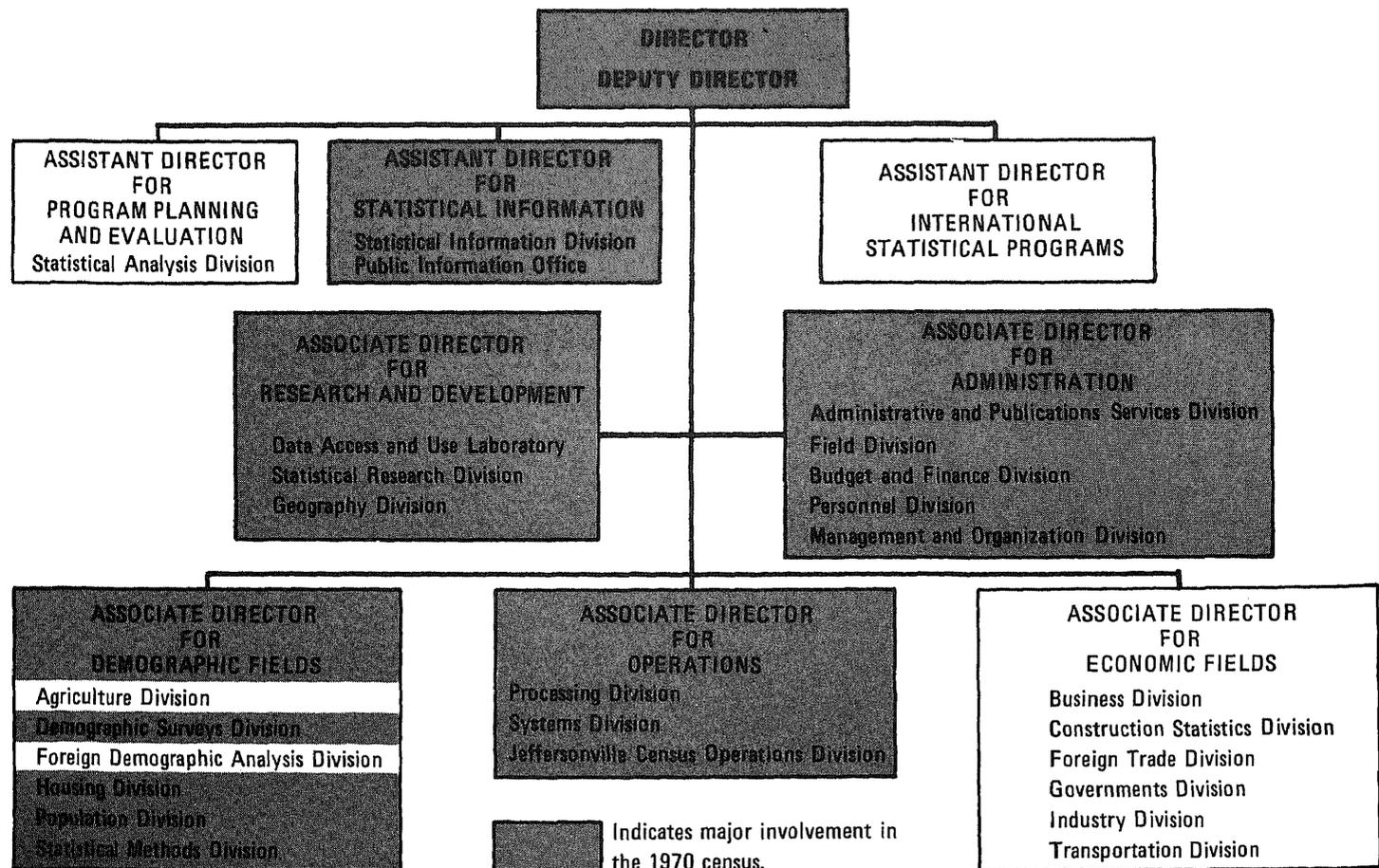
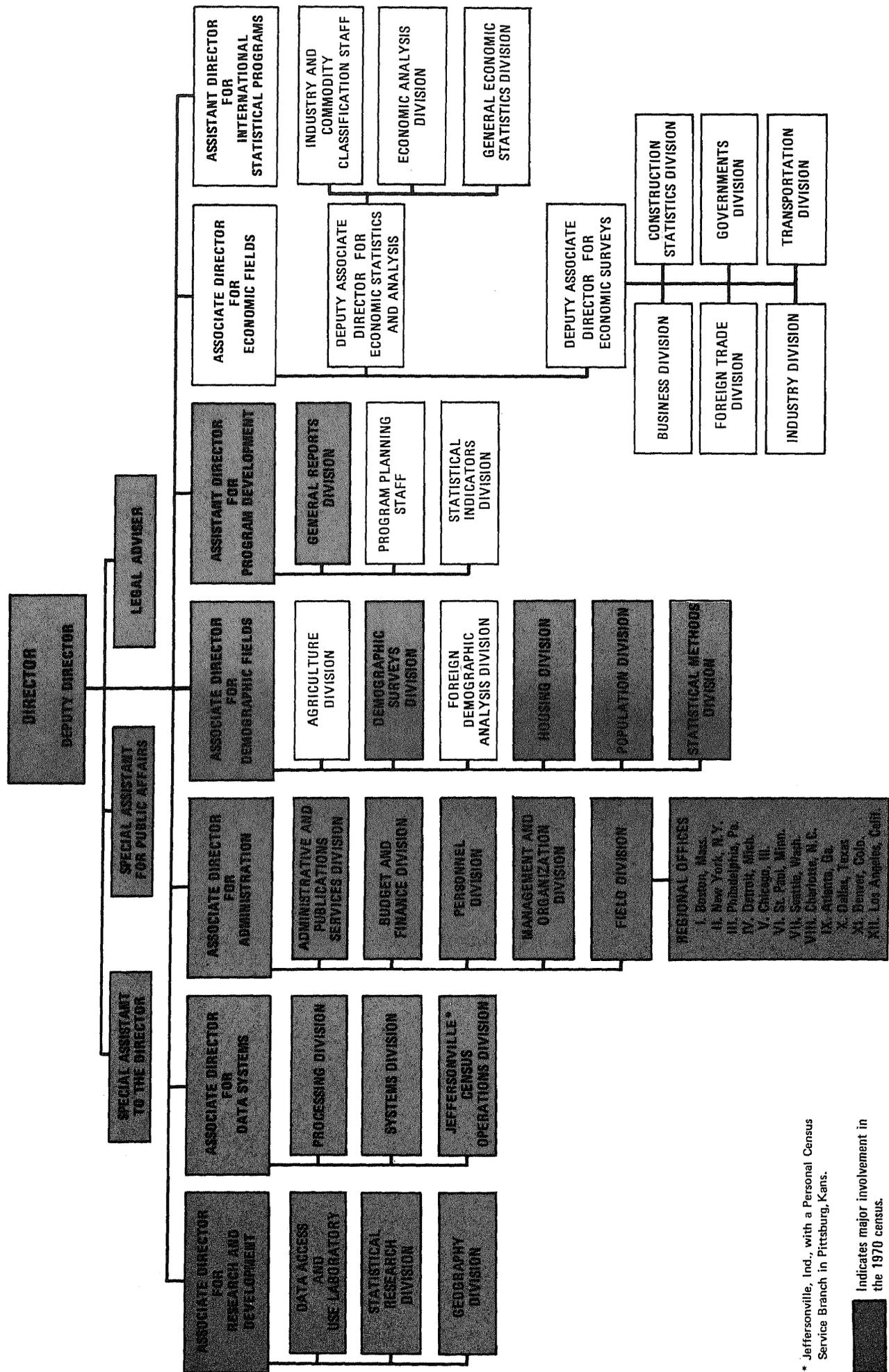


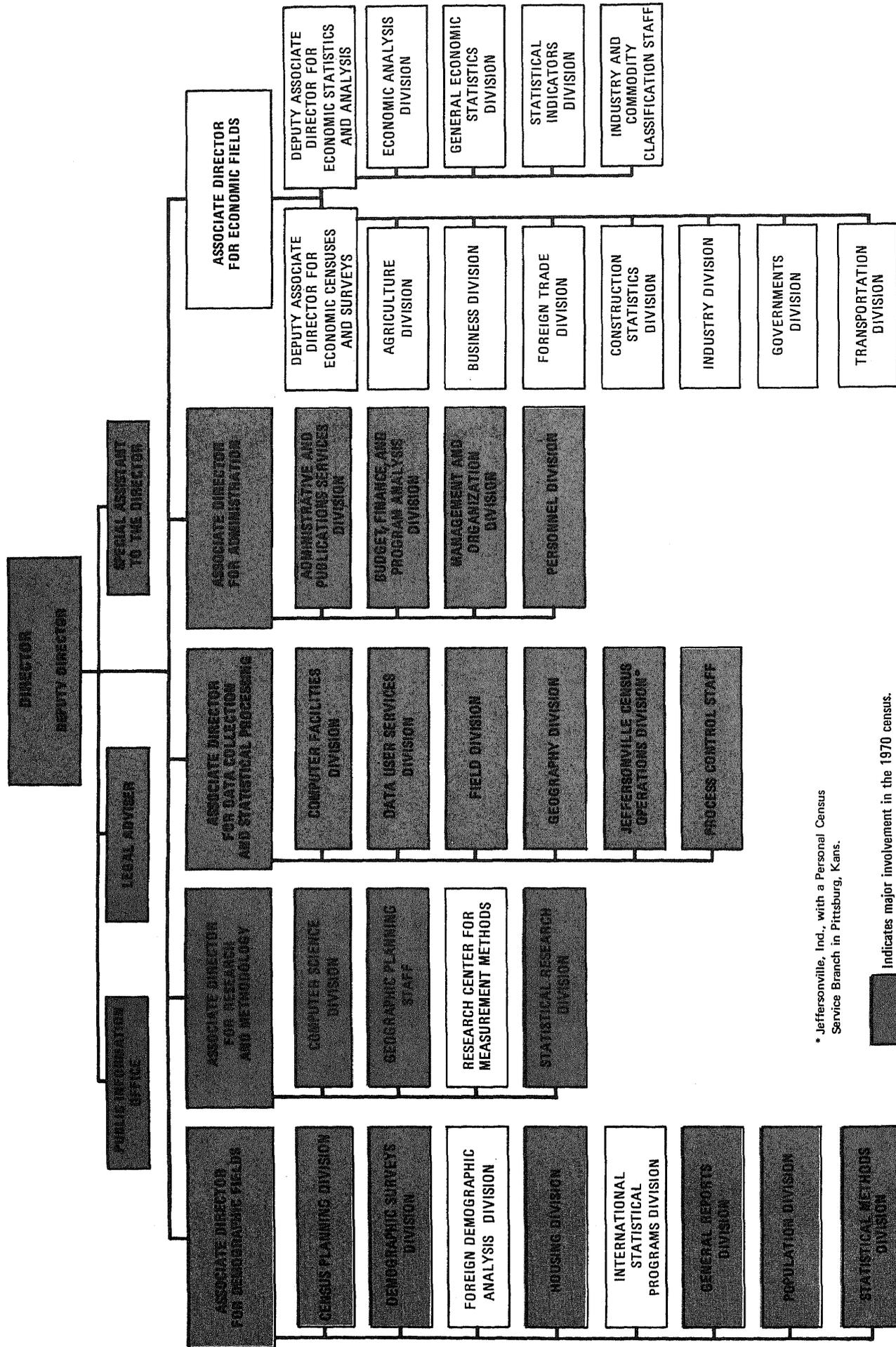
Figure C-2. Divisional Organization of the Bureau of the Census, May 1970



\* Jeffersonville, Ind., with a Personal Census Service Branch in Pittsburg, Kans.

█ Indicates major involvement in the 1970 census.

Figure C-3. Divisional Organization of the Bureau of the Census, August 1971



\* Jeffersonville, Ind., with a Personal Census Service Branch in Pittsburg, Kans.

Indicates major involvement in the 1970 census.



The presentation in the list below, following that of the Office of the Director, is by division or office, and by the organizational units within it, for the time span in which these were engaged in activities connected with the 1970 census. Where relevant, the approximate date when preparations began is shown in brackets beside the name of each unit. Units or positions no longer in existence at the time of the 1970 census are indicated by an asterisk(\*) .

The persons listed are those who were substantially involved in planning and completing the census of population and housing. Only their relationship to this census is shown, although many had duties related to other Bureau activities. Where the nature of an individual's work is not evident from his title and/or unit, or where the title (for example, Statistician) is insufficient to show his responsibilities, a brief description is given. Some persons who were transferred from one unit to another are listed more than once.

### EXECUTIVE STAFF

The Director, the chief executive of the Bureau, was assisted by a Deputy Director, who shared his responsibilities. On their immediate staff (at the time of the 1970 census) were five Associate Directors and two Assistant Directors, as well as several Special Assistants and a Legal Adviser.

#### Director

Vincent P. Barabba, August 1973 - (Acting, May 1973 - August 1973)  
 Robert L. Hagan, Acting, March 1973 - May 1973  
 Joseph R. Wright, Jr., Acting, January 1973 - March 1973  
 George H. Brown, September 1969 - January 1973  
 A. Ross Eckler, July 1965 - August 1969 (Acting, January 1965 - July 1965)  
 Richard M. Scammon, to January 1965

#### Special Assistant to the Director

John J. Casserly (for Public Affairs), July 1970 - August 1971. (See Public Information Office.)  
 Vernon Lance Tarrance, Jr., November 1969 - August 1973  
 Calvert Dedrick, August 1966 - December 1966

#### Legal Adviser

(Reported to the Assistant to the Director for Statistical Information, later the Assistant Director for Statistical Information, from August 1967 to May 1970. Transferred to the Administrator of SESA, February 1973.)

Mathew E. Erickson, August 1965 -  
 J. Patrick Heelen, January 1969 - August 1972

#### Deputy Director

Robert L. Hagan, June 1972 - (Acting, February 1972 - June 1972)  
 Joseph R. Wright, Jr., August 1971 - January 1972  
 Robert F. Drury, July 1967 - February 1970  
 Howard C. Grieves, December 1965 - June 1967  
 A. Ross Eckler, to July 1965

Theodore Clemence, Program Planning Officer,  
 January 1973 -

Henry J. Husmann, Special Assistant, May 1972 -  
 O. Bryant Benton, Special Assistant, September 1971 -  
 January 1972

#### Associate Director for Administration

This associate director was responsible for the operations of the following divisions: Administrative and Publication Services; Budget, Finance (and Program Analysis); Management and Organization; Field (to August 1971); and Personnel.  
 In January 1972, the position was transferred to SESA.

William I. Merkin, to January 1972

Morton A. Meyer, Special Assistant, January 1971 -  
 August 1971

#### Associate Director for Data Collection and Statistical Processing

This position was originally known as Assistant Director for Operations. The title was changed from Assistant Director to Associate Director in March 1968, and from "Operations" to "Data Systems" in January 1969. As such, this associate director had oversight of Processing, Systems, and Jeffersonville Census Operations Divisions. These divisions were responsible for the various census data-processing operations at Jeffersonville, Ind., Pittsburg, Kans., and Suitland, Md., headquarters.

In August 1971, the position title was changed to that of Associate Director for Data Collection and Statistical Processing, with supervision of the Field, Geography, Data Preparation (formerly Jeffersonville Census Operations), Data User Services, and Computer Services Divisions, and the Process Control Staff. The latter three functions were removed in January 1972.

Paul Squires, June 1972 - (Acting, August 1971 - June 1972)  
 John W. H. Spencer, January 1969 - August 1971  
 Vacant, July 1967 - January 1969  
 Robert F. Drury, November 1966 - July 1967  
 Charles B. Lawrence, Jr., to April 1966

#### Special Assistants

Joseph Arbena, November 1971 - January 1972  
 Francis J. Boucher, August 1971 - November 1971  
 Robert B. Voight, March 1971 - August 1971  
 Herman H. Fasteau, January 1966 - January 1970  
 E. Richard Bourdon, November 1966 - May 1967  
 C. F. Van Aken, to August 1965

#### Associate Director for Data Systems

(See Associate Director for Data Collection and Statistical Processing.)

#### Associate Director for Demographic Fields

(Title changed from Assistant Director to Associate Director in March 1968.) The Associate Director for Demographic Fields directed the activities of the Agriculture, Demographic Surveys, Foreign Demographic Analysis, Housing, Population, and Statistical Methods Divisions; the latter three divisions had major functions in connection with the 1970 census, and the Demographic Surveys Division had primary responsibility for the Census Employment Survey.

In April 1966, a Decennial Census Coordinator was appointed as Special Assistant to the Deputy Director to oversee all aspects of the 1970 census; from August 1968 he reported to the Associate Director for Demographic Fields.

Daniel B. Levine, August 1973 - (Acting, January 1973 - August 1973; Deputy Associate Director, April 1972 - July 1972)

Conrad F. Taeuber, to January 1973

David L. Kaplan, Decennial Census Coordinator, April 1966 - August 1971

Joseph W. Schmeing, Special Assistant to the Census Coordinator, March 1967 - November 1969; Census/Postal Liaison Officer, November 1969 - May 1971

#### Special Assistants

Howard G. Brunsman, July 1966 - July 1970

Norman Lawrence, July 1964 - May 1967

Herman P. Miller, to July 1964

#### **Associate Director for Demographic Operations**

This post was created in June 1972 to replace the position of Deputy Associate Director for Demographic Fields, in order to allow that associate director to devote his time primarily to planning and policy matters. The Associate Director for Demographic Operations was responsible for management of the Bureau's demographic program through the Demographic Surveys, Housing, Population, and Statistical Methods Divisions, the Demographic Census Staff, and the International Statistical Programs Center. In January 1973 the functions were returned to the Associate Director for Demographic Fields, and the post was abolished.

Daniel B. Levine, July 1972 - January 1973

#### **Associate Director for Economic Fields**

(Assisted by two Deputy Associate Directors, the Associate Director for Economic Fields was responsible for the Business, Construction, Foreign Trade, Governments, Industry, and Transportation Divisions, none of which were involved directly in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing.) Position abolished January 1973 and functions taken over by the Associate Director for Economic Operations.

#### **Associate Director for Electronic Data Processing**

This post was established in January 1972 to strengthen management and improve the performance of the Bureau's electronic data-processing operations. It required direction of the Computer Systems Development Division (formerly Computer Science Division) and the Computer Services Division (formerly Computer Facilities Division).

Walter E. Simonson, August 1972 - (Acting, May 1972 - August 1972)

#### **Assistant Director for International Statistical Programs**

This assistant director headed a training and consultative organization which, among its functions, provided information about the 1970 census to foreign statistical agencies. The position was abolished in

October 1971, and its functions were transferred to the Associate Director for Demographic Fields.

Benjamin Gura, January 1971 - October 1971

Charles B. Lawrence, Jr., January 1967 - January 1971

#### **Associate Director for Operations \***

(See Associate Director for Data Collection and Statistical Processing.)

#### **Assistant Director for Program Development**

(Position created March 1968 as Assistant Director for Program Planning and Evaluation; title changed to Assistant Director for Program Development in May 1970.) The Assistant Director for Program Development directed the work of the General Reports and Statistical Indicators Divisions, the Program Planning Staff, and the Public Information Office. (In May 1970, the Public Information Office was assigned to the Special Assistant to the Director for Public Affairs, but this Office continued to report to the Assistant Director for Program Development on matters relating to the 1970 census.) This represented, in 1970, a consolidation of activities formerly assigned to an Assistant Director for Statistical Information (see below) and to an Assistant Director for Program Planning and Evaluation.

Edwin D. Goldfield, December 1969 - August 1971

(Acting, November 1969 - December 1969)

Vacant, June 1969 - November 1969

Julius Shiskin, July 1968 - June 1969 (Acting, March 1968 - July 1968)

#### **Assistant Director for Program Planning and Evaluation \***

(See Assistant Director for Program Development.)

#### **Associate Director for Research and Development**

#### **Associate Director for Research and Methodology**

(See Associate Director, Statistical Standards and Methodology.)

#### **Assistant Director for Statistical Information \***

This position was known as Assistant to the Director for Statistical Information Services from August 1967 to April 1968; and Assistant Director for Statistical Information, April 1968 to May 1970, when the position was merged with that of Assistant Director for Program Planning and Evaluation to become that of Assistant Director for Program Development.

Edwin D. Goldfield, July 1968 - May 1970 (Acting, August 1967 - July 1968)

#### **Assistant Director for Statistical Standards \***

(See Associate Director, Statistical Standards and Methodology.)

#### **Associate Director, Statistical Standards and Methodology**

This office was originally known as that of the Assistant Director for Statistical Standards. The title was changed to Assistant Director for Research and Development in May 1961, and from Assistant Director to Associate Director in March 1968. The title was

changed again in August 1971 to that of Associate Director for Research and Methodology, and to Associate Director, Statistical Standards and Methodology, in January 1972.

This associate director had under his supervision the Geography and Statistical Research Divisions, and the Data Access and Use Laboratory. Beginning in August 1971, his responsibility was changed to include the Computer Sciences and Statistical Research Divisions, the Geographic Planning Staff, and the Research Center for Measurement Methods. In January 1972, the Computer Sciences Division was transferred and the Geographic Planning Staff was abolished.

Joseph Waksberg, June 1972 - June 1973 (Acting, January 1972 - June 1972)

Joseph F. Daly, November 1968 - October 1971

Morris H. Hansen, to November 1968

#### Special Assistants

Herman H. Fasteau, January 1970 - March 1972

James L. McPherson, Experimental Procedures Development, February 1967 - April 1968; consultant, April 1968 - December 1970

John C. Beresford, November 1966 - April 1968

Robert B. Voight, June 1964 - March 1971

#### Chief Mathematical and Statistical Advisor

William N. Hurwitz, January 1969 - March 1969

## DIVISIONS AND OFFICES

(An asterisk (\*) indicates that the division or office participated in decennial preparations during the decade of the 1960's but was no longer in existence at the time of the census in 1970; therefore, it is not shown on the organization charts (figs. C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4). A date in brackets following the name of an organizational unit indicates the approximate time this unit began work on the 1970 census; dates are given for individuals only when their service within a particular unit varied from the period in which that unit was involved in decennial census activities. Where an assistant division chief had specific branches under his supervision, the listings for these branches immediately follow his name.)

### **Administrative and Publications Services Division**

(Name changed from Administrative Services Division in July 1965.) This division secured space, supplies, and equipment. It arranged for communication, transportation, storage, reproduction, and related facilities and services. It also arranged for the printing of questionnaires and other forms, and for the printing of publications containing the census results. In December 1971, this division was reorganized to provide for two separate divisions, the Administrative Services Division and the Publications Services Division, which became part of the SESA administration.

Cecil B. Matthews, Chief, December 1964 - December 1971; Chief, Administrative Services Division, December 1971 -

Robert Makoff, Assistant to the Division Chief for Censuses, to May 1971

Raymond J. Koski, Assistant to the Division Chief for Publications, April 1970 - December 1971; Chief, Publications Services Division, December 1971 -

John F. Lanham, Special Assistant, September 1971 -

Forms Branch (Formed in January 1971 from the Forms Management Section of the Publications Planning Branch.)

Gladys S. Potts, Chief, January 1971 -

Albert W. Cosner, Management Assistant (Forms)

R. Dwight Osbourn, Management Assistant (Forms)

Corinne Faires Moatz, Management Technician (for Census Employment Survey only)

Printing and Distribution Branch [June 1968 - January 1972]

John F. Lanham, Chief, December 1968 - September 1971

Robert H. Brooks, Chief, to December 1968

John P. Lloyd, Printing Assistant

Robert S. Warunek, Printing Specialist

M. Kathryn Rogers, Chief, Copy Preparation Section, to September 1971

Rita G. Sockwell, Chief, Publications Distribution Section, to September 1971

Jane H. Wencel, Chief, Microfilm and Copy Reproduction Section, to September 1971

Milton S. Andersen, Acting Chief, Printing Procurement and Review Section, September 1971 - December 1971

Wayne H. Massey, Acting Chief, Publications Composition Section, September 1971 - December 1971

Printing Branch [January 1972]

Milton S. Andersen, Chief, January 1972 -

Barbara W. Doss, Chief, Printing Procurement Section

Jacqueline A. Gans, Chief, Publications Distribution Section

John P. Lloyd, Printing Specialist

Publications Composition Branch [January 1972]

Wayne H. Massey, Chief, January 1972 -

M. Kathryn Rogers, Special Assistant

Connie L. Hamilton, Chief, Census Programs Section

Publications Planning Branch [September 1967]

Gerald A. Mann, Chief, April 1970 -

Raymond J. Koski, Chief, to April 1970

Nicholas A. Preftakes, Chief, Design and Graphics Section

Charles C. Huntley, Chief, Decennial Publications Section, December 1971 -

Elizabeth Carpenter, Chief, Decennial Publications Section, November 1969 - December 1971

Gladys S. Potts, Chief, Forms Management Section, to January 1971

Albert W. Cosner, Management Technician (Forms) to January 1971

Stuart I. Freeman, Decennial Census Design Consultant

Lloyd E. Brelsford, Assistant to the Division Chief for General Services, August 1967 - October 1972

Census Library Branch

Dorothy W. Kaufman, Chief, May 1964 -

Salme H. Gorohkoff, Assistant Chief, March 1969 -

Property and Supply Branch [December 1967]  
(Originally known as the Procurement and Supply Management Branch, it was realigned and organized in November 1968 as two separate branches: the Procurement Branch and the Property and Supply Branch. These were reconstituted as the Property and Supply Branch in January 1970.)

Robert C. Long, Chief, January 1970 - (Chief, Procurement and Supply Management Branch to January 1970)  
George Frederick Green, Assistant Chief, April 1971 -  
Frederick D. Hobbs, Procurement Agent, to January 1970  
Charles H. Hancock, Jr., Property Management Specialist, to April 1971  
Francis T. Coradetti, Property Management Officer

Records and Facilities Branch [June 1967]  
S. F. Timothy Mullen, Chief, August 1971 - (Acting, July 1969 - August 1971)  
Eldon W. Grace, Acting Chief, November 1968 - May 1969  
Warren L. Schriver, Chief, to November 1968

### Budget and Finance Division

(Formed from the Budget, Internal Audit, and Finance Branches of the Budget and Management Division in June 1963. (See below.) This division was primarily responsible for financial planning and control; for coordinating and justifying budget estimates; for accounting and payroll; and for furnishing general staff guidance and assistance in preparing appropriation requests. The name was changed to Budget, Finance, and Program Analysis Division when it acquired the Program Planning Staff from the Assistant Director for Program Development in August 1971, and it became part of the SESA administration in January 1972.

William E. Stiver, Chief

Budget Branch (eliminated by reorganization in March 1964)  
F. Merle Bollard, Chief, to March 1964  
John J. Dycus, Budget Analyst, to March 1964  
Fred G. Mohrman, Budget Analyst, September 1963 - March 1964

Budget Presentation and Standards Branch (eliminated by reorganization in July 1967)  
F. Merle Bollard, Chief, March 1964 - July 1967  
Fred G. Mohrman, Budget Analyst, March 1964 - July 1967

Budget Review and Analysis Branch  
Arthur J. Pehrkon, Chief, July 1967 -  
John J. Dycus, Budget Analyst, July 1967 -  
Evelyn M. Hollabaugh, Budget Analyst, July 1968 - June 1972

Budget Review Branch (eliminated by reorganization in July 1967)  
Arthur J. Pehrkon, Chief, September 1966 - July 1967

John J. Dycus, Budget Analyst, March 1964 - July 1967

Program Budget Planning and Presentation Branch  
Stanley B. Kronstedt, Chief, October 1970 - (Acting, April 1970 - October 1970)  
Fred G. Mohrman, Chief, July 1967 - April 1970

### Budget and Management Division\* [May 1962]

In May 1962, this division submitted estimates to the Department of Commerce regarding the initial appropriation in fiscal 1964 for "Preparation for Nineteenth Decennial Census."

In May 1963, the management activities were separated from the fiscal functions and assigned to Samuel O. Maslak, who was designated as Staff Assistant to the Assistant Director for Administration. These activities were later organized into the Management and Organization Division. (See below.) The Budget, Internal Audit, and Finance Branches which remained were organized into the Budget and Finance Division in June 1963. (See above.)

Charles H. Alexander, Chief, to May 1963  
Brimley J. Lewis, Assistant Chief, May 1961 - May 1963  
Daniel F. Moser, Assistant Chief, October 1962 - May 1963

### Census Planning Division \*

(See Demographic Census Staff.)

### Computer Facilities Division

This division, created in August 1971, was comprised of the former Processing Division with the exception of the clerical processing staffs which were distributed among the program divisions, and with the addition of the computer-related scheduling and coordinating functions which were performed in the Systems Division. In January 1972, this division became the Computer Services Division.

James R. Pepal, Acting Chief  
William M. Gaines, Assistant Division Chief (Engineering)

McRae Anderson, Chief (Engineering Research Branch)  
Joseph V. Marean, Chief (Engineering Maintenance Branch)  
Anthony A. Berlinsky, Chief (Engineering Development)

Rudolph M. Micol, Assistant Division Chief (Administration)

Walter H. Phillips, Chief (Management Control Branch)  
Francis A. Oleksak, Chief (Tape Management Branch)

James W. Shores, Assistant Division Chief (EDP)

Willie E. Clark, Chief (Production Branch)  
Denver C. Pitts, Chief (Special Services Branch)  
C. Thomas DiNenna, Chief (Computer Operations Branch)

F. Evelyn Painter, Chief (Coordination and Control Branch)  
 Anola L. Nightengale, Chief (Input Preparation Branch)  
 Caromel Wooton, Acting Chief (Processing Coordination Branch)

### Computer Science Division\*

In August 1971, this unit acquired the research and development functions from Systems Division. It provided technical and computer software guidance, performed research and development of new equipment needs, and developed methods and system designs for various Bureau programs. In January 1972, this division became the Computer Systems Development Division (q.v.).

John W. H. Spencer, Acting Chief, August 1971 - January 1972

### Computer Services Division [1972]

This division replaced the Computer Facilities Division (q.v.) in January 1972. The engineering personnel and functions were transferred to a new division--Engineering--in October 1972.

James R. Pepal, Chief

James W. Shores, Assistant Division Chief for Planning and Special Projects, December 1972 - March 1973; Assistant Division Chief for EDP Operations, to November 1972

William M. Gaines, Assistant Division Chief of Engineering, to December 1972

McRae Anderson, Chief (Engineering Research Branch), to December 1972

Joseph V. Marean, Chief (Engineering Maintenance Branch), to December 1972

C. Thomas DiNenna, Assistant Division Chief for EDP Operations, December 1972 -

Jesse J. Verdeja, Chief (Facilities Operations Branch)

Willie E. Clark, Chief (Data Management Branch)

C. Thomas DiNenna, Chief (Customer Services Branch), January 1972 - November 1972

Denver C. Pitts, Chief (Customer Services Section), March 1973 -

Elmer Smith, Chief (Customer Services Section), December 1972 - March 1973

Anthony A. Berlinsky, Chief (Engineering Development Laboratory), to December 1972

Masey Volk, Chief (FOSDIC Applications Laboratory), December 1972 - May 1973

F. Evelyn Painter, Chief (Planning and Special Projects), April 1973 -

### Computer Systems Development Division

Created in January 1972 to carry on the functions of the Computer Science Division. (See above.)

Henry Clark, Chief, August 1972 - (Acting, June 1972 - July 1972)

### Data Access and Use Laboratory

The Data Access and Use Laboratory devised, tested, and applied techniques to improve the availability and usefulness of the census data files in order to meet

users' needs for statistics on computer tape and other media, either in existing form or by special tabulations. Through census users' conferences, publications, and individual consultations, the Laboratory disseminated information about the 1970 census and the methodology used and received suggestions for further guidance in improving census data products and services.

Some of the Laboratory's functions were developed, under the supervision of the Assistant Director for Demographic Fields, among several of the Bureau's divisions during the early 1960's. In August 1967, these functions were transferred to the Assistant Director for Research and Development, and the Laboratory was established officially shortly thereafter, with the status of a division.

The Laboratory included four staffs: Data Documentation and Delivery (name changed to User Applications in January 1971); Technical Developments; User Communications; and User Conferences (to December 1970). Membership among these staffs was shifted according to need for the services of various Laboratory personnel.

In August 1971, the laboratory was incorporated into the Data User Services Division.

Michael G. Garland, Acting Chief, December 1970 - August 1971 (Assistant Chief, January 1970 - December 1970)

Benjamin Gura, Chief, July 1969 - December 1970  
 John C. Beresford, Chief, to July 1969

### Data Preparation Division

This division, located in Jeffersonville, Ind., handled many of the mass clerical operations for which specifications were provided by other divisions. The operations included the preparation of maps and the mailing and receipt of questionnaires, as well as the input-preparation operations such as microfilming, coding, and card punching. The division also assembled and shipped training materials and supplies to the district offices.

The Jeffersonville Census Operations Office was established in 1958 to process the 1958 economic and 1960 population and housing censuses. It became a continuing facility of the Bureau in June 1962 and was made the Jeffersonville Census Operations Division in March 1968. As such, it also had jurisdiction over the processing operations of the Bureau's facility in Pittsburg, Kans. In January 1972, this division was redesignated the Data Preparation Division.

Hobert A. Yerkey, Chief, July 1972 - (Acting, February 1972 - July 1972)

Robert L. Hagan, Chief, February 1972 - July 1972 (Acting, June 1971 - February 1972)

Joseph F. Arbena, Chief, to June 1971

### Personnel and Manpower Staff

Jerry L. Hartman, Chief, January 1972 to June 1973

George M. Bowden, Chief, to January 1972

Mary E. Davison, Personnel Placement Specialist

Eugene Hammer, Classification Specialist

Eliot Willoughby, Employee Relations Specialist,  
to February 1971  
Jerry L. Hartman, Employee Relations Specialist,  
February 1971 - January 1972

Personal Census Service Branch (for Census Em-  
ployment Survey only)  
Francis N. Allai, Chief  
Robert Allen, Program Manager  
Thomas Cameron, Assistant Program Manager

#### Administration

A. Reid Steele, Assistant Division Chief (Administrative  
Services)  
Henry J. Husmann, Special Assistant, to February  
1971; also March 1972 - June 1972  
Freda Russell, Librarian

Management and Finance Branch  
David Primack, Chief, Management Section  
Hubert A. Smith, Chief, Finance Section

Office Services Branch (consolidated into the Ad-  
ministrative Services Branch on February 28, 1972)  
Henry J. Husmann, Chief, February 1971 - March 1972  
Leonard Wilhelmus, Chief, to February 1971  
Paul Hurst, Assistant Chief, to April 1971

Reproduction and Materials Distribution Branch (con-  
solidated into the Administrative Services Branch  
on February 28, 1972)  
William Pangburn, Chief  
Leslie O. Brown, Chief, Materials Distribution Section  
Gerald D. Pease, Chief, Reproduction Section

#### Current Projects

Rex L. Pullin, Assistant Division Chief, (Planning and  
Methodology), March 1972 - July 1973  
Reese P. Helmer, Assistant Division Chief (Current  
Projects), May 1969 - June 1973  
James S. Werking, Assistant Division Chief (Proc-  
essing), to April 1969

Statistical Methods Branch  
Kathern M. Clay, Chief  
Patricia Clark, Assistant Chief

Geography Operations Branch  
Kurt L. G. Legait, Chief, March 1972 - June 1973  
Stanley Matchett, Chief, July 1970 - March 1972  
Joe D. Kolb, Chief, to May 1970  
Frank McGrath, Assistant Chief, July 1970 -  
Walter Upton, Assistant Chief, to December 1970

Data Processing Systems Branch  
Harry Meyers, Chief, March 1972 -  
Kurt L. G. Legait, Chief, January 1970 - March 1972  
A. Norris Barriger, Chief, to January 1970  
Ronald J. Mahagan, Project Planning  
Joyce Conn, Production Supervisor

General Operations Branch  
Bernard M. Kinney, Chief  
A. Norris Barriger, Chief, Current Projects Sec-  
tion, May 1970 - March 1972  
Harold Garwood, Chief, Special Projects Section

Production Control and Scheduling Branch  
Cathcart W. Kemp, Chief, to October 1970  
Jennie Spencer, Production Specialist; Acting Chief,

#### Population and Housing Census Operations

Robert L. Hagan, Assistant Division Chief, April 1969 -  
June 1971  
Rex L. Pullin, Deputy Population and Housing Census  
Operations Manager, November 1970 - December  
1970

Methods, Procedures, and Quality Control Staff  
A. Robert Brand, Jr., Chief

Charles L. Adams, Assistant Manager for Operations  
and Administration

Administrative Branch  
Wm. Robert Myers, Jr., Chief

Operations Control Branch  
Walter Upton, Chief, December 1970 - December 1971  
Dan N. Harding, Chief, to December 1970  
Raymond Long, Assistant Chief, November 1970 -  
December 1971

Processing Branch  
Dan N. Harding, Chief, December 1970 - November  
1971  
Charles F. Blasdel, Assistant Chief, December  
1970 - May 1971

John C. Campbell, Assistant Manager for Coding,  
Editing, and Analysis

Coding Analysis Branch<sup>1</sup>  
Harry C. Meyers, Chief  
Wendell McManus, Assistant Chief, November  
1970 -

General Coding Branch<sup>2</sup>  
Herbert J. Hough, Chief  
Cathcart W. Kemp, Assistant Chief

Industry and Occupation Coding Branch<sup>2</sup>  
Joe D. Kolb, Chief  
Oliver M. Shelton, Assistant Chief

Place-of-Work Coding Branch<sup>2</sup>  
Leo Schilling, Chief  
Jordan E. Horne, Assistant Chief

<sup>1</sup>The Processing Branch was reassigned to the office of the Assistant Manager for Operations and Administration in November 1970. Functions previously conducted in this branch which were not directly related to the population and housing census (i.e., Components of Inventory Change and Residential Finance) were assigned to the Processing Branch. Functions directly related to the population and housing census (i.e., verification and rectification) were assigned to the newly created Coding Analysis Branch.

<sup>2</sup>Coding branches were first organized as composite units in which all three types of sample coding were performed. There were three such branches (Coding Branches 1, 2, and 3) from June 1970 until November 1970. At the time the organizational plan was changed to functional units, i.e., General Coding Branch, Place-of-Work Coding Branch, and Industry and Occupation Coding Branch.

Processing Branch<sup>1</sup>  
Wendell McManus, Chief, May 1970 - November 1970

### Data Processing Systems Division \*

This division was formed in September 1961 by a consolidation of the Electronic Systems and Machine Tabulation Divisions. In March 1966, the computer programming and procedures functions of this new division were taken over by the Systems Division (q.v.); and clerical processing, computers, and their management were assigned to the Processing Division (q.v.).

Robert F. Drury, Chief, to March 1966

### Data User Services Office

This unit was formed in August 1971 as the Data User Services Division, reporting to the Associate Director for Data Collection and Statistical Processing, by combining the Data Access and Use Laboratory and the Census Use Study (formerly under the Associate Director for Research and Development) and the Central Users Service (formerly part of the Population Division). In January 1972, the General Reports Division was added, to form the Data User Services Office, reporting to the Office of the Director.

This office devised, tested, and applied techniques of improving access to the census data base, extended uses of census data, and researched new techniques for incorporation into regular Bureau operations and procedures to improve all services to data users. It served as a focal point for the coordination of requests for data tapes, published and unpublished data, maps, etc.; prepared general-purpose statistical compendia such as the Statistical Abstracts of the United States; prepared technical reports that crossed subject-matter lines or concerned the Bureau as a whole; conducted the census history program; and assisted in programs of technical aid to State and local governments.

Robert B. Voight, Chief, January 1972 - (Acting, August 1971 - January 1972)

Census History Staff  
Phyllis Carter, Chief  
Frederick Bohme, 1970 Census Historian

Census Use Study  
Caby Smith, Project Director  
Joyce Annecillo, Publications Coordinator  
George Farnsworth, Assistant Project Director

Data Access and Use Laboratory  
Michael Garland, Chief  
Ann Casey, Chief, User Information Services  
(formerly Chief, Technical Reports Branch)

Special Tabulation Programming Staff  
Richard Hornseth, Chief  
Jacquin Kahn, Special Tabulation Coordinator

Statistical Compendia Staff  
William Lerner, Chief

Mabel Sanderson (formerly Assistant Chief, Technical Reports Branch)  
Helen Teir (formerly Chief, Statistical Abstract Branch)

Users' Service Staff  
Marshall Turner, Chief

### Decennial Operations Division \*

(See Demographic Operations Division.)

Morton A. Meyer, Chief, August 1961 - June 1962  
(Assistant Chief, to June 1961; Acting Chief, June 1961 - August 1961)  
Glen S. Taylor, Chief, to June 1961

### Demographic Census Staff

This organization was formed in August 1971 as the Census Planning Division, comprising the Population and Housing Census Staffs from the Systems Division (q.v.) plus the 1970 Census Coordinator and his staff from the Office of the Associate Director for Demographic Fields. In January 1972, the division was redesignated the Demographic Census Staff.

David L. Kaplan, Chief, January 1972 - (Acting, August 1971 - January 1972)

Sherry L. Courtland, Special Assistant, August 1971 -

Morris Gorinson, Assistant Chief, August 1971 -  
Florence F. Wright, Supervisory Survey Statistician  
Angel Landron, Survey Statistician, to June 1973  
Roger LePage, Supervisory Computer Programmer  
(Assistant Chief, June 1973 - )

Stephen Goldman (Chief, Programming Branch, June 1973 - )

Richard Warren (Chief, Programming Branch, June 1973 - )

Howard Hamilton, Computer Programmer to August 1972

Lucille Catterton, Census Coordinator (Publications), August 1971 -

### Demographic Operations Division \*

This division was formed from a consolidation of the Demographic Operations Office (see below) and the Decennial Operations Division (see above) in June 1962, under the supervision of the Assistant Director for Operations. In March 1966, the computer programming and procedures functions of the Demographic Operations Division were taken over by the Systems Division (see below), and the clerical processing functions by the Processing Division (see below).

Siegfried A. Hoermann, Acting Chief, April 1966 - May 1966  
Morton A. Meyer, Chief, to March 1966

### Demographic Operations Office \*

This office was formed in September 1961 by the removal of three branches from the Demographic Surveys Division, namely, Procedures and Processing, Computer Programming, and Division Services. Mr. Jervis Braunstein was named Acting Chief, and the Office reported to the Assistant Director for Operations.

<sup>1</sup>See footnote 1 on preceding page.

The office became part of the Demographic Operations Division in June 1962.

### Demographic Surveys Division

This division planned and developed specifications, survey design, and methodology for, and provided technical direction over, the development of statistical data collected in current and special surveys. It also conducted surveys and methodological studies for other agencies. It had primary responsibility in the 1970 census for the Census Employment Survey on which work was performed between July 1969 and June 1972. In August 1971, this division acquired from Systems Division the Methods, Procedures, and Quality Control Staff and the computer programmers who were engaged on projects for which the Demographic Surveys Division served as sponsor and also acquired the clerical processing staff for these projects from the Processing Division.

Earle J. Gerson, Chief, August 1972 - (Acting, January 1972 - July 1972)

Daniel B. Levine, Chief, to January 1972

Barry M. Cohen, Assistant Division Chief for Processing, August 1972 - (Acting, March 1972 - August 1972)

#### CPS and Related Surveys Branch

George Gray, Chief, July 1972 - (Acting, January 1972 - July 1972)

#### Methods, Procedures, and Quality Control Branch

Leonard Goldberg, Chief, July 1972 - (Acting, March 1972 - July 1972)

Gene Bremer, Assistant Division Chief for Current Surveys, January 1971 -

George F. Kearns, Assistant Division Chief for Current Surveys, to December 1970

#### QHS and Related Surveys Branch

Edward F. Knowles, Chief, July 1972 - (Acting, January 1972 - July 1972)

George Gray, Chief, to December 1971

Kenneth Brimmer, Survey Statistician (Census Employment Survey)

John C. Cannon, Survey Statistician (Census Employment Survey)

Gloria Tobor, Survey Statistician (Census Employment Survey)

Kathy Petersik, Survey Statistician (Census Employment Survey)

Marvin M. Thompson, Assistant Chief for Special Surveys, January 1972 - (for Census Employment Survey only)

Special Projects Programming Branch [This branch was under Systems Division from July 1969 to September 1971 and part of Demographic Surveys Division from September 1971.] (for Census Employment Survey only)

Benny Sharp, Chief, June 1970 -

Anthony J. Woodell, Chief, to June 1970

Alfonso F. Episcopo, Senior Programmer

Merritte P. Woodard, Senior Programmer

Warren B. Smith, Programming Supervisor to April 1971

Hal K. Stone, Programmer

Jack R. George, Programmer, March 1970 -  
 Velma R. Parrish, Programmer, March 1970 -  
 Stephen T. Phillips, Programmer, March 1970 -  
 Herbert C. Unger, Programmer, March 1970 -  
 Kathleen Wolfe, Programmer, March 1970 -  
 Charlotte Corbin, Programmer, March 1970 -  
 September 1971  
 Hugh F. O' Connor, Programmer, March 1970 -  
 September 1971

### EDP Administrative Office

This office, reporting to the Associate Director for Electronic Data Processing, was created in October 1972 to provide administrative liaison for that associate director's three divisions. The administrative functions of the Computer Systems Development Division and of the Computer Services Division (except for area maintenance personnel) were assigned to this office.

Alfred R. Greenwood, Chief, May 1973 - (Acting, October 1972 - May 1973)

### Engineering Division

This division was created in October 1972 from personnel and functions formerly of the Engineering Development Laboratory and the Assistant Division Chief for Engineering, both formerly in the Computer Services Division.

Anthony A. Berlinsky, Chief, April 1973 - (Acting, September 1972 - April 1973)

William M. Gaines, Acting Assistant Chief (Computer Engineering), September 1972 -

McRae Anderson, Acting Assistant Chief (Research and Development), September 1972 -

### Field Division

The Field Division was responsible for the collection of the data. Working through the Bureau's 12 regional offices, in the United States and Puerto Rico, it established the 400 district offices and recruited and trained the managerial staff which, in turn, hired and trained the other temporary field personnel. The Field Division prepared the training guides, manuals, and handbooks for this force and monitored the progress and cost of the field operation, measuring and estimating workloads and expenditures.

Richard C. Burt, Chief, January 1972 - (Acting, August 1971 - January 1972)

Paul R. Squires, Chief, August 1970 - December 1971 (Acting, July 1970 - August 1970)

Jefferson D. McPike, Chief, to July 1970

Jerry S. Cooper, Special Assistant, July 1968 -

Robert N. Scheller, Special Assistant, June 1969 -

Horace H. Carroll, Special Assistant, August 1969 -

A. Whitney Shoemaker, Special Assistant, October 1970 -

Hobert A. Yerkey, Assistant Division Chief (Administration), May 1971 - February 1972

Paul R. Squires, Assistant Division Chief (Administration), to August 1970

#### Management-Inspection Branch (Formerly Division Management Branch)

Joseph H. Gibson, Administrative Officer, January 1970 -

Edward E. Latimer, Administrative Officer, to August 1970

Norma K. Felicetti, Supervisory Budget Analyst, July 1970 - (Budget Analyst, to May 1967)

Elmer J. Halle, Supervisory Budget Analyst, to July 1970

Josephine B. Lusby, Personnel Assistant

Dorothy S. Schneider, Budget Analyst, November 1969 -

Training Branch (Field Inspection and Training Branch, March 1966 - November 1969; before 1966, a training section reported to the Assistant Division Chief (Administration).)

Charles Baker, Chief, January 1971 - January 1973

William F. Adams, Chief, October 1969 - January 1971

Richard C. Burt, Chief, September 1966 - October 1969

Albert Maltz, Chief, March 1966 - September 1966

William F. Adams, Assistant Chief, December 1967 - October 1969

Hilda E. Satterfield, Training Specialist

Natalie A. Wasserman, Training Specialist, November 1964 - November 1970

John J. Mahan, Training Specialist, July 1966

David M. Cobb, Training Specialist, July 1966 - September 1969

David S. Cristy, Training Specialist, July 1967 - March 1968

Kaytee McGrady, Writer, March 1968 - July 1969

Edward Kothe, Field Operations Analyst, January 1969 - November 1969

Dorothy Landers, Writer, January 1967 - August 1968

Kurt Legait, Training Specialist, October 1966 - March 1968

Sue Lindgren, Survey Statistician, December 1969 - July 1970

Claire L. Hovland (for Census Employment Survey only)

Irvin Talbott, III (for Census Employment Survey only)

Richard C. Burt, Assistant Division Chief (Programs), October 1969 - August 1971

Richard J. Mullikin, Assistant Division Chief (Programs), February 1966 - August 1969

Ivan Munro, Assistant Division Chief (Programs), to February 1966

Demographic Special Surveys Branch [1968]

James L. Johnson, Chief, (for Census Employment Survey only)

Walter Freeman, Chief, February 1968 - October 1969 (geographic coding)

Alvin L. Etzler (for Census Employment Survey only)

Alfred J. Giglitto (for Census Employment Survey only)

Dean Weber, Assistant Division Chief (Systems and Operations), January 1967 -

Decennial Census Operations Branch [1967]

Stanley D. Matchett, Chief, October 1968 - July 1970

Harry C. O'Haver, Jr., Chief, January 1967 - October 1968

John R. Roberts, Assistant Chief, September 1966 - Norma K. Felicetti, Personnel and Payroll Systems Analyst, May 1967 - July 1970

Robert L. Rountree, General Supply Officer, May 1967 -

David S. Cristy, Decennial Operations Specialist, March 1968 -

Kurt Legait, Field Operations Specialist, March 1968 - January 1970

Dan Harding, August 1969 - December 1969

Field Methods Research Branch (Formerly Methods Research Branch)

Dean Weber, Chief, October 1963 - January 1967

Jack Silver, Chief to October 1963

Ivard Budge, Survey Statistician, April 1967 -

Wilbert Williams, Mathematical Statistician, September 1967 -

Arthur L. Whitaker, III, Mathematical Statistician, September 1968 -

Mollie Geyer, Mathematical Statistician, February 1970 -

Bette Tomlinson, Mathematical Statistician, August 1970 -

Systems and Procedures Branch [January 1967 - December 1970]

John Kuntz, Chief, October 1969 - December 1970

G. Paul Sylvestre, Chief, September 1967 - October 1969

V. Duane Manbeck, Survey Statistician, January 1968 - December 1970

Frances Anderson, Mathematical Statistician, February 1968 - December 1970

Abel Hewitt, Survey Statistician, September 1967 - May 1970

Puerto Rico Census Office [October 1969 - September 1970]

Charles W. Baker, Director, Census of Puerto Rico

Milton D. Swenson, Census Operations Advisor

Regional Offices [1969 - 1971; redesignated Data Collection Centers, August 1971]

Atlanta, Ga.

Thomas W. McWhirter, Regional Director

William Barrett, Special Assistant

Mary Youngs, Program Coordinator

Yates Britt, Regional Technician

T. M. Alexander, Sr., Community Education Specialist

Boston, Mass.

Arthur G. Dukakis, Regional Director, June 1972 -

James W. Turbitt, Regional Director, to June 1972

Arthur G. Dukakis, Deputy Regional Director, to

June 1972

James L. Johnson, Assistant Director

Leo J. Kearns, Survey Statistician

Joseph F. Downey, Special Assistant

Samuel M. Range, Community Education Specialist

Charlotte, N.C.

Joseph R. Norwood, Regional Director

Leo C. Schilling, Deputy Regional Director, to

October 1972

Joseph S. Harris, Special Assistant

George M. Reynolds, Jr., Regional Technician

Chicago, Ill.

Forrest P. Cawley, Jr., Director, June 1972 -  
(Acting, March 1972 - June 1972)  
Curtis T. Hill, Regional Director, August 1970 -  
March 1972  
Theodore F. Olson, Regional Director, to July 1970  
James E. Gwartney, Deputy Regional Director  
Eugene T. Flynn, Special Assistant  
C. Kemble Worley, Survey Statistician  
Robert J. Peterson, Special Assistant  
Mary F. Grady, Community Education Specialist  
Walter E. Washington, Community Education  
Specialist

Dallas, Tex.

Percy R. Millard, Regional Director  
C. Michael Long, Deputy Regional Director  
Eugene T. Flynn, Assistant Director, September  
1972 -  
Robert L. Ruland, Survey Statistician  
Jesse M. Rios, Community Education Specialist  
G. Alfred McGinnis, Community Education Spe-  
cialist  
Arthur L. Whitaker, III, Community Education  
Specialist

Denver, Colo.

Walter A. Freeman, Jr., Regional Director  
Robert C. Jung, Deputy Regional Director  
Gilbert R. Rodriguez, Community Education  
Specialist

Detroit, Mich.

Robert G. McWilliam, Regional Director, June  
1971 -  
Hobert A. Yerkey, Regional Director, to June 1971  
Robert G. McWilliam, Deputy Regional Director  
to June 1971  
Ronald C. Olson, Survey Technician  
D. Ross Forbes, Survey Statistician  
Howard C. Beattie, Survey Statistician  
William L. Lucas, Community Education Spe-  
cialist  
Mark Fuller, Community Education Specialist

Los Angeles, Calif.

C. Michael Long, Regional Director, June 1971 -  
Gladys Evans, Acting Regional Director, May 1971 -  
June 1971  
Leonard C. Isley, Regional Director, to May 1971  
Richard F. Martin, Special Assistant  
Charles C. Churchill, Survey Statistician  
Elden J. Steinfeld, Survey Technician  
Paul Louie, Community Education Specialist  
Bozie Stephens, Community Education Specialist  
Paul Leos, Community Education Specialist

New York, N.Y.

John C. Cullinane, Regional Director  
Porter S. Rickley, Deputy Regional Director  
Dannie L. Martin, Special Assistant  
Anthony J. Lobritto, Special Assistant  
Raymond Hall, Community Education Specialist  
Jose Llubien, Community Education Specialist

Philadelphia, Pa.

John G. Gibson, Regional Director, to July 1973  
John J. Rodden, Deputy Regional Director

Lincoln H. Steigerwalt, Special Assistant  
James J. Reilly, Survey Technician  
Howard Marshall, Community Education Spe-  
cialist

St. Paul, Minn.

Guy A. Lutz, Regional Director, to July 1973  
Gene Bremer, Deputy Regional Director  
Forrest Cawley, Jr., Special Assistant, to March  
1972  
James E. Beard, Community Education Spe-  
cialist

Seattle, Wash.

John E. Tharaldson, Regional Director  
Edgar L. Bryan, Deputy Regional Director

Area Offices (opened for the decennial census only)San Francisco, Calif. [January 19, 1970 - May 27,  
1970]

Richard J. Mullikin, Area Supervisor  
Evan Davey, Assistant Area Supervisor  
Jess Broadnax, Community Education Specialist  
Stephen Louie, Community Education Specialist  
Wilbert L. Williams, Community Education Spe-  
cialist  
Margaret Cruz, Community Education Specialist

**General Reports Division**

(Known as the Statistical Reports Division until March 1968, it was renamed Statistical Information Division at that time, and then named General Reports Division in May 1970.) This division maintained a program of census documentation and prepared a number of special reports on census methodology and history. It provided summaries of committee and task force meetings and background material for staff use. In January 1972, this division became part of the Data User Services Office (q.v.).

William Lerner, Chief, May 1970 - January 1972 (Assis-  
tant Division Chief, to May 1970)  
Edwin D. Goldfield, Chief, March 1966 - May 1970

Statistical Abstract Branch

Helen E. Teir, Chief, to January 1972  
Francine Shacter, Assistant Chief, to January 1972  
Alma L. Butler, Supervisory Editor, to January  
1972  
Bernard J. Marsh, Statistician, November 1965 -  
January 1972  
Charles S. James, Jr., Statistician, May 1970 -  
January 1972 (apportionment statistics)  
Juanita Wright, Supervisory Publications Editor, to  
January 1964; Supervisory Editor, January 1964 -  
January 1972

Edward P. Swan, Assistant Division Chief, March 1968 -  
January 1972

History and Research Reports Branch

Phyllis Carter, Chief, July 1967 - January 1972  
Frederick G. Bohme, 1970 Census Historian, July  
1968 - January 1972  
Carol F. Donnelly, Writer-editor, March 1969 -  
April 1971

Technical Reports Branch

Ann D. Casey, Chief, February 1966 - January 1972  
 Mabel M. Sanderson, Assistant Chief, December 1967 - January 1972  
 Valerie M. McFarland, Writer-editor, October 1967 - January 1972

**Geography Division**

The Geography Division established the boundaries of administrative and statistical areas, such as enumeration districts, census tracts, and urbanized areas, for the collection of data. It obtained current boundary descriptions for political areas such as cities and counties. It prepared detailed maps for the enumerators and other field personnel, as well as for the published reports. In consultation with other divisions, the Geography Division was responsible for developing clerical and computer techniques for geographic coding. Such techniques included compiling and updating detailed geographic information and associating street addresses and other data with geographic locations for tabulation purposes.

Morton Meyer, Chief, August 1971 -  
 William T. Fay, Chief, to August 1971  
 Carroll A. Nash, Administrative Officer, March 1966 - October 1971  
 Robert C. Klove, Assistant Division Chief for Research and Development  
 Alford Archer, Geographer, May 1968 - October 1971  
 Conrad J. Thoren, Geographer

Cartographic Methods Branch

Ross E. Vaughn, Chief, July 1970 -  
 George W. Morris, Chief, to February 1970

Census Tract Branch

Toshi Toki, Chief

Statistical Areas Branch [1966]

Margery H. Eliot, Chief, August 1966 - May 1971  
 Gordon D. Ashley, Supervisory Geographer, to November 1969  
 Alice M. Winterfeld, Supervisory Geographer, January 1967 -

Gerald J. Post, Assistant Division Chief for Planning and Operations, April 1969 - (Geographic Planning and Operations Specialist, December 1967 - April 1969)  
 Robert L. Hagan, Assistant Division Chief for Planning and Operations, to April 1969  
 Donald I. Hirschfeld, Geographic Planning and Operations Specialist, July 1969 -

Operations Planning Branch [1965]

Robert E. Durland, Chief, November 1965 -  
 Donald I. Hirschfeld, Planning Specialist, July 1968 - July 1969  
 Jacquin Kahn, Geographic Operations Officer, November 1965 -  
 Frederick Broome, Geographic Operations Specialist, September 1967 -

Program Analysis Branch [1965]

Jacob Silver, Chief, November 1965 -  
 Silla G. Tomasi, Geographic Planning Specialist, August 1966 -

Robert W. Marx, Geographic Planning Specialist, July 1966 -

**Geographic Planning Staff \***

In August 1971 this unit was formed to include the staffs of the Census Tract Branch, Statistical Areas Branch, and Cartographic Methods Branch from the Geography Division. In December 1971 the staff was disbanded and the branches were returned to the Geography Division.

William Fay, Acting Chief  
 Robert C. Klove, Acting Assistant Chief

**Housing Division**

This division was responsible for the housing statistics of the 1970 census. The division's staff members met with census users to determine the type of data needed. They also participated in planning the enumeration procedures, the design of the housing portions of the questionnaires, and the instruction manuals for enumerators, editors, and coders. The division prepared specifications for tabulation and publication of housing data, furnished the analytical and explanatory texts, and provided professional review of the tables before publication.

Arthur F. Young, Chief, July 1963 -  
 Aaron Josowitz, Assistant Division Chief, January 1964 -  
 Herbert Shapiro, Special Assistant for Coordination of Components of Inventory Change and Residential Finance Surveys, December 1968 -

Occupancy and Utilization Branch [1963] (Formerly Occupancy and Utilization Statistics Branch)--Responsible for the occupancy and utilization aspects of the census (1963) and for the Components of Inventory Change Survey (1967).

Elmo E. Beach, Chief, November 1963 -  
 Aneda E. France, Survey Statistician, November 1963 -

Occupancy and Utilization [1963]

John C. Campbell, Survey Statistician, July 1966 - April 1970  
 Charles W. Clark, Statistician, April 1966 -  
 Alfred J. Giglitto, Statistician, June 1967 - March 1970  
 Ruth Dale Ford, Statistician, June 1968 - November 1969  
 Myrna S. Zelenitz, Statistician, September 1967 - August 1969  
 Marjorie Shelton, Statistician, June 1968 -

Components of Inventory Change [1967]

George M. Dickerson, Jr., Statistician, January 1968 -  
 George V. Spraggins, Statistician, May 1970 - May 1972  
 Betty J. Buckner, Survey Statistician, February 1969 -  
 Steven Berman, Survey Statistician, January 1970 - April 1972  
 Mary A. Benedict, Survey Statistician, April 1970 - August 1971  
 Sara S. Harding, Survey Statistician, August 1967 - December 1969

Bruce D. Moore, Statistician, June 1969 -  
September 1970

Kathleen A. Dopkowski, Survey Statistician,  
August 1969 - April 1973

Financial Statistics Branch [1963]--Responsible for  
the housing financial aspects of the census (1963) and  
for the Survey of Residential Finance (1965).

Betty E. Kent, Chief, October 1963 -

Ronald R. Ramsay, Statistician, May 1970 -

Robert S. Benedik, Statistician, October 1969 -

Barbara J. Amos, Survey Statistician, May 1969 -  
August 1972

Sheila H. Salesky, Survey Statistician, June 1969 -  
March 1972

Mary C. Carroll, Statistical Assistant, November  
1968 -

Structural Statistics Branch [1963]

Joseph M. Selove, Chief, July 1963 -

Marilyn J. Schule, Social Science Analyst, June  
1969 - December 1970

Paul P. Harple, Social Science Analyst, January  
1970 -

Karen L. Clark, Sociologist, June 1970 - December  
1971

Mary C. McGuire, Survey Statistician, December  
1969 - June 1971

Georgianna Nicholson, Survey Statistician, Feb-  
ruary 1969 - January 1970

Frances S. Barnett, Survey Statistician, August  
1969 - April 1973

Sue Ann Lindgren, Statistician, July 1967 - Septem-  
ber 1970 (detailed to the Field Division, December  
1969 - July 1970)

David L. Hess, Statistician, June 1968 -

Facilities and Equipment Branch [1964]--Also  
responsible for the housing aspects of the Census of  
Puerto Rico and Outlying Areas, May 1968 - June  
1973.

Alexander C. Findlay, Chief, April 1964 - May 1972

Florence H. Broski, Statistician, September 1966 -

Coordination and Research Branch [1964]

Nathan Krevor, Chief, January 1964 -

Leonard J. Norry, Survey Statistician, January  
1964 -

William A. Downs, Survey Statistician, September  
1967 -

Robert W. Bonnette, Survey Statistician, June  
1966 -

Edward D. Montfort, Survey Statistician, May 1966 -  
Edward C. Malloy, Jr., Statistician, December  
1967 - September 1970

Jane S. Maynard, Statistician, November 1968 -

Neil M. Seff, Survey Statistician, September 1969 -  
March 1972

Richard H. Metz, Economist, April 1970 -  
September 1971

Joyce A. Aso, Survey Statistician, May 1969 -

Peter J. Fronczek, Social Science Analyst, January  
1970 -

### Jeffersonville Census Operations Division

(See Data Preparation Division.)

### Management and Organization Division [March 1964]

The Management and Organization Division was estab-  
lished in August 1963 following the separation of the  
Budget and Management Division into two divisions. The  
Management and Organization Division was primarily  
concerned with improving the efficiency and economy of  
Bureau programs and providing recommendations to  
streamline operations.

In the latter years of the 1960's, the division's major  
efforts were directed toward the 19th Decennial Census.  
Major operations of the pretests and dress rehearsals  
were observed and analyzed. The division also evaluated  
procedures, developed data for budgeting and staffing  
purposes, and established piece rates for payment of  
enumerators; data were gathered from studies conducted  
during the dress rehearsals.

The division also conducted extensive studies of the  
microfilming and clerical processing operations of  
decennial questionnaires, established progress reporting  
systems, and conducted comprehensive analysis of gen-  
eral processing procedures. Production standards were  
established for use in budgeting and as a measure of  
performance during the processing operations.

In January 1972 the division was transferred from the  
Census Bureau to the SESA administrative area.

Samuel O. Maslak, Chief, August 1963 - January 1972

Charles M. Huff, Staff Assistant, December 1967 -  
January 1972

George E. Pierce, Staff Assistant, August 1968 -  
January 1972

Demographic Program Analysis Branch

Clyde L. Ridgely, Chief, August 1967 - January 1972

Ives G. Morony, Chief, March 1966 - August 1967

Charles M. Huff, Acting Chief, August 1964 -  
February 1966

Directives and Reports Management Branch

F. Dale Ferrar, Chief, December 1965 -

Economic Program Analysis Branch

Don W. LeCrone, Chief, November 1967 - January  
1972

Management Systems and Organization Branch

Ives G. Morony, Chief, August 1967 - January 1972

Analysts who held key positions during some of the  
studies were as follows:

Theresa Brelsford, April 1967 - January 1972

W. Don Brown, July 1963 -

Robert Lee Jones, September 1967 -

Linus L. Liddle, May 1968 - January 1972

Joseph A. Norvell, February 1968 -

Richard B. Tully, August 1966 - January 1972

Louise P. Welch, June 1968 -

### Personnel Division

The Personnel Division formulated personnel policies  
and guided the various divisions in applying personnel  
regulations, including those for the temporary field  
positions. Among its major functions were the recruit-

ment, training, and assignment of the full-time Bureau staff. The division also classified positions, reviewed changes in organization, handled employee relations and welfare, and provided employee services such as insurance and retirement processing. The division was transferred to SESA in January 1972.

George M. Bowden, Chief, January 1972 -  
J. Paul Taff, Chief, to January 1972

Classification Branch [January 1968]

Gregory T. Diaz, Chief, April 1970 - February 1971  
Paul A. Katz, Chief, July 1969 - March 1970

Employee Development Branch [October 1968]

Raymond Atteberry, Chief, September 1970 -  
Paul A. Katz, Chief, April 1970 - September 1970  
James W. Vawter, Chief, October 1968 - April 1970

Employee Relations Branch

Donald L. Fay, Chief, July 1967 -

Employment and Classification Branch

David Warner, Chief, March 1973 -  
Robert Bush, Team Leader, March 1973 -  
David Carr, Team Leader, January 1972 -  
Dennis Dillingham, Team Leader, September 1970 -  
Eileen A. Taylor, Position Classification Specialist,  
August 1963 -  
William Turanin, Team Leader, May 1973 -

Employment Branch

Walter J. Beller, Chief, July 1967 - June 1973

Operations Branch

Dorothy L. Boyle, Chief, November 1963 -

Personnel Services Branch [October 1968]

William Turanin, Chief, June 1970 - September 1971  
Sure Hire, Chief, January 1970 - May 1970  
Russell Valentine, Chief, November 1969 - December 1969  
Gregory Diaz, Chief, October 1968 - October 1969  
Elizabeth Stroud, Personnel Management Specialist, June 1970 - September 1971

## Population Division

This division was responsible for the population statistics of the 1970 census. The division's staff members met with census users to determine the type of data needed. They also participated in planning the enumeration procedures, the design of the population portions of the questionnaires, and the instruction manuals for enumerators, editors, and coders. The division prepared specifications for tabulation and publication of population data, furnished the analytical and explanatory texts, and provided professional review of the tables before publication. It was also responsible for analysis and clearance of preliminary census figures. Through its Central Users' Service, this division arranged for special tabulations and the delivery of other data ordered by census users.

Meyer Zitter, Chief, April 1972 -  
Herman P. Miller, Chief, July 1966 - March 1972  
Howard G. Brunsman, Chief, to July 1966

David L. Kaplan, Assistant Division Chief for Methods Development, to August 1968

Ruth H. Mills, Staff Assistant, April 1967 - (coordination of field manuals and census tabulations)  
Paul C. Glick, Senior Demographer, September 1972 - (Special Assistant for subject-matter programs)

Central Users' Service [1968] (name changed to Users' Service Staff and moved to Data User Services Office, January 1972)  
Marshall L. Turner, Jr., Chief, November 1969 - January 1972

### Program Development

Henry D. Sheldon, Assistant Division Chief, December 1969 - June 1973 (coordination of substantive content of census reports; division representative on the Tabulation Task Force)

Henry S. Shryock, Assistant Division Chief, to October 1969

Jacob S. Siegel, Staff Assistant (coverage of the census)  
Elizabeth A. Larmon, Staff Assistant, to June 1972 (subject-matter coordination of coding operations and preparation of text for census publications)

### Demographic and Social Statistics Program

Charles E. Johnson, Jr., Assistant Division Chief, September 1972 -

Paul C. Glick, Assistant Division Chief, to September 1972 (coordination of subject reports)

Demographic Statistics Branch [1964]

Richard L. Forstall, Acting Chief, November 1972 -  
Charles P. Brickman, Chief, November 1969 - June 1972 (Area Specialist, to November 1969)  
Henry D. Sheldon, Chief, to December 1969  
Robert C. Speaker, Area Specialist, September 1964 - (complete-count edits, residence categories, review of geographic coding)  
Robert L. Rowland, Place-of-Work and Veterans Status Specialist, October 1967 -  
Larry H. Long, Migration Specialist, January 1970 -  
Karen M. Mills, Area Specialist, October 1972 - (small-area counts, text for census publications)  
Kristin A. Hansen, Place-of-Work Specialist, September 1970 -

Education and Social Stratification Branch [1964]

Larry E. Suter, Acting Chief, September 1972 - (Education Specialist, August 1969 - September 1972)  
Charles E. Johnson, Jr., Chief, September 1967 - September 1972  
Lou H. Conger, Chief, February 1966 - October 1967  
Jerry T. Jennings, Education Specialist, April 1964 -  
Mark S. Littman, Education Specialist, October 1972 -

Ethnic Origins Statistics Branch [1964] (Ethnic and Racial Statistics Staff after March 1973)

Tobia Bressler, Chief to March 1973  
Nampeo D. McKenney, Race Specialist  
Elmore J. Seraile, Specialist on Nationality and Language, November 1968 -  
Gaile I. Maller, Ethnic and Race Specialist, September 1967 - April 1972

Patricia A. Berman, Race Specialist, August 1967 -  
(institutional population and Americans  
overseas)  
Edward W. Fernandez, Spanish statistics, January  
1973 -  
Olga V. Fonville, Race Specialist, December 1969 -  
Gilbert Rodriguez, Spanish statistics, January  
1971 - October 1972  
Charles Ellett, Spanish and ethnic statistics,  
September 1969 - June 1971  
Laura Herriot, Ethnic statistics to April 1968  
Aaron O. Handler, Ethnic and Spanish statistics,  
May 1966 - July 1971  
Mary Ann McQuire, Ethnic statistics, November  
1968 - July 1970

Family and Individual Income Statistics Branch (for  
Census Employment Survey only)

Mitsuo Ono, Chief

Fertility Statistics Branch [1964]

Wilson H. Grabill, Chief

Maurice Moore, Assistant Chief, December 1972 -

Labor Force Statistics Branch [formerly Economic  
Statistics Branch to December 1971] (for Census  
Employment Survey only)

Stanley Greene, Chief, to February 1973

Marriage and Family Statistics Branch [1964]

Robert O. Grymes, Acting Chief, September 1968 -  
(Specialist on Marital and Family Status, August  
1965 - February 1968)

Robert Parke, Jr., Chief, to September 1968

Arthur J. Norton, Specialist on Marital and Family  
Status, September 1967 -

Poverty Statistics Programs (for Census Employment  
Survey only)

Arno I. Winard, Chief

Donald Fowles

Frederick J. Cavanaugh, March 1964 - February  
1972

Mark Littman, June 1969 - September 1972

Antoinette Weir

**Process Control Staff \***

(See Scheduling and Control Office.)

**Processing Division** [1966]

The Processing Division conducted the computer operations and some of the clerical and mechanical data-processing activities, as well as implementing new developments and techniques in data processing. It developed special equipment and devices for processing mass data, such as the page-turning and document-feeding mechanisms for microfilming the questionnaires. This division was organized in March 1966 from components of the Demographic Operations, Economic Operations, and Data Processing Systems Divisions.

In August 1971, this division was absorbed into the Computer Facilities Division with the exception of the clerical staffs, which were shifted among the program divisions.

In January 1972, Computer Facilities Division was reorganized and designated the Computer Services Di-

vision. The components of the new division were the following: Administrative Office, Engineering Development Laboratory, Engineering Maintenance Branch, Engineering Research Branch, Facilities Operations Branch, Customer Services Branch, and the Data Management Branch.

In December 1972, Computer Services Division was reorganized. The engineering branches were established as an independent division, and the Administrative Office was formulated as a separate entity to service three divisions. The Computer Services Division was then comprised of the following: FOSDIC Applications Laboratory, Planning and Special Projects, Facilities Operations Branch, Customer Services Branch, and the Data Management Branch. In May 1973, the FOSDIC Applications Laboratory was transferred to the Engineering Division.

M. Douglas Fahey, Chief, December 1966 - August 1971  
(Acting, April 1966 - November 1966)

Engineering Development Laboratory

Anthony A. Berlinsky, Chief

Robert J. Varson, Assistant Chief

Ignatius N. Bellavin, Electronics Technician

Martin J. Brennan, Electronics Technician

Ben E. Kappes, Electronics Technician

Gordon W. Pearson, Mechanical Engineering  
Technician

**Administration**

Rudolph M. Micol, Assistant Division Chief, July 1967 -  
August 1971

Albert G. Maltz, Assistant Division Chief, December  
1966 - May 1967 (Acting, April 1966 - November 1966)

Management Control Branch

Walter H. Phillips, Chief, June 1967 - August 1971

Michael J. Bartolomeo, Chief, April 1966 - May 1967

Tape Management Branch

Francis A. Oleksak, Chief

**Processing Operations**

E. Richard Bourdon, Assistant Division Chief, October  
1967 - August 1971 (Acting, May 1967 - September 1967)

Joseph F. Arbena, Assistant Division Chief, October  
1966 - May 1967 (Acting, April 1966 - September 1966)

Clerical Processing Branch

Reese P. Helmer, Chief, June 1967 - March 1969

Wilmetta M. Long, Chief, Current Surveys Section

Input Preparation Branch

Anola L. Nightengale, Chief, March 1971 - August 1971

Joseph M. Wiesinger, Chief, April 1969 - February  
1971

Dorothy L. Brown, Chief, April 1966 - March 1969

**Electronic Data Processing**

James W. Shores, Assistant Division Chief, July 1967 -  
January 1971 (Acting, May 1967 - June 1967)

James R. Pepal, Acting Assistant Division Chief for  
EDP, January 1971 - August 1971

Rudolph M. Micol, Assistant Division Chief, April 1966 -  
April 1967

Computer Operations Branch

C. Thomas DiNenna, Chief, January 1971 - August 1971

Joseph F. Pewterbaugh, Chief, May 1967 - January 1971

James W. Shores, Chief, to April 1967

Coordination and Control Branch

F. Evelyn Painter, Chief, May 1971 - August 1971  
(Acting, January 1971 - May 1971)

Denver C. Pitts, Chief, April 1969 - January 1971

Production Branch

Willie E. Clark, Chief, August 1968 - August 1971

William R. Buettner, Chief, April 1966 - July 1968

Special Services Branch

Denver C. Pitts, Chief, January 1971 - August 1971

C. Thomas DiNenna, Chief, September 1970 - January 1971

Elizabeth T. North, Chief, to September 1970

**Engineering**

William M. Gaines, Assistant Division Chief

Engineering Maintenance Branch

Joseph V. Marean, Chief

Robert F. Clark, Electronics Engineer

Carl A. Walker, Electronics Engineer (data processing)

John E. Forkish, Electronics Technician

Engineering Research Branch

McRae Anderson, Chief

**Public Information Office [1964]**

The Public Information Office planned and directed the Bureau's information program, which included publicity for the 1970 census. Materials were prepared and distributed in collaboration with the Advertising Council; these included television and radio announcements, mats and photographs for the printed media, and information about the census for use by community action groups.

The Public Information Office reported to the Assistant Director for Statistical Information until May 1970. In July 1970, Bureau publicity functions were placed under the supervision of the Special Assistant to the Director for Public Affairs. (See p. 00.)

John J. Casserly, Chief, October 1970 - (title changed from Special Assistant for Public Affairs in August 1971)

A. Whitney Shoemaker, Acting Public Information Officer, November 1969 - October 1970

John C. Baker, Public Information Officer, to October 1969 (Consultant, November 1969 - May 1970)

Henry H. Smith, Assistant Chief, April 1964 -

Dorothy W. Whitson, Information Specialist, July 1963 -

Glen M. Hearin, Information Specialist, January 1968 - February 1973

Francis J. Selgrade, Information Specialist, May 1965 - February 1971

Arthur E. Mielke, Information Specialist

Samuel H. Johnson, Information Specialist, to October 1971

Irma R. White, Information Specialist, to June 1972

Carolyn S. Harris, Information Specialist, June 1968 - June 1969

Jerry Cooper, Information Specialist, February 1971 - June 1972

**Scheduling and Control Office**

This unit was formed in August 1971 as the Process Control Staff and consisted of pre-computer and computer planning and scheduling personnel from the Systems Division. The unit reviewed requests for processing services, supervised some central processing facilities, and scheduled all pre-computer processing. It reported to the Associate Director for Data Collection and Statistical Processing. In July 1972, its name was changed to the Scheduling and Control Office, reporting to the Deputy Director.

William R. Buettner, Acting Chief, July 1972 - July 1973

Caromel Wooton, Chief, August 1971 - July 1972

**Statistical Information Division\***

Formerly the Statistical Reports Division, it was renamed in March 1968 the Statistical Information Division, and then in May 1970 it became the General Reports Division (q.v.).

**Statistical Methods Division [1964]**

This division was responsible for statistical standards and methodology for the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. In the pretest stages its activities included the design and conduct of research studies on alternative data-collection systems and procedures to be used in the 1970 census and the planning and development of new procedures for obtaining a more accurate count. In later planning stages and during the decennial operations period it was responsible for planning and implementation of sample design, estimation and variance computation; for the planning and conduct of the Evaluation and Research program; and for the planning and implementation of postcensal operations designed to improve the accuracy of the counts, such as the vacancy check and the post-enumeration Post Office check.

Morton Boisen, Chief, September 1972 - (Acting, January 1972 - September 1972)

Joseph Waksberg, Chief, to August 1971

Edna Reynolds, Administrative Liaison, June 1972 -

Helen Hall, Administrative Officer, to June 1972

Charles D. Jones, Assistant Division Chief for Methods and Development, August 1972 - (Acting, March 1972 - August 1972)

Walter M. Perkins, Assistant Division Chief for Methods and Development, to March 1972

Response Variance Studies Branch

Henry F. Woltman, Chief, September 1972 -

Charles D. Jones, Chief, March 1968 - September 1972

Richard Deighton, Acting Chief, to February 1968

William Davie (content evaluation), August 1966 -

Louis Williams (content evaluation), June 1967 -

Robert Aquilino (content evaluation), June 1966 -

Kathryn Thomas (content evaluation), January 1969 -

O. Stanley Cullimore (content evaluation), July 1970 -

Patricia Priester (content evaluation), July 1967 - January 1969

#### Survey Design Branch

Lawrence Love, Chief, March 1968 -

Charles D. Jones, Chief to March 1968

Susan Palmer, Assistant Branch Chief, to January 1971

Margaret A. Giglitto (coverage evaluation), August 1966 -

Ralph Novoa (coverage evaluation), to January 1973

Gary Kusch (coverage evaluation), February 1969 -

Richard Blass (coverage evaluation), July 1969 -

Cathryn Dippo (coverage evaluation), July 1970 -

Robert H. Hanson, Assistant Division Chief for Programs

#### Special Surveys Branch

Peter A. Bounpane, Chief, September 1972 -

Barbara Boyes, Chief, January 1970 -

Anthony Turner, Chief, to December 1969

Peter Bounpane (sampling and quality control, clearance telegram operation), June 1968 - September 1972

Henry Woltman (Components of Change and Residential Finance; Post-Census Disability Survey), March 1966 -

Curtis Jacobs (Post-Census Disability Survey), July 1965 -

Alan Shivers (sampling and quality control, clearance telegram operation; Census Employment Survey), April 1969

Paul Bettin (Components of Change and Residential Finance), June 1970 -

Susan Miskura (computation of variance; Census Employment Survey), June 1970 -

Herman F. Fasteau, Assistant Division Chief for Systems and Procedures, October 1972 - (Acting, March 1972 - October 1972)

Morton Boisen, Assistant Division Chief for Systems and Procedures, to January 1972

Barnett Denton, Staff Assistant, January 1966 - January 1973

#### Mathematical Programming Group

William Alsbrooks, Senior Programmer

William Taylor (coverage and content evaluation studies)

Carlton Pruden (census variances)

Nola Linker (coverage and content evaluation studies), July 1969 - April 1971

Kathleen Himmelberger (coverage and content evaluation studies), July 1970 -

Anne Kramer (content evaluation studies), September 1971 - April 1973

Joseph Kempf, Mathematical Statistician, February 1970 - April 1972 (for Census Employment Survey only)

#### Sampling Systems Branch

Jude Klein, Chief, March 1969 -

Leonard Baer (Components of Change and Residential Finance), September 1965 -

Ralph Bailey (content evaluation training materials; Census Employment Survey), to March 1972

Irwin Schreiner (content evaluation training materials; Census Employment Survey), June 1967 -

Thomas Scopp (clearance telegram operation; Census Employment Survey), June 1967 -

William Howell, Chief, Coordination and Control, (for Census Employment Survey only)

#### Sampling Procedures Branch

Irene Montie, Chief, March 1969 -

M. Janet Jaracz, Chief, to February 1969

Ruth Cargould (testing--decentralized and conventional areas, special place procedures)

John Paletta (movers operation; population and housing counts), December 1968 -

Michael Tenebaum (coverage and content evaluation training materials), January 1970 -

#### **Statistical Reports Division\***

In existence at the time of the 1960 census, this division was designated the Statistical Information Division in March 1968, and then in May 1970 the General Reports Division (q.v.).

#### **Statistical Research Division**

This division developed mathematical, statistical, and survey techniques and assisted other divisions in applying these to the census. It conducted research in census methodology, with emphasis on sampling, question wording and questionnaire design; coverage of the census; quality control; and measurement and control of nonsampling errors. It designed the quality control programs for the printing of the questionnaires, geographic coding, and sample coding and assisted in the administration of these programs. With the cooperation of other divisions, the Statistical Research Division developed programs for improvement of coverage, particularly in difficult-to-enumerate areas.

Internal reorganization of the Statistical Research Division was carried out in January 1972, and the division then consisted of the following staffs:

Operations and Quality Control Research  
Mathematical Statistical Programming  
Mathematical Statistics Research  
Response Research

Ralph S. Woodruff, Acting Chief, June 1973 -

Thomas B. Jabine, Chief, January 1969 - June 1973

William N. Hurwitz, Chief, to January 1969

James L. O'Brien, Assistant Division Chief, January 1972 -

Max A. Bershad, Assistant Division Chief, to September 1969

George M. Heller, Principal Researcher (tape data program)

Harry M. Rosenblatt, Principal Researcher (estimation procedure for sample), January 1967 -

#### Operations Research Branch

James L. O'Brien, Chief, January 1968 -

Jean F. Biggs, Mathematical Statistician (quality control applied to clerical coding), January 1968 -

James P. Corbett, Principal Researcher (geographic systems), January 1968 -

Kenneth W. Harris, Mathematical Statistician (quality control applied to geographic coding), January 1968 - May 1971

John S. Linebarger, Mathematical Statistician (quality control applied to questionnaire printing), February 1969 - June 1972  
 George Minton, Principal Researcher (quality control applied to clerical coding), January 1968 -  
 Robert T. O' Reagan, Mathematical Statistician (quality control), January 1968 - September 1972  
 Christine J. Kinnear, Mathematician (computer programming in quality control), January 1968 -  
 Zigmund F. Krivitsky, Computer Programmer, July 1971 -

#### Response Research Branch

David A. Koons, Principal Researcher; Acting Chief, August 1967 - January 1972, (Birth Registration Study, March 1968 - March 1972)  
 Leon Pritzker, Chief, to July 1967  
 Nancy Jacoby, Mathematical Statistician (selection tests for field employees), February 1967-January 1971  
 Susan P. Love, Mathematical Statistician (mail extension test and other evaluation projects), August 1966-  
 Sue Robinson, Mathematical Statistician (programming estimation procedures for sample), October 1966-April 1969  
 Naomi D. Rothwell, Principal Researcher (enumeration procedures for difficult-to-enumerate areas), August 1966-  
 Diana Rubin, Research Psychologist (training materials for evaluation studies)  
 Anitra M. Rustemeyer, Survey Statistician (processing supervisor in district offices and evaluator of administration of district offices), June 1968-

#### **Systems Division** [1966 - 1971]

This division planned and developed the techniques and procedures for the clerical, mechanical, and electronic coding and processing of the census data; prepared the programs for these and other processing operations and automated systems; and scheduled these various activities for performance by the Processing and Jeffersonville Census Operations Divisions. The Systems Division was created in March 1966 from components of the Demographic Operations, Economic Operations, and Data Processing Systems Divisions. Work for the 1970 decennial census in this area began in Fiscal Year 1964, mainly in the Demographic Operations Division.

In August 1971 the Population and Housing Census Staff from the Systems Division were incorporated into the Census Planning Division (redesignated the Demographic Census Staff in January 1972).

The research and development operations from the Systems Division were absorbed by the Computer Science Division in August 1971 (redesignated the Computer Systems Development Division in January 1972).

The computer-related scheduling and coordination functions were transferred from the Systems Division to the Computer Facilities Division in August 1971. The Computer Facilities Division was redesignated the Computer Services Division in January 1972.

Sol Dolleck, Chief, November 1966 - (Acting, April 1966 - November 1966)

#### **Administration**

Francis J. Boucher, Assistant Division Chief, April 1967 - (Acting, April 1966 - April 1967)  
 James R. Pepal, processing coordination for clerical and computer systems  
 Russell R. Clements, Fiscal Officer  
 Charles P. Mullin, personnel and administrative services  
 (Administrative Programs Branch transferred to Management and Organization Division, August 1971.)

#### **Periodic Censuses**

(Responsible for population and housing census planning for the Systems Division from April 1966 to July 1968, when the three branches dealing with the decennial census were given a separate Assistant Division Chief for Population and Housing. See below.)

Eugene L. Wendt, Assistant Division Chief, September 1966 - (Acting, April 1966 - September 1966)  
 Morris Gorinson, Chief, Methods, Procedures and Quality Control Branch, to July 1968  
 Andrew Grieco, programming, to July 1968

#### **Population and Housing**

(Organized in July 1968 to perform the population and housing census functions heretofore carried under the Periodic Censuses.)

Morris Gorinson, Assistant Division Chief, July 1968 -

Methods, Procedures and Quality Control Branch  
 (In August 1971, this branch came under the jurisdiction of the Census Planning Division, then in January 1972, of Demographic Census Staff.)

Florence F. Wright, Chief, July 1968 -  
 Harlan H. Rainey, Components of Change and Residential Finance  
 Orville M. Slye, coding and verification  
 William W. Perry, block statistics and final results, to January 1970; Residential Finance, September 1970 -  
 John F. Powell, quality control  
 Evelyn Williams, final results, Overseas Census Reports, January 1970 -  
 Erne Wilkins, receipt, check-in, diary review, and other peripheral operations  
 John Overby, Linotron coding  
 Michael J. Griffey, quality control of mailing and microfilming

#### Population and Housing Programming Branch

Roger O. Lepage, Chief  
 John R. Murphy, Jr., 100-percent tabulations and publications  
 Stephen E. Goldman, 100-percent tabulations and publications  
 Richard R. Warren, 100-percent and sample edits, sample weighting  
 Howard N. Hamilton, sample tabulations and publications  
 Margaret P. Brooks, sample edits and tabulations  
 William E. Norfolk, sample weighting, tabulations, and publications  
 Jane Munsey, overseas population  
 Judy Jones, Outlying Areas  
 Ray Dennis, Residential Finance

Geographic Area Coding Systems Staff [ July 1970 -  
August 1971; transferred to Geography Division  
August 1971.]

(From July 1968 to July 1970 this unit was known as the Mailing List and Geographic Area Coding Branch, under the direction of the Assistant Division Chief for Population and Housing).

Zigmund Decker, Chief, July 1970 - (Branch Chief,  
November 1968 - July 1970)

Gerald Cranford, demographic census geographic  
coding, programming

Terence McDowell, master reference file, pro-  
gramming

Stephen O. Haselden, Components of Change pro-  
gramming

Ephraim Weinstein, methods and procedures

Bernard J. Colner, geographic specialist, to  
February 1971

Ann T. Summersell, geographic specialist, to  
February 1971

#### Research and Development

In August 1971 this area came under the jurisdiction  
of the Computer Science Division.

Dorothy P. Armstrong, Assistant Division Chief  
Masey Volk, optical scanning research applications  
Henry Betzer, optical scanning research applications  
Richard A. Hornseth, programming methods  
Donald R. Dalzell, programming methods  
C. Hing Lee, census software  
Harry Staunton, IBM 360 programming methods  
John Halterman, IBM 360 programming methods  
Melroy Quasney, IBM 360 programming methods  
Ralph E. Mullendore, equipment research  
Charles McColloch, equipment research

## APPENDIX D

## 1970 Census Field Workload, by Type of Data-Collection Procedure

Table D-1. Field Workload, by Type of Data-Collection Procedure

(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii, or approximately 301,000 households. Also excludes management and training; for training, see chapter 5, appendix C)

Type of procedure	Persons employed	Household questionnaires	Man-hours	Miles
Total.....	193,000	68,122,200	22,798,400	39,892,200
Decentralized (table D-2).....	75,300	34,590,000	9,138,400	11,019,800
Centralized (table D-3).....	30,300	7,010,300	3,578,700	1,308,300
Conventional (table D-4).....	87,400	26,521,900	10,081,300	27,564,100

Table D-2. Field Workload, Decentralized Procedures

(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii, or approximately 301,000 households. Also excludes management and training; for training, see chapter 5, appendix C)

Item	Persons employed	Household questionnaires	Man-hours	Miles
Total.....	75,300	34,590,000	9,138,400	11,019,800
Intermittent clerks.....	<sup>1</sup> 24,000			
Fall prelisting:				
Crew leaders.....	<sup>2</sup> 700		81,800	450,300
Listers.....	<sup>2</sup> 8,100		496,800	2,114,200
Spring prelisting:				
Crew leaders.....	<sup>2</sup> 200		9,300	58,800
Listers.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,800		71,600	419,600
Recruiting.....	<sup>2</sup> 2,500		<sup>1</sup> 60,000	
Postal corrections.....	<sup>2</sup> 3,300		205,600	
Tract and block coding.....	<sup>2</sup> 2,400		100,900	
Addressing.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,200		<sup>1</sup> 101,200	
Household enumeration:				
Crew leaders.....	4,800			
Enumerators.....	58,000			
Replacement enumerators.....	4,000			
Piece rate:				
Check in and edit returns:				
Short questionnaires.....		22,798,200	2,215,700	
Long questionnaires.....		5,553,400	1,211,700	
Telephone followup:				
Short questionnaires.....		1,544,700	298,100	
Long questionnaires.....		1,551,900	375,300	
Personal-visit followup:				
Short questionnaires.....		6,102,300	<sup>3</sup> 1,893,800	3,705,100
Long questionnaires.....		2,160,700	<sup>3</sup> 927,000	
Hourly rate.....		(NA)	<sup>2</sup> 283,300	709,100
Special places:				
Crew leaders.....	200		63,900	279,400
Enumerators.....	4,300		524,900	1,959,200
Clerks.....	<sup>2</sup> 900		(NA)	
Quality control (failure correction).....	<sup>2</sup> 2,000		183,800	
Telephone.....		34,300	38,100	(NA)
Personal visit.....		45,000		
Population and housing count.....	<sup>2</sup> 2,000		<sup>1</sup> 224,000	
Telephone assistance.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,700		<sup>1</sup> 54,900	
Misc. mileage, full-time and intermittent employees.....				1,324,100

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated.

<sup>2</sup>Indicates persons engaged in two or more operations; e.g., many listers were later employed as enumerators, and clerks were moved from one office operation to another.

<sup>3</sup>Includes time to and from assignments.

Table D-3. Field Workload, Centralized Procedures

(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii, or approximately 301,000 households. Also excludes management and training; for training, see chapter 5, appendix C)

Item	Persons employed	Household questionnaires	Man-hours	Miles
Total.....	30,300	7,010,300	3,578,700	1,308,300
Supervisory clerks.....	700		166,300	
Intermittent clerks.....	<sup>1</sup> 25,300		(NA)	
Tract and block coding.....	<sup>2</sup> 500		<sup>1</sup> 10,800	
Postal corrections.....	<sup>2</sup> 200		23,400	
Precanvass:				
Clerks.....	<sup>2</sup> 800		144,800	
Enumerators.....	<sup>2</sup> 2,800			
Household enumeration:				
Crew leaders.....	1,900		713,300	546,400
Enumerators.....	17,200			
Replacement enumerators.....	4,100			
Mail returns:				
Short questionnaires.....		3,800,900		
Long questionnaires.....		882,300		
Processing.....	<sup>2</sup> 925		114,400	
Editing.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,800		288,600	
Telephone operations:				
Number search.....	<sup>2</sup> 2,200		56,500	
Nonresponse followup.....	<sup>2</sup> 4,900		145,400	
Failed-edit followup.....			139,800	
Personal followup:				
Nonresponse:				
Piece rate:				
Short questionnaires.....		1,679,400	<sup>3</sup> 643,800	471,000
Long questionnaires:				
Occupied units.....		437,900	<sup>3</sup> 271,200	
Vacant units.....		79,600	<sup>3</sup> 22,200	
Supplementary rate.....		866,700		
Hourly rate.....		(NA)	31,500	19,600
Editing enumerators' returns			97,500	
Failed-edit followup:				
Piece rate:				
Short questionnaires.....		323,700	<sup>3</sup> 97,500	(NA)
Long questionnaires.....		211,200	<sup>3</sup> 90,300	
Hourly rate.....		(NA)	13,400	
Special places:				
Crew leaders.....	100		23,100	33,600
Enumerators.....	1,000		162,700	156,300
Quality control (failure correction).....	<sup>2</sup> 1,700			
Telephone.....		34,800	118,300	128,400
Personal visit.....		247,000		
Movers search and merge.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,800		168,100	
Population and housing counts.....	<sup>2</sup> 700		<sup>1</sup> 35,800	
Telephone assistance.....	(NA)		(NA)	
Misc. mileage, full-time and intermittent employees.....				344,500

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated.

<sup>2</sup>Indicates persons engaged in two or more operations; e.g., precavass personnel were later employed as enumerators, and clerks were moved from one office operation to the next.

<sup>3</sup>Includes time to and from assignments.

<sup>4</sup>En route only.

Table D-4. Field Workload, Conventional Procedures

(Excludes Alaska and Hawaii, or approximately 301,000 households: Also excludes management and training; for training, see chapter 5, appendix C)

Item	Persons employed	Household questionnaires	Man-hours	Miles
Total.....	87,400	26,521,900	10,080,300	27,564,100
Intermittent clerks.....	<sup>1</sup> 2,200			
Household enumeration:				
Crew leaders.....	5,200		1,400,200	7,201,500
Enumerators.....	75,700			
Replacement enumerators.....	2,000			
Piece rate:				
Short questionnaires.....		19,918,400	<sup>2</sup> 5,119,000	} 14,288,500
Long questionnaires.....		4,979,500	<sup>2</sup> 2,619,200	
Hourly rate:				
Short questionnaires.....		1,299,200	343,800	} 2,909,600
Long questionnaires.....		324,800	233,600	
Special places:				
Crew leaders <sup>3</sup> .....				
Enumerators.....	2,300		211,200	642,900
Quality control (failure correction).....			134,700	
Telephone.....		23,400	} 19,600	85,300
Personal visit.....		12,600		
Population and housing counts.....	(NA)		(NA)	
Misc. mileage, full-time and intermittent employees.....				2,436,300

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated; operations include quality control and population and housing counts.

<sup>2</sup>Includes time to and from assignments.

<sup>3</sup>Included in number shown for household enumeration crew leaders.

## APPENDIX E

### Principal Advisory Committees and Conferences on the 1970 Census

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### INTRODUCTION

The function of the advisory committees was to advise the Census Bureau, to make recommendations concerning the planning of the censuses, to review the proposed contents of the census questionnaires, to review and recommend changes in the proposed tabulations and publications, and in other ways to help the Bureau ensure that the users of census statistics would get accurate, meaningful data. Representation on some of these bodies changed frequently, and certain committee members served on various public and other advisory groups either simultaneously or at different times.

The committees in existence at the time of the 1960 census almost immediately turned their attention to the 1970 census. In the following pages, therefore, the membership of these committees is shown for the period from 1960 to the end of the decennial census period, June 30, 1973.

### PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEES

A public advisory committee is any group of persons--not composed wholly of officers or employees of the Federal Government--which is organized under Governmental authority for the purpose of obtaining advice, recommendations, or other types of assistance. During the decennial period the Bureau had 10 public advisory committees responsible to the Director, the membership of which was made up wholly of non-Bureau employees. Seven of these committees were concerned with one or more aspects of the 1970 Census of Pop-

ulation and Housing. Each public advisory committee was composed mainly of subject-matter experts from business or academic fields.

These committees operated during most of the decennial census period (July 1, 1963-June 30, 1973) under the provisions of Commerce Department Order No. 114 (Revised) and Executive Order 11007 (February 26, 1962). These orders were superseded in 1972 by Executive Orders 11672 (June 7, 1972) and 11686 (October 7, 1972) and by the Federal Advisory Committee Act, P.L. 92-463, which went into effect January 5, 1973. This act provided that administrative guidelines and management controls would be prescribed by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

The advisory committees were established on the presumption that they could make significant contributions to the programs and objectives of the Bureau. Only the Secretary of Commerce could establish a public advisory committee within the Department, and no such body could be formed or utilized unless the Secretary specifically determined as a matter of formal record that the establishment of a public advisory committee was in the public interest and was connected with the performance of Department duties specified by law. Except where otherwise fixed by law, a public advisory committee terminated 2 years after its formation unless the Secretary determined in writing, not more than 60 days prior to the termination date, that its continued existence was in the public interest. Individuals not already employed by the Department of Commerce could not serve as members of public advisory committees until a Department clearance was obtained for them. However, the Secretary or a Secretarial officer could grant blanket approval to members

of appropriate professional societies, associations, or other organizations. Until 1972, the Secretary was empowered to renew committee members' appointments as often as the Census Bureau might request; subsequent to that time, members generally were limited to a maximum of 3 years' service. None of the committee members received remuneration, other than per diem and travel expenses, for attending the meetings.

Most of the public advisory committees met at least once a year, and more often prior to a major census or during the planning of an important new program. In 1972, most committees began meeting every 6 months on a regular basis.

In June 1969, the Secretary of Commerce ordered that all proposals or formal recommendations made by the public advisory committees be reported to him, together with appropriate comment by the agency indicating what actions were to be taken as a result of these proposals.

#### **Census Advisory Committee of the American Economic Association**

Members of the American Economic Association (AEA), together with representatives of the American Statistical Association, had served on a census advisory committee from 1919 to 1937. In 1960, when the Census Bureau was entering new areas of interest to economists and it appeared desirable to have a direct channel of contact with the principal professional organization representing economists, a separate advisory committee of AEA members was established. (From 1937 to 1960, the AEA was not represented by any particular census advisory committee.)

The committee members were all appointed by the president of the AEA and served for 4-year terms (until 1971, when the terms were changed to 3 years). The committee met annually during the decennial period. While most of the committee's attention was given to the economic censuses, the committee also reviewed and commented on plans for the decennial census, evaluation studies, and program planning within the larger framework of the Bureau's function.

The members were as follows (brackets indicate year of term expiration):

Morris A. Adelman, 1961-1969  
 Harold Barger, 1960-1963  
 Joseph M. Burns, 1972- [1975 ]  
 Anne P. Carter, 1973- [1975 ]  
 Daniel Creamer, 1964-1971 (chairman 1971)  
 Donald J. Daly, 1968-1970  
 Paul A. David, 1970-1972  
 Edward F. Denison, 1961-1965  
 Solomon Fabricant, 1960  
 Gary Fromm, 1967-1973  
 Raymond W. Goldsmith, 1969-1971  
 Zvi Griliches, 1970-1972  
 Millard Hastay, 1960-1962  
 Bert G. Hickman, 1962-1966 & 1969-1971  
 (chairman 1969-1971)  
 Werner Z. Hirsch, 1961-1965

Charles C. Holt, 1969-1973  
 Edgar M. Hoover, 1961-1965  
 Carl Kaysen, 1960-1963  
 John W. Kendrick, 1969-1973  
 Fred H. Klopstock, 1965-1972  
 H. Gregg Lewis, 1960-1968  
 John Lintner, 1960-1968  
 Sherman J. Maisel, 1964-1971  
 Jacob Mincer, 1972- [1974 ]  
 Robert R. Nathan, 1961-1969  
 Douglas C. North, 1966-1969  
 Guy E. Noyes, 1972- [1974 ]  
 Arthur Okun, 1960-1972  
 Guy H. Orcutt, 1962-1969  
 Alice Rivlin, 1970-1972  
 Ralph W. Pfouts, 1964-1967  
 Lee E. Preston, 1972- [1974 ]  
 Gideon Rosenbluth, 1964-1967  
 Patricia J. Shontz, 1972- [1974 ]  
 Anthony Tang, 1960-1962  
 Phyllis A. Wallace, 1972- [1974 ]  
 Murray Weidenbaum, 1968-1973  
 J. Fred Weston, 1973- [1975 ]  
 Ernest Williams, Jr., 1965-1972  
 Richard B. Wirthlin, 1971-1973

#### **Census Advisory Committee of the American Marketing Association**

In 1945, the American Marketing Association passed a resolution which emphasized the need for marketing information to promote the Nation's economy and which outlined a suggested statistical program for the Bureau of the Census. The interest of this group continued, and the Bureau felt that a regular advisory committee provided the most efficient way of learning the needs for marketing statistics and determining whether these needs could be met. The committee was accordingly established for this purpose in 1946, with its members, chairman, secretary, and other officers appointed for 3-year terms by the president of the American Marketing Association.

The committee met once a year during the decennial period (except for 1963, when it did not meet, and 1965, when it met twice). The committee reviewed plans and questions for the 1970 decennial census, particularly those dealing with economic characteristics of the population and with housing. Among other recommendations, the committee advocated publication of data by ZIP code areas. The committee also gave advice on proposed innovations in the Census Bureau's data delivery system and other developments relating to the 1970 census.

Committee members who served during the planning and conduct of the 1970 census were as follows (brackets indicate year of term expiration):

John H. Aiken, 1970-1972  
 Robert P. Aitken, 1971-1973  
 Ira D. Anderson, 1957-1970 (chairman 1965-1969)  
 Vincent P. Barabba, 1971-1972  
 Edward Bloom, 1970-1973  
 Sidney M. Blumenreich, 1965-1970  
 Hugh Britton, 1968-1970  
 Warren N. Cordell, 1959-1971

Fred Currier, 1972-~~1974~~ ]  
 Alfred Eisenpreis, 1971-~~1974~~ ]  
 Robert Ferber, 1972-~~1974~~ ]  
 William H. Finigan, 1961-1969  
 H. Naylor Fitzhugh, 1972-~~1975~~ ]  
 Stanley Frame, 1958-1965  
 Charles S. Goodman, 1957-1966  
 Lee S. Gunlogson, 1971-~~1974~~ ]  
 Sidney Hollander, Jr., 1965-1967  
 Ole S. Johnson, 1969-1972 (chairman 1970-1972)  
 Nathaniel R. Kidder, 1959-1969  
 Ingrid C. Kildegaard, 1969-1971  
 Edmund R. King, 1961-1968  
 Robert J. Lavidge, 1972-~~1974~~ ]  
 (chairman 1973-1974)  
 Elmer P. Lotshaw, 1972-~~1975~~ ]  
 N. Dana Lovell, 1971-~~1974~~ ]  
 Eleanor G. May, 1970-1973  
 R. L. McLaughlin, 1961-1964  
 William F. O'Dell, 1966-1971  
 Manuel D. Plotkin, 1972-~~1975~~ ]  
 L. M. Randall, Jr., 1957-1966  
 Marvin J. Rothenberg, 1967-1972  
 Steven J. Shaw, 1965-1968  
 Charles W. Smith, 1969-1971  
 Harvey C. Smith, 1967-1972  
 Harold L. Stier, 1957-1967 (chairman 1957-1964)  
 Frank Strohkarck, 1957-1964  
 S. J. Tesauero, 1961-1965  
 Dik W. Twedt, 1968-1973 (chairman 1972)  
 Wallace O. Yoder, 1965

#### Census Advisory Committee of the American Statistical Association

In the spring of 1919, a joint committee of the American Statistical Association (ASA) and the American Economic Association was appointed, at the request of the Secretary of Commerce, to advise the Director of the Census on plans for the 1920 decennial census. The committee continued to function on a permanent basis, and its members were drawn from the two associations until 1937, when it was reconstituted, with all its members appointed by the ASA for 3-year terms.

This committee, the oldest standing advisory committee of the Bureau of the Census, was designed to be representative of all statistical fields in which the Census Bureau operates. The functions of the committee were defined in 1964 as "(a) critically observing and appraising the Census Bureau program as a whole, and the progress of its various segments, (b) considering priority issues that arise between and within fields, (c) examining formulations of guiding principles, (d) advising on questions of policy and procedure, especially as they relate to statistical standards and methods, and to alternative sources of data, and (e) responding to the Bureau's requests for opinions and judgments in the whole area of its operations."

The advisory committee met twice a year during the decennial period. The committee advised on new Bureau activities in connection with the decennial census, such as the coverage improvement program and efforts to provide better access to published and unpublished data from the 1970 census. Other topics relating to

the 1970 census on which the committee gave advice concerned the New Haven Census Use Study, the question of confidentiality in connection with small-area tabulations, the issues of invasion of privacy and mandatory versus voluntary reporting, and the evaluation program.

Committee members who served during the planning and conduct of the 1970 census were as follows (brackets indicate year of term expiration):

Russell L. Ackoff, 1972-~~1974~~ ]  
 Richard L. Anderson, 1972-~~1974~~ ]  
 Charles B. Bell, 1971-1973  
 Murray R. Benedict, 1937-1964  
 David H. Blackwell, 1964-1966  
 William F. Butler, 1969-1971  
 Lyle D. Calvin, 1972-~~1974~~ ]  
 A. Arthur Charous, 1972-~~1974~~ ]  
 Joseph S. Davis, 1959-1963  
 Edward F. Denison, 1969-1971  
 Paul M. Densen, 1971-1973  
 Robert J. Eggert, 1956-1963  
 Alfred Eisenpreis, 1966-1968  
 Jacob J. Feldman, 1965-1970  
 Lester R. Frankel, 1955-1967  
 Ramanathan Gnanadesikan, 1967-1969  
 Douglas Greenwald, 1966-1971  
 Philip M. Hauser, 1964-1970 (chairman 1967-1970)  
 Daniel G. Horvitz, 1970-1972  
 Lester S. Kellogg, 1965-1970  
 John W. Kendrick, 1967-1969  
 Arnold J. King, 1953-1965  
 Elizabeth S. King, 1972-~~1974~~ ]  
 (chairman-designate 1974)  
 Leslie Kish, 1970-1972 (chairman 1972)  
 George Kuznets, 1968-1970  
 Robert E. Lewis, 1972-~~1974~~ ]  
 William G. Madow, 1973-~~1975~~ ]  
 Stanley V. Malcuit, 1971-1973  
 Nancy R. Mann, 1972-~~1974~~ ]  
 Philip J. McCarthy, 1973-~~1975~~ ]  
 Kenneth E. Miller, 1959-1965  
 Geoffrey H. Moore, 1960-1966 (chairman 1965-1966)  
 James N. Morgan, 1966-1971  
 Marc Nerlove, 1964-1968  
 Rudolph Oswald, 1968-1970  
 Chester Rapkin, 1962-1969  
 Albert J. Reiss, Jr., 1972-~~1974~~ ]  
 Fred B. Renwick, 1971-1973 (chairman 1973)  
 Harry V. Roberts, 1973-~~1975~~ ]  
 William H. Shaw, 1958-1966 (chairman 1961-1964)  
 Frederick F. Stephan, 1941-1963  
 Lazare Teper, 1956-1967  
 Ralph J. Watkins, 1947-1954, 1956-1964  
 P. K. Whelpton, 1952-1963  
 Martin B. Wilk, 1973-~~1975~~ ]  
 Louis Winnick, 1970-1972

#### Census Advisory Committee on Housing Statistics

This committee, established in November 1961, was disbanded in 1971. The members were recommended by the Director of the Census and appointed to indefinite terms by the Secretary of Commerce. Several of them had been members of the Advisory Committee for the 1960 Housing Census and the Technical Advisory

Committee on Residential Finance; these committees had met from 1957 to 1961.

The Advisory Committee on Housing Statistics evaluated the research on methodology for providing data on housing quality; advised on the development of procedures to be used in the research, collection, and tabulation of the final data product on housing quality; and also gave advice on the publication format for the "city block" reports. The committee made recommendations on the needs for and the scope of the Residential Finance and Components of Inventory Change programs, as well as on publication plans for small-area data; it also assisted in developing a series of special tabulation proposals (including computer programs) to provide users with analytical data.

The committee members were as follows:

E. Everett Ashley, III, 1962-1971  
 Ronald Bird, 1968-1971  
 Lawrence N. Bloomberg, 1962-1971  
 Carl H. Burke, 1962-1971  
 Carl A. S. Coan, 1962-1971  
 Miles L. Colean, 1962-1971  
 Robert C. Colwell, 1962-1971  
 James C. Daugherty, 1968-1971  
 Arnold H. Diamond, 1962-1964  
 Pauline B. Dunckel, 1962-1971  
 Wilmer C. Dutton, Jr., 1962-1971  
 Karl L. Falk, 1962-1971  
 Ernest M. Fisher, chairman 1962-1971  
 Theodore I. Gradin, 1966-1971  
 John Gunther, 1962-1971  
 Jack M. Guttentag, 1962-1971  
 Roger B. Hawkins, 1969-1971  
 S. T. Hitchcock, 1962-1969  
 Reginald A. Johnson, 1962-1971  
 Saul B. Klamann, 1969-1971  
 Frank S. Kristof, 1962-1971  
 Catherine E. Martini, 1962-1971  
 Mary K. Nenno, 1962-1971  
 Anthony J. Nesti, 1962-1971  
 Chester Rapkin, 1962-1971  
 Nathaniel H. Rogg, 1962-1968  
 William B. Ross, 1968-1971  
 Henry B. Schechter, 1962-1971  
 John Stafford, 1969-1971  
 Michael Sumichrast, 1968-1971  
 Allan F. Thornton, 1962-1971  
 Charles M. Torrance, 1962-1964  
 Max S. Wehrly, 1966-1971  
 John M. Wetmore, 1969-1971  
 Kenneth M. Wright, 1969-1971

In 1967, a Housing Quality Task Force was established within the framework of the census advisory committee, consisting of committee members Ashley, Bloomberg, Martini, Nenno, and Thornton, and the following Census Bureau staff members: Arthur F. Young (chairman of the Task Force), William N. Hurwitz, Joseph M. Selove, and Joseph Waksberg. Its function was to establish precise specifications for the characteristics to be used as indicators of housing quality and the manner in which these specifications were to be applied.

### Census Advisory Committee on Population Statistics

This committee was established in April 1965. The members were recommended by the Director of the Census and appointed by the Secretary of Commerce to indefinite terms; a number of them had been members of the Technical Advisory Committee for the 1960 Population Census, which existed from 1956 to 1961.

Following its organization the committee met an average of three times a year until 1969, when it began meeting twice a year, and advised the Bureau on such population subjects as ethnic groups, migration, fertility, families, education, employment, occupation, and income. It also reviewed plans for collecting, tabulating, and publishing population statistics from the 1970 census and recommended ways to improve data-collection techniques and the quality of data in difficult-to-enumerate areas.

The committee members were as follows (brackets indicate year of term expiration):

Philip J. Allen, 1973- [ 1975 ]  
 David Alvarez, 1973- [ 1975 ]  
 Edward C. Banfield, 1972- [ 1975 ]  
 Calvin L. Beale, 1965-1971  
 Mary Jean Bowman, 1965-1973  
 Ansley J. Coale, 1965-1969  
 William E. Cole, 1972- [ 1975 ]  
 Otis Dudley Duncan, 1965-1973  
 Robert A. Ellis, 1972- [ 1975 ]  
 Leobardo F. Estrada, 1973- [ 1975 ]  
 John K. Folger, 1965-1971  
 Ronald Freedman, 1965-1971  
 Maurice I. Gershenson, 1965-1969  
 Sidney Goldstein, 1965-1971  
 Adelaide Hill Gulliver, 1972- [ 1975 ]  
 Philip M. Hauser, 1965-1971  
 (chairman 1965-1971)  
 Jose Hernandez, 1971- [ 1974 ]  
 Thomas P. Jahnige, 1972-1973  
 Clyde V. Kiser, 1965-1971  
 Stanley Lebergott, 1965-1971  
 Everett S. Lee, 1972- [ 1975 ] (chairman 1973)  
 Victor A. McKusick, 1966-1973  
 Bruce D. Merrill, 1972- [ 1975 ]  
 Wilbert E. Moore, 1972- [ 1975 ]  
 Daniel O. Price, 1965-1973  
 Dorothy M. Stetson, 1972- [ 1975 ]  
 George J. Stolnitz, 1965-1971  
 Dorothy S. Thomas, 1965-1971  
 Vincent H. Whitney, 1965-1973 (chairman 1972)

### Census Advisory Committee on Privacy and Confidentiality

This committee was established in August 1971 and held its first meeting in February 1972. The members were nominated by the Director of the Census Bureau and appointed by the Secretary of Commerce. The committee met twice a year and considered such matters as respondent burden, as well as legislation and Bureau policies relating to the confidentiality of census data.

The committee members were as follows (brackets indicate year of term expiration):

Roger A. Bauer, 1972-[1974 ]  
 Thomas W. Benham, 1972-[1975 ]  
 Colin D. Campbell, 1972-1973  
 John D. Deardourff, 1972-[1974 ]  
 Robert A. Freeman, 1972-[1975 ]  
 Carl Hammer, 1972-1973  
 Karl A. Lamb, 1972-1973  
 Katherine B. Massenburg, 1972-[1974 ]  
 Don M. Muchmore, 1972-[1975 ] (chairman 1972- )  
 Arthur C. Nielsen, Jr., 1972-[1975 ]  
 Arthur L. Peterson, 1972-[1974 ]  
 William L. Rector, 1972-[1975 ]  
 Philip S. Wilder, Jr., 1972-1973

### Census Advisory Committee on Small Areas

In August 1964, under the auspices of the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, a group of statistical analysts met as an ad hoc committee to consider the problems of gathering small-area data and the modification of census tracts. This was followed by a discussion meeting in January 1965 on geographic developments, particularly the address coding guide.

The advisory committee was established officially in March 1965 to advise the Bureau regarding the development of statistical programs keyed to census data in metropolitan and other local communities which were concerned with transportation, urban renewal, and poverty.

The committee met twice a year (three times in 1967) and made a number of technical recommendations concerning the development and use of small-area data in Government planning for the allocation of resources to urban problems and for the determination of regional transportation needs. It also recommended the establishment of a research and development project to explore the needs for small-area data in advance of the 1970 census. The Bureau accepted this suggestion and, in January 1966, began to develop plans for the New Haven Census Use Study. (See chapter 13.)

The committee members were as follows (brackets indicate year of term expiration):

E. Everett Ashley, III, 1965-1972  
 Earl M. Baker, 1972-[1975 ]  
 Robert E. Barraclough, 1965-1972  
 Calvin L. Beale, 1965-1972  
 Norman Beckman, 1965-1966  
 Horace H. Brown, 1965-1968  
 Henry W. Bruck, 1965-1972  
 Robert J. Colonna, 1971-[1974 ]  
 Beverly Duncan, 1965-1969  
 Edgar S. Dunn, Jr., 1965-1967  
 Charles Dennis Durden, 1968-1973  
 Edwin A. France, 1968-1973  
 Carl A. Franzmann, 1967-1972  
 Harvey A. Garn, 1968-1972  
 William L. Garrison, 1965-1971  
 (chairman 1965-1971)  
 Charles R. Guinn, 1970-1973  
 Morris H. Hansen, 1969-1972  
 Kevin E. Heanue, 1966-1972  
 Edward Hearle, 1972-[1975 ]

Jacob M. Jaffe, 1969-1973  
 M. Kent Jennings, 1970-1973  
 Phillip C. Johnson, 1971-[1976 ]  
 Michael Lash, 1965-1967  
 Charles L. Leven, 1965-1971  
 Yuan Liang, 1973-[1976 ]  
 Charles McCall, 1972-[1975 ]  
 Wilbur McCann, 1965-1971  
 George B. McGimsey, 1967-1972  
 Edward Nichols, 1972-[1975 ]  
 Guy H. Orcutt, 1969-1973  
 Charles J. Orlebeke, 1971-1973  
 Carl H. Quast, 1965-1971  
 William Brooks Ross, 1968  
 Fidencio Sandoval, 1972-[1973 ]  
 Robert Schlax, 1972-[1975 ]  
 Richard Scolaro, 1972-[1975 ]  
 Richard C. Simonson, 1965-1971  
 Wilbur A. Steger, 1966-1972 (chairman 1971-1972)  
 George M. Sternlieb, 1972-[1975 ]  
 (chairman, 1973- )  
 Richard Stone, 1972-[1975 ]  
 Robert Teeter, 1972  
 David B. Walker, 1966-1967  
 Ralph R. Widner, 1969-1970  
 Marvin A. Zentner, 1966-1970

### OTHER ADVISORY GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the public advisory committees, there were a number of other groups that met to discuss the conduct and content of the 1970 census, as well as the forms in which the resultant data would be made available. These groups were not "advisory committees" in that they were responsible to organizations other than the Bureau of the Census, or were composed of paid consultants, or were ad hoc committees established for specific short-term purposes (12 months or less), and therefore did not meet the criteria for establishment as public advisory committees. These other advisory groups included various Federal agencies and represented a broad spectrum of census data users.

#### Advisory Committee on Problems of Census Enumeration

In May 1969, at the request of the Census Bureau, this committee was established by the Division of Behavioral Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences--National Research Council. The committee was asked for advice on types of research and experimentation that would help the Bureau to understand better the reasons for incomplete coverage in its censuses and intercensal surveys. During the 18-month tenure of the committee, financial support was provided in part by the Bureau and in part by the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Manpower Administration of the Department of Labor.

In the original arrangement with the Census Bureau, it was agreed that the advisory committee would focus attention on the 1970 census, the Bureau's current survey operations, a possible mid-decade enumeration in 1975, and the 1980 decennial census. It was further understood that the committee would address itself to the question of acceptable or tolerable levels of error

in census coverage, criteria by which tolerable levels might be determined, and ways of estimating the social, economic, and other costs associated with significant underenumeration.

With specific regard to the 1970 census, the advisory committee prepared a report ("Interim Report, November 1969") recommending ways in which the 1970 census might be used experimentally to (1) learn about the reasons for underenumeration and (2) develop or test measures and procedures which might offer some promise of reducing or compensating for coverage deficiencies.

In 1971, a final report was released covering the following topics: (1) The implications of the census undercount for social and statistical policy; (2) the social and psychological dimensions of population enumeration and description; (3) the social and behavioral science research on undercounting which might be undertaken within the context of the present census research and evaluation program; and (4) the recommendations for long-term exploratory research that should help both to improve understanding causes of and possible remedies for census underenumeration, and to assess broader applications of alternative social data-collection instruments, procedures, and classification frameworks. An edited version of the final report was published as *America's Uncounted People*, Carole W. Parsons, ed., Washington, D.C., 1972, 159 pp.

The committee members were as follows:

Norman M. Bradburn  
Glen G. Cain  
Wayne Allen Danielson  
Reynolds Farley  
Morris H. Hansen  
John I. Kitsuse  
William H. Kruskal  
Elliot Liebow  
Leon S. Lipson  
S. Michael Miller, chairman  
Carole W. Parsons, executive secretary  
Lee Rainwater  
I. Richard Savage  
Leo F. Schnore

Two other committee members, James A. Bayton and Leroy O. Stone, helped to prepare the interim report but were unable to participate in writing the final report.

The committee had seven subcommittees, six of which included persons outside the committee itself. The membership of the subcommittees was as follows:

Subcommittee on Alternatives to the Census

Norman M. Bradburn  
Reynolds Farley  
Morris H. Hansen  
Nathan Keyfitz  
William Kruskal  
I. Richard Savage, chairman

Subcommittee on Data Analysis

Glen G. Cain  
Reynolds Farley  
Leo F. Schnore, chairman

Subcommittee on the Social Psychology of Anonymity I

Howard S. Becker  
Robert Blauner  
William H. Friedland  
John I. Kitsuse, chairman  
Sheldon L. Messinger  
David Smith  
Anselm L. Strauss  
Lenore Weitzman

Subcommittee on the Social Psychology of Anonymity II

Howard S. Becker  
Egon Bittner  
Norman M. Bradburn  
Fred Davis  
William H. Friedland  
John I. Kitsuse, chairman  
Sheldon L. Messinger  
Allan Schnaiberg  
James Smith  
Walter Wallace

Subcommittee on Urban Ethnography

Leonard H. Goodman  
William H. Kruskal  
Elliot Liebow  
S. Michael Miller, chairman  
Eleanor B. Sheldon

Subcommittee on Experimental Uses of the  
1970 Public Information Campaign

Lionel Barrow  
Leon Bogart  
Wayne Allen Danielson, chairman  
Frank G. Davis  
Mitchell B. DeGroot  
John A. Dimling  
Jerome Gury  
Robert B. Hill

Subcommittee on Alternative Instruments for Im-  
proving Census Coverage

Lionel Barrow  
Arthur Bushkin  
Wayne Allen Danielson, chairman  
Reynolds Farley  
Robert Holz  
Leon S. Lipson  
Maxwell McCombs  
Karl E. Taeuber

### American Institute of Planners Committees

Founded in 1917, the American Institute of Planners (AIP) is a professional society for urban, regional, State, and national planners. During the 1960's it had approximately 29 different committees, 2 of which were concerned with the 1970 census. These were the Information Systems Committee and the Data Series Committee; in 1970 these two committees, which already worked closely together, were combined into an Information Systems Department which undertook, through its Census Committee, review and comment functions regarding the U.S. census.

In 1965 the Census Bureau invited the AIP to make recommendations for the 1970 decennial census. The

invitation was accepted and a response was prepared by the Statistical Series Subcommittee of the Information Systems Committee; the chairman of the Subcommittee was Mr. Carl H. Quast, Planning Director of the City of Milwaukee, Wis. In November 1966 the Subcommittee was activated as a separate Data Series Committee, with the following functions: to relate planning, research, and practice in the field of urban and regional development to available data on population, housing, health, transportation, and related topics; and to help improve coverage, quality, and compatibility of various data-collection programs, including those of the Census Bureau.

Representatives of the Data Series Committee met six times at the Census Bureau during 1967 and 1968, and concerned themselves with such projects as a uniform system of geographic identification using coordinates and origin-and-destination data obtainable from the 1970 census place-of-work tabulations.

The membership of the Data Series Committee was as follows:

John Backer, 1967-1970  
 Robert E. Barraclough, 1966-1970  
 Robert Blakesley, 1966-1970  
 David F. Bramhall, 1967-1970  
 Robert Dial, 1966-1970  
 John Dulin, 1969-1970  
 Charles H. Graves, 1966-1968  
 Albert Z. Guttenberg, 1966-1967  
 Frank Hachman, 1969-1970  
 Mark Heyman, 1966-1970  
 Robert Huefner, 1967-1970  
 Glenn O. Johnson, 1966-1970  
 Donald D. Lamb, 1967-1970 (chairman 1969-1970)  
 George P. Leyland, 1968-1970  
 R. J. T. Longabaugh, 1966-1970  
 Robert B. Magruder, Jr., 1968-1970  
 Jay W. McBride, 1969-1970  
 Bruce McDowell, 1966-1968  
 George B. McGimsey, chairman 1966-1969  
 Albert Mindlin, 1966-1970  
 Claude D. Peters, 1968-1970  
 Carl H. Quast, 1966-1967  
 Sydney Robertson, 1968-1970  
 Clark D. Rogers, 1968-1970  
 Lenore Siegelman, 1966-1970  
 Jacob Silver, 1967-1970  
 David C. Slater, staff 1969-1970  
 Charles Smith, secretary 1967-1970  
 Robert Wegner, 1966-1967

The Committee on Information Systems, created in 1964, was charged with overseeing the Institute's concern with the large-scale information storage and retrieval procedures required for planned research and the use of its results in the comprehensive planning process. In its meetings, which were usually annual, the committee concerned itself also with the storage and retrieval of mapping projections, geographic coordinate systems for computer use, and place-of-work data. The members were:

Brian K. Barber, staff 1967-1969  
 Robert E. Barraclough, 1967-1970

Earl Blecher, 1968-1970  
 Herman Berkman, 1966-1970  
 Philip Brown, 1968  
 Hugh West Calkins, 1966-1970  
 David Chale, 1966  
 Bradford S. Chase, 1966  
 Welden E. Clark, 1967-1970  
 Robert Cook, 1967-1970  
 Kenneth E. Corey, 1966-1970  
 Vernon Philip Deines, 1967-1970  
 Robert Dial, 1967-1970  
 Kenneth J. Duecker, 1966-1970  
 John Dulin, 1968  
 Henry Fagin, 1966-1970  
 Leopold Goldschmidt, 1966-1970  
 John R. Hamburg, 1966  
 Mark Heyman, 1968  
 Robert Hoover, 1966  
 Edgar Horwood, 1968  
 Joan Jacoby, 1966  
 Barclay Jones, 1966-1968  
 Eugene Kozik, 1967-1970  
 Kenneth Kraemer, 1968  
 George P. Leyland, 1968  
 Robert J. T. Longabaugh, 1966-1970  
 Enfred J. Lundberg, 1966-1970  
 Jay W. McBride, 1968  
 Bruce McDowell, 1966  
 George T. McGimsey, 1966-1970  
 J. A. Paisley, 1967-1970  
 Claude D. Peters, 1966-1970 (co-chairman 1967-1970)  
 Leon Pollard, 1967-1970  
 John Rickert, 1966-1970  
 Clark D. Rogers, 1966-1970  
 (chairman 1966, co-chairman 1967-1970)  
 Vivian Sessions, 1966-1970  
 Jacob Silver, 1966-1968  
 David Slater, staff 1969-1970  
 Robert L. Wegner, 1964-1970 (chairman 1964-1965)

The Census Committee of the AIP Information Systems Department was established in October 1970 to continue the work of the two committees described above. The Census Committee conducted a series of six hearings as part of the annual AIP conference in October 1972, at which Census Bureau staff members and census users discussed such topics as the possibility of a mid-decade census, housing statistics, availability of small-area data, operation of summary tape processing centers, and census mapping and geographic coding. The papers, testimony, and discussion, together with summaries and recommendations, were published by the AIP. The membership of the Census Committee was as follows:

John Backer, 1970-  
 Margaret C. Breland, 1970-  
 Glenn F. Blossom, 1970-  
 L. Glen Canfield, 1973-  
 James E. Crews, 1970- (chairman 1972- )  
 Christine Rapping Crews, 1970-1972  
 Daniel Fredland, 1972-  
 Morris H. Hansen, 1970-  
 Robert S. Jentsch, 1970-1973  
 David B. Klotz, 1970-1972 (chairman 1970-1971)  
 Carolyn R. Manchester, 1973-  
 James J. Manoussoff, 1970-1972

George McGimsey, 1970-1972  
 Albert Mindlin, 1970-  
 Josef Nathanson, 1970-  
 Harold Olsen, 1970-1973  
 Sidney Robertson, 1970-1972  
 Juliet Sabit, 1970-  
 David R. Seidman, 1970-1972  
 Lenore R. Siegelman, 1970-  
 Robert C. Stuart, 1970-  
 Robert E. Vogel, 1970-1972

Three Census Bureau staff members--Michael G. Garland, Jacob Silver, and Arthur F. Young--served this committee as resource persons for technical matters.

### Census User Meetings

In 1966, a series of 22 meetings was organized at various locations throughout the United States to obtain information from census users concerning their needs for 1970 census data. The arrangements for each of the user meetings were handled by a local group. The sponsorship varied; it included members of the Federal Statistical Users' Conference, the local Census Tract Key Person, the local Census Tract Committee, the local chapter of the American Statistical Association or the American Marketing Association, the regional director of the Bureau of the Census, the field office of the Department of Commerce, the local chamber of commerce, or local planners. In most cases, the sponsorship was a joint undertaking.

The format of the meetings also varied. In some places, after a brief general session the group broke into smaller groups, each based on subject interest. These smaller groups discussed their needs, and their chairmen or reporters then summarized these needs at a general gathering, followed by some reaction from the Census Bureau representatives. In some cases, the population, housing, and sometimes the geographic sessions were held concurrently; in others, these sessions were covered sequentially.

In other cities, a local person presented a summary of needs based on previous meetings and discussions with other local users. In a number of areas, the meeting consisted of statements by Census Bureau representatives regarding plans and questions that had been raised, followed by a general question and answer period. The length of the meetings ranged from 2 hours to an entire day, and attendance ranged from 40 to over 200. The places and dates of the various meetings were as follows:

Atlanta, Ga.	Mar. 25
Baltimore, Md.	June 15
Boston, Mass.	Apr. 14
Chicago, Ill.	May 25
Cleveland, Ohio	Apr. 13
Dallas, Tex.	May 24
Denver, Colo.	May 23
Detroit, Mich.	Apr. 12
Houston, Tex.	May 4
Indianapolis, Ind.	Sept. 14
Kansas City, Mo.	May 31
Los Angeles, Calif.	May 10
Madison, Wis.	July 29

Minneapolis, Minn.	May 17
New Orleans, La.	Mar. 29
New York, N.Y.	June 3
Norfolk, Va.	June 24
Orlando, Fla.	May 5
Philadelphia, Pa.	May 19
St. Louis, Mo.	June 1
San Francisco, Calif.	May 11
Seattle, Wash.	May 12

During this period, the Honolulu Census Tract Committee, which met on March 28, submitted recommendations, as did the American Statistical Association, which had sessions on the 1970 decennial census at its annual meeting in Los Angeles on August 15.

(Following its establishment in 1967, the Data Access and Use Laboratory conducted census users' conferences in various parts of the United States. There was a certain amount of "feedback" from these conferences, but their primary purpose was to acquaint users with the various forms in which census data are available and how they could be utilized locally.)

### Committee on Population Statistics of the Population Association of America

This committee was established in 1956 and was consulted on the technical aspects of the 1960 census. It continued during the decade of the 1960's, although some of its members were appointed to the Census Advisory Committee on Population Statistics when that body was established in 1965. In 1968, COPS considered proposed alterations in SMSA (standard metropolitan statistical area) criteria and made detailed recommendations; for 1970, COPS urged expansion of the inquiries on ethnic origin and social mobility.

The members of the committee were as follows (brackets indicate the year of term expiration):

Donald J. Bogue, 1962-1964  
 Robert Burnight, 1962-1966  
 Glen Cain, 1971-[1974]  
 Arthur A. Campbell, 1969-1972  
 Ansley J. Coale, 1962-1965  
 Otis Dudley Duncan, chairman 1964-1966  
 Reynolds Farley, 1973-[1976]  
 David R. Featherman, 1973-[1976]  
 Ronald Freeman, chairman 1962-1964  
 Jack P. Gibbs, 1962-1965  
 Leslie Kish, 1969-1972  
 Evelyn Kitagawa, 1966-1970  
 Everett S. Lee, 1962-1967 (chairman 1966-1967)  
 Stanley Lieberman, 1971-[1974]  
 Anders Lunde, 1971-1973  
 Charles B. Nam, 1966-1969 (chairman 1967-1969)  
 Samuel H. Preston, 1973-[1976]  
 Jeanne Clare Ridley, 1966-1969  
 Alice M. Rivlin, 1964-1966  
 Eleanor B. Sheldon, 1965-1969  
 George J. Stolnitz, 1962-1964  
 Leroy O. Stone, 1969-1971  
 Karl E. Taeuber, 1967-1972 (chairman 1969-1972)  
 Hal H. Winsborough, 1965-[1974]  
 (chairman 1973-[1974])

COPS operated through a number of subcommittees during the decade. The membership and the periods during which these subcommittees were concerned with the census are as follows:

Census Socioeconomic Measure (1967-1968)

Eleanor Sheldon, chairman  
Mary Powers  
Hal H. Winsborough

Central City Designation (1968)

Glenn V. Fuguitt, chairman  
Patricia Hodge  
Walter T. Martin  
Basil G. Zimmer

Education Statistics (1965)

Alice M. Rivlin

Ethnic Statistics (1965)

Stanley Lieberman, chairman  
G. Franklin Edwards  
Charles Nam  
D. M. Pappenfort  
Clarence Senior  
Harry P. Sharp

Evaluation of the 1960 Census (1962-1964)

Donald J. Bogue, chairman  
Calvin L. Beale  
Ansley J. Coale  
Leslie Kish  
Daniel O. Price  
George J. Stolnitz  
P. K. Whelpton

Family and Household Concepts (1965)

Reynolds Farley, chairman  
Alan Kerckhoff  
Gordon Sutton

Fertility Statistics (1963-1966, 1967-1968; known as the Subcommittee on Natality Statistics until 1965)

Ronald Freedman, chairman, 1963-1966  
Jeanne Ridley, chairman, 1967-1968  
Joseph Beasley, 1968-1968  
Thomas Burch, 1967-1968  
Arthur A. Campbell, 1963-1964  
Reynolds Farley, 1965-1966  
James A. Palmore, Jr., 1965-1966  
Norman B. Ryder, 1964-1966  
Mindel Sheps, 1964-1966, 1967-1968  
Charles F. Westoff, 1963-1966

Immigration Statistics (1963-1965)

E. P. Hutchinson

Journey-to-Work Statistics (1963-1964)

Albert J. Mayer, chairman  
Gordon F. Sutton

Labor Force Data (1965, 1967-1968)

Ann R. Miller, chairman  
W. Lee Hansen  
A. J. Jaffe  
George Stolnitz

Metropolitan Area Delineation (1962-1963)

Amos H. Hawley, chairman  
E. M. Hoover  
Basil Zimmer

Migration Statistics (1963-1966)

Everett S. Lee, chairman  
Hope T. Eldridge  
Sidney Goldstein  
C. Horace Hamilton  
Ann R. Miller

Residential Mobility Data (1967-1968)

Karl E. Taeuber, chairman

Social Mobility Statistics (1965)

Hal H. Winsborough, chairman  
Robert W. Hodge

**Committee on Small-Area Statistics of the American Statistical Association**

This committee has had a continued existence since 1931. At the time of the 1960 census, it was known as the Committee on Census Enumeration Areas; in 1962, it became the Census Tract Committee; and in 1966, it assumed its present title and function.

The group organized and participated in national small-area statistics conferences at the annual meetings of the American Statistical Association. These conferences dealt with urban data systems and the uses of small-area statistics. Resultant papers were published by the Census Bureau. (See Working Paper Series, Nos. 12, 13, 17, and 22, and Census Tract Papers, GE-40 Series, Nos. 1-10.) In 1967, the committee also submitted testimony to the Subcommittee on Census and Statistics of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and, in subsequent years, testimony opposing legislation restricting the census.

The members during the period 1960-1973 were as follows:

Harlin G. Loomer, 1960-1967 (chairman 1960-1964)  
Albert Mindlin, 1963- (chairman 1965- )  
Norris C. Andrews, 1969-1971  
Lowell T. Ashby, 1972-  
Carl R. Atkins, 1960-1964  
W. Burnet Austin, 1960-1966  
Robert E. Barraclough, 1967-1970  
Patricia C. Becker, 1972-  
Samuel V. Bennett, 1965-1970  
Margaret C. Breland, 1961-1964  
F. A. Buechel, 1960-1962  
Marvin Carter, 1960-1962  
Frank J. Chokel, 1968-  
Jack R. Cole, 1960-1968  
J. W. Cowart, Jr., 1960-1963  
Florence E. Cuttrell, 1960-1965  
Morris Darnovsky, 1963  
Charles Ellett, 1972-  
Richard L. Forstall, 1972-  
Wade G. Fox, 1968-  
Ernest Friday, 1961-1964  
Richard Hanel, 1967-1970

Philip M. Hauser, 1960-1961  
 Edward F. R. Hearle, 1969-1971  
 John S. Hewins, 1960-1962  
 Morton Hoffman, 1967-1968  
 Walter P. Hollmann, 1966-1968  
 Edgar M. Horwood, 1968-1970  
 Robert J. Juster, 1969-1971  
 Evelyn Kitagawa, 1962-1968  
 Boyd Ladd, 1972-  
 Yuan Liang, 1969-1971  
 Roye L. Lowry, 1963-1971  
 Evelyn S. Mann, 1968-  
 Howard N. Martin, 1965-  
 Wilbur E. McCann, 1960-1970  
 Albert E. Moellmann, 1960-1965  
 Dorothy W. Myers, 1960-1961  
 Hugh R. Pomeroy, 1961-1962  
 Sidney Robertson, 1972-  
 Oswald K. Sagen, 1963-1965  
 John A. Schools, 1966-1967  
 Louis Schwalb, 1972-  
 George K. Selden, Jr., 1967-  
 Lenore R. Siegelman, 1972-  
 Caby C. Smith, 1972-  
 Craig M. Smith, 1965-1967  
 Edwin N. Thomas, 1965-1967  
 James C. Yocum, 1960-1967

### Conference of Population and Housing Census Users

This group, formerly known as the Council of Population and Housing Census Users, met annually from 1956 to 1959 to consider broad policy matters concerned with the 1960 census. It did so again for 1970 in two meetings: one, on February 25, 1966, was co-chaired by Stuart A. Rice and Frederick F. Stephan; the second, on December 3, 1968, had as its chairman Ralph J. Watkins. The conference participants represented professional and special-interest organizations whose membership included many users of decennial census data, and were designated in response to the Census Bureau's invitation.

The organizations and their representatives were as follows:

Advertising Research Foundation (1966 only), Ingrid Kildegaard  
 American Advertising Federation (1966 only), Don Wilkins  
 American Agricultural Economic Association, George S. Tolley (1966), Ronald Bird (1968)  
 American Association of Advertising Agencies, Benjamin Lipstein (1966), Charles S. Whiting (1968)  
 American Association for Public Opinion Research, Albert D. Biderman  
 American Bankers Association (1966 only), William J. Brown  
 American Council on Education (1966 only), Alexander W. Astin  
 American Documentation Institute (1966 only), Charles DeVore  
 American Economic Association, Sam H. Schurr  
 American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (1966 only), Marvin Friedman  
 American Genetic Association (1966 only), Sumner O. Burhoe

American Geographical Society (1968 only), Henry J. Steward  
 American Institute of Planners (1966 only), Lenore R. Siegelman  
 American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers (1966 only), Homer Hoyt  
 American Library Association, Paul Wasserman (1966), Edward S. Warner (1968)  
 American Marketing Association, Eleanor G. May  
 American National Red Cross (1968 only), Lisa Stevenson  
 American Newspaper Publishers Association, Donald R. McVay (1966), Leo Bogart (1968)  
 American Personnel and Guidance Association, Marjorie O. Chandler (1966), David M. Nolan (1968)  
 American Political Science Association (1966 only), Richard M. Scammon  
 American Psychological Association (1966 only), Harley Preston  
 American Public Health Association, Paul H. Jacobson  
 American Public Welfare Association (1966 only), Herbert D. Bardack  
 American Public Works Association, James Fitzpatrick (1966), Leo Weaver (1968)  
 American Retail Federation, Arthur Sturgis, Jr.  
 American Society of Planning Officials (1966 only), Leopold Goldschmidt  
 American Sociological Association, Eleanor Sheldon (1966), Abbott L. Ferriss (1968)  
 American Statistical Association, Stuart A. Rice  
 Associated University Bureaus of Business and Economic Research, Lorin A. Thompson  
 Association of American Geographers (1966 only), Julian Wolpert  
 Association of State and Territorial Health Officers (1966 only), Robert W. Korns  
 Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies, Otto K. Finkbeiner (1966), Jesse O. Gibson (1968)  
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Fred D. Lindsey  
 Committee for Economic Development (1966 only), Ruth P. Mack  
 Council of State Governments, The (1968 only), Arlene Shadoan  
 Direct Mail Advertising Association (1966 only), John J. Daly  
 Econometric Society (1966 only), Richard Muth  
 Federal Statistics Users' Conference, Roye L. Lowry (1966), John H. Aiken (1968)  
 Industrial Advertising Research Institute (1966 only), Joseph E. Bachelder  
 Industrial Relations Research Association (1966 only), Sar Levitan  
 Institute of Life Insurance (1966 only), Virginia Holraw  
 Institute of Mathematical Statistics (1966 only), Frederick F. Stephan  
 International Association of Machinists (1966 only), Vernon E. Jirikowic  
 International City Managers' Association, Harold E. Horn (1966), David S. Arnold (1968)  
 International Newspaper Advertising Executives (1966 only), Jack Sacks  
 International Newspaper Promotion Association, C. D. J. Lafferty (1966), John Mauro (1968)  
 Magazine Publishers Association, John F. Maloney

### Conference of Population and Housing Census Users— Con.

Mortgage Bankers Association of America, Oliver H. Jones (1966), John M. Wetmore (1968)  
 National Academy of Sciences, Lindsey R. Harmon (1966), Joan Creager (1968)  
 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (1966 only), Clarence Mitchell  
 National Association of Broadcasters (1966 only), Howard Mandel  
 National Association of Counties, Alastair McArthur (1966), Carole Cummings (1968)  
 National Association of Home Builders (1966 only), Michael Sumichrast  
 National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Mary K. Nenno  
 National Association of Manufacturers, Charles W. Smith  
 National Association of Real Estate Boards, Catherine Martini (1966), Ronald R. Ramsay (1968)  
 National Association of Social Workers (1966 only), Marjorie G. Herzig  
 National Council on Family Relations (1966 only), David M. Heer  
 National Education Association, Jean M. Flanigan (1966), Louise Pfender (1968)  
 National Housing Conference, Warren J. Vinton  
 National Industrial Conference Board (1966 only), Fabian Linden  
 National League of Cities, Lawrence Williams (1966), Ed Young (1968)  
 National League of Insured Savings Associations (1966 only), Robinson Newcomb  
 National Municipal League, James B. Weaver  
 National Planning Association (1966 only), Sidney Sonenblum  
 National Retail Merchants Association, Alfred Eisenpreis (1966), Eleanor G. May (1968)  
 National Social Welfare Assembly, Elma P. Cole  
 National Urban League (1966 only), Warren M. Banner  
 Population Association of America, Everett S. Lee  
 Population Council, W. Parker Mauldin  
 Population Reference Bureau, Robert C. Cook (1966), Jeff Stansbury (1968)  
 Producers' Council, Incorporated, The, Robert E. Polson (1966), O. D. Newton (1968)  
 Regional Science Association (1966 only), Benjamin Stevens  
 Religious Research Association (1966 only), Glen Trimble  
 Rural Sociological Society (1966 only), Glen Fuguitt  
 Society for Applied Anthropology (1966 only), Gottfried O. Lang  
 Society of Actuaries, Paul H. Jacobson  
 Special Libraries Association, Jean G. Hopper  
 Super Market Institute, Incorporated (1966 only), Curt Kornblau  
 Surveys and Research Corporation (1968 only), Ralph J. Watkins  
 United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (1966 only), Carrol L. Coburn  
 United Community Funds and Councils of America, Arthur Jette (1966), Debrah M. Elliott (1968)

United States Conference of Mayors (1966 only), David Wallerstein  
 United States Savings and Loan League (1966 only), John Stafford  
 Urban America, Incorporated (1966 only), Bessie Economou  
 Urban Land Institute (1966 only), Jerome P. Pickard

### Congressional District Data Meeting

In 1959, there had been a Special Advisory Committee on Congressional District Data. No such group was organized for 1970, but an ad hoc committee did meet after the decennial census enumeration to consider the most useful ways of presenting 1970 data for Congressional districts.

The committee, which met on September 21, 1970, was composed of the following persons:

Richard M. Scammon, chairman  
 Franklin L. Burdette  
 Milton C. Cummings  
 David R. Derge  
 James O. Gibson  
 George B. Gould  
 Theodore J. Kazy  
 Edward Nichols  
 Howard R. Penniman  
 Pierre Purves

### Federal Council on the 1970 Census

This group was established by the Bureau of the Budget (now the Office of Management and Budget) in 1965 to carry on for the 1970 census the work done by the Federal Agency Population and Housing Census Council, which had operated through 1962 for the 1960 census. As before, the Council's purpose was to assist in coordinating the needs of various Federal agencies for 1970 census data and, based on those needs, to screen questions proposed for inclusion in the census and to advise on tabulation plans and other data-dissemination methods. Because of the greater complexity of planning for 1970, the Council began meeting a year earlier in the preparation period than it had for 1960. Through the use of committees and subcommittees (see p. 3 ff), the number of general meetings on plans for the 1970 census was held to seven (August 18, 1965; February 16 and April 16, 1966; April 19 and June 8, 1967; May 9 and October 15, 1968). Following these general meetings much of the work of the Council was undertaken through written advice on tabulation plans. One more general meeting was held on May 19, 1971, to discuss the 1970 tabulations. The Bureau consulted with various members on an ad hoc basis as late as 1972.

Certain agencies had single representatives on the Federal Council who were responsible for representing the variety of interests within their departments, and for bringing in additional technical advice as needed. Other agencies were represented by several persons, who reflected more directly the concerns of their own bureaus or offices.

The representation on the Council was as follows:

Lawrence N. Bloomberg, Chairman 1965-1972, Office of Management and Budget  
Margaret E. Martin, Secretary 1965-1972, Office of Management and Budget  
Daniel O. Price, Consultant 1968-1972

Agriculture, Department of

J. Richard Grant, 1965-1972, Statistical Reporting Service

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

John R. Cambern 1967-1972, Economics Bureau  
Geoffrey P. Faux, 1966-1967, Economics Bureau

Cabinet Committee on Opportunities For Spanish Speaking People (formerly the Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs)

J. B. Casas, Jr., 1970-1972  
Jose A. Chacon, Consultant 1969

Civil Rights, Commission on

Eunice Grier, 1965, 1970-1972  
Elfriede Hoerber, 1969  
Carol Kalish, 1966-1968

Civil Service Commission

Evelyn Harrison, 1965, Bureau of Programs and Standards  
Raymond Jacobson, Alternate 1965, Bureau of Recruiting and Examining  
James J. McGurrin, 1966-1972, Bureau of Policies and Standards

Commerce, Department of

Isadore Bogdanoff, Alternate 1965-1972, Economic Development Administration  
Lawrence Grose, Alternate 1965-1972, Office of Business Economics  
George Jaszi, 1965-1972, Office of Business Economics  
David L. Kaplan, 1965-1972, Bureau of the Census  
Thomas E. Murphy, 1965-1972, Business and Defense Services Administration

Defense, Department of

William E. Conrad, 1965-1967, Directorate for Statistical Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary (Comptroller)  
John Donnelly, 1970-1972, Directorate for Statistical Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary (Comptroller)  
John C. Driver, 1967-1970, Directorate for Statistical Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary (Comptroller)  
John F. Rollence, 1966-1972, Planning and Evaluation (Housing Programs), Office of the Assistant Secretary (Installation and Logistics)

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Herbert Hammerman, 1969-1972  
Charles B. Markham, 1965-1969

Executive Office of the President

Joseph Coker, 1965-1968, Office of Emergency Planning  
Hendrik Houthakker, 1969-1972, Council of Economic Advisers

Robert A. Levine, 1965-1970, Office of Economic Opportunity  
Arthur M. Okun, 1966-1969, Council of Economic Advisers  
Wallace Oliver, 1970-1972, Office of Emergency Preparedness  
John O. Wilson, 1970-1972, Office of Economic Opportunity  
Stanley Winkler, 1968-1970, Office of Emergency Preparedness

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

R. Bruce Ricks, 1970-1972  
Harry S. Schwartz, 1965-1970

Federal Reserve System

Robert M. Fisher, 1965-1972, Board of Governors

Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of

Lenore Bixby, 1965-1969, Social Security Administration  
Herman Brotman, 1968-1969, Social and Rehabilitation Service  
James D. Cowhig, 1965-1969, Social and Rehabilitation Service  
Royal Crystal, Alternate 1970-1972, Health Services and Mental Health Administration  
William Dorfman, 1970-1972, National Center for Educational Statistics  
E. L. J. Grandpierre, 1968-1972, Environmental Health Service  
Wesley Grier, Alternate 1970-1972, Social and Rehabilitation Service  
Robert Harris, 1965-1967, Office of the Assistant Secretary (Program Coordination)  
Norman Hilmar, Alternate 1965-1969, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development  
Francis A. Jacocks, Alternate 1968-1972, Environmental Health Service  
Thomas S. McFee, 1969-1972, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program Systems, Office of the Assistant Secretary (Planning and Evaluation)  
Samuel E. Martz, 1965-1972, Social and Rehabilitation Service  
Robert Mugge, 1966, 1970-1972, Social and Rehabilitation Service  
Dorothy Projector, Alternate 1970-1972, Social Security Administration  
Joseph L. Rehme, Alternate 1970-1972, Food and Drug Administration  
James K. Rocks, 1965-1968, Office of Education  
Herbert H. Rosenberg, 1970-1972, National Institutes of Health  
Joseph Rosenthal, Alternate 1970-1972, National Institutes of Health  
Sigmund Schor, Alternate 1966-1969, Social and Rehabilitation Service  
David Seidman, 1967-1969, Office of the Assistant Secretary (Planning and Evaluation)  
Andrew James Shiner, 1970-1972, Food and Drug Administration  
Richard Simonson, Alternate 1970-1972, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program Systems, Office of the Assistant Secretary (Planning and Evaluation)  
Carmin Soviero, Alternate 1970, Food and Drug Administration

Health, Education, and Welfare, Department of--Con.  
Joseph Steinberg, 1970-1972, Social Security Administration  
Virgil R. Walker, 1968-1969, National Center for Educational Statistics  
Theodore D. Woolsey, 1965-1972, Health Services and Mental Health Administration

Housing and Urban Development, Department of  
Sol Ackerman, 1965-1967, Public Housing Administration  
E. Everett Ashley, 1965-1967, Housing and Home Finance Agency  
Richard H. Broun, 1969-1970, Office of Metropolitan Development  
Robert C. Colwell, 1965-1972, Planning, Programming, Budgeting Staff, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary  
Wayne F. Daugherty, 1968-1972, Statistical Reports and Analysis Staff, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary  
Harold Goldblatt, 1970-1972, Model Cities Administration  
Gordon E. Howard, 1965-1968, National Commission on Urban Problems  
Morton Leeds, 1967-1972, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Management  
Charles J. Orlebeke, 1970-1972, Deputy Under Secretary for Policy Analysis and Program Evaluation  
Donald Priest, 1967-1969, Urban Management Assistance Administration  
William B. Ross, 1967-1970, Deputy Under Secretary for Policy Analysis and Program Evaluation  
Lenore Siegelman, 1970-1972, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development  
Allan F. Thornton, 1967-1972, Federal Housing Administration

Interior, Department of the  
Lena Beauregard, 1970-1972 (Alternate 1966-1969), Office of Program Analysis, Office of the Secretary  
Louis Conger, Alternate 1969-1972, Bureau of Indian Affairs  
James C. Rettie, 1965-1969, Environmental Planning Staff, Office of the Secretary

Justice, Department of  
Jerome J. Daunt, 1965-1972, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Helen F. Eckerson, 1965-1972, Immigration and Naturalization Service  
George F. Hall, 1970-1972, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
James H. Laue, 1968-1970, Community Relations Service  
Fred Holmes Wright, 1965-1966, Community Relations Service

Labor, Department of  
Philip Arnow, 1967-1970, Office of Policy Planning and Research, Office of the Secretary  
Maurice Berk, 1965-1972, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions  
Lucille J. Buchanan, 1968-1972, Bureau of Labor Standards  
Vladimir Chavrid, 1965-1972, Bureau of Employment Security

David J. Farber, 1965-1972, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training  
John Gracza, 1965-1972, Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Leon Greenberg, 1967-1972, Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Jerome Katz, 1967-1972, Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation and Research  
Winifred F. Kerschbaum, 1965-1969, Bureau of Labor Standards  
Isabelle Streidl, 1966-1972, Women's Bureau  
Frederick W. Suffa, 1965-1966, Office of Manpower, Automation and Training  
Harold Wool, 1970-1972, Office of Policy Development, Evaluation and Research

National Science Foundation

Thomas J. Mills, 1965-1972, Office of Economic Manpower Studies

Post Office Department

Francis X. Biglin, 1966, 1968-1972, Bureau of Operations  
Edward V. Dorsey, 1965-1968, Bureau of Facilities

Selective Service System

Joseph E. Haines, 1970-1972  
Kenneth H. McGill, 1965-1970

Transportation, Department of

Robert Barraclough, 1969-1970, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology  
Richard Guenther, 1967-1968, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology  
Kevin Heanue, Alternate 1967-1972, Federal Highway Administration  
Roy T. Messer, 1965-1972, Federal Highway Administration  
Byron Nupp, Alternate 1967-1972, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development  
Jacob Silver, Alternate 1965, Bureau of Public Roads

Treasury, Department of the

Vito Natrella, 1965-1972, Internal Revenue Service

Veterans Administration

William B. Dyess, 1966-1969, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller  
William J. Fallwell, Alternate 1967-1972, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller  
Milton C. Forster, 1965-1966, Research Statistics Service, Office of the Controller  
Harry Hoffner, Alternate 1965, Research Statistics Service, Office of the Controller  
J. A. McIntyre, 1969-1972, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller

The committees and subcommittees of the Federal Council on the 1970 census are described below. The members were persons from the various agencies represented on the Federal Council who, however, were selected as technical advisers rather than as agency representatives.

Data Use Committee

After the 1970 census was taken, this committee was formed to consider the ways in which Federal

agencies might make maximum use of the census data. The committee had its first meeting on December 1, 1970; the committee members were as follows:

Richard C. Taeuber, chairman, Executive Office of the President  
 Murray Aborn, National Science Foundation  
 Maxine H. Barron, Civil Service Commission  
 Sara E. Bjorge, Department of Commerce  
 Lawrence N. Bloomberg, Executive Office of the President  
 Francis X. Biglin, Post Office Department  
 John R. Cambern, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency  
 J. B. Casas, Jr., Cabinet Committee on Opportunities For Spanish Speaking People  
 Vladimir Chavrid, Department of Labor  
 Milton Chorvinsky, Alternate, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 David N. Cohen, Department of Commerce  
 Robert C. Colwell, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 Jerry W. Combs, Jr., Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 William L. Copeland, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Royal Crystal, Alternate, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Jerome J. Daunt, Department of Justice  
 John L. Donnelly, Department of Defense  
 William Dorfman, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Marilyn Fine, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 Robert Fisher, Federal Reserve System  
 Michael G. Garland, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Harold Goldblatt, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 Nicholas M. Golubin, Department of the Interior  
 E. L. J. Grandpierre, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Eunice S. Grier, Commission on Civil Rights  
 Nat Grossblat, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 Joseph E. Haines, Selective Service System  
 Richard M. Havens, Executive Office of the President  
 David Hirshberg, Department of Commerce  
 Paul L. Holm, Department of Agriculture  
 Francis A. Jacocks, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Jerome B. Katz, Department of Labor  
 M. H. Liggett, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission  
 Edward E. Lombard, Department of Commerce  
 E. A. Loughran, Department of Justice  
 Julia Mash, Department of Labor  
 Thomas S. McFee, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 John A. McIntyre, Veterans Administration  
 John W. Merck, Executive Office of the President  
 Roy T. Messer, Department of Transportation  
 Albert Mindlin, District of Columbia Government  
 Milton Moss, Executive Office of the President  
 Vito Natrella, Treasury Department

Wallace B. Oliver, Executive Office of the President  
 Wilbur Parker, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Robert B. Pearl, Executive Office of the President  
 Alan E. Picarski, Department of Transportation  
 Dorothy Projector, Alternate, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Israel Putnam, Executive Office of the President  
 Joseph L. Rehme, Alternate, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 John F. Rollence, Department of Defense  
 Herbert H. Rosenberg, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Joseph Rosenthal, Alternate, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Sheldon A. Rubin, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Sigmund Schor, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Andrew J. Shiner, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Julius Shiskin, Executive Office of the President  
 Leonore Siegelman, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 Richard C. Simonson, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Caby C. Smith, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Joseph Steinberg, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Milo B. Sunderhauf, Executive Office of the President  
 Steven D. Swatek, Department of Labor  
 Roderick O. Symmes, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 Allan F. Thornton, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 Marshall Turner, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Richard A. White, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Theodore D. Woolsey, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

#### Education Questions, Subcommittee on

This subcommittee met once, on August 5, 1966, to consider the education inquiries in the 1970 census questionnaire. The members of the subcommittee were as follows:

Morris Ullman, Chairman, Executive Office of the President  
 David Bushnell, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 David Cohen, Commission on Civil Rights  
 Louis H. Conger, Jr., Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 F. Howard Forsyth, Department of the Interior  
 Stuart Garfinkle, Department of Labor  
 William Jaracz, National Science Foundation  
 Jules Pagano, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 James Rocks, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Margaret West, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Followup Surveys, Subcommittee on

This subcommittee met on November 7 and December 12, 1968. It reviewed the surveys which were then being considered by various Government agencies as followups to the census, and which would utilize the census materials as sample frames. The aims were to expand the use of the census as an efficient way of identifying population subuniverses for this purpose and to get broader understanding of the potential projects among the agencies. Representatives of agencies concerned with the individual projects later met informally to coordinate their interests. The subcommittee members were as follows:

Margaret E. Martin, Chairman, Executive Office of the President  
 Robert Barraclough, Department of Transportation  
 Paul Barton, Department of Labor  
 Ronald Bird, Department of Agriculture  
 Wayne Daugherty, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 Leon Greenberg, Department of Labor  
 David L. Kaplan, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Robert McElroy, Department of Agriculture  
 Thomas J. Mills, National Science Foundation  
 Louis Schwalb, Department of Defense  
 David Seidman, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Gordon Sutton, Executive Office of the President

Health and Disability, Subcommittee on

This subcommittee met once, on August 5, 1966, to consider those items proposed for the 1970 census which bore on its area of interest. The members of the subcommittee were as follows:

Alexander Gall, Chairman, Executive Office of the President  
 James D. Cowhig, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Milton C. Forster, Veterans Administration  
 F. Howard Forsyth, Department of the Interior  
 Paul C. Glick, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Lawrence D. Haber, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 William Paschell, Department of Labor  
 Jean L. Pennock, Department of Agriculture  
 Sigmund Schor, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Gordon F. Sutton, Executive Office of the President  
 Theodore D. Woolsey, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Housing Condition, Subcommittee on

This subcommittee met on July 6, 1966, and on January 17, 1967, to consider proposed inquiries and tabulations indicative of the condition of housing. The members of the subcommittee were as follows:

Lawrence N. Bloomberg, Chairman, Executive Office of the President

E. Everett Ashley, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 Ronald Bird, 1966, Department of Agriculture  
 Robert Colwell, 1966, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 Joseph Czako, 1966, Department of Commerce  
 Lenore Epstein, 1967, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Robert Fisher, 1966, Federal Reserve System  
 Milton C. Forster, Veterans Administration  
 J. Richard Grant, 1967, Department of Agriculture  
 William Haltigan, 1966, Department of Labor  
 Morris Hansen, 1967, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 William Hurwitz, 1967, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 David L. Kaplan, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Louis Malotky, 1966, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 Janet Murray, 1966, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 John Nunnery, 1967, Department of Labor  
 Arthur Okun, 1966, Executive Office of the President  
 Israel Putnam, 1966, Executive Office of the President  
 John F. Rollence, Department of Defense  
 Aaron Sabghir, 1966, Department of Commerce  
 Alvin Schoor, 1967, Executive Office of the President  
 Joseph Selove, 1967, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Ramsay Wood, 1967, Executive Office of the President  
 Arthur Young, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)

Income, Subcommittee on

This subcommittee met once, on October 11, 1966, to consider recommendations for inquiries related to income and household composition, both for a proposed sample survey in 1968 and for the 1970 census. In 1967, this subcommittee was removed from the Federal Council and became the Bureau of the Budget Committee on Income Distribution Statistics. The subcommittee members were as follows:

Margaret E. Martin, Chairman, Executive Office of the President  
 Henry Aaron, Executive Office of the President  
 Maurice Berk, Department of Labor  
 James Cowhig, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Lenore Epstein, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Milton C. Forster, Veterans Administration  
 F. Howard Forsyth, Department of the Interior  
 Robert Glasgow, Department of Agriculture  
 John Gorman, Department of Commerce  
 Helen Lamale, Department of Labor  
 Gertrude (Bancroft) McNally, Department of Labor  
 Milton Moss, Executive Office of the President  
 Marsland M. Myers, Department of Agriculture  
 Benjamin Ockner, Executive Office of the President  
 Jean Pennock, Department of Agriculture

Income, Subcommittee on--Con.

Dorothy S. Projector, Federal Reserve System  
 Israel Putnam, Executive Office of the President  
 Jacob Schiffman, Department of Labor  
 Isabelle Streidl, Department of Labor  
 Murray Weitzman, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)

Indians, Ad Hoc Interagency Committee on

This committee met once, on October 3, 1969, to consider the Census Bureau's plans to tabulate and publish data on American Indians, and to recommend the publication of a special report on Indians. The persons attending were as follows:

Roye E. Lowry, Chairman, Executive Office of the President  
 Calvin Beale, Department of Agriculture  
 Tobia Bressler, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Warren J. Cardwell, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Louis H. Conger, Jr., Department of the Interior  
 Francis Felsman, Department of the Interior  
 A. Golub, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission  
 Herbert Hammerman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission  
 Edward Huizingh, Department of Commerce  
 Gaile Maller, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Herman Miller, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Lucille F. Moody, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Karen Nelson, Executive Office of the President  
 Roderick H. Riley, Department of the Interior  
 William Rock, Department of Commerce  
 Everett White, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Dale Wing, Department of Commerce

Institutional Statistics, Subcommittee on

This subcommittee met once, on June 10, 1966, to discuss tabulation plans for census data of use to agencies dealing with institutions of various kinds. The members of the subcommittee were as follows:

Robert Parke, Jr., Chairman, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 E. Everett Ashley, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 E. Earl Bryant, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 James D. Cowhig, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Milton C. Forster, Veterans Administration  
 John J. Galvin, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Carol Kummerfeld, Executive Office of the President  
 Erdman Palmore, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Labor Force, Subcommittee on

This subcommittee met on July 29 and August 10, 1966, and on July 2, 1968; the earlier meetings were to consider inquiries for a proposed sample survey in 1968, and the last meeting concentrated on questions and tabulation plans for 1970, particularly of the data which might measure labor force mobility. The members of the subcommittee were as follows:

Margaret E. Martin, Chairman, Executive Office of the President  
 Lena P. Beauregard, 1967-1968, Department of the Interior  
 Maurice Berk, 1967-1968, Department of Labor  
 Lenore Bixby, 1968, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Lawrence N. Bloomberg, 1968, Executive Office of the President  
 Gladys K. Bowles, 1966-1967, Department of Agriculture  
 Robert Brunner, 1966, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Robert W. Cain, National Science Foundation  
 David P. Caywood, 1968, Executive Office of the President  
 Gabriel Cherin, 1966-1967, Department of Commerce  
 James Cowhig, 1967-1968, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 William J. Fallwell, 1967-1968, Veterans Administration  
 Milton C. Forster, 1966, Veterans Administration  
 F. Howard Forsyth, 1966, Department of the Interior  
 Stuart Garfinkle, Department of Labor  
 Stanley Greene, 1966-1967, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Lawrence Grose, 1967-1968, Department of Commerce  
 Harry Hoffner, 1966, Veterans Administration  
 Carol Kalish, 1966, Commission on Civil Rights  
 Robert C. McElroy, 1968, Department of Agriculture  
 Israel Putnam, Executive Office of the President  
 Pearl Spindler, 1966, Department of Labor  
 Robert Stein, 1967, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Isabelle Streidl, Department of Labor  
 Sophia (Cooper) Travis, Department of Labor  
 Marie Wann, 1968, Executive Office of the President  
 Murray Weitzman, 1968, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Murray Wernick, 1966-1967, Federal Reserve System  
 Irvin Wingard, 1967-1968, Department of Labor  
 Joseph Zeisel, 1968, Federal Reserve System  
 Martin Ziegler, 1966, Department of Labor

Occupational Classification Research, Subcommittee on

This subcommittee was planned in 1966, and a chairman and members were appointed, but it was not activated. Instead, the Interagency Occupational

Classification Committee of the Bureau of the Budget was consulted.

Place of Work Statistics, Subcommittee on

This subcommittee met on May 5, 1967, and considered tabulation plans for place-of-work statistics for 1970. The members of the subcommittee were as follows:

Herman P. Miller, Chairman, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 E. Everett Ashley, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 David P. Caywood, Executive Office of the President  
 Vladimir D. Chavrid, Department of Labor  
 Joseph D. Coker, Executive Office of the President  
 Gerald L. Duskin, Department of Commerce  
 Stuart Garfinkle, Department of Labor  
 Kevin Heanue, Department of Transportation  
 Jerome Katz, Department of Labor  
 Arrigo Mongini, Department of Transportation  
 Dorothy Newman, Department of Labor  
 Israel Putnam, Executive Office of the President  
 James K. Rocks, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Louis Schwalb, Department of Defense  
 Nat Simons, Department of Transportation  
 Joseph R. Stowers, Department of Transportation  
 Gordon Sutton, Executive Office of the President  
 Irvin Wingard, Department of Labor

Poverty Area Definitions, Committee on

This committee was established in February 1968. The committee met on March 1, March 22, and May 15, 1968, and recommended ways in which poverty areas might be delineated. It suggested, for instance, that the percent of families in poverty be used as a criterion for identifying poverty areas, and that tabulations be provided down to the tract level.

The members of the committee were as follows:

Daniel O. Price, Chairman (Consultant to the Bureau of the Budget on demographic statistics)  
 Rockwell Livingston, Secretary, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Wayne Daugherty, Department of Housing and Urban Development  
 William Hewitt, Department of Labor  
 Eleanor P. Hunt, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Max F. Jordan, Department of Agriculture  
 Roye L. Lowry, Executive Office of the President  
 Mollie Orshansky, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare  
 Lewis J. Rosen, Executive Office of the President  
 Robert L. Stein, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Gordon F. Sutton, Executive Office of the President  
 Arno Winard, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Marvin Zentner, Department of Commerce

Spanish Heritage, Ad Hoc Committee on

Meetings were held on April 15 and June 25, 1969, to explore possible ways of expanding the amount of information available in the 1970 census about persons of Spanish heritage. The representatives were as follows:

Roye E. Lowry, Chairman, Executive Office of the President  
 Calvin Beale, Department of Agriculture  
 Tobia Bressler, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Doris Butts, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission  
 Thomas Carter, Commission on Civil Rights  
 Jose A. Chacon, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission  
 Cecilia Cosca, Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs  
 Patrick Lauderdale, Commission on Civil Rights  
 Herman P. Miller, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)  
 Manuel Oliver, Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs  
 Henry Ramirez, Commission on Civil Rights  
 Roderick Riley, Department of the Interior  
 Hector E. Rodriguez, Interagency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs  
 Conrad Taeuber, Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census)

**Federal Statistics Users' Conference**

The FSUC is a research and educational association founded in 1956 and is composed of nearly 200 organizations including business firms, labor unions, nonprofit research organizations, State and local governments, and trade associations. The purpose of the Conference, according to its bylaws, is "to encourage the development of sound and adequate Federal statistical programs of optimum usefulness at minimum cost."

During the period of preparation for the 1970 census, the FSUC assisted the Census Bureau in organizing meetings of census users in 1966 and also surveyed its membership for views on geographic area data and on population and housing subject items.

The FSUC had 11 standing committees, composed of representatives of interested organizations. The primary function of these committees was to conduct open, round-table discussions at the FSUC's annual meetings. Three of these standing committees were concerned with population and housing data use; these were the Governmental Financial and Operations Statistics Committee, the Committee on Construction and Housing Statistics, and the Committee on Demographic Statistics.

The FSUC also published a newsletter about 10 to 14 times a year to keep its membership informed of developments in legislation and statistical programs and of the discussions in the various FSUC committees.

Roye L. Lowry was Executive Secretary of the FSUC from 1957 to 1966, when he was succeeded by John H. Aiken (who carries the title of Executive Director). The

chairmen of the FSUC during the 1960's were as follows:

Peter Henle, 1959-1960  
 Robert J. Eggert, 1960-1961  
 Herbert Stein, 1961-1962  
 Marvin Friedman, 1962-1963, 1968  
 A. Arthur Charous, 1963-1965  
 Ingrid C. Kildegaard, 1965-1967  
 Douglas Greenwald, 1969  
 John W. Lehman, 1970-1971  
 Thomas P. Evans, 1972-1973  
 Robert E. Lewis, 1974-

#### **Panel of Statistical Consultants**

In January 1955, following their appointment by the Director, a small group of mathematical statisticians began meeting as consultants to the Census Bureau on statistical problems. They were paid on a WAE (when actually employed) basis. The panel was concerned with sampling, estimation, mathematical aspects of underenumeration, response variability, and evaluation studies proposed for the 1970 census. The panel met twice a year during the period 1960-1969; There was no meeting in 1970.

The members during the decade preceding the 1970 census were as follows:

W. G. Cochran, chairman 1955-1969  
 Ivan Fellegi, 1963-1969  
 H. O. Hartley, 1955-1969  
 Nathan Keyfitz, 1958-1968  
 William G. Madow, 1955-1969  
 Frederick F. Stephan, 1955-1969

#### **Specialists on the 1970 Census Evaluation**

Following the tabulation of final 1970 first-count population figures for all of the States, the Bureau asked a number of specialists to meet with its staff members to advise particularly on statistical procedures for measuring coverage in the decennial census and for applying the results. The group which met on December 3, 1970, was composed of the following persons:

Ansley J. Coale  
 T. N. E. Greville  
 Robert D. Grove  
 Walter P. Hollmann  
 Margaret E. Martin  
 Daniel O. Price  
 Dorothy S. Thomas  
 Paul Williams

## APPENDIX F

Cover Letter from the Secretary of Commerce Accompanying the 1970 Census  
Household Questionnaires

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Washington, D.C. 20233

Dear Resident:

This is your 1970 Census.

Our progress as a nation depends today, as it has in the past, on meeting our national challenges with knowledge and reason. To do so, we must constantly take stock of ourselves. The census is an essential tool for this purpose. It is provided for in Article I of the Constitution, and a census has been taken every ten years since 1790.

Every question asked in the 1970 Census has a national purpose. The Federal Government, our States, cities, schools, businesses, and citizen groups all use census figures to plan their work and to measure our country's problems and progress. It is most important, therefore, that you answer all questions which apply to you and your household to the best of your knowledge and ability.

*Your answers to the census questions are confidential. They can be used only for statistical purposes. They can be seen only by census employees who are prohibited by law from disclosing them to anyone in or out of the Government.*

The census is deeply rooted in America's heritage. I hope you will take pride, as you complete your questionnaire, in exercising the opportunity it gives us once again to strengthen our nation's development.

Sincerely,

*Maurice H. Stans*  
Secretary of Commerce

## APPENDIX G

## Appropriations, Obligations, Transfers, and Costs, by Fiscal Year

Table G-1. Nineteenth Decennial Appropriations, Obligations, and Transfers, by Fiscal Year

(In thousands of dollars; figures may not add exactly because of rounding)

Item	Fiscal year (ending June 30)										Total
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	
Appropriations.....	740	1,113	2,200	2,750	7,650	17,000	161,847	40,808	13,618	255	247,981
Regular.....	740	1,100	2,200	2,750	7,650	17,000	137,850	39,279	13,618	-	222,187
Supplemental to cover pay increase.....	-	13	-	-	-	-	12,997	1,529	-	255	14,794
Supplemental for data- collection reserve.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	11,000
Obligations.....	519	910	1,483	3,210	6,590	17,944	126,844	52,133	22,670	15,358	247,660
Census of Population and Housing.....	519	910	1,483	3,108	5,693	15,545	121,346	45,856	16,007	11,118	221,585
Censuses of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Drainage....	-	-	-	102	897	2,398	5,498	6,276	6,663	4,240	26,074
Carryover and year-end balances.....	221	203	717	(471)	1,027	(944)	35,003	(11,353)	(9,052)	(15,103)	248
Less prior-year carryover....	-	(221)	(424)	(1,141)	(670)	(1,697)	(753)	(35,756)	(24,403)	(15,351)	(NA)
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	221	424	1,141	670	1,697	753	35,756	24,403	15,351	<sup>1</sup> 248	248
Transfers <sup>2</sup> .....	-	-	-	11	34	-	-	28	-	-	73

- Represents zero.  
NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Unobligated balance of \$248,000 returned to Treasury Department.

<sup>2</sup>Comparative transfer \$11,000, appropriation transfers \$62,000.

Table G-2. Obligations and Costs by Activity for 1970 Census of Population and Housing, by Fiscal Year

(In thousands of dollars; figures may not add exactly because of rounding)

Item or activity	Fiscal year (ending June 30)										Total 1964-73	Distrib- uted unde- livered orders and adjust- ments	Total incl. distrib- utions
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973			
Obligations (from table 1)..... (For bridge between obligations and costs, see bottom of table)	519	910	1,483	3,108	5,693	15,545	121,346	45,856	16,007	11,118	221,585	-	221,585
Costs.....	524	919	1,297	3,284	5,670	11,759	124,563	46,831	16,561	10,048	221,456	2,636	224,092
Mail census feasibility tests.....	460	701	183	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,345	-	1,345
Program planning, direction, and review.....	-	55	153	421	672	995	1,448	1,525	1,479	1,504	8,252	5	8,257
General <sup>1</sup> .....	-	33	16	88	127	233	255	172	162	168	1,254	-	1,254
Population.....	-	-	60	195	293	413	705	822	768	809	4,065	5	4,070
Housing.....	-	22	77	138	252	349	488	531	549	527	2,933	-	2,933
Pretests and dress rehearsals.....	-	-	86	580	429	424	-	-	-	-	1,519	-	1,519
Geographic work.....	-	2	570	1,167	2,495	3,601	3,999	1,861	1,716	72	15,483	180	15,663
Address coding guides <sup>2</sup> .....	-	2	156	499	1,315	1,902	1,298	245	1,292	44	6,753	-	6,753
Map preparation and mapping for field and publication maps.....	-	-	414	668	1,180	1,699	2,701	1,616	424	28	8,730	180	8,910
Mail preparation.....	-	-	-	208	172	2,493	8,716	(13)	-	85	11,661	-	11,661
Address register preparation <sup>3</sup> ....	-	-	-	208	172	2,319	4,155	(51)	-	28	6,831	-	6,831
Questionnaires and related items.....	-	-	-	-	-	154	4,043	33	-	-	4,230	-	4,230
Mailing piece preparation.....	-	-	-	-	-	20	518	5	-	57	600	-	600
Data collection <sup>4</sup> .....	-	-	12	70	321	831	100,003	5,493	303	(4)	107,029	-	107,029
Field claims <sup>5</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	33	348	383	-	383
Data processing <sup>6</sup> .....	-	-	1	27	257	629	2,194	20,128	4,370	1,939	29,545	-	29,545
Electronic.....	-	-	-	8	6	52	219	2,496	2,033	1,036	5,850	-	5,850
Clerical and other.....	-	-	1	19	251	577	1,975	17,632	2,337	903	23,695	-	23,695
Direct processing space.....	-	-	-	-	30	241	419	48	-	-	738	-	738
Publication <sup>7</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	738	2,319	1,884	5,121	681	5,802
Sampling, standards, and evalu- ation.....	29	84	26	138	170	220	691	1,550	1,285	1,717	5,910	9	5,919
Puerto Rico and outlying areas <sup>8</sup> ...	-	-	-	-	-	43	1,666	364	217	144	2,434	1	2,435
Survey of Components of Inventory Change <sup>9</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	117	520	2,124	515	336	3,612	9	3,621
Survey of Residential Finance <sup>9</sup> ....	-	-	-	-	-	55	110	860	667	181	1,873	7	1,880
Census Employment Survey <sup>10</sup> .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	455	6,071	749	72	7,347	-	7,347
Public information program.....	-	-	-	-	7	41	19	(11)	19	-	457	-	457
History.....	-	-	-	-	12	28	35	35	39	55	204	-	204
Data usability improvement.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	427	347	313	1,214	-	1,214
General administration.....	20	46	93	183	427	883	1,673	2,905	1,032	590	7,852	-	7,852
Other general expenses.....	10	19	119	95	180	315	818	1,896	1,367	780	5,599	-	5,599
Capital outlay.....	5	12	54	394	498	843	1,108	798	134	32	3,878	424	4,302
Ending distributed undelivered orders, June 30, 1973.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	877	877
Net adjustment to undelivered orders.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	96
Net change in leave liability....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	148
Net change in inventory levels....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	109
Other miscellaneous adjustments...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	92
Bridge to obligations.....	(5)	(9)	186	(176)	23	3,786	(3,217)	(975)	(554)	1,070	129	(2,636)	(2,507)
Depreciation (unfunded cost)....	(5)	(11)	(23)	(62)	(95)	(122)	(310)	(590)	(770)	(519)	(2,507)	-	(2,507)
Change in selected resources....	1	2	209	(114)	118	3,908	(2,907)	(385)	216	1,589	2,636	(2,636)	-

- Represents zero.

<sup>1</sup>Includes census coordination, Post Office liaison, planning censuses of Puerto Rico and outlying areas, community education, etc.<sup>2</sup>Includes DIME files for nonmail areas (see chapter 3).<sup>3</sup>Includes original mailing list, and all Post Office checks except time-of-delivery check which was charged to data collection.<sup>4</sup>Includes Post Office time-of-delivery check; excludes Puerto Rico and outlying areas.<sup>5</sup>Reimbursement to Bureau of Employment Compensation for payment of loss, damage, and injury claims.<sup>6</sup>Excludes Linotron costs, Puerto Rico and outlying areas.<sup>7</sup>Includes Linotron costs; excludes Puerto Rico and outlying areas.<sup>8</sup>Includes data collection, data processing, and publication costs.<sup>9</sup>Planning and coordination expenses are included in item for program planning, direction, and review (Housing).<sup>10</sup>Also known as Barriers to Employment Survey.