
CONTENTS

CHAPTER 10. The 1970 Census Publication Program

(Page numbers here omit the chapter prefix, 10- , which appears as part of the number of individual pages. The prefix indicates the location of the material in the final consolidated edition of the **Procedural History**.)

	Page
Introduction	1
Publications Planning	1
Statistical Tables	1
Other Components	3
Sequence of Publishing	4
Grouping and Binding of Final Reports	4
Publication Steps	4
Publication Procedures	6
Statistical Table Composition	6
Chart Production	7
Other Components	9
Assembly of Report Elements	9
Bureau Staffing, Equipment, and Workload	10
Staffing and Equipment	10
Workload and Controls	10
Printing and Packaging	10
Preliminary and Advance Reports	10
Final Reports	10
Correcting the Printed Reports	12
Series Descriptions	12
Preliminary Reports	12
Advance Reports	12
Final Reports	13
Population	13
Housing	14
Joint Population-Housing Reports	16
Additional Reports	16
Other Publications	17
Data on Computer Tape and in Microform	17
Summary Tapes	17
Public-Use Samples	21
Master Enumeration District Lists (MEDLists)	21
Census Employment Survey Tapes	21
School District Data	21
Data Products Available on Microfiche or Microfilm	22

The 1970 Census Publication Program — Continued

Distribution of 1970 Census Data Products	22
Costs	23
Bibliography	24
Appendixes	
A. Page Size and Method of Composition of Statistical Tables in Published 1970 Census Reports	25
B. Published Census Reports in Selected Series	26
C. 1970 Census Summary Tapes	43
D. Public-Use Sample Tapes Made Available from 1970 Census Basic Records	46

Chapter 10. THE 1970 CENSUS PUBLICATION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The 1970 census publication program covered approximately 2,000 reports which appeared in 27 different series of publications and totalled about 200,000 pages. In addition, 59 hard-cover reports were issued as parts of Population Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, and 58 as parts of Housing Volume I, Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties. These volumes contained approximately 75,000 pages reprinted from reports released previously.

The number of reports was about the same as for the 1960 census, but the number of pages was doubled due to the increase in the amount of data published. In addition, each tabular page for 1970 accommodated about 20 percent more than its 1960 counterpart. This advancement in the utilization of space, without sacrificing efficiency in production, was made possible through the development of electronic photocomposition techniques.

In addition to the printed reports, the Bureau prepared census data on more than 2,000 master reels of computer tape and in microform. These latter media are described on pp.17 ff.

PUBLICATIONS PLANNING

The design and production procedures for each series of printed reports were determined at the same time as data tabulation plans were being formulated. The main objectives were a modern, effective presentation and an expeditious yet easy method of production.

To accomplish the first objective, a publications consultant-designer was hired on a part-time basis in April 1968. He examined in detail the various elements of the 1960 census publications as well as the preliminary plans for the 1970 reports. The overall publications design which was developed included several innovations. Chief among these were the simplification of table formats to take advantage of the Linotron electronic photocomposition system (see below); the addition of simple charts in many series; the redesign of text pages to provide a more open, readable appearance without increasing the number of pages required; and the shift of the bulk of the textual materials from the front of each report to the end.

Statistical Tables

A complete review was made of the table formats and typography used for the 1960 censuses. One of the noticeable deficiencies of the 1960 statistical tables was the

length of the titles caused by the inclusion of the names of all the geographical areas covered by the table. Therefore, for 1970 these names were eliminated from the titles wherever possible, and the space normally used for the stubhead was used for listing the geographical areas. Additional changes to improve visual impact involved: (1) making column captions flush right, (2) placing all non-data line captions flush left, (3) placing the running head and page number at the bottom of the page (i.e., the folio), and (4) eliminating vertical rules under a spanner. (See fig. A for illustrations.) The elimination of vertical rules also eliminated in some instances the traditional double or heavy rule to the right of the columns for totals.

Various production techniques for text and tables were critically reviewed. The discussion which follows describes the methods ultimately used.

It was decided early in the planning phase that the Linotron phototypesetting system at the Government Printing Office would be used to prepare most of the statistical tables. A committee was established in the Bureau to develop the detailed procedures for producing input to this equipment. The members also recommended which reports were to be produced using Linotron and planned the procedures described on p. 6.

The Linotron system.--The system consists essentially of a tape-controlled cathode ray tube X-Y plotter with a built-in character generator. The input is a magnetic tape, prepared on a separate computer, which contains all of the information to be printed on the pages, as well as specifications for type sizes and styles, table rules, and page numbers. The output is a film positive of a fully made-up page with all rules, headings, stubs, and data present. The film positive then is put through an automatic reversal processor to produce a film negative from which the printing plates are made.

Inside the Linotron are three main units: a control unit, a character generator, and a display unit. The Linotron control unit reads the input magnetic tape and coordinates and distributes the information from the tape. Signals are sent from the control unit to the character generator to specify the selection of characters, the electronic amplification of characters to the proper point (type) size, and the positioning of each character on the page. The heart of the character generator is the character grid, a precise photographic transparency of all the letters, numbers, and symbols to be used (see fig. B). Four character grids can be mounted at the same time in the character generator, with 256 spaces on each grid. Three complete alphabets, which vary in type style, may appear on each grid, depending on the design of the grid; thus, 12 different

**Figure A. Page 1970 Census Report Composed by Linotron
Illustrating the Presentation of a Statistical Table.**

The following elements are as follows: (1) heading; (2) spanners which are a part of (3) the boxhead with column captions flush left; (4) data field; (5) stub, with nondata captions flush left; and (6) folio line (page number and running head).

Table 33. General Characteristics for County Subdivisions: 1970—Continued

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

County Subdivisions	Population										Households					
	Sex		Race			Age			In group quarters	Total			Negro and other races			
	Total	Male	Female	White	Negro	Other	Median age	Per- cent under 18		Per- cent 65 and over	Number	Popu- lation	Per- sons per house- hold	Number	Popu- lation	Per- sons per house- hold
ALBANY																
Laramie div.....	23 143	12 005	11 138	22 569	176	398	23.0	27.3	5.9	3 128	6 919	20 015	2 897	143	476	3.33
Laramie East div.....	977	530	447	973	2	—	22.5	35.8	6.9	—	311	977	3.14	—	4	—
Laramie West div.....	1 665	853	812	1 659	1	5	28.0	32.1	8.1	—	566	1 665	2.94	3	6	2.00
Rock River div.....	646	340	306	638	—	—	32.1	33.9	10.5	—	205	646	3.15	2	8	4.00
BIG HORN																
Big Horn Central div.....	3 179	1 595	1 584	3 172	—	7	33.5	34.4	14.3	18	1 099	3 161	2.88	5	7	1.40
Big Horn North div.....	4 627	2 342	2 285	4 611	—	16	28.8	38.0	12.0	11	1 418	4 616	3.26	5	16	3.20
Big Horn South div.....	2 396	1 209	1 187	2 364	2	30	33.9	35.7	12.9	39	771	2 357	3.06	9	32	3.56
CAMPBELL																
Gillette North div.....	9 886	5 124	4 762	9 788	2	96	24.1	39.8	5.1	163	2 898	9 723	3.36	26	94	3.62
Gillette South div.....	3 071	1 588	1 483	3 045	—	26	21.2	45.1	3.6	—	831	3 071	3.70	7	26	3.71
CARBON																
Hanna div.....	1 915	999	916	1 885	9	21	27.6	37.0	6.6	16	604	1 899	3.14	8	27	3.38
Rawlins div.....	9 216	4 753	4 463	9 055	91	70	29.8	34.9	9.6	287	2 972	8 929	3.00	45	145	3.22
Saratoga div.....	2 223	1 131	1 092	2 215	—	8	32.1	35.5	11.8	30	732	2 193	3.00	4	8	2.00
CONVERSE																
Douglas div.....	3 995	1 969	2 026	3 968	—	27	33.4	34.0	14.3	51	1 365	3 944	2.89	8	26	3.25
Glenrock div.....	1 943	1 000	943	1 920	—	23	28.0	39.9	9.7	3	593	1 940	3.27	5	23	4.60
CROOK																
Hulett div.....	1 143	581	562	1 142	—	1	28.6	36.0	8.7	—	371	1 143	3.08	—	1	—
Moorcroft div.....	1 566	785	781	1 560	—	6	25.0	40.5	7.0	—	471	1 566	3.32	2	6	3.00
Sundance div.....	1 826	905	921	1 821	—	5	29.1	37.8	9.9	—	568	1 826	3.21	1	5	5.00
FREMONT																
Dubois div.....	1 181	613	568	1 167	4	10	28.2	38.2	6.9	8	364	1 173	3.22	2	14	7.00
Five Mile Creek div.....	182	92	90	182	—	80	26.0	41.8	6.0	—	49	182	3.71	18	80	4.44
Lander div.....	8 683	4 312	4 371	8 396	13	274	27.1	35.5	7.8	641	2 479	8 042	3.24	65	266	4.09
Riverton div.....	12 244	6 149	6 095	11 857	2	385	25.5	39.4	7.1	82	3 689	12 162	3.30	82	375	4.57
Shoshoni div.....	773	387	386	769	—	4	30.5	37.8	9.3	—	255	773	3.03	—	—	—
Sweetwater div.....	1 163	598	565	1 131	—	32	24.3	41.7	2.0	11	332	1 163	3.47	6	32	5.33
Wind River div.....	4 126	2 127	1 999	4 096	1	129	19.0	48.0	4.9	120	882	4 006	4.54	583	3 047	5.23
GOSHEN																
Goshen Hole div.....	1 304	648	656	1 303	1	—	30.3	34.4	9.2	6	421	1 298	3.08	—	1	—
Rawhide Creek div.....	430	234	196	429	—	1	33.6	34.4	12.8	—	135	430	3.19	—	1	—
Torrington div.....	9 151	4 507	4 644	9 070	8	73	32.0	34.2	13.8	199	3 051	8 952	2.93	15	54	3.60
HOT SPRINGS																
Thermopis East div.....	478	208	270	470	3	5	57.1	22.8	40.6	102	157	376	2.39	2	8	4.00
Thermopis West div.....	4 474	2 250	2 224	4 332	11	131	34.8	33.6	14.0	65	1 551	4 409	2.84	29	142	4.90
JOHNSON																
Buffalo div.....	4 570	2 284	2 286	4 549	3	18	32.3	34.2	14.2	54	1 558	4 516	2.90	7	21	3.00
Koycee div.....	1 017	519	498	1 001	—	16	29.3	35.5	7.4	—	324	1 017	3.14	4	16	4.00
LARAMIE																
Cheyenne div.....	41 633	20 010	21 623	40 221	1 025	387	28.0	36.1	9.4	356	13 871	41 277	2.98	419	1 395	3.33
Cheyenne East div.....	5 286	2 693	2 593	5 212	18	56	25.6	39.9	5.1	15	1 555	5 271	3.39	9	74	8.22
Cheyenne West div.....	6 767	3 097	2 860	6 196	438	133	22.8	36.9	2.5	1 104	1 571	5 663	3.60	84	391	4.65
Pine Bluffs div.....	2 674	1 374	1 300	2 610	—	64	34.0	35.3	13.3	2	869	2 672	3.07	12	64	5.33
LINCOLN																
Kemmerer East div.....	3 379	1 655	1 724	3 344	5	30	29.2	37.6	9.6	—	1 102	3 379	3.07	11	35	3.18
Kemmerer West div.....	986	499	487	984	—	2	33.2	34.3	10.5	—	323	986	3.05	—	2	—
Star Valley div.....	4 275	2 133	2 142	4 267	—	8	22.7	45.0	8.7	—	1 148	4 275	3.72	2	8	4.00
NATRONA																
Casper div.....	39 361	19 276	20 085	38 651	404	306	26.5	36.5	8.0	581	12 672	38 780	3.06	190	685	3.61
Casper North div.....	1 998	1 011	987	1 981	—	17	26.5	36.0	5.4	7	654	1 991	3.04	4	17	4.25
Casper South div.....	2 185	1 126	1 059	2 180	—	5	27.1	37.6	5.9	14	653	2 171	3.32	1	5	5.00
Hells Half Acre div.....	370	208	162	364	—	6	33.7	28.9	8.4	—	146	370	2.53	5	6	1.20
Mills div.....	7 350	3 664	3 686	7 243	6	101	24.2	41.9	5.6	90	2 068	7 260	3.51	21	105	5.00
NIOBRARA																
Niobrara East div.....	1 938	921	1 017	1 936	—	2	39.3	30.3	18.2	1	750	1 937	2.58	—	2	—
Niobrara West div.....	986	508	478	981	—	5	34.6	32.2	10.1	—	325	986	3.03	3	5	1.67
PARK																
Cody div.....	8 526	4 253	4 273	8 460	17	49	28.4	37.3	8.5	12	2 727	8 514	3.12	31	66	2.13
Meeteetse div.....	869	451	418	864	1	4	33.7	34.3	11.6	9	286	860	3.01	2	5	2.50
Powell div.....	7 957	3 873	4 084	7 876	10	71	26.4	37.6	8.9	207	2 396	7 750	3.23	17	70	4.12
Yellowstone National Park div.....	400	201	199	397	1	2	27.4	36.5	2.2	20	125	380	3.04	—	1	—
PLATTE																
Chugwater div.....	531	269	262	527	—	4	39.5	30.1	14.1	—	183	531	2.90	—	4	—
Glenda div.....	497	262	235	496	1	—	33.0	36.8	13.3	—	164	497	3.03	—	1	—
Guernsey div.....	1 495	751	744	1 476	—	19	32.4	35.3	10.9	3	504	1 492	2.96	5	19	3.80
Wheatland div.....	3 963	1 934	2 029	3 928	3	32	33.1	32.7	14.8	29	1 396	3 934	2.82	10	35	3.50
SHERIDAN																
Sheridan div.....	10 856	5 103	5 753	10 762	17	77	38.9	29.6	18.2	152	4 111	10 704	2.60	32	92	2.88
Sheridan East div.....	1 024	530	494	1 017	—	7	30.4	37.1	9.4	—	320	1 024	3.20	2	7	3.50
Sheridan South div.....	3 402	1 734	1 668	3 360	13	29	33.7	32.3	12.1	150	1 079	3 252	3.01	9	26	2.89
Sheridan West div.....	2 570	1 519	1 051	2 523	9	38	36.9	30.6	13.6	359	679	2 211	3.26	6	23	3.83
SUBLETTE																
Big Piney div.....	1 518	803	715	1 515	—	3	24.2	41.6	4.6	2	432	1 516	3.51	—	3	—
Boulder div.....	163	85	78	163	—	—	32.2	31.3	8.0	—	54	163	3.02	—	—	—
Pinedale div.....	2 074	1 042	1 032	2 068	—	6	28.8	36.7	7.3	—	673	2 074	3.08	2	6	3.00
SWEETWATER																
Green River North div.....	4 468	2 239	2 229	4 423	21	24	26.4	38.3	7.6	7	1 376	4 461	3.24	11	45	4.09

type styles can be selected automatically at appropriate times within a single page. For 1970 census publications, however, only three type styles were used--SpartanBook Condensed, Spartan Heavy, and Spartan Heavy Condensed--so that only one grid was needed.

Figure B. Linotron Character Grid Used for 1970 Census Publications

=	s	q	d	g	r	i	k	l	j	t	b	p	o	c	,
5	z	e	'	*	.	/	1	2	3	4	5	6	[u	8
4	?	\$	%	,	.	0	9	8	7	6	a	f	6		
3	;	a	A	5	6	7	8	9	0	.	-	5	h	7	
2	b	S	B	4	3	2	1	z	y	x	,	(4	y	9
1	c	T	C	e	d	c	b	a	Z	w	%	&	3	v	0
m	d	U	D	f	M	L	K	J	Y	v	\$	-	2	V	M
w	e	V	E	g	N	C	B	I	X	u	.	.	1	Y	W
] f	W	F	h	O	D	A	H	W	t	?	-	z	U	7	
) g	X	G	i	P	E	F	G	V	s	;	--	y	H	8	
- h	Y	H	j	Q	R	S	T	U	r	-	:	x	F	X	
! i	Z	I	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	.)	w	n	9	
! j	k	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	u	v	x		
\$ -	+	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	&	-	N	%	
(Z	E	'	*	@	/	‡	†	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	#	:	A
□	S	Q	D	G	R	I	K	L	J	T	B	P	O	C	.

Linotron also produces variable-width characters; i.e., each character has a width value assigned to it commensurate with its design. This allows more characters to be printed on a page than is possible with monospace characters; a maximum of 180 characters can be placed on one line as compared with 150 characters from the line printer (see below). A design style was planned for the Linotron-manufactured tables: An image area of 46 by 62.5 picas was used (rather than the standard 45 by 60 picas) for the 9-1/8 by 11-3/8 inch pages. This larger area allowed more data to be presented on a page and more fully utilized the Linotron system's capabilities.

Characters are projected optically from the character grid onto the cathode of a special character-generating tube, which converts the optical images into electronic images. After amplification to the specified point size (5-, 6-, 7-, 8-, 10-, 12-, 14-, and 18-point) and deflection to the correct location, images are produced on the face of a cathode ray tube in the display unit to expose a sheet of photographic film or photosensitive paper. Composing speed is from 200 to 1,200 characters per second, depending on the type size used. Each page can take as little as 6 seconds to complete; the average page of census data, however, required approximately 20 seconds.

A small number of the Census Bureau publications contained tabular material prepared from high-speed printer copy (see below), cold-type composed copy (i.e.,

prepared on a typewriter, Varityper, or similar machine), or a combination of the two. (See appendix A for the methods of composition used for particular series.)

High-speed printer.--The high-speed printer method is economical and fast, but it has certain limitations. The printer produces characters of uniform lateral spacing (10 characters to the inch) so that an "I" requires as much space as an "M"; this lack of variable spacing increases the number of pages needed for a given amount of data by as much as 40 percent. The alphabet is in capital letters with no variations such as bold or italic faces, and superior figures are not available; the latter have to be added by hand. While the page size for census publications (9-1/8" x 11-3/8") can accommodate 150 suitably reduced characters of high-speed printer copy on one line, the printer output is only 120 characters in the 130 spaces allowed on the printing drum. To fill the 150 spaces on each line it is necessary to make two "passes" through the printer; this technique requires additional printer time.

The procedures leading up to Linotron and conventional high-speed line printer copy production are similar. Each requires planning of the format for every table--boxheads, stubs, width and depth of the page and number of columns, pagination, etc. Each requires programming to arrange the data in a form acceptable to the typesetting device. However, the output of the high-speed printer is only one of many steps in camera-copy page makeup, whereas Linotron produces a completely made-up film negative ready for printing.

Other Components

Covers.--Other plans included the design of new cover formats and the selection of new paper stock and inks for the covers. The Census of Population report covers were of white cover stock with a different color of ink for each series, whereas the Census of Housing cover stock was a different color for each series, but with black ink for all series. The Joint Population-Housing report series used "Quaker drab" (buff) or white cover stock with a different color of ink for each series.

Charts.--Statistical charts were included in the final PC(1)-A, PC(1)-B, PC(1)-C, HC(1)-A, HC(1)-B, and HC(4) series (see p. 13 ff. for descriptions of these series). After design sketches were approved a standard base for each chart was preprinted. The final chart for each report was produced manually from figures submitted by the subject division on preprinted worksheets. Chart production procedures are described on p. 7. Graphic contractors completed the chart camera copy.

Text.--The text was to be written by the subject-matter divisions and submitted in manuscript form for camera copy production. Original plans called for one standard text to be used for each series of reports; therefore a master copy was to be prepared using hot-metal composition and sufficient preprints made for use in each report. The plan later was modified in that the master copies were prepared by cold-type composition. All page layouts for camera copy were done manually.

The title page for most series included a summary finding guide for the statistical tables. A new format was designed for the contents page, and the text pages were printed in three columns. An outline of the complete publication program and a description of the summary tapes were included in each final report.

Sequence of Publishing

The urgency of users' needs for census results was recognized in the decision to issue data in four successive waves of publications: (1) preliminary reports, containing field counts of people and housing units; (2) advance reports, containing final counts in slightly more detail; (3) final paperbound reports, published for separate areas, containing the official population counts and detailed data based on responses to the 100-percent questions (i.e., those asked for all persons and housing units) and, later, on the 20-, 15-, and 5-percent samples; and (4) for some series, the data for each area gathered into hard-cover reference volumes.

Issuing preliminary and advance reports added to the cost of the publications program, and preparing these reports delayed somewhat the issuance of the final reports. However, there was considerable public demand for preliminary figures soon after the census, and it was decided to issue those that were available from the field counts. It was determined also that final figures selected to serve important needs could appear several weeks or, in many cases, several months earlier in advance reports than in the detailed final reports. These advance reports were developed from established tabulations and did not divert significant manpower or machine time from data processing for the final reports.

In general, the report series were scheduled so that the basic counts were issued first, followed by the detailed breakdowns and cross-classifications of the data. Because the responses to the questions asked on a 100-percent basis required no manual coding (coding circles for all responses were preprinted on the questionnaires), it was possible to process the 100-percent data rapidly, and the publications containing total population and housing counts by area (series PC(1)-A) could be followed soon by those with population and housing characteristics for the 100-percent items (series PC(1)-B and HC(1)-A). The sample data required much more time for processing and publication than the 100-percent data. In addition, sampling variability figures had to be calculated for each area and included in the publications containing sample data.

Grouping and Binding of Final Reports

Initially the individual State reports for each chapter in the population census series were issued separately. Subsequently the individual State reports in the PC(1)-A series were assembled and published as Part A of Volume I. Still later the individual State reports for the PC(1)-A, B, C, and D series were bound into a single volume (part) for each State. For the housing census the individual State reports in the HC(1)-A and B series were bound together in a single volume for each State.

Special planning of design and production was necessary for the bound volumes. Cover art was redesigned to fit the 9" X 11-5/8" cover area without "bleeding"

of the ink and to accommodate two levels of titles (the volume title and the part name). The volume title page also was designed for these two levels of titles. Spines had to be planned for the volume containing the fewest pages--e.g., Housing Volume I for Vermont--so that the lettering would be small enough to fit in a narrow space. New elements designed specifically for the bound volumes were the volume contents page with "bleed" index markers for easy location of each chapter in the volume, and a detailed finding guide by subjects and areas printed on the endpapers. (The Population Volume I, Part A, presented the publication and computer summary tape program on the back endpapers, rather than a detailed finding guide.)

PUBLICATION STEPS

The instructions (in outline form) shown below were followed in the 1970 census publication program.

1. Steps required once, at beginning of each series of publications:

a. General

Prepare Form CD-27, Publications Project Clearance Request, and submit for approval.

Plan series format, e.g., covers, series designation, introductory pages, table format, layout, and organization of the individual publications.

b. Tables

Prepare table titles and table outlines (subject matter and area headings in boxheads and stubs).

Review table outlines for Bureau style and publications standards.

Review table outlines for processing acceptability.

Plan, chart, and paginate tables for publications output.

Prepare table outlines, e.g., the format for each table--boxhead, stubs, width and depth of a page and number of columns, pagination, etc.

Edit and page-plan table outlines.

Prepare base table images from planned outlines.

Review and correct base table images.

Develop computer programs for statistical table printouts produced on the line printer or phototypesetting machine (Linotron).

For non-Linotron processing--

Design the tables, prepare camera copy, and print the preprinted parts of the tables such

as the titles, headnotes, boxheads, stubs, and folios.

Prepare instructions, including sources, for posting historical data for the tables.

Design and print worksheets for posting historical data for the tables.

c. Text and front matter

Plan and write manuscript copy.

Review for Bureau policy, style, clarity, and consistency of treatment.

Prepare manuscripts for composition of galleys.

Review and correct galleys.

Prepare page dummies.

Review and correct page dummies.

Prepare camera copy (mechanicals).

Review and correct mechanicals.

Reproduce and store preprints where appropriate.

d. Maps and charts

Select maps required to show limits and location of geographic areas for which statistics are reported and produce camera copy for reproduction.

Determine subject matter to be displayed graphically in charts.

Design base charts and produce camera copy for reproduction.

Steps required for each individual report:

a. Tables--typewriter copy

Plan horizontal and vertical spacing for tables, if necessary.

Prepare materials to be preprinted (e.g., headings and boxheads for multiple-page tables).

Post historical data.

Transmit high-speed printer output and/or prepare worksheets with boxheads and/or stubs.

Type and proofread historical portions of tables.

Type and proofread or machine check current data.

Correct and proofread.

Mount preprinted materials and draw vertical and horizontal rules.

Conduct final review of subject-matter content.

b. Tables--line-printer copy

Prepare table outlines showing proposed stubs and boxheads.

Plan horizontal and vertical spacing of tables.

Post historical data to worksheets.

Prepare historical data for input to computer.

Print out, check, and correct.

Prepare materials to be preprinted and check against test printouts.

Tabulate data, produce publication-table tape for line printer.

Review subject content.

Complete line printer tables for publication by mounting preprinted materials, drawing vertical and horizontal rules, and reviewing for reproduction quality.

c. Tables--phototypesetting (Linotron) copy

Prepare name lists of counties, SMSA's, etc., for use in expansion.

Determine starting page number of tables in each report.

Expand base table images.

Mix expanded table images and field data.

Prepare Linotron film negatives of table pages with all heads, stubs, data, rules, and page numbers present.

Prepare and distribute paper copies (office copying machine paper reproduced from treated paper) or film negatives for review.

Consolidate all revisions or corrections onto a master proof.

Correct and review film negatives.

d. Maps and charts

Establish basic designs.

Preprint chart worksheets and base art.

Provide data to cartographers and graphic designers for map and chart production.

Produce camera copy of maps and charts.

Verify and review.

e. Completed report

Assemble component parts.

Prepare Printing Requisition, Form CD-10.

Conduct final editorial review of camera copy.

Mark material for printing, mask with tape the frame identification numbers of each Linotron negative.

Approve report for release to print.

Procure printing.

3. Continuous actions for implementing a publications program:

Prepare production timetables implied in the above steps and estimate publication dates, adjusting as required.

Establish priorities, expedite production, coordinate programs, and report progress.

Periodically review progress and problems.

Review and monitor detailed budget for publications to anticipate surpluses or deficits.

PUBLICATION PROCEDURES

Statistical Table Composition

The statistical tables for most of the final reports were composed on the Linotron phototypesetting system (see p. 1 above for description). These reports were selected because the savings in printing and binding costs for these would be the greatest through the Linotron system's capability to condense data on a page, and because the final reports would require relatively fewer last-minute corrections than the preliminary and advance series.

Before the Bureau could use the Linotron one problem had to be resolved. The Linotron is capable of generating a 48 by 63 pica image area (a pica is 12 points--approximately 1/6th of an inch). However, all pages are produced in positive form and it is necessary to use an off-line reversal processor to convert them to film negatives. The reversal processor is capable of handling 11-inch film only, and therefore all Linotron users were limited to an image area of 59-1/2 picas deep. This posed a problem, as the image area for census publications was 46 by 62-1/2 picas. The Government Printing Office (GPO) agreed to modify its reversal processor to accommodate 11-1/2 inch film, thus allowing an image area 62-1/2 picas deep. The Bureau was the only user of 11-1/2-inch film at the GPO, so a close liaison was set up to ensure that an adequate stock of film was available to fit census needs.

Planning.--Production of Linotron tables involved several detailed procedures, described below, which involved a number of the Bureau's divisions.

First, "Rules for Composition of Statistical Tables on Linotron"--general specifications for the size, spacing, and typographical style of the table elements--were developed. These rules specified the image size and placement of the table titles, boxheads, stubheads, line captions, field entries, and report titles. Sample table pages were produced to these specifications for review and approval by all concerned parties.

A second procedure, "Publication Steps for the 1970 Census of Population and Housing (Linotron Tables)," was prepared to specify the workflow of the Linotron master reference file, table outlines, base table image files, expanded table image files, and final tables. The final production portion of this procedure was later revised to include specific control, distribution, and correction steps.

The third procedure was entitled "Instructions for Coding Base Table Images." This provided (1) detailed lists of specified area and place names, and (2) instructions for the editors to use in marking table outlines so as to produce an image of all the elements on the table page. The data fields were indicated by symbols identifying the kinds of numbers to be entered--integers, decimals, percents, or dollar figures.

The fourth procedure, "Linotron Expansion Instructions," contained instructions for editorial expansion of the base table image to include specific area and place names for each area report. Expansions were prepared on standard forms as input for the coders. Coded expansion instructions were mixed in the computer with the base table images and the final data to produce a magnetic tape suitable for input to the Linotron phototypesetter. The output based on this tape was completed pages containing all elements of the tables as well as folios with page numbers in sequence. The photographic positive obtained from this information was ready for reversal to a film negative and, after review and possible correction, printing.

Prior to the 1970 census, practically all work composed on the Linotron system at GPO entailed the use of edited magnetic tapes prepared by the subject agency as input to the Linotron's master typography program (MTP). As most of the census material to be published was tabular, it was decided to bypass the MTP; the Bureau would write its own computer composition program and furnish direct input to the Linotron system.

Before production began, magnetic tapes were forwarded to GPO for testing. As the pages generated were to be used for verification purposes and to allow personnel to check on the system as a whole, the Linotron output was received on phototypesetting paper in positive form for easier readability. After this testing phase was completed, the production phase started. In the beginning it was estimated that approximately 90,000 tabular pages would be produced through the Linotron system. Ultimately, 133,000 of the approximately 155,000 tabular pages produced by the end of the decennial period (June 30, 1973) were prepared on the Linotron system. (See appendix A for the manner in which the tabular pages for the various reports were prepared for printing.)

By series, the Linotron production was as follows (figures rounded):

<u>Series</u>	<u>No. of tabular pages</u>
Total	<u>133,000</u>
PC(1)-B	6,400
PC(1)-C	15,000
PC(1)-D	31,000
PC(2)	14,400
PHC(1)	22,000
HC(1)-A	4,300
HC(1)-B	8,900
HV(2)	8,800
HC(3)	17,800
HC(7)	4,400

Approximately 1,500 magnetic tapes were required to produce these pages, of which nearly one-quarter had to be changed by correcting and rerunning the appropriate tapes. Magnetic tapes were generated by the Bureau for input to the Linotron system. The resultant film negatives were sent to the Bureau for review to make certain that rules and data appeared in order.

A print (made on special instant-image proof paper using ultraviolet light) of each negative was made for retention in the Bureau, and photocopies were made from this print for distribution to the subject-matter divisions for review. The film negatives then were stored pending further action as to correction, approval, or transmittal to the printer.

Originally, it was planned to have GPO retain all tapes until they were released by the Bureau, but the volume of them was such that they were held at the Bureau instead and were blanked there after release of the publication.

In order to reduce the tape processing time (mounting and dismounting of each tape, record keeping, etc.), the individual tapes for tracts or other areas were copied onto a "batched" tape. This batched tape was processed in the Linotron system; however, if reruns of certain pages were required, these had to be located on the individual tapes where the particular frames were more easily found.

Corrections.--If certain pages of a report had to be rerun, an additional tape covering the revised pages was sent to GPO, and new negatives and prints were made to replace the originals. In some cases entire tapes had to be redone; this required the erasure of the tapes being replaced as well as the destruction of all negatives and prints generated from them. Unless the corrections required for a particular Linotron-produced report were particularly extensive and thus warranting a rerun, it often was more economical and expeditious to make the corrections manually. Frequently a correction consisted of changing the same word or letter on a long series of pages. A negative stripper was hired on reimbursable detail from GPO to assist in correcting the negatives, and he trained four Census Bureau staff members as assistants. After a negative was reviewed, and the corrections and standard modifications (such as blocking out on the negative the word "continued" where it was not needed) to be made had been consolidated onto a

master proof, these people made the page-by-page decisions of how changes were to be made; e.g., by correcting the original negative or by rephotographing a corrected paper print of the original negative in order to produce new negatives for the printer. Significant delays were encountered in making negative corrections when it was necessary to order film for this purpose from GPO; in general, 10 to 15 working days had to be allowed for ordering and receiving correction type. In many cases, however, the negative strippers were able to use obsolete negatives as a stock of words, folio lines, etc.

The number of manual changes (excluding standard modifications) required is shown below by series as of May 1, 1973:

	<u>No. of changes</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>33,310</u>
*PC(1)-B	3,249
*PC(1)-C	6,023
*PC(1)-D	6,632
PC(2)	4,485
PC(S1)	69
*HC(1)-A	1,773
*HC(1)-B	4,133
*HC(2)	315
*HC(3)	780
HC(6)	50
HC(7)	611
*PHC(1)	5,190

*Completed.

Finally, all elements of each report were assembled into one package, which was reviewed for the last time before printing.

Generally, a 3-4-week period elapsed between the delivery of Linotron tapes to GPO and the receipt of review copies of the tables by subject-matter divisions and the programming staff. Within this period, processing the tapes through the Linotron system required from 3 days (for special rerun orders) to 3 weeks; preparing positive photocopies for review purposes from the finished negatives often required an additional week.

Cold-type composition.--For certain tables requiring a large amount of "tailoring" to meet specialized situations, such as in the report for Residential Finance, series HC(5), the tabular material was prepared on a typewriter, Varsity, or similar machine. (See appendix A for the methods of composition used for particular series.)

Chart Production

Many of the 1970 census final State reports included charts for the first time. The PC(1)-A, -B, -C, and HC(1)-A and -B reports each contain two pages of charts highlighting data for the subject State. The HC(4) reports also include charts. (For the 1960 census reports, only U.S. summary reports contain charts.) All charts were prepared for black-and-white reproduction except those in the PC(1)-A and PC(1)-C U.S. Summary reports and those in the Population Volume I

and Housing Volume I U.S. Summary parts, which were in three basic colors--red, blue, and buff. (These colors in combination produce other colors.)

The general method of chart production was based on the principle of having the appropriate subject-matter division insert the data on preprinted worksheets, and then use the filled-in worksheets and preprinted base art

to prepare final camera copy of the charts. (A portion of a preprinted worksheet is shown in fig. C.) Charts for certain States were custom tailored; for example, charts for the three States not having SMSA's (standard metropolitan statistical areas) were modified to show rural/urban distributions; charts for the District of Columbia were modified to show data only by quadrants; and charts for Puerto Rico required the addition of Spanish captions.

Figure C. Example of a Preprinted Worksheet (shown only in part) on Which Census Data Were Inserted and Used in Preparing Charts for Final Census Reports

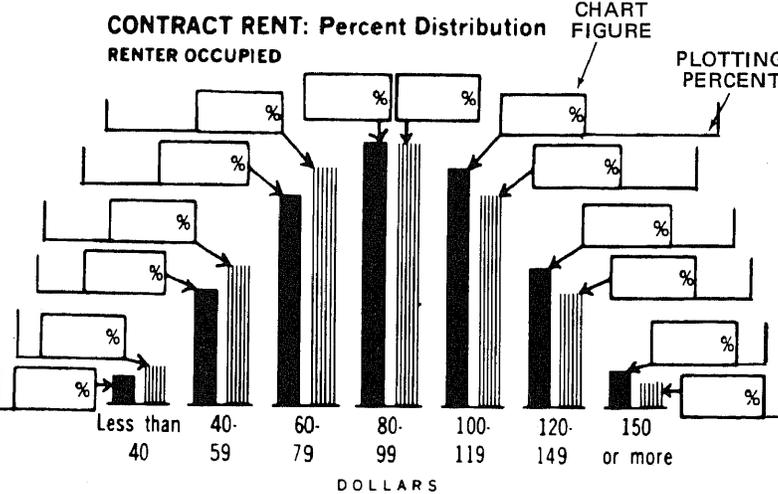
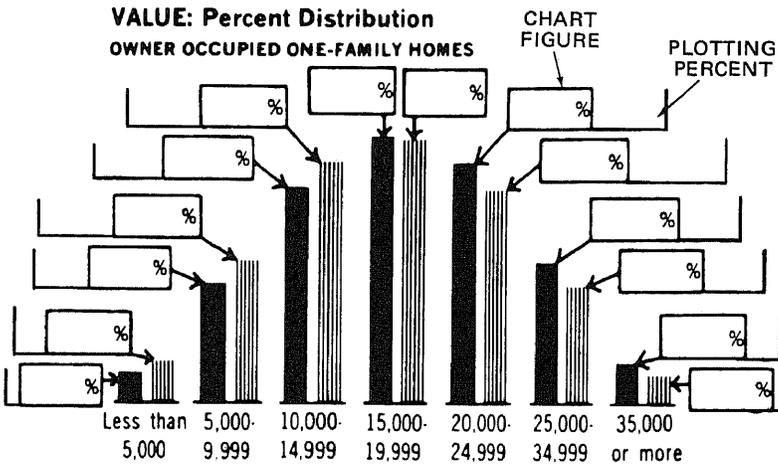
HC(1)-A WORKSHEET FOR

STATE

GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

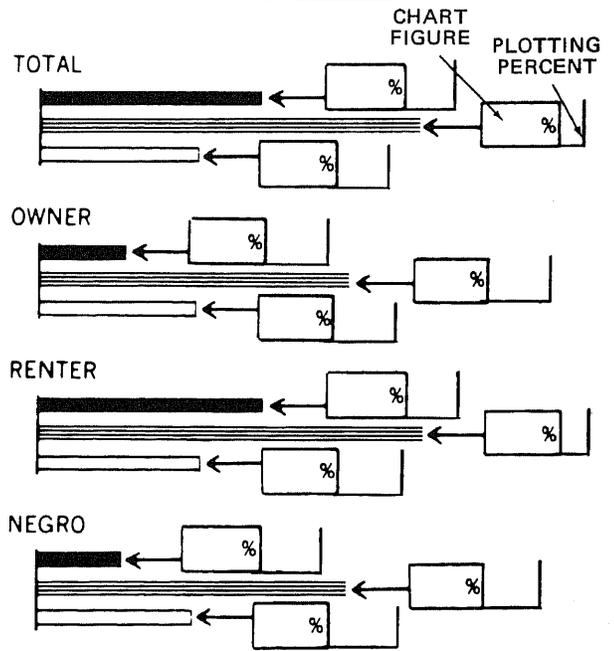
Occupied Housing Units: 1970

■ **INSIDE SMSA's** ▨ **OUTSIDE SMSA's**
(SMSA's=Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas)



PLUMBING FACILITIES AND PERSONS PER ROOM: Percent

- Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities
- ▨ Lacking Some or All Plumbing Facilities, With More Than 1 Person per Room
- With All Plumbing Facilities and With More Than 1 Person per Room



The detailed procedure for production of charts is described in the following paragraphs.

The first step in chart production was the preparation of preliminary sketches which were reviewed for editorial consistency and subject-matter accuracy. All comments then were incorporated and camera copy was produced for both the worksheets and the base art. After review and approval, the worksheets and base art were used in discussions held to select a chart preparation contractor.

For black-and-white charts, the subject-matter division filled in the preprinted worksheets (see fig. C) with chart data abstracted from the tables and with plotting percentages to expedite the contractor's work. Preprints of the base art, along with symbols, special type, etc., were sent to the chart contractor. When the worksheet for a particular State report was filled in by the subject-matter division, it was reviewed editorially and forwarded to the chart contractor. The chart contractor returned camera copy for the chart, along with the worksheet, for review and correction, if required. Completed charts were filed in the envelope for the particular report for assembly with the other report elements (see below). Similar procedures were used for color charts, except that each color chart was custom designed from sketches and manuscript materials; no worksheets or preprinted bases were used.

Other Components

Within each series of reports, many elements were standard for each report, such as the introduction, appendixes, and finding guide. Other elements, such as the cover, roster, acknowledgments, title, and content pages, were standard except for unique area titles, issue dates, prices, and table page numbers. In order to expedite production and ensure uniformity, these pages were composed, reviewed, and approved, and then were printed in sufficient quantities for use as camera copy in all reports in the series. The standard, preprinted pages then were "customized" by mounting specific titles, etc., on them. The U.S. summaries and reports on Puerto Rico and the outlying areas generally required these elements to be specially designed, so that the standard preprints could not be used in these reports.

Manuscripts for the standard text material were prepared by the subject-matter divisions, and were edited and marked for composition and printing in the various stages (galley proofs, page proofs, page reproductions, and preprints). Paper preprints were made for standard pages that required "customizing." In the early stage of production, standard pages requiring no changes were ordered directly in negative form, but this proved to be unsatisfactory because of delays in transit. Consequently, in later series all standard materials were preprinted on glossy paper so that the printing contractors could prepare their own negatives. These preprinted copies were filed in large envelopes, one for each report in the series. Finished charts and maps also were filed in these envelopes. When an individual report neared completion, custom data (such as report title and number, price, issue date, and page numbers on the contents page) were added.

The time required from last receipt of manuscript material from the subject-matter divisions until preprints were ready was generally 10 weeks (minimum)

to 14 weeks (maximum), depending on the kind and amount of changes required at the various stages. The procedure for handling preprinted text material, from receipt of approved manuscript through receipt of preprints, is described in the following paragraphs.

Manuscript for the introduction, appendixes, finding guide, and acknowledgments, was prepared by the subject division. Text manuscript was edited and recommended changes were cleared with the appropriate authority. The manuscript then was marked for type specifications and composition format and was sent for composition of galleys. The text material for all series except PC(1)-A, PC(1)-B, and HC(1)-A was composed by the use of in-house cold-composition equipment. For these three series hot-metal composition was used. However, because of the excessive time required to order, receive, and process the hot-metal composition from private firms, and the difficulty and time required to order and receive corrections, it was decided for subsequent series to compose as many standard items as possible by cold composition in house.

After approximately 10 working days, typed galleys were completed and two photocopies were made for proofs. One set of galley proofs, along with the manuscript, was sent for subject-matter division review, and the other set was retained for editorial review. Galley proofs with comments usually were returned from the subject division in from 3 to 10 days. After resolution of any differences, any necessary changes were transcribed to one set of galley proofs. Following corrections to the galley, a copy was made of the corrected galley for use in pasting up dummy pages. After the dummy pages were reviewed by the editors, the dummy pages and the previously marked galley proofs were circulated for approval. These pages and the original, reproducible galleys then were used to prepare camera copy. The camera copy also was subject to review, change, and final approval.

A printing requisition then was prepared to order 100 sets of glossy preprints. (For the HC(2), HC(3), and PHC(1) series, 300 sets of preprints were ordered.) A set of these preprinted pages and negatives then was filed in the envelope for each report, for assembly with the other report elements.

Assembly of Report Elements

To control assembly of the various elements of each report and to maintain production of several series of reports at the same time, an envelope file system was used. A box of 18" x 24" manila envelopes was prepared for each series, with an element inventory form on the front of each box and an envelope labeled with the title and code number for each report in the series filed inside the box.

When preprinted copies of standard text material were received, a complete set was inserted in each envelope and an entry was made on the inventory form for the series. When completed charts and maps were approved by the subject division, they were inserted in the proper envelopes; again, appropriate entries were made on the inventory form.

Detailed worksheets for each series were prepared and a copy made for each report in a series. This work-

sheet included an assembly page listing all elements of the report and directions for the graphics specialist, as well as a copy of the contents page(s) on which the editor wrote the unique table page numbers.

As soon as all elements for a report were received and page numbers known to the editor, he filled in the worksheet and gave it to the graphics specialist. The graphics specialist removed the envelope for that report from the file and added the information shown on the worksheet. The envelope and its contents then were given to an editor for assembly of the complete report, including table pages.

BUREAU STAFFING, EQUIPMENT, AND WORKLOAD

Staffing and Equipment

The Census Bureau maintains a permanent staff and certain equipment to prepare for printing and binding reports from all of its censuses and surveys. The size of the staff does not vary appreciably from year to year, and work is allocated on the basis of priority. During the decennial period approximately 50 percent of the manhours and machine time was spent on the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. The preliminary and advance reports for 1970 were handled with relative ease but, at peak periods of final report production, overtime rather than added personnel, was resorted to. In September 1971, to facilitate control, the composition functions of the staff were separated from its procurement, preparation, and distribution roles.

Between the summer of 1970 and the fall of 1971, the magnetic tape composing system was expanded from three to six units. Other composing equipment was replaced with newer, faster models, and in some instances it was possible to reduce the number of machines needed. Two photodisplay type machines were acquired between November 1971 and July 1972. (Font strips containing the letters and symbols used in these photodisplay typesetters were not available with accents until April 1973; until that time table headings produced on these machines for the Puerto Rico reports had to have accents added by hand. The cold-type equipment used to compose the text contained accents, however.) The additions and changes of composition equipment resulted in approximately a 50-percent increase of capacity to produce text and photodisplay type.

Workload and Controls

Nevertheless, beginning in the fall of 1972, it was necessary to send between 5 and 10 percent of the 1970 census report text work to private composers in order to alleviate the heavy workload. Procurement, turnaround, and proofing of composition done outside the Bureau usually added about 10 working days to the ordinary production time.

A private contractor also prepared the tabular camera copy for the PHC(3) series of 76 reports. This involved mounting the high-speed printer copy of the tabulations

on approximately 16,500 preprinted pages, stripping (exposing) the rule lines, and inserting titles and page numbers as necessary. Approximately 275 tables also were manually typed, under contract, for the HC(2) series.

As part of the Bureau's production control system, controls were established to facilitate meeting the publication schedule for the final reports. Detailed records were maintained showing the complete flow of work for the major activities, from receipt of magnetic data tapes from the subject divisions to receipt of the reports from the printer. Control records covered all aspects of the planning, editorial, design and graphics, printing, and review activities so that there would be an orderly flow of thousands of pieces of publication elements (e.g., cover page, title page, text, charts and maps, tables, correction notes, etc.) through the various production operations and to permit location of the required elements at any time. A weekly summary of the status of the publication program was prepared to indicate the progress or delays on all of the publication series, enabling management and operating officials to make decisions with respect to the need for changes in staffing and the readjustment of schedules and priorities.

PRINTING AND PACKAGING

Preliminary and Advance Reports

Preliminary and advance reports of 1970 population and housing statistics were printed by the offset method in the Department of Commerce printing plant between May 1970 and March 1971. All camera copy was prepared in the Census Bureau; preprinted tables were completed by the insertion of data from the high-speed computer or from typed tabulations. The advance population and housing reports for each State (series PC(V2) and HC(V1)) usually were issued as a pair. Close coordination was required so that all reports and the press releases based on them were issued at the same time.

Final Reports

A contract on a multiple award basis (Contract 100-M) to print the 1970 Census of Population and Housing final reports was established through GPO for the period December 1, 1970 to November 30, 1971, and was renewed for further annual periods. As additional specifications were furnished, such as for printing and inserting maps within reports, amendments were made to the contract to cover these changes.

Several final reports which were ready for printing before December 1, 1970, the supplementary reports, and some series such as the evaluation and procedural reports not included in Contract 100-M, were printed on the established accelerated multiple award contract (Program 265) between the Department of Commerce and GPO.

In the case of the HC(3) series of housing reports, the final specifications differed so widely from those in Contract 100-M that two entirely new contracts for printed reports (Program 599) and gusseted envelopes (Program 600) were established on a single award basis for the period March 1, 1971 through February 29, 1972.

Quality control inspection was required at each contractor's plant for all color work. This included inspection of ink colors, registration, and quality of printing. Upon receipt of the printed book in the Bureau the overall printing, pagination, and covers of all reports were inspected to make certain that the book was complete and conformed with all specifications.

Special packaging.--The PHC(1) Census Tract series had three different types of maps--(1) page size, (2) double page size, and (3) oversized, 17" x 22" through 34" x 33". The page-size map was printed as a page of the report. The double-page size required two types of handling: (a) printed as the right side of the first leaf of the book for saddle-stitched jobs, and (b) printed separately and inserted at the end of the book for side-stitched jobs. The oversize maps were printed separately and folded to 8-1/2"x11". If only one or two maps were required, they were inserted loose inside the back cover of the report; if there were three to five mapsheets, they were inserted in an envelope glued to the inside back cover of the report. In this series there were three area reports (for Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York) which, due to their size, were issued in parts but were priced and sold as sets.

The HC(3) Block Statistics series had maps ranging in size from 17"x22" through 34"x44", printed in two colors. For reports with one through 19 mapsheets the maps were inserted in an envelope glued on the report's inside back cover. All reports with 20 or more mapsheets required a gusseted envelope to contain the book and the mapsheets. There was one exception to this procedure, the New York State Selected Areas report. This report had 704 pages in the book and 190 folded mapsheets of various sizes. The gusseted envelope furnished would not hold all this material; therefore a special container was required, a box 9-1/2"x12"x9", which met GPO specifications and all requirements of the Superintendent of Documents for imprinting and taping.

Plans for packaging these maps required accurate counts of the sizes and numbers of mapsheets for each report at least 5 months prior to the assembly of the first report.

Problem areas.--Between December 1, 1970 and November 30, 1972, Contract 100-M specified, "It is impossible to predetermine the number or frequency of orders that will be placed on this program; however, it is anticipated there will be 10 to 20 orders per week." For the following year the anticipated quantity was changed to "two to eight orders per week." These numbers were based on estimates provided by the subject-matter divisions. In practice, the workload started slowly, and was subject to far more extensive peaking than expected. No orders were submitted on the 100-M contract until March 1971, when two orders were placed, and the number for all major series exceeded 20 per month only in August and September 1971, and February, March, and April 1972. It was assumed in the Program 599 contract (March 1971-February 1972) that 280 orders would be submitted at the rate of 40 orders a week for 7 weeks. Except for two orders in May and one in July 1971, the flow of orders did not begin until August, when 30 were placed; the peak was reached in September 1971, with 192 orders.

In Program 600, which called for the copy for all 60 orders for gusseted envelopes to be submitted by March 15, 1971, submission was not accomplished until July of that year and 4 months were required for delivery.

Thus, one of the major problems encountered was the necessity to reschedule work because the final copy was not ready. There were tabulating delays, additional reviews of Linotron reruns were required, and corrections had to be made. Authors' changes (not type corrections) in the final text frequently were extensive, and often added five working days to a job. The resultant uneven flow of work, coupled with changes in page counts and specifications and delays in delivering cover stock, required the removal of liquidated damages from some contracts and limited the number of contractors able to accept printing jobs from the Bureau. The rescheduling problems inevitably resulted in disruption of the printing contractors' own production schedules, and further delays were experienced even in meeting adjusted delivery deadlines. These situations were controlled and adjudicated by GPO, and there frequently were communication difficulties encountered among GPO, the Department of Commerce, and the Census Bureau. It was not possible to estimate delivery dates based on the times orders were submitted by the Bureau, and often no delivery information could be obtained until after deadlines had already passed.

Among the more specific problems were the following: In the fall of 1972, page-loosening was encountered with the "perfect binding" on certain paperbound series. (No stitches or staples are employed in this process; the cover and all the pages are held together with glue alone.) This involved the following series and quantities: PC(1)-B, 6 reports, 3,000 to 4,000 copies of each; PC(1)-C, 52 reports, 3,000 to 4,000 copies of each; HC(1)-B, 9 reports, 2,000 to 2,500 copies of each; and PHC(1), 3 reports, 2,000 copies each. It was necessary to side-staple the smaller reports and to insert flexible screws in the larger reports. Most other paperbound series were either side-stitched or stapled, and presented no binding problems. In the hardbound series, spine breaking occurred in eight parts of Population Volume I, and involved 2,000 to 2,500 copies of each. This situation, discovered at GPO, was corrected by changing the glue and by reinforcing the spines with cloth strips. At the end of the decennial period, some of the volumes being received appeared to be of marginal acceptability; only usage would determine whether the binding was satisfactory.

Among the criteria for pricing the published reports prior to printing were the number and size of the maps to accompany the text. These figures frequently had to be estimated in order to expedite production, but in many cases the estimates proved to be wide of the actual numbers. The release of some reports was delayed until missing maps could be printed and inserted. Printing requisitions were prepared on the basis of maps submitted; these maps frequently had no numbered sequence, and completeness could not be checked until the finished product was reviewed.

Based on page counts available when the 100-M contract was signed, the maximum page count for paperbound reports was set at 600 pages. A number of the reports far exceeded this maximum, thus limiting

the number of firms capable of binding volumes of this size. GPO determined the course of action to be taken in these cases.

GPO was required to furnish to the contractors all cover stock, and the contractor furnished his own text paper. On several occasions the delivery of cover stock was delayed pending manufacture. White offset book paper, substance 100, was used throughout the paperbound editions for maps and text. The contractors were not able to use 80-lb. paper to reduce the thickness of the largest books because of mechanical limitations in sheet size, but GPO did use 80-lb. paper in the hard-bound volumes it produced. (Colored maps and charts were printed on 100-lb. stock.)

Correcting the Printed Reports

No changes were made in the preliminary and advance reports when errors were discovered in the printed tables; the necessary changes were incorporated in the final reports. Many corrections were made in preparing the final tables for publication (see p. 7), but errors occasionally were discovered after the paperbound reports were printed. In this case, further correction usually was accomplished in the following manner:

1. Errata sheets or notices of forthcoming corrections were sent to census users known to the Bureau, and were inserted in copies of the paperbound reports on hand.
2. Other users were alerted to the need for correction through notices in such Bureau publications as Small-Area Data Notes and the Census Users Bulletin.
3. When possible, new tables were substituted for the affected ones in the clothbound volume (e.g., Population Volume I, which contains chapters A, B, C, and D for a given State.)
4. If necessary, a supplementary report was issued in the PC(S1) population and/or the HC(S1) housing report series. For example, in the spring of 1972, after the U.S. Summary reports in the PC(1)-A, PC(1)-B, and HC(1)-A series had been issued (following the release of all the State reports in those series), a misclassification was discovered in the statistics on farm/nonfarm residence published in those series and also in the PC(1)-C and HC(1)-B reports issued to that time (as well as in comparable statistics reported in the population and housing files of the fourth count user summary tapes). Supplementary reports were printed to cover the revised county figures, and corrections for tape users were listed in the Census Users Bulletin.

SERIES DESCRIPTIONS

Following are descriptions of the preliminary, advance, and final published reports for both population and housing statistics. These descriptions include information about the number of reports in each series, the period of release, and the kinds of data presented.

For the publication dates, number of pages, and price per copy for the individual reports in the principal series of final reports, see appendix B.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary reports were prepared from the population and housing counts sent in by the census district offices when the field enumeration was completed. Preliminary counts were shown for 1970 and, for comparison purposes, the final 1960 counts for the same areas.

Series PC(P1), Population Counts for States, presented the counts for each State by counties and for each incorporated place of 1,000 inhabitants or more in the State, and also reports for the District of Columbia, the United States as a whole, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Canal Zone. The 57 reports ranged in size from 2 to 22 pages and cost \$0.10 each; the price for the complete set was \$4. The first report, for Vermont, was issued in May 1970 and the last State report, for New York, was issued in October 1970. Most of the reports were issued in July and August.

Series PC(P2), Population Counts for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, consisted of one report for each of 233 SMSA's--the 231 SMSA's listed in the publication, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of the United States and Puerto Rico: 1967, and two other areas that qualified as SMSA's by January 1970. Each report consisted of two pages and was priced at \$0.10 per copy; the price for the complete set was \$18. The first three reports appeared in May 1970; the last reports were published in October 1970.

Series PC(P3), Preliminary Reports, consisted of three special reports, each summarizing the preliminary population counts for 1970 and the final counts for 1960 for particular types of areas--congressional districts, cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more, and SMSA's. They were issued in November 1970 and were priced at \$0.10 each.

Series HC(P1), Housing Unit Counts for States, consisted of a report for each State, the District of Columbia, the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Canal Zone, and contained counts of housing units in places of 10,000 inhabitants or more. Each report consisted of two or three pages and was priced at \$0.10; the subscription price for the complete set of 57 reports was \$4. The first reports were issued in June 1970, and the last in October 1970.

Advance Reports

Advance reports presented selected final figures in advance of their publication in final paperbound reports as well as in chapters of the census volumes. Most appeared several months prior to the final report.

Certain data that were presented in advance report series in 1960 were held for the final reports in 1970. It was decided not to publish three of the series of advance reports that were published in 1960, namely the PC(A3), HC(A2), and HC(A3) series, because manpower and machine time were concentrated on producing

only the most vital counts and characteristics in advance of the final reports. General social and economic characteristics of the population, which appeared in advance series PC(A3) in 1960, were presented in full detail in the final PC(1)-C series reports in 1970; housing characteristics for SMSA's, which appeared in advance series HC(A2) in 1960, and housing equipment data by counties, which appeared in advance series HC(A3) in 1960, were covered fully in the final HC(1)-A and HC(1)-B series reports in 1970.

Series PC(V1), Final Population Counts, contains a portion of the data that later appeared in reports in series PC(1)-A, Number of Inhabitants, which subsequently were issued as chapter A of volume I. Data in these advance reports, such as for size categories of areas and places (e.g., places of 2,500 to 10,000 population) were used in planning the detailed contents of final reports in the population and housing series. The advance reports contained final figures on the number of inhabitants for each State by counties, county subdivisions, all incorporated places, and unincorporated places of 1,000 or more inhabitants. One report was issued for each State and for the District of Columbia. None was issued for Puerto Rico or the other outlying areas. The first report, for Montana, appeared in September 1970; the last State reports and the U.S. Summary all appeared in February 1971. Most (21) of the State reports were issued in December. The reports vary from five to 33 pages in length; each report costs \$0.25, and the price for the complete set of 52 reports is \$10.

Series PC(V2), General Population Characteristics, contains a portion of the data that later appeared first in series PC(1)-B, and then as chapter B of volume I of the final population reports. These advance reports contain final figures on age, sex, race, and relationship to head of household for the States by SMSA's, counties, and places of 10,000 inhabitants or more. There is one report for the United States and one for each State and the District of Columbia, none for Puerto Rico or the other outlying areas. The first reports, for Montana and Wyoming, appeared in October 1970; the last State reports and the U.S. Summary appeared in February 1971. Most (26) of the State reports were issued in February 1971. The reports are from three to 44 pages in length; each costs \$0.30, and the entire set of 52 reports is priced at \$11.50.

Series HC(V1), General Housing Characteristics, contains selected final figures collected and tabulated on a 100-percent basis for all SMSA's, places of 10,000 inhabitants or more, and for each county or comparable area. The data are presented on housing units by tenure, race of occupants, vacancy status, number of rooms, number of occupants, contract monthly rent, value of property, and plumbing facilities. There is a report for each State and the District of Columbia, and a U.S. summary. None was issued for Puerto Rico and the outlying areas. The first report appeared in September 1970; the last State reports and the U.S. Summary appeared in March 1971. Most (26) of the reports were issued in February. The HC(V1) report and the PC(V2) report for a given State usually were released at the same time. The HC(V1) reports vary in length from five to 45 pages; each costs \$0.30, and the complete set of 52 reports is priced at \$11.50.

Final Reports

Most of the final population and housing reports were issued first as individual paperbound reports for States, then later combined into hardcover volumes. Publication and assembly are described below for the specific series and volumes involved. This complex publication program necessitated careful advance planning, because page negatives used in printing the separate reports were returned from the printer and held for printing as chapter in the final volumes. To reduce costs and speed publication, relatively few changes were made to these negatives. Pages for a given State were numbered consecutively from series PC(1)-A through PC(1)-B, PC(1)-C, and PC(1)-D; and from HC(1)-A through HC(1)-B. Starting page numbers for the tables were transmitted in advance for the production of Linotron negatives.

The number of pages in each report had to be an exact multiple of four, so that complete signatures could be used. (A signature is the group of pages formed when a large sheet is folded to size. A signature is a multiple of 4 pages--4, 8, 12, 16, etc.) In addition, when all reports for a State were combined in the final volume for that State, repetitive material (cover, roster/acknowledgment page, title page, introduction, and appendixes) was not included with each section; consequently, in initial planning the portion of the report from the contents page through the last page of tables or maps was arranged for an even multiple of four pages. This was based on a plan to use card-stock dividers in the State volumes to separate the PC(1)-A, PC(1)-B, PC(1)-C, and PC(1)-D chapters, as these dividers could be glued only at the end of full signatures. This operation was believed to be too expensive and time-consuming. It therefore was decided that "bleed" index markers would be used instead of card-stock dividers.

Population

Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, consists of 58 numbered parts bound into hard-cover books. Part 1 presents U.S. summary information; parts 2 through 52 refer to the 50 States and the District of Columbia; and part 53 is for Puerto Rico. Parts 54 through 58, which are for Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Canal Zone, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, respectively, are bound together in one book. Parts 1 through 53 contain four chapters--A, B, C, and D--originally published respectively in the PC(1)-A, B, C, and D series of individual reports. Parts 54 through 58 consist of only two chapters, A and B, formerly issued as the PC(1)-A and B reports for the outlying areas. Most of these parts were issued in 1973. In addition, the 58 chapters A were assembled and issued in August 1972 in a set of two clothbound books, designated as Part A.

Each chapter A, Number of Inhabitants, also designated as a report in series PC(1)-A1 through PC(1)-A58, presents final official population counts for a State and its counties (by urban and rural residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, minor civil divisions, census county divisions, all incorporated places, and unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more. For Puerto Rico the official counts are presented for the island, for municipios by urban

and rural residence, SMSA's, urbanized areas, barrios, and all places of 1,000 inhabitants or more. For the outlying areas final counts are presented by the area, its principal districts or islands (by urban and rural residence where appropriate), district or island subdivisions, and places. These reports, most of which were issued in 1971, were typewritten in 10-point Diplomat type and reduced 40 percent to 6-point size.

Each chapter B, General Population Characteristics, also designated as a report in series PC(1)-B1 through PC(1)-B58, presents statistics on age, sex, race, marital status, and relationship to head of household, with the same geographic distribution as chapter A. The chapter B reports for the United States were produced by Linotron. Reports for Puerto Rico were typewritten in the same manner as the PC(1)-A reports (see above.) Data for the outlying areas were prepared on the high-speed printer, and the output was pasted onto preprinted tables for photographing. Most of the PC(1)-B series reports were issued between May and December 1971.

Each chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics, also designated as a report in series PC(1)-C1 through PC(1)-C53, presents statistics on general social and economic characteristics of the inhabitants of a State, the District of Columbia, the United States, or Puerto Rico. The U.S. reports include data on age, nativity, place of birth, parentage, mother tongue, Spanish heritage, year moved into present residence, residence in 1965, school enrollment and years of school completed, vocational training, veteran status, marital history, families and their composition, fertility, work disability, employment status, weeks worked in 1969, activity 5 years ago, place of work, means of transportation to work, income, poverty status, and occupation, industry, and class of worker. Items such as sex and race also are presented for the purpose of cross-identification. In addition, for U.S. areas with Negro and/or Spanish-heritage population of specified size, the reports present selected data for these groups. Similar data, but not for all of the above categories, are presented for Puerto Rico. Statistics are presented for some or all of the following U.S. areas: States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence) and counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. For Puerto Rico, publication is for the island and municipios (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. All chapter C reports were produced by Linotron except the one for Puerto Rico, which was typewritten. Most of the PC(1)-C series reports were issued between November 1971 and July 1972.

Each chapter D, Detailed Characteristics, also designated as a report in series PC(1)-D1 through PC(1)-D53, covers for each area most of the population subjects collected on a sample basis, presenting the data in considerable detail and cross-classified by age, race, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, central cities of SMSA's containing 250,000 inhabitants or more, and cities of

100,000 inhabitants or more; Puerto Rico by the island (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), SMSA's, and cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more. Chapter D reports were published by the same methods as the Chapter C reports. Most of the PC(1)-D series reports were issued in the fall of 1972.

Volume II, Subject Reports, also designated as series PC(2), consists of approximately 40 reports, each of which concentrates on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-relationships generally are provided on a national and regional level; in a few reports data for States or SMSA's are shown. Among the characteristics covered are the following: national origin and race, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, unemployment, occupation, industry, and income. There also is a report on the geographic distribution and characteristics of the institutional population. Tables in these reports were produced by Linotron, and the appendixes of most of the reports were composed of preprinted, standard materials. Most of these reports were scheduled for release in 1973.

PC(S1) was the designation of an open series of Supplementary Reports issued in the years following the 1970 census. The first report was released in June 1971. This series presents miscellaneous types of population data, such as special compilations which could not be accommodated in the regular final reports and selected tables from large reports, to permit distribution of the particular figures in an inexpensive format. Sizes and prices of the reports vary. (See appendix B for a listing of the Supplementary Reports published.)

Housing

Volume I, Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties, consists of 58 "parts"--number 1 for the United States, numbers 2 through 52 for the 50 States and the District of Columbia in alphabetical order, and numbers 53 through 58 for Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, respectively. Each part, which is a separate clothbound book, contains two chapters, designated as A and B. Most of these parts were issued in the fall of 1972. (For the outlying areas other than Puerto Rico, all the housing data are included in chapter A and bound together in one volume; no chapters B were issued for these areas.) Each chapter was issued as an individual paperbound report in two series designated as HC(1)-A and B, respectively.

Each chapter A, General Housing Characteristics, also designated as a report in series HC(1)-A1 through HC(1)-A58, presents 1970 statistics on tenure, kitchen facilities, plumbing facilities, number of rooms, persons per room, units in structure, mobile homes, telephones, value, contract rent, and vacancy status. The data are shown for some or all of the following areas within the United States: States (by urban and rural residence), counties, SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 1,000 inhabitants or more. For Puerto Rico the statistics are presented for the island by urban and rural residence, municipios, SMSA's by central cities and urban balance, urbanized areas, and

for places of 1,000 inhabitants or more. The housing data for the outlying areas are presented for the same areas as the population series PC(1)-A (see p.13). Most of the series was issued between May and December 1971; the HC(1)-A report for each State was issued at approximately the same time as the PC(1)-B report for that State.

Each chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics, also designated as a report in series HC(1)-B1 through HC(1)-B53, presents detailed data from the 1970 Census of Housing. Subjects included are tenure, occupancy and vacancy characteristics, utilization characteristics (number of rooms, number of persons, persons per room, and bedrooms), structural and plumbing characteristics (kitchen and plumbing facilities, bathrooms, units in structure, year structure built, access to unit, source of water, sewage disposal, basement, and elevator in structure), equipment (heating, air conditioning, telephone), fuels used for heating and cooking, appliances (clothes washer, clothes dryer, dishwasher, etc.), automobile available, ownership of a second home, and financial characteristics (value and rent). In addition, for U.S. areas with Negro and/or Spanish-heritage population of specified size, the reports present selected data for these subgroups. Statistics are shown for some or all of the following U.S. areas: States and counties (by farm or nonfarm residence), SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. For Puerto Rico, statistics for most of the above items, together with additional subjects such as condition, type of construction, electric lighting, and type and location of cooking facilities, are presented for the island (by urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence), municipios, SMSA's, urbanized areas, and places with 2,500 inhabitants or more. Most HC(1)-B series reports were issued between November 1971 and July 1972.

Volume II, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics, series HC(2), consists of one report for each of the 243 SMSA's in the United States, the four SMSA's in Puerto Rico, and a U.S. summary. These reports provide data for each SMSA, each central city, and each place of 50,000 inhabitants or more. Each U.S. report contains the following data in considerable detail: occupancy and vacancy characteristics, utilization characteristics (number of rooms, number of persons, persons per room, and number of bedrooms), plumbing and structural characteristics (plumbing facilities, bathrooms, units in structure, year structure built, and elevator in structure), equipment and appliances (heating, air conditioning, automobiles, second home, clothes washer, clothes dryer, dishwasher, and home freezer), financial characteristics (value, rent, etc.), and household characteristics (household composition and income). The reports for Puerto Rico contain similar data, plus data for the housing items asked only in that island. The U.S. reports present data for areas with Negro or Spanish-heritage populations of a specified size. Most series HC(2) reports were issued between April and September 1972.

Volume III, Block Statistics, series HC(3), consists of 278 reports showing data for approximately 1.7 million individual census blocks. The series includes reports for communities outside urbanized areas which

contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics from the 1970 census at the local area's expense. This series provides counterparts of the "City Blocks" reports of the 1960 census. Data for 1960 were published only for blocks within city limits; the 1970 data include cities and their urbanized areas. The 1970 reports deal essentially with housing data, but also include some population items which did not appear in 1960. In addition to data on the number of people in the block, which appeared in 1960, the 1970 U.S. reports show the percentages of the total number who were Negro, who lived in group quarters, who were under 18 years old, or who were 62 years of age and older. Housing data in the 1970 U.S. reports include the number of housing units and also the number of such units that (1) lacked one or more of several selected plumbing facilities, (2) were owner-occupied and those that were renter-occupied, (3) had Negro heads of households, and (4) had more than one person per room. The reports also show for each block the number of one-person households; the number of units with female heads of households; the number of units with roomers, boarders, or lodgers; average value of houses in a block; average contract rent paid; and average number of rooms per unit. Similar reports were issued for Puerto Rico; these exclude certain items not applicable to the island and include other items not asked in the United States (see series HC(1)-B content). Most series HC(3) reports were issued between July 1971 and April 1972.

Included with each report (other than for a contract block area) is a set of Metropolitan Map Series maps showing in detail the location of each of the numbered blocks in the area covered by the particular report. Each set of maps for an urbanized area consists of from two to 137 mapsheets, from 17"x22" through 34"x44" in size, printed in two colors. There are over 3,200 mapsheets in all, and these were made available for separate purchase.

Volume IV, Components of Inventory Change, series HC(4), consists of 16 reports, one for the United States and the four regions, and one for each of 15 SMSA's, based on a sample survey conducted in the fall of 1970. Each SMSA report includes separate data for the major city of the SMSA. Subject content is similar to that of 1960 Housing Census Volume IV. Included are data on the following subjects: disposition of the 1960 housing inventory and the sources of the 1970 inventory, such as new construction, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses. Cross-tabulations of 1970 and 1960 characteristics are provided for units that had not been changed, as well as characteristics of present and previous residences of recent movers. These reports were issued between May and August 1973.

Volume V, Residential Finance, series HC(5), is a one-volume report based on a sample survey conducted in the spring of 1971 for the Nation as a whole. Subject content is similar to that of 1960 Housing Census Volume V, but with much greater detail. Data are presented regarding the financing of privately owned nonfarm residential properties. Statistics are shown on the amounts of outstanding mortgage debt, manner of acquisition of property, homeowner expenses, and other owner, property, and mortgage characteristics for the

United States and the four regions. This report was scheduled for issue in July 1973.

Volume VI, Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing, series HC(6), is a report for the United States as a whole, presenting data on "sub-standard" housing units for counties and cities, based on the number of units lacking plumbing facilities combined with estimates of the number of units with all plumbing facilities but in "dilapidated" condition.

Volume VII, Subject Reports, series HC(7), consists of nine reports, all scheduled for release in 1973, with each devoted to a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-classifications generally are provided on a national and regional level; in some reports data for States or SMSA's are shown. Among the subjects covered are housing characteristics by household composition, housing of minority groups and senior citizens, and households in mobile homes.

Supplementary Reports, series HC(S1), were issued in the years following the 1970 census. This open series presents miscellaneous types of housing data, such as special compilations which could not be accommodated in the regular final reports and selected tables from large reports, to permit distribution of the particular figures in an inexpensive format.

Joint Population-Housing Reports

Census Tracts, series PHC(1), consists of 241 reports, each for an SMSA. These reports provide 1970 census statistics by census tracts on general characteristics of the population and the housing units. Social, labor force, and income characteristics of the population as well as occupancy, utilization, structural equipment, and financial characteristics of housing units are presented in tabular form for component counties, for places of 25,000 or more inhabitants in the SMSA, and for individual tracts. In addition, separate tables provide the same kind of data on Negro population and persons of Spanish heritage for U.S. census tracts with 400 or more Negroes or persons of Spanish heritage. Among the population characteristics for which data are provided are age, race, nativity, heritage, household, inmate of institution, family, marital status, residence, school enrollment, employment, and income. The housing characteristics include occupancy, tenure, units in structure, persons per room, year structure built, year moved into unit, basement, automobiles available, access, kitchen and plumbing facilities, heating equipment, appliances, value, and rent. The reports for Puerto Rican SMSA's include some of the above categories, plus others used only in Puerto Rico. Appendixes in all reports provide descriptions of area classifications, definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, a statement on the accuracy of the data, and information about the publication program. Maps identifying the tracts also are included. Tables showing comparability of tracts between 1960 and 1970 are included where applicable. In addition to maps printed as part of each report, each report includes a set of tract outline maps--generally several large map-sheets per SMSA. The scale of the maps varies from 1 inch equals 1/2 mile to 1 inch equals 10 miles, depending on the size of the SMSA and the complexity of the tracted areas. These maps also were made available for separate

purchase. Most series PHC(1) reports were issued between December 1971 and August 1972.

(About 100 counties and places outside SMSA's were subdivided into census tracts for the 1970 census. Complete-count and sample data for these non-SMSA tracted areas were tabulated on the second and fourth count summary tapes (see pp.18-20), but were not published in the PHC(1) reports. However, in the spring of 1972, photocopies of the unpublished reports were made available for purchase for \$0.05 per page, plus a \$5 service charge per order.)

General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970, series PHC(2), consists of 52 reports, one for each State and the District of Columbia, and one national summary. These reports present comparative 1960 and 1970 data on population counts and on selected population and housing subjects. The reports focus on population change by age and race in SMSA's, although certain data also are shown for the State as a whole and for counties. For each SMSA separate figures are shown for the population living inside the central city and the population living outside the central city. The housing data are presented for the State and for each SMSA (by inside and outside its central city), and cover such subjects as tenure, vacancy status, plumbing facilities, persons per room, value, and contract rent. Most series PHC(2) reports were released between February and September 1971.

Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas, series PHC(3), consists of 76 reports covering selected low-income areas in 51 cities (67 reports), seven sets of rural counties (8 reports), and a U.S. summary. These reports present detailed socio-economic data derived from sample surveys conducted during the latter part of 1970 and early 1971 on employment-related problems in the areas covered. Statistics are presented on the demographic characteristics of the population by the most important labor force and socioeconomic factors for each race and Spanish-origin group. Detailed tables present data on characteristics of the current labor force, and employment statistics by demographic categories and work experience of the population in the previous 12 months. Statistics are presented for employment and unemployment, education, vocational training, job history, income, residential migration, and factors which were problems in job holding or job seeking for the residents of these areas, as well as on the value or rent and number of rooms in their housing units. (Tables in these reports were prepared by mounting high-speed printer data printouts on sheets preprinted with stubs, boxheads, and running heads.) The PHC(3) series reports were issued between January and June 1972.

Additional Reports

Evaluation Reports, series PHC(E), present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1970 census, and relate to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data obtained. The program, described in detail in chapter 14, was comprised of a variety of studies, each designed to produce data on the accuracy of selected subject matter or on the effectiveness of specific

methodological features of the census-taking process. As significant phases of the various studies were completed, the major findings and results from these studies were published in the PHC(E) series, beginning in the spring of 1973.

Procedural Reports, series PHC(R), present information on various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1970 census, including this procedural history. Beginning in 1971, reports were issued on such subjects as the forms and procedures used in the data-collection phase of the census (including the Surveys of Components of Inventory Change and Residential Finance) and the geographic identification code scheme used for 1970.

Other Publications

The following publications were not part of the decennial program, but were issued by the Census Bureau and include 1970 census data primarily.

Congressional district data.--Between February and September 1971 the Bureau issued a series of 46 reports (45 State reports and one for the five States with congressional districts at large) entitled Congressional District Data: Districts of the 92d Congress, and presenting 1970 population and housing data and recent election statistics for districts of the 92d Congress (1971-72). Complete-count data included such population items as race, sex, type of residence (urban-rural, metropolitan-nonmetropolitan), and age; and housing data such as occupancy (owner-renter, persons per room), value of owner-occupied units, and contract rent for renter-occupied units. The number of pages per report varied; the cost of each report was \$0.25, except those for California and New York, which were \$0.50 each. The complete set of 46 reports was priced at \$10. A similar series for the 93d Congress (1973-74) was issued between November 1971 and July 1972 for those 30 States which were redistricted prior to the 1972 general elections. Complete-count data were retabulated to conform with the new district boundaries. The price base for this second series was the same as for the first.

Between September and November 1972 the Bureau issued another series of 44 separate State reports for districts of the 93d Congress and one report for the six single-district States, entitled Congressional District Data Book: 93d Congress. This series included both complete-count and sample population and housing data on such subjects as employment, veteran status, migration, and characteristics of overcrowding. Each State report included explanatory text and appropriate maps. The complete set of reports was priced at \$21.25; the reports also were combined and reissued in 1973 as a single bound volume with the same title as one of the supplements to the Statistical Abstract (see below).

The Bureau also distributed computer-generated analytical reports, called "Congressional District Profiles," to congressmen and to the public. These reports were based in part on the data assembled for the Congressional District Data Book. (For further details concerning the profiles, see chapter 13.)

Statistical Abstract.--The Statistical Abstract of the United States has been published annually since 1878. The editions of 1971 (1,033 pages, \$5.50) and subsequent years contained selected 1970 census results, as well

as other statistical data. "USA Statistics in Brief, 1972" was a 10-page supplement issued in July 1972 (available for separate purchase at \$0.10) to accompany the 1972 edition of the Statistical Abstract. This pamphlet summarized some of the trend-indicating data collected by the Bureau, and included selected 1970 population data. Other regular supplements to the Statistical Abstract containing 1970 census data and scheduled for publication in 1973, were the following: Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970, and the County and City Data Book, 1972. The data in the latter volume also were made available on computer tape and in punchcard form.

Popular presentations.--The Bureau issues biennially a paperback volume entitled Pocket Data Book USA. The 1971 edition (352 pages, \$1.75) included selected 1970 census results. In the summer of 1972 the first of a series of pamphlets appeared under the general title of "We the Americans." These pamphlets focused on the population and housing characteristics of Americans and of various national groups. Several titles are illustrative: "We the Americans, Who We Are;" "We the Black Americans;" "We the Americans, Our Homes;" "We the Americans, Our Income;" and "We the American Women." Other pamphlets were devoted to Spanish-Americans, Indians, etc., using 1970 census data.

DATA ON COMPUTER TAPE AND IN MICROFORM

Summary Tapes

In September 1970 the Bureau began issuing copies of the first of approximately 2,000 reels of statistical summary tapes derived from the 1970 census basic records. These tapes contained tallies, in computer-readable form, of the responses to inquiries on the census questionnaires, summarized by census block, tract, enumeration district (ED), or other geographic area, in more statistical detail than appeared in the printed reports. The tapes were produced in six series, or "counts."¹ The first three counts contained only 100-percent (sometimes called "complete-count") data derived from the responses to the census questions asked for all households and housing units. The fourth, fifth, and sixth count summary tapes presented tabulations of the full range of census sample data (i.e., the 20-, 15-, and 5-percent sample population and housing characteristics), often cross-tabulated by such 100-percent characteristics as sex, race, or tenure. Some data distributions were suppressed to preserve confidentiality.

Except for the fifth count (for selected ZIP code areas), the tapes were prepared on a State-by-State basis by

¹The word "count" refers to a set of specified data tabulations (tallies) for certain kinds of geographic units; for example, there were 55 separate tabulations and cross-tabulations of 100-percent population and housing data for each enumeration district or block group, and for counties and other selected areas in the "first count." Numbering of the counts--first through sixth--refers to the computer run(s) through which the census basic record tape was put to obtain the specified data, and the order in which the tabulations were released.

count and, if applicable, by file² within count. All tapes were made available for purchase on industry-compatible tape. The tape characteristics were either 7-track, 556 or 800 c.p.i. in Binary Coded Decimal, or 9-track, 800 c.p.i., in Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange or American Standard Code for Information Exchange language.

When the summary tapes were produced, they were converted from the Bureau's UNIVAC computer format to an industry-compatible format. Samples of the converted data were printed out and reviewed by subject-matter specialists to ensure that various types of situations requiring data suppression had been handled properly during processing, and that the resultant master summary tape data were within certain tolerance limits. Further quality control measures were designed to ensure that user copies of the master tapes (whether in the form of magnetic tape or microfilm) were translated correctly.

Each summary tape copy furnished by the Bureau was accompanied by technical documentation describing the organization of each table, the various codes and characters used, and the nature of the logical records. (A full logical record consists of the geographic identification and all the data fields for a given geographic area.) Documentation for counts one through four summary tapes also was published in Part II of the 1970 Census Users' Guide.

Where revision of data was necessary subsequent to the preparation of any tape, correction sheets were prepared and announced in Bureau publications such as Small-Area Data Notes and the 1970 Census Users Bulletin, so that tape users could request copies of the sheets. To the extent possible, the correction sheets indicated the adjustments required for the various geographic areas so that the user could correct data totals on his tape. As correction sheets appeared, they were included with the summary tapes that were ordered, but the tapes themselves were not altered. The publications mentioned above also were used to clarify or expand material contained in the summary tape documentation.

The summary tapes constituted a major expansion in the Census Bureau's program to make data available to users. The tapes contained tabulations similar to those found in the printed reports, and were subject to the same rules as the reports, to ensure that no data were released that might allow the identification of a specific person or household. However, the tabulations presented generally were more detailed and more numerous for each geographic area. Also, some types of areas were reported on tapes which were not covered in printed form at all. Two examples comparing tape and report contents follow:

Detail of tabulations.--A general principle followed in the preparation of the printed volumes was that the data detail varied with the type and size of geographic areas. Significantly more detail was published for

large areas, such as States or large cities (50,000 or more inhabitants) than for counties or smaller cities (less than 10,000 inhabitants). In contrast, each summary tape count generally provided the same tabulations (in greater detail than comparable tables in the printed publications in most cases) for each geographic area presented, regardless of size. The second count summary tapes, for instance, contain a tabulation of age by sex by race for single years of age (under 1 year to 100 years and over) for census tracts, minor civil divisions, counties, places of all sizes, and States, while the same tabulation in the printed volume (General Characteristics, Series PC(1)-B) is limited to States. Greater detail on the tapes also is evidenced by the third count summary tapes, which contain 250 cells of data for each census block, while the published Block Statistics Reports present 25 cells for each block.

Special geographic areas.--On the summary tapes, tabulations are presented for three types of geographic areas that are not included in the printed reports. Enumeration district (ED) and block group tallies are contained in the first count summary tapes, and tallies for ZIP code areas are presented in the fifth count summary tapes. (Block groups were the equivalents of ED's for computer processing purposes.)

Figure D lists the summary tapes and their equivalent printed reports that were derived from the census basic record tapes as they were processed through the six computer counts, and indicates the level of detail on the tapes. For the number of summary tape reels per State (or the District of Columbia or Puerto Rico) and their issue dates, see appendix C; for a discussion of the development of summary tapes for census users, see chapter 13. The content of the six series of summary tapes is briefly described below.

First count summary tapes consist of one or more reels of File A and File B for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, and contain 400 cells of data for five major complete-count population items by 12 classifications (including data by age, race, relationship to head of household, families by type, etc.), and 21 housing items (including race by tenure, vacancy status, households in overcrowded conditions, value, and kitchen and bathroom facilities.) File A is composed of ED, block group, and State summary records; File B consists of summary records for the State, counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's), place segments within MCD's, places, and congressional districts. The first count summary tapes for most States were issued between December 1970 and February 1971.

Second count summary tapes consist of one or more reels of File A and File B for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, and contain the same kind of data as the first count summary tapes but in much greater detail. File A is composed of census tract summaries, and File B consists of summaries for 23 geographic levels, as follows: State; as many as 11 State component summaries (e.g., all central cities of urbanized areas combined, all rural places 1,000-2,500 population combined, etc.), counties by urban and rural parts, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), SMSA component summaries (e.g., each county within

²The word "file" refers to a collection of records for a particular geographic level(s) of tabulation. For instance, File A of the first count summary tape contains data by enumeration district, whereas File B contains the same data summed by place, county, etc.

the SMSA, etc.), urbanized areas, MCD's and CCD's (census county divisions), and places with 1,000 in-

habitants or more. Most second count summary tapes were issued between August and November 1971.

Figure D. Summary Tape Files and Printed Reports Derived From Computer Counts

Summary tape file and printed report derived from the computer tally (count)	Geographic areas covered	No. of tables and data cells for each area	No. of reels in file
TAPE: <u>First Count</u> , File A	ED's or block groups	¹ 55 tables containing 400 complete-count population and housing data cells	104
No reports derived from this tally			NA
TAPE: <u>First Count</u> , File B	States, counties, congressional districts, MCD's (CCD's), places	55 tables containing 400 complete-count population and housing data cells	58
REPORT: <u>Population</u> , Volume I Chapter A (series PC(1)-A)	Same as above	Population totals only	NA
TAPE: <u>Second Count</u> , File A	Census tracts	93 tables containing 3,500 complete-count population and housing data cells	108
REPORT: <u>Population and Housing</u> , Census Tract Reports (series PHC(1))	Census tracts	Extracts of the above for the publication areas	NA
TAPE: <u>Second Count</u> , File B	States, SMSA's and their components, counties, urbanized areas, MCD's (CCD's), places	93 tables containing 3,500 complete-count population and housing data cells	155
REPORT: <u>Population</u> , Volume I, Chapter B (series PC(1)-B)	Same as above	Extracts of the above for the publication areas	NA
REPORT: <u>Housing</u> , Volume I, States and Small Areas, Chapter A (series HC(1)-A)	Same as above, but excluding MCD's and CCD's	Extracts of the above for the publication areas	NA
TAPE: <u>Third Count</u> File	Census blocks	38 tables containing 250 complete-count population and housing data cells	240
REPORT: <u>Housing</u> , Volume III, Block Statistics (series HC(3))	Same as above	Extracts of the above for the publication areas	NA
TAPE: <u>Fourth Count</u> , Population File A	Tracts	Sample data: 127 tables, 7,100 cells	143
Population File B	MCD's (CCD's)	127 tables, 7,100 cells	123
Population File C	States, counties, SMSA's and component areas, places	² 127 tables, 14,500 cells	94
REPORT: <u>Population</u> , Volume I, Chapter C (series PC(1)-C) (Also Joint Population-Housing series PHC(1))	States, counties, SMSA's urbanized areas, places with 2,500+ population	Extracts of the above for the publication areas	NA
TAPE: <u>Fourth Count</u> , Housing File A	Tracts	Sample data: 200 tables, 6,600 cells	201
Housing File B	MCD's (CCD's)	200 tables, 6,600 cells	191
Housing File C	States, counties, SMSA's and component areas, places	² 200 tables, 12,000 cells	106
REPORT: <u>Housing</u> , Volume I, Chapter B (series HC(1)-B) (also Joint Population-Housing series PHC(1))	States, counties, SMSA's urbanized areas, places with 2,500+ population	Extracts of the above for the publication areas	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Figure D. Summary Tape Files and Printed Reports Derived From Computer Counts—Continued

Summary tape file and printed report derived from the computer tally (count)	Geographic areas covered	No. of tables and data cells for each area	No. of reels in file
TAPE: <u>Fifth Count</u> File A (3-digit ZIP areas) File B (5-digit ZIP areas)	5-digit ZIP code areas in SMSA's; 3-digit ZIP code areas elsewhere	53 tables containing 900 sample population and housing data cells	1 12
No reports derived from this file			NA
TAPE: <u>Sixth Count, Population</u>	States, SMSA's, metropolitan counties, central cities, with 50,000+ population	Sample data: 92 tables, 150,000 cells	189
REPORT: <u>Population, Volume I, Chapter D (series PC(1)-D)</u>	States, SMSA's with 100,000+ population, central cities of SMSA's with 250,000+ population, cities with 100,000+ population	Extracts of the above for the publication areas	NA
TAPE: <u>Sixth Count, Housing</u>	States, metropolitan counties, non-metropolitan counties with 50,000+ population, SMSA's cities with 50,000+ population central cities	Sample data: 348 tables, 110,000 cells	206
REPORT: <u>Housing, Volume II, (Series HC(2))</u>	SMSA's, central cities, cities, places with 50,000+ population	Extracts of the above for the publication areas	NA

NA Not available.

¹A "data cell" represents a single summary of a tabulation unit (e.g., persons or housing units) having a certain characteristic, such as an age group or type of tenure. For example, a tabulation of total population by single years of age from "under 1" to "100 or more" would constitute 101 data cells.

²The additional number of data cells in File C were not tabulated for places. Tabulation for places had the same number of data cells as Files A and B.

³Does not include Puerto Rico.

Third count (block) summary tapes consist of one file of one or more reels for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. They contain complete-count summary statistics for the portions of census tracts containing census blocks, and for census blocks in all urbanized areas, and also for some specified areas for which the Bureau collected and published block statistics under contract with certain State and local governments. Most third count summary tapes were issued between August and November 1971.

Fourth count summary tapes comprise six files--three (A, B, and C) for population data and three (also identified as A, B, and C) for housing data. Each file consists of one or more reels for each of the 50 States (except for Vermont and Wyoming, for which there were no population or housing files A), the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The subject content includes information from the 5-, 15-, and 20-percent samples of the total population, and some complete-count items (collected on the sample questionnaires) are included for purposes of cross-classification. Where applicable, data are shown for Negro and Spanish-heritage households. The population summaries include data on income, nativity, place of birth, mother tongue, veteran status, employment status, occupation, etc. Housing summaries include various sample items such as year structure built or heating equipment cross-classified by tenure and race of head. Most fourth count summary tapes were issued between February and April 1972 (with the exception of those for Puerto Rico, which were issued in February 1973).

Fifth count summary tapes consist of 13 reels containing 904 cells of sample and complete-count data on such items as sex, age, race, income, size of family, family characteristics, income status, tenure, property value and gross rent, vacancy status, plumbing, telephone, household equipment, and rent-income ratios. File A contains in one reel these data for all 788 3-digit ZIP code areas in the United States; File B contains the same data for approximately 12,500 5-digit ZIP code areas located in SMSA's. All fifth count tapes were issued in July 1972.

Sixth count summary tapes consist of one or more reels of population data (with approximately 150,000 data cells) and one or more reels of housing data (with approximately 110,000 data cells) for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. These tapes provide detailed cross-classifications of characteristics from sample and complete-count records; data also are shown for Negro and Spanish-heritage households. The sixth count housing tapes were issued between April and July 1972, and the population tapes between August and November 1972.

Subject Report summary tapes.--In the winter of 1972-73, as the Bureau prepared Volume II Population (series PC(2)) and Volume VII Housing (series HC(7)) Subject Reports (see pp. 14 and 16) for publication, census users were advised that computer summary tape versions of these reports would be made available on special order. The cost of these tape files vary, depending on the amount of preparation necessary to suppress data where required to assure confidentiality, prepare

documentation, etc. The printed subject reports most frequently contain only national data, although some provide data for large cities or SMSA's. The printed reports and the summary tapes are comparable in the amount of data presented at the national level, but the summary tapes contain the same data for regions, divisions, and State as well, while the published volumes either do not contain data for these levels or present them in abbreviated form.

Public-Use Samples

The public-use samples are samples of census records containing the questionnaire responses for a statistically selected sample of households. These data were made available for public use in the form of computer tape files consisting of records on which the census responses appear as numeric codes. No names or addresses appear in the samples, and the geographic areas identified are sufficiently large (250,000 inhabitants or more) to avoid disclosure of information for specific individuals or households.

Six different public-use samples (with accompanying technical documentation) were made available from the 1970 census: three from the 5-percent and three from the 15-percent data records, one each for the following three categories:

1. States.--The State public-use samples indicate the State of residence for each household and, for the larger States, whether the household location was urban or rural, metropolitan or nonmetropolitan, and whether or not it was within the central city of an SMSA.
2. County groups.--Every large SMSA having a population of 250,000 or more persons is identified. Whenever possible, subdivisions comprising one or more counties and having over 250,000 inhabitants are identified, as are groups of functionally interrelated counties outside the large SMSA's. Records in the county group public-use sample carry a code identifying the particular county group in which that household was located.
3. Neighborhood characteristics.--The neighborhood characteristics public-use samples, in which the households' locations of residence are identified by the nine geographic divisions of the United States, have two features which distinguish them from the other samples: (1) location of residence also is identified in terms of size of place or size of urbanized area, and (2) summary characteristics are provided for the neighborhood in which the household is located. (Neighborhood characteristics are summary indicators presented in the form of ratios (e.g., Negro population to the total population, families with income below the low-income level to total families, etc.) for people living in Bureau-defined "neighborhoods" of approximately the same size as census tracts.)

Each of the six public-use samples was made available in three sizes: the one-in-100 primary sample, a one-

in-1,000 subsample, and a one-in-10,000 subsample. For the geographic coverage and date of issue of each reel, see appendix D.

Historical studies using the State public-use sample were made possible when the Bureau created a one-in-100 State public-use sample from the 1960 census data files. The form and detail of the 1960 one-in-100 sample parallel that of the 1970 version. For a discussion of the development of the public-use samples, see chapter 13.

Master Enumeration District Lists (MEDLists)

Beginning in mid-1971, the Bureau issued on a flow basis a MEDList for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Each MEDList consists of a serial listing of all the enumeration districts (ED's) in the State or other area covered, together with the total population and housing counts obtained from the first-count tabulations and all of the geographic codes related with each ED. The totals also are summed for the counties and political subdivisions with which the ED's are associated. The MEDLists were issued on computer tape, one reel per State, at \$70 per reel; on 16-millimeter microfilm, one 1,400-foot roll per State, at \$8 per roll; and on paper at \$2 per 75,000 population. A consolidated MEDList for the United States also was released; it was contained on tape (two reels if 9-track, three reels if 7-track) or on five rolls of microfilm.

Census Employment Survey Tapes

The Census Employment Survey (CES) was conducted in 60 selected areas in 51 of the Nation's largest cities and in seven rural areas, and the results were published in the report series PHC(3), Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas, 1970 (see p. 16). Beginning in January 1973, the Bureau made available public-use computer tapes containing individual household and personal records (omitting names, addresses, or other identifying information) for the 24 CES areas that contained populations of 250,000 or more. The cost of these tapes was \$70 per reel.

School District Data

Under a project sponsored by the National Center for Educational Statistics, U.S. Office of Education, the Census Bureau produced in the early fall of 1972 several data products relating to school districts (SD's): (1) a computer tape file (one reel for each State) containing 400 first-count summary tape data cells for each SD with at least 300 pupils, and (2) an SD geographic reference tape (one reel for each State except California, for which there were two reels) for use in matching SD's with other census statistical areas, or portions of them. These tapes were priced at \$70 per reel.

In early 1973, at the request of the Office of Education, the above data were also provided on microfilm, except that only 106 of the first-count data cells were included. The first-count data for all States appear on three reels of microfilm, and the reference files were contained on two rolls. Each of the five rolls was made available separately at \$8 per reel.

The National Center for Educational Statistics distributed computer printouts of the data appearing on the

microfilm to State educational agencies, and also sponsored the independent production of fourth-count data for SD's.

Data Products Available on Microfiche or Microfilm

Approximately 1,600 of the printed reports were made available on microfiche (each 4"x6" fiche containing up to 70 pages of printed material) by the National Technical Information Service, an agency of the Department of Commerce. Two price scales were established--one for individual microfiche copies, and another, lower unit price for entire series of reports.

The data on the first-count summary tapes (see p. 18 above) also were made available on 16 mm. microfilm (1,400 feet per reel) at \$8 per roll. Beginning in mid-1971, the Bureau issued one to 12 rolls for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

In addition to the items specified above, most materials issued on computer tape or in printed form can be obtained on microfilm or microfiche, or on a computer printout, by special order.

DISTRIBUTION OF 1970 CENSUS DATA PRODUCTS

The Bureau worked with the Government Printing Office, the Department of Commerce and its field offices, and with other organizations to encourage and simplify the distribution of the 1970 census reports. In addition to extensive mailings of press releases and distribution of announcement and order forms, the Bureau issued a regular catalog of its publications, data files, and special tabulations. Reports on microfiche were made available through the National Technical Information Service (see above).

Data products on computer tape or on microfilm were distributed initially by the Bureau of the Census, but purchasers (including over 160 summary tape processing centers) of these materials were at liberty to copy them for resale. Test reels of the first- through fifth-count summary tapes, comprising data from the 1968 Dane County, Wis., census dress rehearsal, were made available in 1969 and 1970, so that users could familiarize themselves with the 1970 summary tape format, develop and test computer programs, and carry out other experimentation before they placed orders. The release of summary tapes, public-use samples, etc., and the availability of tape processing centers' facilities was announced in various Bureau publications sent to census users. A special staff in the Bureau handled the sale of tapes, microfilm, and special tabulations. (See chapter 13 for further details about the distribution of tape products.)

Official and sales copies of the printed reports were distributed in line with Department of Commerce policy, which prescribed that priced publications were to be distributed to the greatest extent possible by sale and that official distribution of publications was to be limited to a practical minimum. The Bureau maintained and controlled mailing lists of persons, agencies, and organizations that received official copies of the census reports; the Bureau distributed these reports to Governors,

Senators, Congressmen, members of the various census advisory committees, population research organizations, summary tape processing centers, Bureau data collection centers and depository libraries, various Federal agencies, and other persons and organizations that assisted in census operations. The Bureau was solely responsible for distribution and sale of preliminary and advance reports, while the Superintendent of Documents (GPO) sold copies of the final reports to the public. (A supply of the final reports also was maintained by the Bureau for the use of its professional staff and for official distribution.) The Superintendent of Documents distributed the final reports to Federal depository libraries, and the Department of Commerce supplied its field offices' needs for sale copies. In all cases of official copy distribution, the recipients were sent only those reports that were of interest to them; some of the Federal depository libraries, however, maintain files of nearly all Bureau publications.

Information about publication programs and announcement and order forms covering the final reports series were mailed to thousands of census data users who asked to have their names put on a mailing list for this purpose.

Numerous complaints were received from census users who ordered final reports from the Superintendent of Documents and did not receive them until 2 1/2 to 5 months later. Although shipments had been delayed in part by relocation of the Superintendent of Documents' warehouse facilities, it appeared that advance order forms for census publications also had been mailed too far ahead of the publication issue dates. The Bureau therefore took the following action midway in the census period:

1. 1970 census publication programs indicating tentative issuance dates, and released to the public during the course of the census processing, were required to carry a prominent statement that they constituted only advance announcement of publishing plans. Requests for further information and order forms were to be directed to the Bureau and not to the Superintendent of Documents.
2. Order forms announcing a series of publications were not sent to print until three publications in that series had been printed.
3. All preliminary announcement and order forms stated prominently when the actual, printed publications would be available. In addition, order forms covering a series of publications contained a statement to the effect that the series was issued on a flow basis and that a particular publication might take several months to be issued. Again, all inquiries regarding the publications were to be directed to the Bureau.
4. All press releases and all manuscripts of publications or other information referring to the availability of publications on paper or microform were required to be cleared with appropriate authorities to ensure that the publications actually were available.

Even after this action on the Bureau's part, the Superintendent of Documents continued to have distribution problems stemming from circumstances outside the Census Bureau's control, and customer complaints persisted.

In order to expedite the movement of data to census users by several months, the Bureau established a policy, shortly after census processing began, that it would furnish on request photocopies of tables being prepared for publication in the various report series. These copies were provided for a service charge of \$10 plus reproduction cost, with the stipulation that the data were subject to change before publication. In mid-1972 the policy was modified so that only those tables would be released that were in final publication form.

COSTS

Costs for publication preparation and printing are distributed in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing cost summary in chapter 1 of the Procedural History under the following programs:

Barriers to Employment Survey (Census Employment Survey) (includes series PHC(3) reports)
 Census History (Series PHC(R)-1, 2, and 4 reports)
 Components of Inventory Change and Residential Finance
 Data Usability Improvement (Series PHC(R)-3 report)
 Outlying Areas (includes Puerto Rico)
 Publications
 Sampling, Statistical Standards, and Evaluation (includes PHC(E) reports)

The cost of producing the master copies of computer tapes is included in the Data Usability Improvement program. The master copy of the master enumeration district list (MEDList) on microfilm was charged to the geography program. Producing the microfilm master copy of the first-count summary tapes was part of the processing program, and costs of producing microfilm and microfiche master copies of other tables or publications were charged to the publications program.

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13. First Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Series CT-2(Rev.). March 1970. 8 pp.
18. General Information About Summary Tapes. Series CT-1 (Rev.). June 1970. 6 pp.
19. Printed Reports From the 1970 Census--Housing, Volume II, Series CEP-5. August 1970. 9 pp.
21. Census Bureau Unpublished Data and Special Services: Policy and Delineation. Series PA-1 (Rev.). December 1970. 5 pp.
22. Fourth Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Series CT-5 (Rev.). March 1971. 30 pp.
23. Fifth Count (ZIP Code) Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Series CT-6. March 1971. 10 pp.
24. Public Use Samples of Basic Records From the 1960 and 1970 Censuses. Series CT-8. May 1971. 13 pp.
25. Third Count (Block) Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Series CT-4 (Rev.). July 1971. 7 pp.
26. Second Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Series CT-3 (Rev.). December 1971.
27. Printed Reports From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Series CEP-4 (Rev.). January 1972. 18 pp.
28. Delineation of Problem Housing Areas. Series CEP-6. May 1972. 9 pp.
29. Low-Income Data From the 1970 Census. Series CEP-7. May 1972. 15 pp.
30. Sixth Count Summary Tapes From the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Series CT-7. August 1972. 15 pp.
- Handbook of Publishing and Printing. [Washington, D.C., 1970.] 33 pp.
- Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes: Counts 1 thru 5. [Washington, D.C., 1972.] 54 pp.
- Index to 1970 Census Summary Tapes: Counts 1 thru 6. [Washington, D.C., 1973.] 214 pp.
- Index to Selected 1970 Census Reports. (To be issued.)
- 1970 Census Users Bulletin. No. 1- , February 25, 1972-
- 1970 Census Users' Guide. 2 vols. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1970. 537 pp.
- Public-Use Samples of Basic Records From the 1970 Census: Description and Technical Documentation. [Washington, D.C., 1972.] 203 pp.
- Sampling Applications of the 1970 Census Publications, Maps, and Public Use Summary Files. By Margaret Gurney. Technical Paper No. 27. Washington, D.C., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1972. 10 pp.
- Small-Area Data Activities. Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1966 - Vol. 3, No. 4, December 1968.
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APPENDIX A
PAGE SIZE AND METHOD OF COMPOSITION OF STATISTICAL TABLES IN PUBLISHED 1970 CENSUS REPORTS

Method of Composition, Legend:

Composer = Typewriter utilizing magnetic tape
HSP = High-speed line printer
Linotron = Electronic photocomposition system
Typewriter = Typewriter with Diplomat type face
Vartyper = Typewriter with interchangeable fonts

Series	Page size		Text tables	Detailed statistical tables		
	7-7/8"x 10-1/4"	9-1/8"x 11-3/8"		Stub	Boxhead	Field
PC(P1)	X		...	HSP	Composer	HSP
PC(P2)	X		...	HSP	Vartyper	HSP
PC(P3)	X		...	Typewriter	Vartyper	Typewriter
PC(V1)	X		...	HSP	Vartyper	HSP
PC(V2)	X		...	Composer	Vartyper	HSP
PC(1)-A						
United States		X	Composer	Typewriter	Vartyper	Typewriter
Puerto Rico		X	Composer	Typewriter	Vartyper	Typewriter
Outlying Areas		X	Composer	Typewriter	Vartyper	Typewriter
PC(1)-B						
United States		X	Composer	Linotron	Linotron	Linotron
Puerto Rico		X	Composer	Typewriter	Vartyper	Typewriter
Outlying Areas		X	Composer	Composer	Composer	HSP
PC(1)-C						
United States		X	Composer	Linotron	Linotron	Linotron
Puerto Rico		X	Composer	Composer	Composer	Typewriter
PC(1)-D						
United States		X	Composer	Linotron	Linotron	Linotron
Puerto Rico		X	Composer	Composer	Composer	Typewriter
PC(2)		X	Composer	Linotron	Linotron	Linotron
PC(S1) ¹	X		...			
HC(P1)	X		...	Typewriter	Vartyper	Typewriter
HC(V1)	X		...	Composer	Vartyper	HSP
HC(1)-A						
United States		X	Composer	Linotron	Linotron	Linotron
Puerto Rico		X	Composer	Typewriter	Vartyper	Typewriter
Outlying Areas		X	Composer	Typewriter	Vartyper	Typewriter
HC(1)-B						
United States		X	Composer	Linotron	Linotron	Linotron
Puerto Rico		X	Composer	Composer	Composer	Typewriter
HC(2)						
United States		X	Composer	Linotron	Linotron	Linotron
Puerto Rico		X	Composer	Composer	Composer	Typewriter
HC(3)						
United States		X	...	Linotron	Linotron	Linotron
Puerto Rico		X	...	Linotron	Linotron	Linotron
HC(4)		X	...	Composer	Composer	HSP
HC(5)		X	...	Typewriter	Typewriter	Typewriter
HC(6)		X	...	HSP	HSP	HSP
HC(7)		X	...	Linotron	Linotron	Linotron
HC(S1) ¹	X		...			
PHC(1)						
United States		X	Composer	Linotron	Linotron	Linotron
Puerto Rico		X	Composer	Typewriter	Vartyper	Typewriter
PHC(2)	X		Typewriter	Typewriter	Composer	Typewriter
PHC(3)		X	Composer	Composer	Composer	HSP

¹PC(S1) and HC(S1) series had a variety of tables; some were typed, and some were reprints of typed tables and Linotron tables.

APPENDIX B

PUBLISHED CENSUS REPORTS IN SELECTED SERIES

1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION

Vol. I. Characteristics of the Population

Areas	Part No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price	Area	Part No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price
U.S. Summary					New Jersey				
Section 1	1	2-74	584	\$15.50	Section 1	32	10-73	600	\$16.75
Section 2		2-74	1,115	per set	Section 2			1,128	per set
Alabama	2	7-73	1,064	9.50	New Mexico	33	7-73	752	7.50
Alaska	3	6-73	544	6.25	New York				
Arizona	4	7-73	880	8.25	Section 1	34	10-73	704	16.25
Arkansas	5	7-73	1,020	9.25	Section 2			1,976	per set
California					North Carolina	35	10-73	1,160	10.00
Section 1	6	1-74	1,136	25.00	North Dakota	36	5-73	612	6.75
Section 2		2-74	2,008	per set	Ohio				
Colorado	7	7-73	880	8.25	Section 1	37	11-73	876	19.75
Connecticut	8	10-73	1,156	10.00	Section 2			1-74	1,284
Delaware	9	7-73	628	7.00	Oklahoma	38	8-73	1,012	9.00
District of Columbia	10	7-73	588	6.50	Oregon	39	5-73	716	8.25
Florida					Pennsylvania				
Section 1	11	11-73	588	16.50	Section 1	40	12-73	736	18.25
Section 2		12-73	1,108	per set	Section 2			1,204	per set
Georgia	12	10-73	1,360	11.50	Rhode Island	41	7-73	688	7.25
Hawaii	13	7-73	604	6.75	South Carolina	42	10-73	1,116	9.50
Idaho	14	4-73	604	6.75	South Dakota	43	7-73	652	7.00
Illinois					Tennessee	44	8-73	1,236	10.25
Section 1	15	10-73	836	15.50	Texas				
Section 2			780	per set	Section 1	45	2-74	1,260	23.00
Indiana	16	1-74	1,500	11.50	Section 2			3-74	1,512
Iowa	17	8-73	1,076	9.50	Utah	46	5-73	712	7.25
Kansas	18	5-73	1,048	9.25	Vermont	47	7-73	528	6.00
Kentucky	19	11-73	1,168	10.00	Virginia	48	10-73	1,440	12.00
Louisiana	20	6-73	1,172	10.00	Washington	49	6-73	980	8.75
Maine	21	7-73	596	6.50	West Virginia	50	6-73	808	7.25
Maryland	22	8-73	1,072	9.50	Wisconsin	51	9-73	1,144	10.00
Massachusetts	23	8-73	1,316	11.00	Wyoming	52	5-73	524	6.00
Michigan	24	11-73	1,472	12.00	Puerto Rico	53	3-74	1,460	10.50
Minnesota	25	5-73	1,020	9.00	Guam	54			
Mississippi	26	6-73	884	8.00	Virgin Islands	55	7-73	264	4.25
Missouri	27	9-73	1,144	10.00	American Samoa	56			
Montana	28	7-73	604	6.75	Canal Zone	57			
Nebraska	29	7-73	845	8.00	Trust Territory of				
Nevada	30	5-73	616	6.75	Pacific Islands	58			
New Hampshire	31	5-73	580	6.00					
					Cost, complete set of reports				\$547.25

1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION

Series PC(1)-A, -B, -C, -D Reports

(Preprints of Volume I, Characteristics of the Population)

Areas	Report No.	PC(1)-A, Number of Inhabitants			PC(1)-B, General Population Characteristics			PC(1)-C, General Social and Economic Characteristics			PC(1)-D, Detailed Characteristics				
		Release date	No. of pages	Price	Release date	No. of pages	Price	Release date	No. of pages	Price	Release date	No. of pages	Price		
U.S. Summary	1	1-72	262	\$2.00	1-72	102	\$1.00	10-72	295	\$2.25	6-73	848	\$7.25		
Alabama	2	7-71	44	.50	9-71	119	1.25	4-72	344	2.25	11-72	613	4.50		
Alaska	3	6-71	31	.40	10-71	68	.65	12-71	171	1.25	8-72	336	2.50		
Arizona	4	5-71	21	.40	9-71	71	.60	1-72	207	1.50	9-72	632	4.50		
Arkansas	5	6-71	48	.45	10-71	135	1.25	4-72	325	2.25	12-72	576	3.50		
California	6	10-71	79	.60	11-71	304	1.75	6-72	821	5.75	2-72	(¹)	(¹)		
Colorado	7	6-71	38	.40	9-71	108	1.00	4-72	268	2.00	9-72	528	3.50		
Connecticut	8	5-71	33	.40	10-71	127	1.00	6-72	346	2.50	1-73	708	4.75		
Delaware	9	6-71	24	.40	8-71	59	.50	4-72	169	1.25	10-72	456	3.25		
Dist. of Columbia	10	6-71	17	.35	10-71	55	.40	3-72	158	1.25	11-72	420	3.50		
Florida	11	8-71	53	.45	10-71	166	1.25	6-72	437	3.00	1-73	1,037	7.50		
Georgia	12	7-71	51	.50	10-71	192	1.75	4-72	476	3.25	12-72	700	3.50		
Hawaii	13	5-71	26	.40	5-71	60	.55	1-72	175	1.25	9-72	406	3.25		
Idaho	14	5-71	37	.40	8-71	84	.75	2-72	208	1.50	8-72	208	1.50		
Illinois	15	9-71	85	.60	11-71	256	2.00	6-72	565	3.75	1-73	768	6.25		
Indiana	16	6-71	56	.50	10-71	183	1.75	6-72	420	3.00	2-73	904	5.75		
Iowa	17	6-71	59	.50	10-71	166	1.50	6-72	355	2.50	11-72	559	3.25		
Kansas	18	8-71	53	.50	10-71	157	1.50	3-72	336	2.25	10-72	566	4.00		
Kentucky	19	7-71	43	.40	10-71	163	1.50	5-72	398	2.75	1-73	627	4.25		
Louisiana	20	8-71	40	.40	10-71	126	1.25	3-72	320	2.25	9-72	320	2.25		
Maine	21	5-71	31	.40	9-71	87	.75	3-72	198	1.50	8-72	337	2.50		
Maryland	22	8-71	36	.40	10-71	142	.75	5-72	303	2.00	11-72	687	4.25		
Massachusetts	23	6-71	43	.40	10-71	191	1.25	6-72	460	3.25	12-72	683	4.75		
Michigan	24	8-71	57	.50	9-71	194	1.75	6-72	465	3.25	1-73	818	6.00		
Minnesota	25	10-71	65	.55	10-71	174	1.75	4-72	337	2.25	11-72	503	3.25		
Mississippi	26	6-71	38	.40	10-71	116	1.00	4-72	299	2.00	11-72	494	3.50		
Missouri	27	8-71	62	.55	10-71	183	1.50	5-72	379	2.50	11-72	583	4.25		
Montana	28	11-70	31	.40	9-71	91	1.00	11-71	213	1.75	8-72	334	2.50		
Nebraska	29	6-71	48	.45	9-71	136	1.25	3-72	292	2.00	9-72	452	3.25		
Nevada	30	4-71	23	.40	8-71	88	.60	4-72	83	1.25	9-72	407	3.50		
New Hampshire	31	5-71	27	.40	9-71	76	.60	5-72	281	1.50	10-72	338	2.50		
New Jersey	32	10-71	51	.50	11-71	177	1.50	6-72	442	3.00	1-73	1,116	6.75		
New Mexico	33	5-71	30	.40	8-71	79	.70	1-72	295	1.75	8-72	484	3.50		
New York	34	9-71	68	.55	12-71	227	1.75	7-72	476	3.25	2-73	968	8.00		
North Carolina	35	8-71	51	.50	11-71	157	1.50	6-72	379	2.50	12-72	640	4.75		
North Dakota	36	5-71	34	.45	9-71	93	1.25	3-72	214	1.50	9-72	337	2.50		
Ohio	37	9-71	76	.60	11-71	256	1.75	6-72	614	4.25	3-73	1,272	8.75		
Oklahoma	38	8-71	43	.45	9-71	126	1.25	5-72	318	2.25	11-72	592	4.25		
Oregon	39	8-71	41	.40	9-71	98	1.00	4-72	231	1.50	10-72	410	3.50		
Pennsylvania	40	9-71	77	.60	12-71	233	2.25	7-72	496	3.50	3-73	1,196	8.25		
Rhode Island	41	5-71	25	.40	8-71	81	.55	5-72	223	1.50	11-72	421	3.25		
South Carolina	42	7-71	37	.40	9-71	104	1.00	4-72	256	1.75	12-72	780	5.25		
South Dakota	43	5-71	44	.45	9-71	113	1.25	4-72	223	1.50	9-72	336	2.50		
Tennessee	44	8-71	42	.45	10-71	136	1.25	4-72	337	2.25	11-72	782	5.75		
Texas	45	9-71	96	.65	11-71	337	2.50	7-72	899	6.00	2-73	(²)	(²)		
Utah	46	5-71	35	.40	8-71	83	.65	3-72	221	1.50	9-72	440	3.50		
Vermont	47	10-70	24	.35	8-71	73	.60	1-72	155	1.25	8-72	335	2.50		
Virginia	48	9-71	46	.45	11-75	172	1.50	4-72	421	3.00	1-73	867	6.00		
Washington	49	6-71	39	.40	10-71	104	1.00	4-72	270	2.00	11-72	628	4.75		
West Virginia	50	6-71	36	.40	9-71	105	1.00	5-72	289	2.00	11-72	443	2.50		
Wisconsin	51	7-71	54	.50	10-71	165	1.75	4-72	349	2.50	12-72	640	4.75		
Wyoming	52	11-70	26	.40	8-71	65	.60	12-71	165	1.00	8-72	335	2.50		
Puerto Rico	53	10-71	49	.40	1-72	154	1.25	11-72	516	1.00	6-73	848	4.75		
Guam	54	12-71	11	.25	3-72	86	.60	}	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)		
Virgin Islands	55	12-71	10	.25	3-72	61	.65								
American Samoa	56	11-71	10	.25	3-72	48	.50								
Canal Zone	57	11-71	10	.25	3-72	61	.60								
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	58	12-71	16	.25	3-72	75	.60								
Cost, complete set of reports				\$20.75					\$66.20					\$121.50	\$240.00

¹Section 1 (1,084 pages) and Section 2 (924 pages), \$21.00 per set.²Section 1 (788 pages) and Section 2 (720 pages), \$16.50 per set.³No series PC(1)-C or -D reports for Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Canal Zone, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION
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Educational Characteristics of the Population of the United States: 1970	20	7-72	3	.10
Fertility and Family Composition for the United States: 1970	21	7-72	4	.10
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Patterns of Commuting in Large Metropolitan Areas for the United States: 1970 ..	45	8-73	4	.20
Lifetime and Recent Migration by Educational Attainment for the United States: 1970	46	7-73	9	.25
Characteristics of Negro Immigrants to Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1970	47	7-73	34	.45
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1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING
Vol. I, Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties

State	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price	State	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price
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Alabama	2	11-72	295	4.50	New Hampshire	31	10-72	141	3.25
Alaska	3	10-72	128	3.25	New Jersey	32	10-72	351	5.00
Arizona	4	10-72	168	3.50	New Mexico	33	10-72	171	3.50
Arkansas	5	11-72	263	4.25	New York	34	11-72	427	5.50
California	6	11-72	656	7.00	North Carolina	35	11-72	335	4.75
Colorado	7	10-72	218	3.75	North Dakota	36	9-72	170	3.50
Connecticut	8	10-72	231	4.00	Ohio	37	11-72	508	6.00
Delaware	9	10-72	124	3.25	Oklahoma	38	10-72	263	4.25
District of Columbia	10	9-72	101	3.25	Oregon	39	10-72	187	3.50
Florida	11	10-72	374	5.00	Pennsylvania	40	11-72	425	5.50
Georgia	12	10-72	412	5.25	Rhode Island	41	10-72	153	3.25
Hawaii	13	10-72	133	3.25	South Carolina	42	10-72	224	4.00
Idaho	14	10-72	169	3.50	South Dakota	43	10-72	185	3.50
Illinois	15	11-72	464	6.00	Tennessee	44	11-72	285	4.25
Indiana	16	10-72	373	5.00	Texas	45	11-72	779	7.75
Iowa	17	10-72	300	4.50	Utah	46	10-72	173	3.50
Kansas	18	10-72	177	4.25	Vermont	47	10-72	112	3.00
Kentucky	19	11-72	349	5.00	Virginia	48	10-72	392	5.25
Louisiana	20	11-72	273	4.25	Washington	49	10-72	203	3.75
Maine	21	10-72	149	3.25	West Virginia	50	10-72	219	3.75
Maryland	22	11-72	234	4.00	Wisconsin	51	10-72	290	4.50
Massachusetts	23	10-72	326	4.75	Wyoming	52	10-72	124	3.00
Michigan	24	1-73	266	5.00	Puerto Rico	53	5-73	316	4.50
Minnesota	25	10-72	268	4.25	Guam	54	3-73	122	3.00
Mississippi	26	10-72	248	4.00	Virgin Islands	55			
Missouri	27	11-72	332	4.75	American Samoa	56			
Montana	28	10-72	176	3.50	Canal Zone	57			
Nebraska	29	1-73	230	4.00	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	58			
Cost, complete set of reports									\$231.50

1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING
Series HC(1)-A, -B Reports

(Preprints of Volume I, Housing Characteristics for States, Cities, and Counties)

Area	Report No.	HC(1)-A, General Housing Characteristics			HC(1)-B, Detailed Housing Characteristics			Area	Report No.	HC(1)-A, General Housing Characteristics			HC(1)-B, Detailed Housing Characteristics		
		Release date	No. of pages	Price	Release date	No. of pages	Price			Release date	No. of pages	Price	Release date	No. of pages	Price
U.S. Summary	1	1-72	241	\$2.00	8-72	261	\$2.00	New Hampshire	31	7-71	60	\$.65	5-72	93	\$1.00
Alabama	2	9-71	98	1.00	4-72	275	2.00	New Jersey	32	12-71	147	1.75	6-72	216	2.50
Alaska	3	6-71	46	.75	1-72	98	1.00	New Mexico	33	7-71	59	.65	1-72	124	1.25
Arizona	4	6-71	64	.65	6-72	118	1.00	New York	34	10-71	170	1.75	6-72	266	3.25
Arkansas	5	8-71	84	1.00	5-72	193	2.00	North Carolina	35	9-71	100	1.50	6-72	243	2.50
California	6	10-71	235	2.75	6-72	433	4.50	North Dakota	36	7-71	54	.65	2-72	131	1.50
Colorado	7	7-71	659	1.00	1-72	168	1.75	Ohio	37	10-71	189	2.00	6-72	331	3.75
Connecticut	8	10-71	103	1.00	6-72	134	1.50	Oklahoma	38	9-71	82	1.00	5-72	192	2.00
Delaware	9	8-71	53	.65	4-72	85	1.00	Oregon	39	9-71	66	1.00	3-72	132	1.50
Dist. of Columbia	10	10-71	16	.65	2-72	106	1.00	Pennsylvania	40	10-71	173	2.25	6-72	266	2.00
Florida	11	10-71	137	1.25	5-72	252	2.50	Rhode Island	41	9-71	63	.70	5-72	107	1.00
Georgia	12	9-71	109	1.25	5-72	313	3.50	South Carolina	42	10-71	81	1.00	4-72	157	1.75
Hawaii	13	6-71	56	.65	1-72	90	1.00	South Dakota	43	7-71	55	.85	3-72	141	1.75
Idaho	14	5-71	66	.65	1-72	125	1.50	Tennessee	44	9-71	84	1.00	5-72	212	2.25
Illinois	15	12-71	164	1.75	6-72	313	3.50	Texas	45	11-71	206	2.00	6-72	584	5.25
Indiana	16	9-71	128	1.25	6-72	248	2.75	Utah	46	6-71	64	1.00	3-72	121	1.50
Iowa	17	9-71	96	1.75	5-72	218	2.50	Vermont	47	7-71	44	.65	3-72	82	1.00
Kansas	18	9-71	81	1.00	2-72	211	2.50	Virginia	48	10-71	105	1.25	5-72	301	2.75
Kentucky	19	10-71	102	1.25	5-72	260	2.75	Washington	49	9-71	72	1.00	3-72	145	1.50
Louisiana	20	9-71	92	1.00	4-72	194	2.00	West Virginia	50	10-71	75	1.00	4-72	155	2.00
Maine	21	6-71	64	.70	3-72	98	1.25	Wisconsin	51	9-71	104	1.25	3-72	199	2.25
Maryland	22	10-71	90	1.00	5-72	155	1.50	Wyoming	52	6-71	44	.65	12-71	91	1.25
Massachusetts	23	10-71	144	1.50	6-72	196	2.00	Puerto Rico	53	2-72	110	1.00	12-72	227	1.25
Michigan	24	10-71	127	1.50	6-72	253	2.00	Guam	54	3-72	58	.55	} none issued		
Minnesota	25	10-71	86	1.25	1-72	194	2.50	Virgin Islands	55	3-72	33	.45			
Mississippi	26	9-71	72	.75	5-72	196	2.00	American Samoa	56	3-72	22	.45			
Missouri	27	10-71	105	1.25	5-72	242	3.00	Canal Zone	57	3-72	23	.45			
Montana	28	6-71	54	.65	11-71	135	1.50	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	58	3-73	39	.45			
Nebraska	29	9-71	64	.75	4-72	179	2.00								
Nevada	30	6-71	62	.65	4-72	103	1.25	Cost, complete set of reports			\$61.35				\$111.00

1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING
Series HC(2), Vol. II, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price	Standard metropolitan statistical area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price
United States and Regions	1	11-72	472	\$3.50	Erie, Pa.	65	6-72	50	\$.55
Abilene, Tex.	2	8-72	50	.55	Eugene, Oreg.	66	5-72	51	.55
Akron, Ohio	3	7-72	65	.65	Evansville, Ind.-Ky.	67	6-72	50	.55
Albany, Ga.	4	6-72	65	.65	Fall River, Mass.-R.I.	68	6-72	52	.55
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	5	7-72	69	.65	Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn.	69	5-72	59	.60
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	6	5-72	66	.65	Fayetteville, N.C.	70	6-72	58	.60
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	7	6-72	68	.65	Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.	71	8-72	60	.60
Altoona, Pa.	8	6-72	50	.55	Flint, Mich.	72	6-72	67	.65
Amarillo, Tex.	9	7-72	50	.55	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	73	6-72	67	.65
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	10	7-72	140	1.25	Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.	74	6-72	51	.55
Anderson, Ind.	11	6-72	50	.55	Fort Wayne, Ind.	75	6-72	51	.55
Ann Arbor, Mich.	12	6-72	50	.55	Fort Worth, Tex.	76	9-72	100	1.00
Appleton-Oshkosh, Wis.	13	5-72	50	.60	Fresno, Calif.	77	6-72	67	.65
Asheville, N.C.	14	6-72	50	.55	Gadsden, Ala.	78	5-72	50	.55
Atlanta, Ga.	15	5-72	67	.65	Gainesville, Fla.	79	6-72	50	.50
Atlantic City, N.J.	16	6-72	58	.60	Galveston-Texas City, Tex.	80	7-72	67	.65
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.	17	6-72	66	.65	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	81	6-72	92	.75
Austin, Tex.	18	8-72	82	.70	Grand Rapids, Mich.	82	6-72	59	.60
Bakersfield, Calif.	19	6-72	48	.60	Great Falls, Mont.	83	5-72	50	.55
Baltimore, Md.	20	5-72	94	1.00	Green Bay, Wis.	84	5-72	50	.55
Baton Rouge, La.	21	5-72	66	.65	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C.	85	6-72	92	1.00
Bay City, Mich.	22	6-72	50	.55	Greenville, S.C.	86	6-72	59	.60
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex.	23	8-72	82	.75	Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	87	7-72	59	.60
Billings, Mont.	24	3-72	50	.50	Harrisburg, Pa.	88	6-72	58	.60
Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss.	25	5-72	59	.60	Hartford, Conn.	89	6-72	67	.65
Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa.	26	7-72	50	.55	Honolulu, Hawaii	90	5-72	51	.55
Birmingham, Ala.	27	6-72	66	.65	Houston, Tex.	91	8-72	91	1.00
Bloomington-Normal, Ill.	28	7-72	60	.60	Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	92	6-72	59	.60
Boise City, Idaho	29	5-72	50	.55	Huntsville, Ala.	93	6-72	57	.60
Boston, Mass.	30	8-72	148	1.25	Indianapolis, Ind.	94	6-72	67	.65
Bridgeport, Conn.	31	6-72	66	.70	Jackson, Mich.	95	6-72	50	.55
Bristol, Conn.	32	6-72	51	.50	Jackson, Miss.	96	5-72	66	.65
Brockton, Mass.	33	8-72	51	.55	Jacksonville, Fla.	97	6-72	49	.65
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.	34	8-72	84	.75	Jersey City, N.J.	98	6-72	92	1.00
Bryan-College Station, Tex.	35	7-72	59	.60	Johnstown, Pa.	99	6-72	50	.55
Buffalo, N.Y.	36	6-72	75	.70	Kalamazoo, Mich.	100	6-72	50	.55
Canton, Ohio	37	7-72	50	.55	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	101	7-72	110	1.00
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	38	7-72	50	.55	Kenosha, Wis.	102	5-72	50	.55
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	39	7-72	60	.60	Knoxville, Tenn.	103	6-72	49	.60
Charleston, S.C.	40	6-72	66	.65	La Crosse, Wis.	104	5-72	50	.55
Charleston, W. Va.	41	6-72	50	.55	Lafayette, La.	105	5-72	51	.55
Charlotte, N.C.	42	5-72	66	.65	Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind.	106	6-72	60	.60
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.	43	6-72	66	.65	Lake Charles, La.	107	5-72	58	.60
Chicago, Ill.	44	7-72	201	1.75	Lancaster, Pa.	108	6-72	51	.55
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	45	6-72	56	1.50	Lansing, Mich.	109	6-72	50	.55
Cleveland, Ohio	46	8-72	103	1.00	Laredo, Tex.	110	7-72	65	.65
Colorado Springs, Colo.	47	5-72	50	.55	Las Vegas, Nev.	111	5-72	50	.55
Columbia, Mo.	48	6-72	58	.50	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.	112	6-72	60	.60
Columbia, S.C.	49	6-72	66	.65	Lawton, Okla.	113	6-72	50	.55
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.	50	6-72	68	.65	Lewiston-Auburn, Maine	114	5-72	50	.60
Columbus, Ohio	51	7-72	67	.65	Lexington, Ky.	115	6-72	50	.55
Corpus Christi, Tex.	52	8-72	66	.65	Lima, Ohio	116	7-72	50	.60
Dallas, Tex.	53	9-72	127	1.00	Lincoln, Nebr.	117	5-72	50	.55
Danbury, Conn.	54	6-72	51	.50	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	118	5-72	65	.70
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.	55	6-72	68	.65	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	119	7-72	59	.60
Dayton, Ohio	56	7-72	76	.70	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	120	9-72	321	2.50
Decatur, Ill.	57	6-72	50	.55	Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	121	6-72	67	.65
Denver, Colo.	58	5-72	109	1.00	Lowell, Mass.	122	7-72	51	.55
Des Moines, Iowa	59	7-72	51	.55	Lubbock, Tex.	123	7-72	58	.60
Detroit, Mich.	60	6-72	200	1.75	Lynchburg, Va.	124	6-72	50	.50
Dubuque, Iowa	61	7-72	50	.55	Macon, Ga.	125	6-72	66	.65
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	62	5-72	59	.60					
Durham, N.C.	63	6-72	64	.65					
El Paso, Tex.	64	7-72	66	.65					

1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING
Series HC(2), Vol. II, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price	Standard metropolitan statistical area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price
Madison, Wis.	126	5-72	51	\$.55	Salinas-Monterey, Calif.	189	6-72	69	\$.65
Manchester, N.H.	127	6-72	51	.55	Salt Lake City, Utah	190	5-72	58	.60
Mansfield, Ohio	128	7-72	50	.55	San Angelo, Tex.	191	7-72	50	.55
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Tex.	129	7-72	84	.75	San Antonio, Tex.	192	7-72	82	.75
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.	130	6-72	67	.65	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	193	8-72	85	.75
Meriden, Conn.	131	6-72	42	.50	San Diego, Calif.	194	7-72	101	1.00
Miami, Fla.	132	6-72	109	1.00	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	195	7-72	214	1.75
Midland, Tex.	133	8-72	50	.55	San Jose, Calif.	196	7-72	103	1.00
Milwaukee, Wis.	134	5-72	85	1.00	Santa Barbara, Calif.	197	6-72	58	.60
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	135	6-72	79	.70	Santa Rosa, Calif.	198	6-72	50	.55
Mobile, Ala.	136	5-72	66	.65	Savannah, Ga.	199	5-72	68	.65
Modesto, Calif.	137	6-72	50	.50	Scranton, Pa.	200	6-72	50	.55
Monroe, La.	138	5-72	57	.60	Seattle-Everett, Wash.	201	6-72	84	.75
Montgomery, Ala.	139	6-72	67	.65	Sherman-Denison, Tex.	202	7-72	59	.60
Muncie, Ind.	140	6-72	51	.55	Shreveport, La.	203	5-72	65	.65
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	141	6-72	59	.55	Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.	204	7-72	50	.55
Nashua, N.H.	142	5-72	51	.50	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	205	5-72	50	.55
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	143	6-72	68	.65	South Bend, Ind.	206	6-72	50	.55
New Bedford, Mass.	144	8-72	51	.55	Spokane, Wash.	207	5-72	50	.55
New Britain, Conn.	145	6-72	50	.55	Springfield, Ill.	208	7-72	50	.55
New Haven, Conn.	146	6-72	76	.70	Springfield, Mo.	209	6-72	48	.55
New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.	147	6-72	60	.60	Springfield, Ohio	210	7-72	51	.55
New Orleans, La.	148	5-72	80	1.00	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.	211	6-72	69	.65
New York, N.Y.	149	7-72	136	1.25	Stamford, Conn.	212	6-72	51	.55
Newark, N.J.	150	6-72	127	1.25	Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W. Va.	213	6-72	69	.60
Newport News-Hampton, Va.	151	5-72	82	.75	Stockton, Calif.	214	6-72	59	.60
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	152	5-72	101	1.00	Syracuse, N.Y.	215	6-72	51	.55
Norwalk, Conn.	153	6-72	51	.55	Tacoma, Wash.	216	5-72	50	.55
Odessa, Tex.	154	8-72	50	.55	Tallahassee, Fla.	217	6-72	59	.60
Ogden, Utah	155	5-72	50	.55	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	218	6-72	108	1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla.	156	6-72	76	.70	Terre Haute, Ind.	219	6-72	51	.55
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	157	7-72	76	.70	Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.	220	6-72	59	.60
Orlando, Fla.	158	6-72	66	.65	Toledo, Ohio-Mich.	221	6-72	66	.65
Owensboro, Ky.	159	6-72	50	.50	Topeka, Kans.	222	5-72	50	.55
Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	160	6-72	77	.70	Trenton, N.J.	223	6-72	66	.65
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	161	6-72	85	.75	Tucson, Ariz.	224	5-72	66	.65
Pensacola, Fla.	162	6-72	58	.60	Tulsa, Okla.	225	6-72	67	.65
Peoria, Ill.	163	7-72	50	.55	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	226	6-72	58	.60
Petersburg-Colonial Heights, Va.	164	5-72	67	.65	Tyler, Tex.	227	8-72	50	.55
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	165	7-72	117	1.00	Utica-Rome, N.Y.	228	6-72	59	.60
Phoenix, Ariz.	166	5-72	110	1.00	Vallejo-Napa, Calif.	229	6-72	60	.60
Pine Bluff, Ark.	167	6-72	58	.60	Vineland-Millville Bridgeton, N.J.	230	6-72	68	.65
Pittsburgh, Pa.	168	6-72	47	.65	Waco, Tex.	231	7-72	50	.55
Pittsfield, Mass.	169	7-72	51	.55	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	232	7-72	120	1.00
Portland, Maine	170	5-72	51	.55	Waterbury, Conn.	233	6-72	51	.55
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	171	5-72	51	.55	Waterloo, Iowa	234	7-72	50	.55
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.	172	6-72	79	.70	West Palm Beach, Fla.	235	6-72	67	.60
Provo-Orem, Utah	173	5-72	59	.60	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio	236	6-72	50	.55
Pueblo, Colo.	174	5-72	66	.65	Wichita, Kans.	237	5-72	66	.65
Racine, Wis.	175	5-72	50	.55	Wichita Falls, Tex.	238	8-72	51	.55
Raleigh, N.C.	176	6-72	47	.65	Wilkes Barre-Hazleton, Pa.	239	7-72	59	.60
Reading, Pa.	177	6-72	50	.55	Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.	240	6-72	66	.65
Reno, Nev.	178	5-72	50	.55	Wilmington, N.C.	241	6-72	58	.60
Richmond, Va.	179	5-72	67	.65	Worcester, Mass.	242	7-72	51	.55
Roanoke, Va.	180	5-72	50	.55	York, Pa.	243	6-72	50	.55
Rochester, Minn.	181	5-72	50	.50	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio	244	7-72	76	.70
Rochester, N.Y.	182	6-72	66	.65	Caguas, P.R.	245	3-73	99	.55
Rockford, Ill.	183	7-72	50	.55	Mayaguez, P.R.	246	3-72	99	.55
Sacramento, Calif.	184	7-72	92	1.00	Ponce, P.R.	247	3-73	99	.55
Saginaw, Mich.	185	6-72	48	.60	San Juan, P.R.	248	4-73	176	.55
St. Joseph, Mo.	186	6-72	50	.55					
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	187	6-72	93	1.00					
Salem, Oreg.	188	5-72	50	.55					
					Cost, complete set of reports				\$168.50

1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING
Series HC(3), Vol. III, Block Statistics

Urbanized area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price ¹	Urbanized area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price ¹
Alabama:					Georgia--Continued				
Birmingham	1	11-71	129	\$ 5.50	Macon	59	10-71	36	\$ 1.75
Gadsden	2	11-71	43	2.00	Savannah	60	11-71	51	1.75
Huntsville	3	10-71	35	2.50	Selected Areas	61	11-71	26	1.25
Mobile	4	11-71	66	2.50	Hawaii:				
Montgomery	5	10-71	34	1.50	Honolulu	62	10-71	49	5.75
Tuscaloosa	6	11-71	32	1.50	Selected Areas	63	10-71	25	4.75
Selected Areas	7	11-71	32	1.00	Idaho:				
Alaska:					Boise City	64	7-71	35	1.75
Selected Areas	8	10-71	35	2.25	Illinois:				
Arizona:					Aurora-Elgin, Ill.	65	1-72	73	2.50
Phoenix	9	10-71	155	7.25	Bloomington-Normal	66	11-71	33	1.75
Tucson	10	9-71	64	2.50	Champaign-Urbana	67	11-71	32	1.50
Selected Areas	11	9-71	15	.75	Chicago, Ill.-North-				
Arkansas:					western Ind.	68	4-72	716	16.00
Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.	12	11-71	45	1.75	Decatur	69	11-71	40	2.00
Little Rock-North					Joliet	70	12-71	53	2.25
Little Rock	13	10-71	60	2.75	Peoria	71	1-72	58	3.00
Pine Bluff	14	10-71	32	1.50	Rockford	72	12-71	55	1.75
Selected Areas	15	10-71	26	1.00	Springfield	73	12-71	42	2.00
California:					Selected Areas	74	12-71	28	1.25
Bakersfield	16	2-72	50	1.75	Indiana:				
Fresno	17	2-72	72	2.50	Anderson	75	1-72	38	1.75
Los Angeles-Long Beach	18	4-72	839	15.25	Evansville	76	1-72	44	1.50
Oxnard-Ventura-Thousand					Fort Wayne	77	1-72	55	2.00
Oaks	19	2-72	54	2.00	Indianapolis	78	12-71	137	4.00
Sacramento	20	2-72	107	3.50	Lafayette-West Lafayette	79	1-72	23	1.50
Salinas	21	1-72	26	2.00	Muncie	80	1-72	38	1.50
San Bernardino-Riverside	22	2-72	120	7.00	South Bend, Ind.-Mich.	81	1-72	89	2.75
San Diego	23	2-72	179	7.50	Terre Haute	82	1-72	42	1.75
San Francisco-Oakland	24	3-72	388	8.50	Selected Areas	83	1-72	37	2.00
San Jose	25	3-72	133	6.25	Iowa:				
Santa Barbara	26	1-72	33	1.25	Cedar Rapids	84	10-71	34	1.75
Simi Valley	27	1-72	27	1.25	Davenport-Rock Island-				
Stockton	28	1-72	48	1.75	Moline, Iowa-Ill.	85	1-72	54	2.00
Selected Areas	29	3-72	295	14.00	Des Moines	86	10-71	55	2.75
Colorado:					Dubuque, Iowa-Ill.	87	2-72	26	1.00
Colorado Springs	30	2-72	53	2.25	Sioux City, Iowa.-				
Denver	31	1-72	190	7.75	Nebr.- S. Dak.	88	11-71	45	1.75
Pueblo	32	1-72	39	1.75	Waterloo	89	10-71	39	1.75
Selected Areas	33	2-72	78	5.00	Selected Areas	90	10-71	32	1.25
Connecticut:					Kansas:				
Bridgeport	34	11-72	80	3.00	Topeka	91	2-72	44	1.50
Bristol	35	11-71	32	1.75	Wichita	92	2-72	81	2.75
Hartford	36	12-71	78	4.75	Selected Areas	93	2-72	188	7.50
Meriden	37	11-71	36	1.75	Kentucky:				
New Britain	38	11-71	35	2.00	Lexington	94	10-71	29	1.50
New Haven	39	12-71	78	3.00	Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	95	1-72	111	3.50
Norwalk	40	11-71	39	2.00	Selected Areas	96	10-71	18	1.00
Stamford	41	11-71	45	2.25	Louisiana:				
Waterbury	42	11-71	44	2.25	Baton Rouge	97	11-71	62	2.00
Delaware:					Lafayette	98	11-71	33	1.50
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.	43	2-72	80	2.50	Lake Charles	99	10-71	35	1.50
District of Columbia:					Monroe	100	10-71	34	1.75
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	44	2-72	261	6.00	New Orleans	101	11-71	160	5.50
Florida:					Shreveport	102	10-71	51	2.25
Fort Lauderdale-					Maine:				
Hollywood	45	2-72	119	3.75	Lewiston-Auburn	103	12-71	32	2.00
Jacksonville	46	1-72	143	6.75	Portland	104	12-71	41	2.00
Miami	47	2-72	216	4.75	Selected Areas	105	12-71	31	2.00
Orlando	48	12-71	101	3.50	Maryland:				
Pensacola	49	12-71	56	2.00	Baltimore	106	3-72	213	7.00
St. Petersburg	50	12-71	140	4.00	Selected Areas	107	12-71	26	1.50
Tallahassee	51	12-71	35	1.50	Massachusetts:				
Tampa	52	2-72	115	3.00	Boston	108	1-72	399	4.50
West Palm Beach	53	11-71	94	3.75	Brockton	109	12-71	42	2.00
Selected Areas	54	1-72	165	6.75	Fall River, Mass.-R.I.	110	2-72	54	2.50
Georgia:					Fitchburg-Leominster	111	12-71	45	1.75
Albany	55	11-71	31	1.50	Lawrence-Haverhill,				
Atlanta	56	11-71	164	6.50	Mass.-N.H.	112	2-72	62	2.25
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.	57	1-72	60	2.25	Lowell	113	2-72	56	2.25
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.	58	11-71	55	2.00	New Bedford	114	12-71	54	2.25

See footnote at end of table.

1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING
Series HC(3), Vol. III, Block Statistics—Continued

Urbanized area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price ¹	Urbanized area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price ¹
Massachusetts--Continued					North Carolina:				
Pittsfield	115	11-71	25	\$ 1.25	Asheville	164	12-71	36	\$ 1.75
Springfield-Chicopee-					Charlotte	165	11-71	66	2.50
Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.	116	3-72	74	5.00	Durham	166	1-72	41	1.75
Worcester	117	12-71	74	2.75	Fayetteville	167	11-71	40	2.00
Michigan:					Greensboro	168	1-72	57	2.50
Ann Arbor	118	11-71	44	2.00	High Point	169	12-71	44	2.00
Bay City	119	11-71	33	1.00	Raleigh	170	12-71	47	2.25
Detroit	120	2-72	497	10.00	Wilmington	171	12-71	32	1.75
Flint	121	12-71	74	2.75	Winston-Salem	172	1-72	48	2.00
Grand Rapids	122	11-71	72	2.75	Selected Areas	173	1-72	46	1.25
Jackson	123	11-71	37	1.75	North Dakota:				
Kalamazoo	124	11-71	42	1.75	Fargo-Moorhead, N.Dak.-				
Lansing	125	12-71	55	2.00	Minn.	174	1-72	34	1.50
Muskegon-Muskegon					Ohio:				
Heights	126	11-71	43	1.75	Akron	175	1-72	126	5.50
Saginaw	127	1-72	48	1.75	Canton	176	1-72	89	3.00
Selected Areas	128	12-71	68	3.25	Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.	177	1-72	145	5.25
Minnesota:					Cleveland	178	12-71	218	7.50
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-					Columbus	179	12-71	114	3.25
Wis.	129	1-72	59	2.25	Dayton	180	1-72	117	3.25
Minneapolis-St. Paul	130	10-71	287	7.25	Hamilton	181	11-71	33	2.25
Selected Areas	131	10-71	46	1.75	Lima	182	11-71	32	1.75
Mississippi:					Lorain-Elyria	183	10-71	30	2.50
Biloxi-Gulfport	132	9-72	37	1.75	Mansfield	184	11-71	32	1.50
Jackson	133	9-71	42	2.00	Springfield	185	11-71	33	1.50
Selected Areas	134	10-71	26	1.50	Steubenville-Weirton,				
Missouri:					Ohio-W. Va.	186	12-71	37	2.75
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	135	3-72	196	7.25	Toledo, Ohio-Mich.	187	12-71	96	3.00
St. Joseph, Mo.-Kans.	136	2-72	42	1.50	Youngstown-Warren	188	11-71	83	2.75
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	137	1-72	242	7.00	Selected Areas	189	1-72	48	1.50
Springfield	138	11-71	48	1.75	Oklahoma:				
Selected Areas	139	11-71	39	1.50	Lawton	190	10-71	27	1.50
Montana:					Oklahoma City	191	11-71	168	8.00
Billings	140	2-72	32	1.50	Tulsa	192	10-71	83	3.50
Great Falls	141	11-71	32	1.50	Selected Areas	193	10-71	27	2.50
Selected Areas	142	10-71	30	1.00	Oregon:				
Nebraska:					Eugene	194	11-71	44	1.75
Lincoln	143	10-71	46	1.50	Portland-Oreg.-Wash.	195	1-72	193	6.00
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	144	10-71	101	3.00	Salem	196	10-71	33	1.75
Selected Areas	145	1-72	48	1.50	Selected Areas	197	2-72	99	6.75
Nevada:					Pennsylvania:				
Las Vegas	146	7-71	42	2.50	Allentown-Bethlehem-				
Reno	147	7-71	30	1.75	Easton, Pa.-N.J.	198	2-72	95	3.25
New Hampshire:					Altoona	199	11-71	36	1.25
Manchester	148	10-71	32	1.75	Erie	200	11-71	47	1.50
Selected Areas	149	11-71	45	1.50	Harrisburg	201	12-71	82	2.50
New Jersey:					Johnstown	202	11-71	44	1.75
Atlantic City	150	1-72	58	2.00	Lancaster	203	12-71	39	2.00
Trenton, N.J.-Pa.	151	2-72	69	2.25	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	204	12-71	488	9.75
Vineland-Millville	152	1-72	42	2.00	Pittsburgh	205	3-72	328	11.25
Selected Areas	153	2-72	59	3.75	Reading	206	12-71	48	1.75
New Mexico:					Scranton	207	11-71	64	2.25
Albuquerque	154	11-71	70	2.50	Wilkes-Barre	208	11-71	49	2.25
Selected Areas	155	11-71	29	1.00	York	209	11-71	44	1.75
New York:					Selected Areas	210	12-71	46	2.25
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	156	3-72	93	3.50	Rhode Island:				
Binghamton	157	1-72	50	2.25	Providence-Pawtucket-				
Buffalo	158	2-72	127	4.00	Warwick, R.I.-Mass.	211	3-72	201	6.50
New York, N.Y.-					South Carolina:				
Northeastern N.J.	159				Charleston	212	1-72	65	2.75
Part 1--New York City		3-72	390	11.00	Columbia	213	11-71	65	2.50
Part 2--New York					Greenville	214	1-72	61	2.00
Portion Outside New					Selected Areas	215	2-72	58	2.00
York City		4-72	542	13.25	South Dakota:				
Part 3--Northeastern					Sioux Falls	216	10-71	31	1.50
New Jersey		4-72	624	12.25	Selected Areas	217	10-71	26	1.00
Rochester	160	1-72	85	3.00	Tennessee:				
Syracuse	161	3-72	69	2.50	Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.	218	11-71	70	2.50
Utica-Rome	162	1-72	53	2.75	Knoxville	219	11-71	59	2.50
Selected Areas	163	4-72	892	43.00	Memphis, Tenn.-Miss.	220	1-72	107	3.75

See footnote at end of table.

1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING
Series HC(3), Vol. III, Block Statistics—Continued

Urbanized areas	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price	Urbanized area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price
Tennessee--Continued					Virginia:				
Nashville-Davidson	221	12-71	90	\$ 6.00	Lynchburg	254	10-71	27	\$ 1.50
Selected Areas	222	12-71	229	11.50	Newport News-Hampton	255	11-71	55	2.50
Texas:					Norfolk-Portsmouth	256	11-71	139	6.50
Abilene	223	12-71	44	2.00	Richmond	257	1-72	95	3.50
Amarillo	224	12-71	75	2.25	Roanoke	258	11-71	53	1.75
Austin	225	12-71	63	2.25	Selected Areas	259	1-72	125	6.75
Beaumont	226	12-71	50	2.00	Washington:				
Brownsville	227	11-71	28	1.50	Seattle-Everett	260	10-71	206	6.00
Corpus Christi	228	1-72	62	3.00	Spokane	261	11-71	86	2.50
Dallas	229	2-72	247	7.50	Tacoma	262	11-71	76	2.75
El Paso	230	1-72	67	2.50	Selected Areas	263	1-72	196	10.00
Fort Worth	231	2-72	157	6.25	West Virginia:				
Galveston	232	1-72	32	1.50	Charleston	264	11-71	54	2.25
Harlingen-San Benito	233	12-71	33	1.00	Huntington-Ashland,				
Houston	234	2-72	323	11.00	W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	265	1-72	57	1.75
Laredo	235	11-71	45	1.00	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio	266	1-72	47	1.75
Lubbock	236	1-72	48	1.50	Selected Areas	267	10-71	34	1.00
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg	237	12-71	45	2.00	Wisconsin:				
Midland	238	11-71	38	1.50	Green Bay	268	1-72	43	2.00
Odessa	239	12-71	44	1.75	Kenosha	269	11-71	34	1.50
Port Arthur	240	1-72	47	1.75	Madison	270	11-71	60	2.00
San Angelo	241	1-72	37	1.50	Milwaukee	271	3-72	176	6.50
San Antonio	242	1-72	147	5.50	Racine	272	11-71	35	1.50
Sherman-Denison	243	11-71	40	2.00	Selected Areas	273	2-72	25	11.25
Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.	244	1-72	39	1.50	Wyoming:				
Texas City-La Marque	245	1-72	50	2.75	Selected Areas	274	8-71	25	1.50
Tyler	246	11-71	39	1.50	Puerto Rico:				
Waco	247	1-72	58	2.75	Mayaguez	275	3-72	33	1.50
Wichita Falls	248	1-72	41	1.75	Ponce	276	3-72	37	1.50
Selected Areas	249	12-71	20	1.00	San Juan	277	3-72	113	2.25
Utah:					Selected Areas	278	3-72	42	1.50
Ogden	250	9-71	36	2.25					
Provo-Orem	251	9-71	24	1.75					
Salt Lake City	252	9-71	67	3.00					
Vermont:									
Selected Areas	253	1-72	15	1.00	Cost, complete set of reports				\$913.00

¹Includes maps.

1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING
Series HC(4), Vol. IV, Components of Inventory Change

Area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price	Area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price
U.S. and Regions	1	8-73	504	\$4.80	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	9	6-73	112	\$1.00
Atlanta, Ga.	2	6-73	112	1.00	Miami, Fla.	10	7-73	112	1.25
Boston, Mass.	3	6-73	112	1.00	New York, N.Y.	11	5-73	112	1.25
Buffalo, New York	4	7-73	112	1.25	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	12	6-73	112	1.25
Chicago, Ill.	5	7-73	112	1.25	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	13	6-73	112	1.00
Cleveland, Ohio	6	7-73	112	1.25	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	14	7-73	112	1.25
Detroit, Mich.	7	7-73	112	1.25	Seattle-Everett, Wash.	15	7-73	112	1.25
Houston, Texas	8	7-73	112	1.25	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	16	7-73	113	1.25

Vol. V, Residential Finance

Release date	No. of pages	Price
9/73	856	\$9.50

Vol. VI, Plumbing Facilities and Estimates of Dilapidated Housing

Release date	No. of pages	Price
2-74	504	\$6.40

Series HC(7), Vol. VII, Subject Reports

Title	Report No.	Release data	No. of pages	Price
Housing Characteristics by Household Composition	1	4-73	648	\$5.90
Housing of Senior Citizens	2	11-73	996	8.35
Space Utilization of the Housing Inventory	3	7-73	472	4.55
Structural Characteristics of the Housing Inventory	4	10-73	464	4.00
Mover Households	5	10-73	812	7.00
Mobile Homes	6	8-73	608	5.65
Geographical Aspects of the Housing Inventory	7	8-73	200	2.20
Cooperative and Condominium Housing	8	8-73	336	3.45
Housing of Selected Racial Groups	9	8-73	164	2.35

1970 CENSUS OF HOUSING
Series HC(S1), Supplementary Reports

Title	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price
Summary Housing Characteristics for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970	1	3-72	9	\$.25
General Housing Characteristics for the United States, by Metropolitan and Urban-Rural Residence: 1970	2	3-72	8	.15
Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units by Household Composition and Tenure, for the United States: 1970	3	5-72	6	.10
Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units by Plumbing Facilities and Tenure, for the United States: 1970	4	6-72	4	.10
Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units by Rooms and Tenure, for the United States: 1970	5	6-72	5	.10
Detailed Housing Characteristics for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970	6	7-72	21	.20
Occupied Rural Housing Units and Rural Population by Farm-Nonfarm Residence for Counties in the United States: 1970	7	9-72	51	.50
Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units by Year Structure Built and Tenure, for the United States: 1970	8	9-72	5	.20
Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units by Units in Structure and Tenure, for the United States: 1970	9	10-72	6	.15
Income in 1969 of Families and Primary Individuals in Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units for the United States: 1970	10	10-72	5	.15
Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units by Year Head Moved into Unit, and Tenure: 1970	11	4-73	12	.30
Plumbing Facilities by Persons Per Room and By Income in 1969 of Families and Primary Individuals, for the United States: 1970	12	7-73	12	.25
Characteristics of Second Homeowners for the United States: 1970	13	6-73	8	.20
Characteristics of Spanish Language Households for the United States: 1970	14	7-73	16	.25
Value and Rent by Household Composition for the United States: 1970	15	7-73	20	.30
Graphic Summary of the 1970 Housing Census	16	7-73	32	.85
Real Estate Tax Data for Homeowner Properties for the United States and Regions: 1971	17	6-73	12	.25
Holder of First Mortgages (on Homeowner Properties) Made in 1967-1971 and in 1957-1960, for the United States: 1960 and 1971	18	7-73	12	.25
Income of Owners of Mortgaged Properties Acquired in 1967-1971, for the United States: 1971	19	7-73	8	.20
Purchase Price of Mortgaged Homeowner Properties Acquired in 1967-1971, for the United States: 1971	20	7-73	8	.20

1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

Series PHC(1), Census Tracts

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price	Standard metropolitan statistical area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price
Abilene, Tex.	1	5-72	69	\$.60	Erie, Pa.	63	6-72	63	\$.55
Akron, Ohio	2	6-72	101	1.00	Eugene, Oreg.	64	3-72	80	1.25
Albany, Ga.	3	4-72	63	.55	Evansville, Ind.-Ky.	65	6-72	70	.65
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	4	6-72	115	1.50	Fall River, Mass.-R.I.	66	6-72	57	.50
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	5	5-72	101	1.00	Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn.	67	4-72	63	.55
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa., N.J.	6	6-72	99	1.50	Fayetteville, N.C.	68	5-72	72	1.00
Altoona, Pa.	7	4-72	55	.50	Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.	69	5-72	62	.55
Amarillo, Tex.	8	4-72	73	.60	Flint, Mich.	70	5-72	90	.70
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	9	7-72	315	2.50	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	71	4-72	109	1.50
Anderson, Ind.	10	6-72	64	.55	Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla.	72	4-72	62	.55
Ann Arbor, Mich.	11	6-72	89	.70	Fort Wayne, Ind.	73	4-72	81	1.25
Appleton-Oshkosh, Wis.	12	4-72	95	.75	Fort Worth, Tex.	74	6-72	166	1.75
Asheville, N.C.	13	6-72	61	.55	Fresno, Calif.	75	6-72	134	1.50
Atlanta, Ga.	14	4-72	192	2.00	Gadsden, Ala.	76	4-72	56	.50
Atlantic City, N.J.	15	5-72	63	1.00	Gainesville, Fla.	77	4-72	57	.55
Augusta, Ga.-S.C.	16	5-72	69	.60	Galveston-Texas City, Tex.	78	6-72	80	1.25
Austin, Tex.	17	5-72	75	1.00	Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	79	6-72	101	1.50
Bakersfield, Calif.	18	6-72	105	.75	Grand Rapids, Mich.	80	6-72	125	1.50
Baltimore, Md.	19	7-72	335	1.50	Great Falls, Mont.	81	12-71	56	.55
Baton Rouge, La.	20	4-72	86	1.00	Green Bay, Wis.	82	3-72	56	.50
Bay City, Mich.	21	5-72	55	.50	Greensboro-High Point, N.C.	83	6-72	161	1.75
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange, Tex.	22	6-72	96	.75	Greenville, S.C.	84	4-72	82	.65
Billings, Mont.	23	12-71	50	.50	Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	85	6-72	70	.60
Biloxi-Gulfport, Miss.	24	3-72	63	.55	Harrisburg, Pa.	86	6-72	84	.70
Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa.	25	6-72	85	.65	Hartford, Conn.	87	6-72	117	1.00
Birmingham, Ala.	26	6-72	130	1.75	Honolulu, Hawaii	88	5-72	147	1.75
Bloomington-Normal, Ill.	27	4-72	55	.50	Houston, Tex.	89	7-72	297	2.50
Boise City, Idaho	28	3-72	67	.60	Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio	90	6-72	90	.55
Boston, Mass.	29	7-72	302	3.25	Huntsville, Ala.	91	6-72	86	1.00
Bridgeport, Conn.	30	5-72	92	.70	Indianapolis, Ind.	92	6-72	180	2.00
Bristol, Conn.	31	6-72	49	.45	Jackson, Mich.	93	5-72	56	.50
Brockton, Mass.	32	6-72	57	.50	Jackson, Miss.	94	4-72	75	1.25
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, Tex.	33	4-72	96	.65	Jacksonville, Fla.	95	4-72	87	1.00
Bryan-College Station, Tex.	34	4-72	50	.45	Jersey City, N.J.	96	5-72	114	1.50
Buffalo, N.Y.	35	7-72	159	1.25	Johnstown, Pa.	97	5-72	68	.60
Canton, Ohio	36	6-72	106	1.50	Kalamazoo, Mich.	98	5-72	63	.55
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	37	4-72	60	1.00	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	99	7-72	278	1.25
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	38	5-72	48	1.00	Kenosha, Wis.	100	3-72	61	.55
Charleston, S.C.	39	4-72	93	1.50	Knoxville, Tenn.	101	6-72	109	1.50
Charleston, W. Va.	40	4-72	67	1.00	Lafayette, La.	102	3-72	58	1.00
Charlotte, N.C.	41	5-72	115	1.00	Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind.	103	4-72	63	.55
Chattanooga, Tenn.-Ga.	42	6-72	88	1.00	Lake Charles, La.	104	3-72	73	.55
Chicago, Ill.					Lancaster, Pa.	105	4-72	86	1.25
Part I	43	8-72	589	7.50	Lansing, Mich.	106	5-72	100	1.50
Part II		8-72	312		Laredo, Tex.	107	5-72	53	.50
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.	44	7-72	206	1.75	Las Vegas, Nev.	108	2-72	78	1.00
Cleveland, Ohio	45	7-72	274	2.50	Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H.	109	7-72	68	1.00
Colorado Springs, Colo.	46	3-72	82	1.00	Lawton, Okla.	110	4-72	54	.50
Columbia, Mo.	47	5-72	56	.50	Lewiston-Auburn, Maine	111	3-72	49	.45
Columbia, S.C.	48	6-72	104	1.50	Lexington, Ky.	112	4-72	87	.70
Columbus, Ga.-Ala.	49	6-72	99	1.00	Lima, Ohio	113	6-72	95	.60
Columbus, Ohio	50	7-72	196	2.00	Lincoln, Neb.	114	3-72	68	1.00
Corpus Christi, Tex.	51	5-72	77	1.00	Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.	115	4-72	85	1.25
Dallas, Tex.	52	6-72	284	2.50	Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	116	6-72	83	1.25
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.	53	4-72	93	1.50	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.				
Dayton, Ohio	54	7-72	150	1.75	Part I	117	8-72	754	8.00
Decatur, Ill.	55	6-72	67	.60	Part II		8-72	397	
Denver, Colo.	56	4-72	250	2.25	Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	118	7-72	147	2.00
Des Moines, Iowa	57	5-72	70	.60	Lowell, Mass.	119	6-72	63	.55
Detroit, Mich.	58	7-72	565	4.75	Lubbock, Tex.	120	4-72	63	.50
Dubuque, Iowa	59	4-72	49	.45	Lynchburg, Va.	121	3-72	57	.55
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	60	4-72	80	1.00	Macon, Ga.	122	4-72	97	1.00
Durham, N.C.	61	4-72	82	.70					
El Paso, Tex.	62	4-72	81	1.00					

1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

Series PHC(1), Census Tracts—Continued

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price	Standard metropolitan statistical area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price
Madison, Wis.	123	4-72	98	\$1.50	St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	181	6-72	312	\$2.75
Manchester, N.H.	124	4-72	56	.50	Salem, Oreg.	182	3-72	73	.60
Mansfield, Ohio	125	6-72	60	1.00	Salinas-Monterey, Calif.	183	6-72	90	1.25
McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg, Tex.	126	4-72	98	.60	Salt Lake City, Utah	184	4-72	99	1.25
Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.	127	6-72	135	2.00	San Angelo, Tex.	185	4-72	59	.50
Meriden, Conn.	128	4-72	48	.45	San Antonio, Tex.	186	4-72	179	1.75
Miami, Fla.	129	4-72	219	2.00	San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	187	6-72	224	2.00
Midland, Tex.	130	4-72	55	.50	San Diego, Calif.	188	7-72	279	2.25
Milwaukee, Wis.	131	5-72	228	2.25	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	189	7-72	601	4.50
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	132	5-72	270	2.75	San Jose, Calif.	190	6-72	272	2.25
Mobile, Ala.	133	6-72	110	1.50	Santa Barbara, Calif.	191	6-72	96	1.25
Modesto, Calif.	134	5-72	85	.65	Santa Rosa, Calif.	192	6-72	72	.60
Monroe, La.	135	3-72	64	.55	Savannah, Ga.	193	4-72	74	1.00
Montgomery, Ala.	136	4-72	81	.65	Scranton, Pa.	194	4-72	68	.60
Muncie, Ind.	137	4-72	62	.65	Seattle Everett, Wash.	195	5-72	199	2.00
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	138	5-72	63	.55	Sherman-Denison, Tex.	196	4-72	57	.50
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	139	4-72	93	1.25	Shreveport, La.	197	5-72	95	1.50
New Bedford, Mass.	140	5-72	56	.50	Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.	198	4-72	57	.50
New Britain, Conn.	141	4-72	55	.50	Sioux Falls, S.D.	199	3-72	54	1.00
New Haven, Conn.	142	4-72	83	.70	South Bend, Ind.	200	4-72	82	.70
New London-Groton-Norwich, Conn.	143	5-72	69	.60	Spokane, Wash.	201	4-72	87	1.25
New Orleans, La.	144	4-72	182	2.00	Springfield, Ill.	202	4-72	72	1.00
New York, N.Y.					Springfield, Mo.	203	5-72	69	.60
Part 1		8-72	622		Springfield, Ohio	204	6-72	68	.60
Part 2	145	8-72	396	12.75	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn.	205	6-72	97	1.00
Part 3		8-72	524		Stamford, Conn.	206	4-72	63	.55
		8-72	524		Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-W.Va.	207	6-72	66	.60
Newark, N.J.	146	6-72	336	3.00	Stockton, Calif.	208	5-72	113	1.50
Newport News-Hampton, Va.	147	3-72	73	1.00	Syracuse, N.Y.	209	6-72	119	1.50
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	148	3-72	176	1.50	Tacoma, Wash.	210	4-72	82	1.00
Norwalk, Conn.	149	4-72	56	.50	Tallahassee, Fla.	211	3-72	65	.55
Odessa, Tex.	150	6-72	63	.55	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	212	4-72	171	2.00
Ogden, Utah	151	4-72	56	.50	Terre Haute, Ind.	213	5-72	65	1.00
Oklahoma City, Okla.	152	6-72	180	2.00	Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.	214	5-72	65	.55
Omaha, Nebraska-Iowa	153	6-72	120	1.50	Toledo, Ohio-Mich.	215	6-72	135	1.50
Orlando, Fla.	154	4-72	112	1.50	Topeka, Kans.	216	3-72	68	.60
Oxnard-Ventura, Calif.	155	6-72	125	1.50	Trenton, N.J.	217	6-72	72	.60
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	156	5-72	149	1.75	Tucson, Ariz.	218	2-72	91	1.00
Pensacola, Fla.	157	3-72	72	1.25	Tulsa, Okla.	219	6-72	123	1.50
Peoria, Ill.	158	4-72	78	.70	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	220	4-72	63	.55
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	159	7-72	574	4.75	Tyler, Tex.	221	4-72	64	.55
Phoenix, Ariz.	160	4-72	190	2.00	Utica-Rome, N.Y.	222	6-72	87	1.25
Pine Bluff, Ark.	161	4-72	56	.55	Vallejo-Napa, Calif.	223	6-72	103	1.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	162	7-72	352	3.00	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, N.J.	224	4-72	56	.50
Pittsfield, Mass.	163	5-72	50	.45	Waco, Tex.	225	4-72	77	1.25
Portland, Maine	164	3-72	63	.55	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	226	7-72	403	4.25
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	165	7-72	192	2.00	Waterbury, Conn.	227	5-72	69	.60
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.	166	6-72	157	1.25	Waterloo, Iowa	228	4-72	63	.55
Provo-Orem, Utah	167	3-72	66	1.00	West Palm Beach, Fla.	229	3-72	93	1.25
Pueblo, Colo.	168	4-72	79	.60	Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio	230	6-72	69	1.00
Racine, Wisconsin	169	3-72	55	.50	Wichita, Kans.	231	3-72	109	1.50
Raleigh, N.C.	170	4-72	77	.70	Wichita Falls, Tex.	232	6-72	65	.60
Reading, Pa.	171	6-72	65	1.00	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.	233	6-72	81	.65
Reno, Nev.	172	2-73	67	.60	Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.	234	5-72	107	1.00
Richmond, Va.	173	4-72	107	1.50	Wilmington, N.C.	235	5-72	63	.55
Roanoke, Va.	174	3-72	56	.50	Worcester, Mass.	236	6-72	94	.75
Rochester, Minn.	175	3-72	61	.55	York, Pa.	237	6-72	74	1.00
Rochester, N.Y.	176	6-72	141	1.75	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio	238	6-72	132	1.50
Rockford, Ill.	177	4-72	87	1.25	Mayaguez, P.R.	239	10-72	111	.55
Sacramento, Calif.	178	6-72	173	1.75	Ponce, P.R.	240	10-72	116	1.00
Saginaw, Mich.	179	6-72	62	.55	San Juan, P.R.	241	11-72	351	1.50
St. Joseph, Mo.	180	5-72	62	.55	Cost, complete set of reports				\$294.60

1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
Series PHC(2), General Demographic Trends for Metropolitan Areas, 1960 to 1970

State	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price	State	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price
U.S. Summary	1	11-71	122	\$1.25	Missouri	27	9-71	37	\$.30
Alabama	2	7-71	38	.30	Montana	28	2-71	24	.20
Alaska	3	4-71	13	.10	Nebraska	29	6-71	32	.20
Arizona	4	5-71	23	.20	Nevada	30	5-71	23	.20
Arkansas	5	8-71	40	.30	New Hampshire	31	8-71	28	.15
California	6	9-71	65	.55	New Jersey	32	9-71	49	.30
Colorado	7	7-71	26	.25	New Mexico	33	6-71	20	.15
Connecticut	8	9-71	45	.40	New York	34	9-71	41	.35
Delaware	9	8-71	22	.15	North Carolina	35	6-71	37	.35
District of Columbia	10	7-71	16	.15	North Dakota	36	8-71	25	.15
Florida	11	8-71	44	.45	Ohio	37	9-71	73	.55
Georgia	12	8-71	45	.45	Oklahoma	38	6-71	31	.25
Hawaii	13	5-71	20	.15	Oregon	39	7-71	29	.25
Idaho	14	5-71	20	.15	Pennsylvania	40	10-71	58	.50
Illinois	15	9-71	50	.35	Rhode Island	41	8-71	27	.15
Indiana	16	9-71	54	.40	South Carolina	42	6-71	30	.25
Iowa	17	9-71	42	.25	South Dakota	43	4-71	23	.15
Kansas	18	9-71	29	.25	Tennessee	44	9-71	35	.30
Kentucky	19	8-71	43	.25	Texas	45	9-71	88	.75
Louisiana	20	6-71	33	.25	Utah	46	5-71	27	.25
Maine	21	4-71	27	.20	Vermont	47	3-71	15	.10
Maryland	22	8-71	29	.15	Virginia	48	9-71	45	.30
Massachusetts	23	6-71	53	.40	Washington	49	9-71	31	.25
Michigan	24	9-71	48	.40	West Virginia	50	8-71	36	.30
Minnesota	25	7-71	37	.25	Wisconsin	51	9-71	43	.30
Mississippi	26	6-71	26	.15	Wyoming	52	3-71	15	.10
					Cost, complete set of reports				\$14.05

1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
Series PHC(3), Employment Profiles of Selected Low-Income Areas

Area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price	Area	Report No.	Release date	No. of pages	Price
United States Summary-- Urban Areas	1	2-71	260	\$2.00	Milwaukee, Wis.	35	1-72	262	\$2.00
New York, N.Y.--All Survey Areas	2	2-72	331	2.50	Atlanta, Ga.	36	1-72	194	1.50
New York, N.Y.--Puerto Rican Population of Survey Areas	3	2-72	331	2.50	Cincinnati, Ohio	37	1-72	262	2.00
Manhattan Borough, New York City--Summary	4	2-72	351	2.50	Buffalo, N.Y.	38	1-72	262	2.00
Manhattan Borough, New York City--Area I	5	1-72	262	2.00	San Diego, Calif.	39	1-72	350	2.50
Manhattan Borough, New York City--Area II	6	2-72	352	2.50	Miami, Fla.	40	1-72	350	2.50
Brooklyn Borough, New York City--Summary	7	2-72	332	2.50	Kansas City, Mo.	41	1-72	262	2.00
Brooklyn Borough, New York City--Area I	8	2-72	329	2.50	Denver, Colo.	42	1-72	262	2.00
Brooklyn Borough, New York City--Area II	9	1-72	262	2.00	Indianapolis, Ind.	43	1-72	262	2.00
Brooklyn Borough, New York City--Area III	10	1-72	350	2.50	New Orleans, La.	44	2-72	263	2.00
Bronx Borough, New York City	11	1-72	262	2.00	Oakland, Calif.	45	1-72	262	2.00
Queens Borough, New York City	12	1-72	194	1.50	Tampa, Fla.	46	1-72	262	2.00
Los Angeles, Calif.-- Summary	13	1-72	350	2.50	Portland, Oreg.	47	1-72	194	1.50
Los Angeles, Calif.-- Area I	14	2-72	262	2.00	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	2-72	264	2.00
Los Angeles, Calif.-- Area II	15	2-72	262	2.00	Columbus, Ohio	49	2-72	262	2.00
Chicago, Ill.--Summary	16	2-72	263	2.00	San Antonio, Tex.	50	1-72	194	1.50
Chicago, Ill.--Area I	17	2-72	262	2.00	Dayton, Ohio	51	1-72	262	2.00
Chicago, Ill.--Area II	18	1-72	194	1.50	Rochester, N.Y.	52	1-72	262	2.00
Philadelphia, Pa.-- Summary	19	2-72	263	2.00	Louisville, Ky.	53	1-72	262	2.00
Philadelphia, Pa.--Area I	20	1-72	262	2.00	Memphis, Tenn.	54	1-72	194	1.50
Philadelphia, Pa.--Area II	21	2-72	262	2.00	Fort Worth, Tex.	55	1-72	262	2.00
Detroit, Mich.	22	1-72	262	2.00	Birmingham, Ala.	56	1-72	262	2.00
San Francisco, Calif.	23	1-72	262	2.00	Toledo, Ohio	57	2-72	264	2.00
Washington, D.C.	24	1-72	193	1.50	Akron, Ohio	58	1-72	262	2.00
Boston, Mass.	25	1-72	262	2.00	Norfolk, Va.	59	2-72	262	2.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	26	1-72	262	2.00	Oklahoma City, Okla.	60	1-72	262	2.00
St. Louis, Mo.	27	1-72	262	2.00	Jersey City, N.J.	61	1-72	262	2.00
Baltimore, Md.	28	1-72	262	2.00	Providence, R.I.	62	1-72	194	1.50
Cleveland, Ohio	29	1-72	262	2.00	Omaha, Nebr.	63	1-72	262	2.00
Houston, Tex.	30	12-71	262	2.00	Youngstown, Ohio	64	1-72	262	2.00
Newark, N.J.	31	1-72	262	2.00	Tulsa, Okla.	65	1-72	262	2.00
Dallas, Tex.	32	1-72	262	2.00	Charlotte, N.C.	66	1-72	262	2.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	33	1-72	194	1.50	Wichita, Kans.	67	1-72	262	2.00
St. Paul, Minn.	34	1-72	194	1.50	Bridgeport, Conn.	68	1-72	262	2.00
					Selected Rural Counties in Alabama	69	5-72	249	2.00
					Selected Rural Counties in Appalachia	70	6-72	305	2.50
					Selected Rural Counties in Arkansas	71	5-72	252	2.00
					Selected Rural Counties in California	72	6-72	187	1.50
					Selected Rural Counties in Missouri	73	5-72	118	1.00
					Selected Rural Counties in North Carolina	74	6-72	252	2.00
					Selected Rural Counties in New Mexico	75	6-72	244	2.00
					Zuni Reservation, N.Mex.	76	6-72	111	1.00
					Cost, complete set or reports				\$150.00

APPENDIX C

Fifth count tapes were not released on a State-by-State basis. File A consisted of one tape for all 3-digit ZIP code areas in the United States. File B was composed of 12 tapes for 5-digit ZIP code areas within SMSA's, as follows:

<u>National ZIP code area</u>	<u>No. of reels</u>	<u>States¹</u>
0	1	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island
1	2	Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania
2	1	District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia
3	1	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee
4	2	Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio
5	1	Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin
6	1	Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska
7	1	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

¹Since Alaska, Vermont, and Wyoming did not contain any SMSA's at the time the 1970 census was tabulated, no 5-digit data appeared for these States.

8	1	Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah
9	1	California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington

Certain SMSA's overlapped areas covered by two or more national ZIP code areas; the data for these SMSA's therefore were divided according to ZIP code as follows:

<u>National ZIP code areas</u>	<u>SMSA</u>
0 and 1	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.
2 and 3	Augusta, Ga.-S.C.
5 and 6	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.
2 and 4	Huntington-Ashland, W.Va.-Ky.-Ohio
3 and 7	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.
5 and 6	Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa
0 and 1	Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.
2 and 4	Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.
2 and 4	Wheeling, W.Va.-Ohio
0, 1, and 2	Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md.

All of the above fifth count tapes were issued in July 1972; in May 1973, four reels of fifth count data were released for Puerto Rico.

1970 Census Summary Tapes (by number of reels and date of issue)

(Information on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th counts is provided on the table below; information on the 5th count is given separately.)

COST: Reels issued and purchased before March 1972 were priced at \$60 each; thereafter the price was \$70 per reel.

Availability and number of 1970 census summary tapes¹

	1st count		2nd count		3rd count		4th count						6th count		
	File A	File B	File A	File B	File A	File B	Population			Housing			File C	Population	Housing
							File A	File B	File C	File A	File B	File C			
Total	104	58	108	155	240	144	125	95	202	196	108	192	209		
Alabama.....	2 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	2 (9/71)	2 (10/71)	3 (9/71)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	3 (4/72)	3 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	4 (9/72)	5 (4/72)		
Alaska.....	1 (12/70)	1 (3/71)	1 (8/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (8/71)	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	1 (8/72)	1 (4/70)		
Arizona.....	1 (2/71)	1 (2/71)	1 (8/71)	1 (10/71)	3 (8/71)	2 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	2 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	2 (8/72)	2 (8/72)		
Arkansas.....	2 (1/72)	1 (2/71)	1 (8/71)	4 (10/71)	2 (9/71)	1 (3/72)	4 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	7 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	3 (9/72)	3 (4/72)		
California.....	8 (3/71)	1 (3/71)	10 (10/71)	4 (10/71)	23 (12/71)	15 (4/72)	3 (4/72)	4 (4/72)	23 (5/72)	4 (4/72)	5 (4/72)	14 (11/72)	14 (7/72)		
Colorado.....	1 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	2 (8/71)	2 (10/71)	4 (10/72)	2 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	3 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	3 (8/72)	3 (4/72)		
Connecticut.....	1 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	2 (9/71)	2 (10/71)	4 (9/71)	3 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	4 (4/72)	1 (4/72)	1 (4/72)	5 (11/72)	5 (5/72)		
Delaware.....	1 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	1 (5/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (9/71)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (8/72)	2 (5/72)		
Dist. of Col....	1 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (9/71)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (10/72)	1 (5/72)		
Florida.....	3 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	3 (8/71)	3 (10/71)	11 (10/71)	4 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	3 (3/72)	7 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	3 (3/72)	5 (10/72)	6 (5/72)		
Georgia.....	2 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	2 (11/71)	3 (10/71)	3 (9/71)	2 (3/72)	3 (3/72)	3 (3/72)	3 (3/72)	4 (3/72)	3 (3/72)	4 (10/72)	4 (5/72)		
Hawaii.....	1 (12/72)	1 (12/70)	1 (8/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (9/71)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (8/72)	1 (4/72)		
Idaho.....	1 (10/70)	1 (10/70)	1 (8/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (6/71)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (8/72)	2 (4/72)		
Illinois.....	5 (2/71)	2 (2/71)	5 (10/71)	6 (10/71)	11 (10/71)	7 (4/72)	5 (4/72)	3 (4/72)	10 (4/72)	8 (4/72)	4 (4/72)	7 (9/72)	7 (6/72)		
Indiana.....	3 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	2 (11/71)	4 (11/71)	5 (10/71)	3 (2/72)	3 (2/72)	3 (2/72)	4 (2/72)	5 (2/72)	3 (2/72)	6 (10/72)	7 (4/72)		
Iowa.....	2 (1/71)	2 (1/71)	1 (9/71)	5 (10/71)	3 (9/71)	1 (5/72)	2 (5/72)	2 (5/72)	2 (5/72)	8 (5/72)	2 (5/72)	3 (8/72)	4 (6/72)		
Kansas.....	2 (2/71)	1 (1/71)	1 (9/71)	5 (10/71)	4 (9/71)	1 (2/72)	4 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	8 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	2 (8/72)	3 (4/72)		
Kentucky.....	2 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	1 (9/71)	3 (10/71)	2 (9/71)	1 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	3 (11/72)	4 (6/72)		
Louisiana.....	2 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	2 (9/71)	2 (10/71)	4 (9/71)	2 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	3 (3/72)	3 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	4 (8/72)	4 (4/72)		
Maine.....	1 (12/70)	1 (12/70)	1 (9/71)	2 (10/71)	1 (9/71)	1 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	3 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	2 (8/72)	2 (4/72)		
Maryland.....	2 (2/71)	1 (2/71)	2 (9/71)	2 (10/71)	4 (10/71)	4 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	5 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	3 (9/72)	3 (5/72)		
Massachusetts...	2 (3/71)	1 (3/71)	3 (10/71)	3 (10/71)	8 (9/71)	4 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	6 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	3 (4/72)	6 (10/72)	6 (6/72)		
Michigan.....	4 (3/71)	1 (3/71)	4 (10/71)	5 (10/71)	9 (10/71)	6 (4/72)	5 (4/72)	3 (4/72)	10 (4/72)	8 (4/72)	3 (4/72)	7 (11/72)	8 (4/72)		
Minnesota.....	2 (2/71)	2 (2/71)	2 (9/71)	8 (10/71)	4 (10/71)	2 (3/72)	6 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	4 (3/72)	12 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	3 (8/72)	3 (5/72)		
Mississippi.....	1 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	2 (9/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (8/71)	1 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	2 (8/72)	2 (4/72)		
Missouri.....	3 (2/71)	2 (2/71)	2 (9/71)	5 (10/71)	4 (9/71)	3 (3/72)	4 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	4 (3/72)	6 (3/72)	3 (3/72)	4 (8/72)	4 (6/72)		
Montana.....	1 (12/71)	1 (12/70)	1 (8/71)	2 (10/71)	1 (9/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (1/71)	2 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	2 (8/72)	2 (4/72)		
Nebraska.....	1 (2/71)	1 (2/71)	1 (9/71)	4 (10/71)	2 (8/71)	1 (3/72)	4 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	7 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	2 (8/72)	2 (6/72)		
Nevada.....	1 (12/70)	1 (12/70)	1 (8/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (6/71)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	2 (8/72)	2 (4/72)		
New Hampshire...	1 (11/70)	1 (11/70)	1 (8/71)	2 (10/71)	1 (8/71)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	2 (9/72)	2 (4/72)		

New Jersey.....	3 (2/71)	1 (2/71)	4 (8/71)	3 (10/71)	10 (10/71)	6 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	8 (4/72)	3 (4/72)	3 (4/72)	6 (10/72)	6 (5/72)
New Mexico.....	1 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	1 (8/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (11/71)	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	1 (1/71)	1 (8/72)	2 (4/72)
New York.....	6 (6/71)	1 (6/71)	9 (10/71)	5 (10/71)	21 (9/71)	14 (5/71)	3 (5/72)	3 (5/72)	20 (5/72)	5 (5/72)	4 (5/72)	7 (12/72)	8 (6/72)
North Carolina..	2 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	2 (10/71)	4 (10/71)	3 (10/72)	3 (4/72)	4 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	4 (4/72)	5 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	4 (10/72)	7 (5/72)
North Dakota....	1 (10/70)	1 (10/70)	1 (8/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (9/71)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (8/72)	2 (5/72)
Ohio.....	5 (2/71)	2 (2/71)	5 (10/71)	6 (10/71)	11 (9/71)	7 (5/72)	5 (5/72)	4 (5/72)	10 (5/72)	8 (5/72)	4 (5/72)	9 (12/72)	10 (6/72)
Oklahoma.....	2 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	1 (8/71)	2 (10/71)	3 (9/71)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	3 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	3 (8/72)	3 (5/72)
Oregon.....	1 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	1 (8/71)	2 (10/71)	4 (9/71)	2 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	2 (8/72)	3 (6/72)
Pennsylvania....	5 (2/71)	2 (2/71)	6 (10/71)	9 (10/71)	13 (10/71)	8 (5/72)	7 (5/72)	3 (5/72)	11 (5/72)	12 (5/72)	4 (5/72)	7 (11/72)	9 (4/72)
Rhode Island....	1 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	1 (9/71)	1 (10/71)	2 (9/71)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	2 (9/72)	2 (6/72)
South Carolina..	1 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	1 (9/71)	2 (10/71)	3 (9/71)	2 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	3 (11/72)	3 (5/72)
South Dakota....	1 (10/70)	1 (10/70)	1 (9/71)	4 (10/71)	1 (9/71)	1 (3/72)	4 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	7 (3/72)	1 (3/72)	1 (8/72)	1 (5/72)
Tennessee.....	2 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	1 (10/71)	3 (10/71)	5 (10/71)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	3 (4/72)	3 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	3 (10/72)	3 (6/72)
Texas.....	5 (2/71)	1 (2/71)	5 (10/71)	6 (10/71)	15 (9/71)	7 (5/72)	4 (5/72)	6 (5/72)	10 (5/72)	6 (5/72)	6 (5/72)	13 (12/72)	12 (6/72)
Utah.....	1 (1/71)	1 (1/71)	1 (9/71)	1 (10/71)	2 (9/71)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	2 (8/72)	2 (4/72)
Vermont.....	1 (10/70)	1 (10/70)	0	1 (10/71)	1 (10/71)	0	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	0	2 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	1 (8/72)	1 (4/72)
Virginia.....	2 (5/71)	1 (2/71)	2 (10/71)	3 (10/71)	5 (9/71)	3 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	2 (3/72)	4 (3/72)	3 (3/72)	3 (3/72)	7 (11/72)	6 (5/72)
Washington.....	2 (2/71)	1 (2/71)	2 (9/71)	2 (10/71)	6 (9/71)	2 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	1 (2/72)	3 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	3 (8/72)	3 (4/72)
West Virginia...	1 (3/71)	1 (1/71)	1 (8/71)	2 (10/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (4/72)	1 (4/72)	1 (4/72)	1 (4/72)	2 (4/72)	1 (4/72)	3 (9/72)	3 (6/72)
Wisconsin.....	2 (2/71)	1 (2/71)	2 (9/71)	6 (10/71)	6 (9/71)	3 (2/72)	5 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	4 (2/72)	9 (2/72)	2 (2/72)	5 (9/72)	5 (4/72)
Wyoming.....	1 (9/70)	1 (9/70)	0	1 (10/71)	1 (5/71)	0	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	0	1 (1/72)	1 (1/72)	1 (8/72)	1 (4/72)
Puerto Rico....	2 (10/71)	1 (10/71)	1 (6/72)	4 (6/72)	2 (5/72)	1 (4/73)	2 (4/73)	1 (4/73)	1 (5/73)	5 (5/73)	2 (5/73)	3 (4/73)	3 (5/73)

¹Fifth Count tapes are not released on a State-by-State basis. File A consists of one tape for all 3-digit ZIP code areas in the U.S., and file B is composed of 12 tapes for 5-digit areas within SMSA's.

APPENDIX D

Public-Use Sample Tapes Made Available from 1970 Census Basic Records

(Each file consists of one tape, unless otherwise indicated. Price \$70 per tape.)

Sample file areas	Data samples			
	15%		5%	
	File No.	Quantity	File No.	Quantity
State Samples				
ONE-IN-A-HUNDRED				
Massachusetts, Rhode Island	101	8/72	401	8/72
Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine	102	8/72	402	8/72
New York (3 tapes)	103	10/72	403	10/72
Pennsylvania (2 tapes)	104	8/72	404	8/72
New Jersey	105	8/72	405	8/72
Ohio, Michigan (3 tapes)	106	8/72	406	8/72
Illinois, Indiana Wisconsin, (3 tapes)	107	1/73	407	8/72
Missouri	108	7/72	408	8/72
Iowa, Minnesota	109	8/72	409	8/72
Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota	110	8/72	410	8/72
Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia	111	8/72	411	8/72
North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, (2 tapes)	112	8/72	412	8/72
Georgia, Florida (2 tapes)	113	8/72	413	8/72
Alabama, Kentucky	114	9/72	414	8/72
Tennessee, Mississippi	115	8/72	415	8/72
Texas, Arkansas (2 tapes)	116	8/72	416	8/72
Louisiana, Oklahoma	117	8/72	417	8/72
Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado	118	8/72	418	8/72
Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Iowa	119	8/72	419	8/72
California (3 tapes)	120	8/72	420	8/72
Oregon, Washington Alaska, Hawaii	121	8/72	421	8/72
ONE-IN-A-THOUSAND				
Entire United States (3 tapes)	140	10/72	440	10/72
ONE-IN-TEN-THOUSAND				
Entire United States	150	10/72	450	10/72
Neighborhood Characteristics Samples				
ONE-IN-A-HUNDRED				
(by division)				
New England (2 tapes)	001	10/72	301	10/72
Middle Atlantic (6 tapes)	002	10/72	302	10/72
East North Central (6 tapes)	003	10/72	303	10/72
West North Central (3 tapes)	004	10/72	304	10/72
South Atlantic (5 tapes)	005	10/72	305	10/72
East South Central (2 tapes)	006	10/72	306	10/72
West South Central (3 tapes)	007	10/72	307	10/72
Mountain (2 tapes)	008	10/72	308	10/72
Pacific (4 tapes)	009	10/72	309	10/72

Sample file areas	Data samples			
	15%		5%	
	File No.	Issued	File No.	Issued
Neighborhood Characteristics Samples – Cont.				
ONE-IN-A-THOUSAND				
Entire United States (4 tapes)	040	10/72	340	10/72
ONE-IN-TEN-THOUSAND				
Entire United States	050	10/72	350	10/72
<p>There are 30 15-percent county group sample tapes, assigned file numbers 201-230; 29 of these tapes were issued in September and one in October 1972.</p> <p>There are 30 5-percent county group sample tapes, assigned file numbers 501-530; 29 of these tapes were issued in September and one in October 1972.</p> <p>Each file number is keyed to one or more county groups covered in that file. The county groups are identified by code numbers keyed to a map of the United States.</p>				
ONE-IN-A-THOUSAND				
Entire United States (3 tapes)	240	11/72	540	11/72
ONE-IN-TEN-THOUSAND				
Entire United States	250	11/72	550	11/72

Puerto Rico In June 1973, public-use sample tapes were made available for Puerto Rico as follows:

1 reel each, one-in-a-hundred (20-percent data sample) for the Commonwealth, for neighborhood characteristics, and for groups of municipios.