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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING  
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## THE 1970 CENSUS SUMMARY TAPE USE ORIENTATION PERIOD BEGINS OCTOBER 13, 1968

At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Planners in Pittsburgh on October 13, the 1970 census summary tape use orientation activities will begin. Coordinators (and other interested persons) are invited to mark their calendars and make plans to come to Pittsburgh if they can. Details will be in the next issue of the newsletter.

## FEDERAL ACTION ON URBAN AND REGIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

Mr. Royce Lowry of the Bureau of the Budget will address the annual meeting of the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association at Clayton, Missouri, September 5, on "Federal Activities Affecting Urban and Regional Information Systems-- Surveys, Issues, and Plans". Mr. Lowry was one of the principal persons responsible for the recent report of the Intergovernmental Task Force on Information Systems. Titled "The Dynamics of Information Flow," the report details the needs for and problems of coordination of this growing activity. "Federal Agency Programs Affecting Urban and Regional Information Systems" is the topic of a panel with Roderic Symes, Robert Barraclough, John Johnson, William Mitchell, and Marvin Zentner, officials of HUD, DOT, OEO, HEW, and Commerce (EPA) respectively.

Another aspect of Federal Action will be presented when Bureau of the Census officials discuss "Plans for Servicing Urban and Regional Information System Needs." In addition, a wide variety of other information system matters will be raised at the meeting which will take place September 5 to 7 at the Colony Motor Hotel, 7730 Bonhomme Avenue, Clayton, Missouri 63105. For reservations, write direct to the Colony. If you wish further details, write to Mr. B. G. Schumacher, Director, Center of Community and Metropolitan Studies, University of Missouri at St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63121.

For sale by the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233, and U.S. Department of Commerce Field Offices. 10 cents.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE C. R. Smith, Secretary

William H. Chartener, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS A. Ross Eckler, Director

## AEROSPACE INDUSTRY CONSIDERS WAYS TO RESPOND TO "THE URBAN CHALLENGE"

At Airlie House in Warrenton, Virginia, June 19-21, a conference titled "The Urban Challenge: The Management and Institutional Response," was presented by the Program of Policies Studies of the George Washington University, the North American Rockwell Corporation, and the System Development Corporation. General Bernard A. Schriever, USAF (Ret.), served as conference chairman and one of the key spokesmen for the Aerospace industries. General Schriever, now President of B.A. Schriever Associates, Inc., stressed the importance of the systems approach in response to the urban challenge. He also illustrated how private industry could play a role in responding to the crisis in our cities with a description of the consortium approach in which companies band together to set up a new organization to work on specific projects. Other Aerospace executives stressing the importance of the systems approach to problems and the capabilities of the Aerospace industry for the solution of these problems were Edward G. Uhl, President of Fairchild Hiller Corporation, and John R. Moore, President of the Aerospace and Systems Group, North American Rockwell Corporation.

Dr. Luanor F. Carter, Senior Vice President of the System Development Corporation, enlarged on the application of research technology to urban problems. He suggested that man cannot apply standard managerial solutions from the physical sciences to complex human systems problems and assume that success will automatically be guaranteed. He made four generalizations based on different kinds of studies related to the problem of research and development application in an urban setting:

1. Research and development effort must go on in the actual environment where the final solutions will be applied, not in laboratories.
2. Problem identification is extremely complex in human affairs and must be approached with caution.
3. Once successful results have been achieved in one setting, it is not to be expected that others with the same problem will immediately pick up the successful results. The transfer of new technology in the human field cannot automatically be expected to occur.
4. Engineering applications provide more problem solutions than basic science.

In reviewing past experience for some lessons to apply to the urban challenge, Dr. Carter noted that in any social problem area there are a number of critical conditions that must be met:

1. Trained and motivated staffs are required.

2. Funding must be available.
3. The concept of assessment must be clearly understood. Accomplishments must be measurable.
4. A new profession called "social engineering" is required. There now exist social scientists, and there are social maintenance roles for carrying on social science applications once they are installed, but there are not social engineers. The social engineers would be people who would fit between those who produce research results and those who maintain engineering solutions to social problems. The engineers would apply the research results.

A special part of the urban challenge is the existence of the "gatekeeper." Dr. Carter defined the gatekeeper as the kind of person who is in a position to approve or disapprove of new products and new projects. The gatekeeper's existence regularizes the process of making changes. Because the gatekeeper is a definite individual with whom everyone expects to work, his presence insures that all plans that are proposed for the solution of specific problems will be heard and he guarantees that decisions will be made. Associated with the gatekeeper must be a technical staff of trained experts who can review all proposals. In the social area, unfortunately, there are instead of gatekeepers, commissions, committees, study groups and the like whose decisions and suggestions can be overruled by other commissions, committees, etc.

The conference included Federal representatives who described activities in response to the urban challenge. (Editors note: The success of these activities may perhaps be gauged by the fact that there is now an environment in which industry recognizes some general community benefit to be gained by applying a systems approach to the development of cities, as well as by the fact that there is now some profit to be gained from working on a solution to the problem of the cities. This condition did not exist before the efforts of the Federal forces began to bear fruit.) Mr. Robert C. Wood, Under Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development spoke on land policy and metropolitan development. He indicated that the era of debate and discussion on how to solve the housing crisis is now over. The Nation is beginning to bring massive concentrations of power to bear on the problem. He noted that this Nation is not characterized by subtlety in its approach to problems and once massive efforts have been mounted, the Nation has seldom failed in its missions. Secretary Wood chose to direct his attention to problems which may be faced 20 years from now rather than those which he feels are about to be solved. In particular, he was concerned with the question of developing new land policies noting that the Nation has put more land to urban use since 1950 than in all previous National history. Secretary Wood identified a number of issues in planning land policies:

1. Those policy alternatives which encourage choices for diversity of land use should be considered.

2. Policy must relate to the problems of upgrading the quality of environment.
3. Land policy must allow for future growth requirements.
4. Land policy must keep social and economic costs at a minimum, including long-run public costs.

Other specifics to consider in developing land use policy are: the leverage provided by public ownership of land and a Federal, State, and local reinvigoration of the conservation movement redirected to metropolitan areas.

Another Federal commentator was H. Ralph Taylor, Assistant Secretary for Model Cities and Governmental Relations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, who spoke regarding the role of the Federal Government in the Model Cities Program. Mr. Taylor was glad to see the Aerospace people as concerned about what happens on earth as they are about what happens in the sky. He personally feels that what happens on earth is more important. He noted that the Model Cities Program is more than rebuilding, surface coordination, and grant funding; it is these things plus the concept of process. There has been some attempt to get the cities to develop a systems approach to set up goals, to prepare appropriate problem analyses, establish priorities, and develop working relationships between City Hall and the ghetto. He pointed out that it is very difficult to ask Mayors to plan with the people. This is dangerous for those who hold power in a city because it tends to put them out on a limb if plans develop which are impossible to execute. Changes in the Federal Program are required. Mayors and Governors don't know what Federal monies are coming into their own area. It is very important to get the Federal agencies to agree that all Federally funded programs must be routed through a single point in each city, preferably the Mayor, who should then funnel these funds to the citizen structure. The citizen groups then would come back to the Mayor for approvals. This process will have the result of making the Mayor the responsible person in each area. There are some parallels in Mr. Taylor's comments with those of Dr. Carter who stressed the importance of establishing gatekeepers in urban areas, whose role enables action on the problems.

A concern for action led the group at the Airlie House Conference to consider future developments based on the conference discussions. The remarks of Mr. Harold K. Bell, Director for Urban Action and Experimentation Program of Columbia University, may have had some impact in the desire for conferees to continue with further seminars and workshops. Mr. Bell felt that the universities must have new forms of involvement in the communities in which they are located. "We need scholars who can convert research developments into meaningful accomplishments." Mr. Bell seemed to be discussing a need for the kind of social engineers which Dr. Carter was later to identify as being important. Mr. Bell felt that universities should take steps in assisting in the development of these kinds of scholars or social engineers and that universities were logical organizations for this because they are involved in

the community and they can capitalize on this involvement.

The number of participants at the conference by type of organizations, was approximately as follows:

<u>Type of Organization</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>
Private Business, or nonprofit Systems firms	72
Government or quasi-government	25
University related	18
Labor, Foundations, other	14

## URBAN INSTITUTE ESTABLISHES CONTACT WITH CENSUS

Mr. Harvey (Mike) Garn of the Urban Institute has been in touch with the Bureau of the Census regarding data delivery plans for the 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing. The Urban Institute has been established to help find solutions to the problem and concerns of the city. It is a Government corporation supported by grants and contracts from several agencies including HUD, HEW, Labor, OEO, Transportation, and Commerce.

Under the leadership of William Gorham, former Assistant Secretary of HEW, the Institute will bring together high-level and diverse professional talent--scientists, administrators, economists, city planners, operations analysts, architects--to conduct thorough and continuing studies of urban problems. It will function free from program responsibilities, but will undertake evaluation of major Federal, local, and private programs.

Cities themselves may receive direct assistance from the Institute. It is expected that cooperative centers will be established in a number of cities where Institute staff can assist city officials in attacking local problems. A final aim of the Institute is to serve as a center for knowledge and experience where information about city problems, action programs, experiments, and urban studies of such problems is assembled and made available.

## DEMOGRAPHERS MEET

The Population Association of America held its Annual Meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, April 18-20, 1968. Seminars and panels covered a wide variety of subjects, including recent trends in Canadian population, family planning in Asia and Africa, manpower and mobility research, recent changes in the rural population, and women in the labor force. Other seminars reviewed research in the areas of marriage, education, occupation, migration, and mortality statistics.

The Data Access and Use Laboratory presented a panel on "Access to Small-Area and Other Data From the 1970 Census." Papers delivered by staff members discussed: "The 1970 Census Products: First Count

Tapes, Other Complete-Count Products, and New Sample Information;" "Special Products: User Samples, Matching Studies, and Small-Area Analysis Programs;" and "Access to Census Products: User Guides and References to 1970 Products and Retrieval of Information on Past Special Tabulations." (For copies of these papers, write Mrs. Carol A. Sellner, Data Access and Use Laboratory, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

## LIBRARIANS CONVENE IN LOS ANGELES

The Special Libraries Association held its 59th Annual Conference in Los Angeles, California, June 3-7, 1968. Over 1,700 librarians from the business, academic, and public worlds attended.

"National Data Banks" was the topic of the Third General Session of the Conference, June 6. Dr. Edward Brady of the National Bureau of Standards spoke on "The National Standard Reference Data System" being developed to document and analyze quantitative research output in the physical sciences.

Dr. Dwaine Marvick, Chairman of the Council of Social Science Data Archives (CSSDA), discussed "Social Science Data Archives: Service Bureaus or Laboratories?" Professor Marvick stated that the focus of CSSDA's activities was shifting from a concern with the technical aspects of managing data archives to the problems of providing the most effective services to data users. He mentioned one problem of attracting qualified people willing to give up their own research interests to service the research needs of others.

Mr. Ezra Glaser of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, analyzed "Some Characteristics of a Large Information System, Which Includes a Federal Statistical Data Center, and Specialized Libraries." Mr. Glaser reviewed the "federal data bank" controversy, stressing the distinction between statistical and intelligence information. Statistical information, he asserted, should be organized into data centers, and could be without invading personal privacy. Mr. Glaser then examined the role special libraries would play in an information network of statistical data centers and more conventional libraries.

Mrs. Constance Citro of the Bureau of the Census discussed "The Census Bureau as an Information System: Developments in Increasing Access to Census Data." Mrs. Citro outlined the Bureau's efforts to increase the utility of its data base to outside users. She described the range of data products and services to be available from the 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing and the Bureau's activities to provide information, documentation, and guidance to users about available data. (Mrs. Citro's paper is available upon request from the Data Access and Use Laboratory, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

Dr. M. E. Maron, Professor of Librarianship at the University of California, Berkeley, spoke on "Large-Scale Data Banks: Will People Be Treated as Machines?" Dr. Maron pointed to some undesirable

byproducts of the growth of large data centers which contain information about people. He predicted a tendency to treat people as machines, specifically to select individuals automatically according to fixed criteria to receive society's rewards and punishments--to be granted scholarships, denied travel visas, etc.

Dr. Irving Bingeldorf, Science Editor of the Los Angeles Times, summarized the session and made some further remarks. He stated that the future would bring more data banks and greater inroads on personal privacy. We should begin now to develop means of insuring that data banks will not be put to pernicious uses, for instance, enacting a "bill of rights" to protect individual privacy, awarding each citizen the right to examine and correct his own records stored in data centers.

## CENSUS REPRESENTED AT HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE CONFERENCE

The Life Insurance Agency Management Association (LIAMA), a non-profit research, education, and management consulting trade organization for the life insurance industry, held its Annual Research and Planning Conference in Hartford, Connecticut, June 6-7, 1968. Over 150 representatives of approximately 50 life insurance agencies attended the 2-day meeting.

Present at the meeting was Lawrence Brown of the Census Bureau's Data Access and Use Laboratory. His paper "Products and Services From the 1970 Census Data Delivery System," dealt with general marketing applications of summary tapes, special tabulations, matching studies, and other Census products and services. Particular emphasis was given to the benefits derived from participation in summary tape orientation activities. Mr. Alfred G. Whitney of LIAMA has volunteered his services as summary tape use coordinator for the life insurance research community of users. (Mr. Brown's paper is available upon request from the Data Access and Use Laboratory, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

## SUMMARY TAPE USER WORKSHOP IDEAS TESTED IN MADISON

The Bureau of the Census held a full scale prototype Summary Tape User Workshop on May 13 and 14 in Madison, Wisconsin. Over 100 persons attended the 2-day session: 63 from Wisconsin, the rest from out of State.

First day activities were devoted to discussions by Bureau personnel of 1960 summary tape uses, 1970 complete-count summary tape content, timing of release of tapes, cost of tapes, tape compatibility problems and geographic codes on the tapes. Question and answer periods were held following the discussions.

Because the principal objective of the Madison test was to provide the Bureau with information upon which to evaluate and base future workshop plans, a critique of the first day's activities was held on

May 14. The critique was thorough and has had considerable impact on the Bureau's approach to future workshop activities. Specifically, it became evident that the kind of workshop held in Madison was too much, too soon, and did not go far enough on specific problems, but went too far as an introduction to summary tape use. Critique participants generally agreed that it was unnecessary and, in some cases, unwise to begin summary tape orientation activities with a workshop. (Detailed descriptions of the Madison Workshop Critique can be obtained by writing the Data Access and Use Laboratory, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

As a result of the Madison experience, the Bureau has decided that future meetings will be held at the request of local users after they have had a chance to examine the 1970 Census User Guide (including summary tape contents descriptions) and other related materials. The present strategy is to identify local persons who are willing to serve as summary tape use coordinators for their particular areas or special interest groups. These persons will be responsible for communicating plans of the group to the Bureau, distributing Bureau-prepared materials, planning the group's orientation activities, and scheduling seminars if the group wishes them. When particularly critical difficulties are encountered, or when group members indicate a desire for guidance on matters of special interest, they can opt to hold a Summary Tape User Workshop with Census people and outside experts in attendance.

In the last two issues of this newsletter, coordinators (then called potential workshop sponsors) who had volunteered as of those issues were listed. A cumulative list of coordinators is now available from the Data Access and Use Laboratory. If you wish this listing, or wish to be recognized as a coordinator please write to Mrs. Carolee Bush, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

## SEATTLE PRELIMINARY SUMMARY TAPE USER WORKSHOP HELD

On the initiative of the Urban Data Center, a conference was held at the University of Washington, June 4, 1968, titled "Planning for the Use of the 1970 Census." The Urban Data Center functions administratively through the Civil Engineering Department of the University and conducts short courses, conferences, and special training seminars in computer applications to urban analysis. It also disseminates literature and computer programs relating to urban information systems. With considerable experience in the use of 1960 census summary tapes, Professor Edgar Horwood and his colleagues at the center were eager to begin 1970 planning as early as possible.

The principal purpose of the one-day conference and workshop was to initiate coordinated activities for the Pacific Northwest area in relation to the use of the 1970 census product. Municipal planners, urban researchers, and demographers conferred on such topics as "The 1970 Census" and "The New User Environment." The latter topic included a report by

conference organizer Charles Barb on the prototype Summary Tape User Workshop at the University of Wisconsin. Mr. John C. Beresford of the Data Access and Use Laboratory was the Bureau's representative at the conference.

## THE INQUIRING USER

This column was initiated in the last issue of the newsletter. Its purpose is to provide answers to questions about Bureau plans that are being asked most frequently at press time.

### Question:

How may I obtain boundary information for the various areas (i.e., tracts, minor civil divisions, etc.) tabulated by the Census Bureau?

### Answer:

Boundary information may be obtained by ordering various maps from the Bureau's Geography Division. Most will be available shortly after the 1970 census. In 1960, minor civil division maps were issued for each State on a separate 36 x 48 inch sheet. The maps are enlargements of maps which appear in the published reports for each State. These also will be issued in 1970. The metropolitan map series is new. This series will provide boundaries for urbanized areas. Map sets will be prepared (at a scale of 1 inch to 1600') for the urbanized areas of each standard metropolitan statistical area. A set will include a number of map sheets and will be available at a cost of about \$1.50 per sheet. Another series of maps, which show the boundaries of the enumeration districts, will also be supplied by the Bureau. The minimum charge for these maps is \$5.00.

### Question:

Will the summary tape files be compatible with other computing systems such as the IBM 360 systems?

### Answer:

We are planning to make the summary tape files available on IBM tapes. All the data will have been converted to BCD and the characters contained in the data will be restricted to a set which is as universally accepted as possible. The record and block lengths will also be adjusted to accommodate the widest possible range of systems. With these adjustments we hope that the tapes will be, at the least, readable on most systems. However, users may want to



reformat the tapes for more efficient use on their machines.

**Question:** How may I determine the formats of these "converted" summary tapes?

**Answer:** Detailed documentation will be prepared for each of the tape files and will, of course, be included with the delivery of the tapes. This documentation will include the formats of the IBM/BCD version of the files as well as other pertinent technical details. The formats of the complete-count files will soon be available in the form of documentation for the 1968 Dress Rehearsal files. The content and formats for the corresponding files in 1970 should change very little if at all.

**Question:** When will the Address Coding Guide for my area become available?

**Answer:** Space does not permit us to answer this question for individual areas. In general, the local coding for the Guide will be completed by mid-1969 at the latest. This material must then be edited by the Bureau and will become available early in 1970.

**Question:** Will geographic coordinates be included on the summary data files?

**Answer:** No, we recognize the desirability of coordinate identification for use with our data tapes, but have not been able, as yet, to design a program that satisfies the potential needs within the limitations of fund availability. We are developing a system for creating a geographic base file which will include the Address Coding Guide elements plus map and coding elements plus geographic coordinates.

## 1970 CENSUS SPECIAL TABULATION NEEDS TO BE IDENTIFIED

The Census Bureau needs to get specific details from prospective purchasers of special tabulations of the 1970 Census basic record files. Such tabulations must be prepared under census supervision because of confidentiality rules. The demand for these special tabulations must be assessed in order to plan adequately and establish the required facilities.

The last issue of Small-Area Data Activities dealt at length with special tabulations. (See "The Inquiring User" and "Examples of Special Tabulations"). They were distinguished from general tabulations (those tabulations prepared at Bureau expense) as tabulations prepared at the expense of the user.

The content, geographic detail, cost, and availability of the general tabulations from the 1970 census are now fairly clear and are being incorporated in the 1970 Census User Guide. We know that although these tabulations will meet many user needs, some users will want more detailed cross-tabulations; some will require data for special geographic areas; others will need the data in a form other than tallies (i.e., averages, ranks, correlations, etc.) and so on. Although we can now provide rough cost guidelines for these various kinds of special tabulations, the costs will depend on our ability to organize efficient facilities, which in turn depends on our knowledge about the potential demand for the use of these facilities.

To measure this demand, the Data Access and Use Lab will conduct a "Market Probe" late this year. A large number of potential users will be contacted. They will receive copies of the User Guide, including rough special tabulation cost guidelines. Given this information, they will be asked to predict as best they can the kinds of requests for special tabulations they might make in 1970 and beyond. This knowledge is essential now if we are to service effectively these requests in 1970.

The materials for the "Market Probe" are in the process of revision and we would like to conduct a preliminary probe of selected users before the materials are made final. If you wish to participate in the "Market Probe" development, please contact the Data Access and Use Lab.

## DIRECTORY OF SMALL AREA DATA USERS PLANNED

The Census Bureau has begun work on a comprehensive listing of small area census data users and key persons such as Summary Tape Use Coordinators, Address Coding Guide Coordinators, persons who have made purchases of summary tapes, and AIP-recognized planners. These computer-controlled lists will contain full coding to describe the various roles of the persons listed and will permit convenient selective mailings on matters of particular interest as well as permit the development of a hard copy directory of persons in key positions for local problems of data access and use.

Current plans call for the directory to consist of two distinct yet related parts. Part I will identify the types of census data, enumeration procedures, and information processing facilities that are available for places of 25,000 or more population, counties, SMSA's, and States. Use of Part I will enable persons to determine which geographic areas are to be included in block, tract, and mail census programs. Additional information will indicate whether or not an area participates in a transportation study program or has a viable urban or regional information system, etc.

Part II will list the names, addresses, and other information, as indicated above, of census data key persons by the geographic area for which they have primary responsibility or interest.

A first draft copy of the directory is scheduled for release sometime in August 1968. This and all future versions of the directory will be updated on a regular basis. Specimen pages of the first draft will be sent to all persons listed in the directory for comment and criticism. The Newsletter will keep you informed of future developments.

## AUSTRALIAN CONTRIBUTION TO U.S. DATA ACCESS DEVELOPMENTS

The Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics has developed a generalized table generator which has been used to produce the main tabulations of the 1966 Australian Census of Population and Dwellings. Mr. Hugh Brophy, co-author of the "Wilson/Brophy Generator" on leave from the Australian Bureau, is currently contributing to the U.S. Bureau of the Census data access improvement efforts. A copy of the Wilson/Brophy program is being obtained by the Data Access and Use Laboratory for testing on U.S. Census sample data.

The program consists of 16,000 COMPASS instructions for the Control Data 3600. The generator incorporates two important features:

1. Several large tables of many dimensions (exceeding core size many times over) may be produced with one pass of the input file(s).
2. Input files may be in random sequence thereby eliminating sorting from the data processing.

Communication with the generator is via a flexible language in which the user states his output requirements and describes minimal file and record features. Statements are free-format and free-order and the language is non-procedural. Although not claiming to be "English-like," the language generally makes it less difficult for the non-programmer to state his requirements. It is hoped that such a package would facilitate servicing the requirements for tabulations of small-area data from the 1970 Decennial Censuses of Population and Housing.

Further details about the program are available in an unpublished article "A Generalized Table Generator," by J.A. Wilson and Hugh F. Brophy. Mr. Brophy may be reached by writing to the Data Access and Use Laboratory, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

## CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY RECORDS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC USE ON MAGNETIC TAPE

After a careful review of the confidentiality provisions governing release of census products, the Census Bureau has decided that, in principle, it may

release abridged versions of past CPS files for public use. The Bureau is now developing procedures for preparing and documenting these files with the cooperation of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Although final details are not settled, it is expected that the tapes from surveys conducted during and after 1959 will be made available. Areal identification on the tape files is unlikely to provide more than the following:

- (1) A distinction between metropolitan and non-metropolitan area within the 9 geographic divisions (and 4 geographic regions)
- (2) Individual identification for SMSA's with 250,000 or more population
- (3) Individual identification of central cities of SMSA's with 1,000,000 or more population

It is expected that persons interested in obtaining future CPS files will have to wait at least 6 months (sometimes as much as 18 months) after a survey is completed before the tapes will be available. Regardless, the first tape files are not scheduled for release until documentation, user agreements and other details can be worked out, probably after January 1969.

For additional information regarding these matters contact Daniel B. Levine, Chief, Demographic Surveys Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

## SMALL-AREA SAMPLE TABULATIONS FROM THE 1970 CENSUS

The contents of the 1970 Census Data Delivery System continue to be defined. Initial detailed descriptions of the small-area sample tabulations now exist. Some 7000 population and housing tabulations are planned for census tracts, pseudo tracts (usually minor civil divisions), places of 2,500 or more, urbanized areas, SMSA's, counties, and the rural farm and nonfarm portion of each country. This represents a substantial increase in detail from the 1960 sample tabulations for tracts. All items have been cross-classified by race and a new set of poverty status tabulations has been added. The contents of these sample summary tapes are expected to become final later this year and appropriate Data Access Descriptions will be released at that time.

## FINAL COMPLETE COUNT SUMMARY TAPE CONTENTS DEFINED:

### Data Access Description to be Released

The Census Bureau's Tabulation and Data Delivery Planning Group has recently completed planning the content of the 1970 Complete-Count Summary Tapes. The content of the First Count Tape was described in

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Data Access Description, CT-2, mailed in April. The final two complete-count tape Data Access Descriptions will soon be available to describe the contents of the Second Count and Block Summary Tapes.

The Second Count Summary Tape will report data for tracts, places or minor civil divisions/census county divisions, as well as for counties and the State. There will be one or more tapes for each State. The tapes will be available on a State-by-State basis beginning about October 1970 through February 1971. The Second Count will carry far more data than either the First Count or the Block Summary Tapes for both population and housing characteristics. In all there will be over 80 cross tabulations presented, with over 3,100 data items distributed among them.

A much smaller number of data items (249) and cross tabulations (41) will appear on the Block Summary Tape. There will be one tape per State. It will present summaries at the State, county, tract, and block levels for all cities of 50,000 or more population and all cities participating in the Block Statistics Program. The cross tabulations presented in the tape will go well beyond the published reports from 1960. The tapes will be available

beginning in June 1971 with the last State tape ready by October 1971.

## NEW DATA ACCESS DESCRIPTION SERIES INITIATED

A new Data Access Description, the first of a series concerned with collection, evaluation, and processing of census data is scheduled for release in late July or early August 1968. This Data Access Description, entitled "Items Contained in the 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing," (CEP-1), will list the items to be included in the 1970 census, indicate the sampling fractions of the sample items, and provide historical background on the continuity of the items. The major function of CEP-1 is to aid users in preparing plans for work with data from the census while census tests are still being coordinated. It is possible that some of the sample items may be revised before 1970. If so, a revised CEP-1 will be issued. Future Data Access Descriptions planned for this new series will deal with such topics as collection techniques and editing and allocation procedures and byproducts (called "editing diary review" output, or simply "diary review").