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CENTRO DE DATOS CENSALES Y ESTADÍSTICAS DE SALUD CENSUSES OF
POPULATION
AND
HOUSING
IN
PUERTO RICO
1960

PROCESSING THE DATA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMME

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## REPORTS ON METHODOLOGY OF THE 18TH DECENNIAL CENSUS WHICH HAVE APPEARED TO DATE

- United States Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960: Principal Data-Collection Forms and Procedures. (1961)
- Survey of Components of Change and Residential Finance of the United States Census of Housing, 1960: Principal Data-Collection Forms and Procedures. (1962)
- United States Census of Agriculture, 1959, and Related Surveys: Principal Data-Collection Forms and Procedures. (1962)
- United States Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960: Processing the Data. (1962)
- United States Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960: Enumeration Time and Cost Study. (1963)
- Procedural Report on the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing Working Paper No. 16. (1963)
- Censuses of Population and Housing in Puerto Rico, 1960: Processing the Data. (1963)

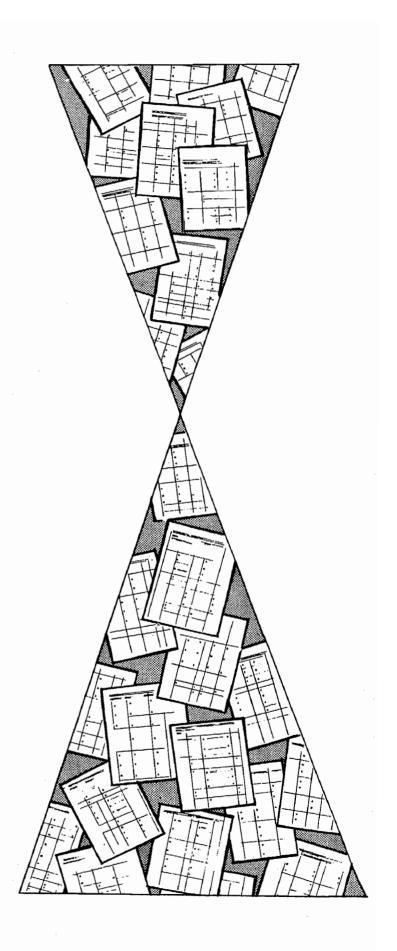
CENSUSES OF
POPULATION
AND
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PUERTO RICO
1960

# PROCESSING THE DATA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Luther H. Hodges, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Richard M. Scammon, Director (From May 1, 1961)
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## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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#### **PREFACE**

This publication describes the operations involved in processing the data obtained by the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing of Puerto Rico. It is an expansion of a brief chapter on the subject which appeared in <u>United States Censuses of Population and Housing</u>, 1960: Processing the Data.

This is one of a series of reports on the methodology of the Eighteenth Decennial Census of the United States prepared under the guidance of Phyllis G. Carter, Census Historian, Statistical Reports Division. Those which have appeared to date are listed on the inside front cover. Other publications which are planned include a complete procedural history of the Eighteenth Decennial Census of the United States and detailed reports on such specialized aspects of the census as quality control, sampling, and the evaluation program.

This report was written by Rafael A. Nieves, Patience Lauriat, and Morton A. Meyer of the Decennial Operations Division of the Bureau of the Census. Mr. Nieves was Chief of the Census Operations Office which was established in San Juan, Puerto Rico, to process the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing of Puerto Rico. It was edited and prepared for publication by the Statistical Reports Division. The staff of the Decennial Operations Division and other divisions of the Bureau collaborated at various stages in its preparation.

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## Censuses of Population and Housing in Puerto Rico – 1960 Processing the Data

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## CENSUSES OF POPULATION AND HOUSING IN PUERTO RICO, 1960: PROCESSING THE DATA

#### INTRODUCTION

At 10-year intervals, the Government of the United States through the Bureau of the Census takes population and housing censuses of the United States and its outlying areas. The first population census of the United States in which Puerto Rico was included was taken in 1899. The first housing census of the United States was taken in 1940 together with the population census, and included Puerto Rico. The 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing of Puerto Rico were carried out as a joint effort of the Bureau of the Census of the United States and the Planning Board of the Government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, with personnel and facilities in Puerto Rico being used for most of the work.

A series of formal agreements between the Puerto Rico Planning Board and the U.S. Bureau of the Census established that the data from the 1960 Population and Housing Censuses of Puerto Rico would be processed in Puerto Rico. Included in these agreements was the provision that the census data published for Puerto Rico would in general be comparable to those published for the United States, though the census content was to be adapted somewhat to meet the special needs and circumstances of the area. The 1960 Censuses of Puerto Rico were processed on punchcard tabulating equipment, rather than on the electronic equipment used in the United States. Consequently, the preparation of the questionnaires and other forms, flow charts, tabulation specifications, and instructions for the processing procedures had to be geared to data processing with punchcard equipment. Essentially the same pattern was followed as that used for processing the 1950 Censuses of Population and Housing.

#### THE CENSUS SCHEDULES

In the enumeration of population and housing in Puerto Rico, as in the United States, every fourth housing unit (and every fourth person in group quarters such as institutions and boarding houses) was designated a sample unit for which the enumerator asked a series of supplementary questions in addition to the census items which were obtained on a 100-percent basis. The enumeration of the 75 percent of the population and housing for which only the 100-percent questions were asked was carried out using a short household questionnaire referred to as the 100-percent questionnaire. Another household questionnaire was used for the enumeration of the 100percent items and also the sample items for the remaining 25 percent of the population and housing. This questionnaire, since it carried the questions asked only of households in the sample, was referred to as the sample questionnaire though in fact it contained the 100-percent questions as well as the sample questions. Under special circumstances, other varieties of forms were also used for the collection of data, but the information was transcribed from them to the standard questionnaires prior to processing.

Many of the questions on both the 100-percent and the sample questionnaires were designed so the enumerator could record the response by entering a check mark in the appropriate box. This not only simplified the work of the enumerator but also made it possible to precode all the possible answers to these questions in advance and thus reduce the amount of coding to be done by the clerical staff in the data-processing office.

#### 100-Percent Questionnaires

There were two variations of the 100-percent question-naires. The one used in most of Puerto Rico was form 60PR-1PR. The other, form 60PH-2PR (see appendix), used only in the cities of San Juan, Mayaguez, and Ponce, was designed to permit data to be published by city block. The "block city" questionnaire provided for the inclusion of the housing questions on rent or value and description of property for every housing unit (outside the block cities these items were asked only for sample housing units) and provided a space for the enumerator to enter the block number.

There were seven questions on population on the 100-percent questionnaires. These questions were on name, relationship to head of the household, sex, month and year of birth, martial status, place of birth, and citizenship.

There were 11 housing questions that were common to both types of 100-percent questionnaires. These referred to the number of persons in the unit, access to the unit, kitchen or cooking equipment, condition of the housing unit, water supply, toilet facilities, bathtub or shower, number of bedrooms, occupancy, tenure, and vacancy status. The 100-percent questionnaire used in the three large cities contained the additional questions on rent, value of property, and description of property. The questionnaire also included a question on the address of the unit and one to establish whether or not the unit was a sample unit.

The 100-percent questionnaires were bound into enumeration books.

#### Sample Questionnaires

The "sample" questionnaires, form 60PH-3PR (see appendix), contained all the questions on the 100-percent questionnaires, including the housing questions that appeared only on the block city questionnaire, plus the questions that were asked for only 25 percent of the population and housing units.

The sample population questions were on social and economic characteristics of the population such as educational level, occupation, income, etc., and on migration and veteran status (see form 60PH-3PR, in appendix).

The sample housing questions were on type of construction, electricity, sewage system, and household equipment such as washing machines, refrigerators, television sets, etc. (see form 60PH-3PR).

Each sample questionnaire was a 15-page booklet which provided for recording the responses to the housing questions and for recording population information for six persons. For households¹ containing seven or more persons, the population portions of additional booklets were used.

#### THE PUBLICATION PLAN

Since the main purpose of the data processing was the production of statistical tables giving the results of the censuses, a basic requirement for planning the data-processing operations was having the specifications for the tables to be published and a determination of their priorities for publication.

The final table specifications prepared by the population and housing subject specialists of the Bureau called for four separate population reports, three housing reports, and a census tract report containing both population and housing data for Puerto Rico, to be published as an integral part of the United States census reports.

Reports of final population statistics were published first as separate chapters A, B, C, and D of Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, and were designated as series PC(1)-53A, number of inhabitants (11 tables); series PC(1)-53B, general population characteristics (20 tables); series PC(1)-53C, general social and economic characteristics (42 tables); and series PC(1)-53D, detailed characteristics (51 tables). (These four chapters were later assembled and issued as the cloth-bound Volume I, part 53, for Puerto Rico.) The PC(1)-A and PC(1)-B reports contain 100-percent data only and the PC(1)-C and PC(1)-D reports contain sample data only.

Final housing information was given in report HC(1)-53, on housing characteristics for Puerto Rico and small areas (14 tables); HC(2)-202 for the San Juan standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) and HC(2)-201 for the

Ponce SMSA, on metropolitan housing (9 tables); and separate reports on housing characteristics by city blocks (2 tables) for each of the cities of San Juan, HC(3)-419; Ponce, HC(3)-402; and Mayaguez, HC(3)-421. (The HC(1) report appears also in part 9 of Volume I, States and Small Areas; the HC(2) reports are included also in part 7 of Volume II, Metropolitan Housing.) The HC(1) report contains both 100-percent and sample data. The HC(2) reports contain sample data only. The HC(3) reports contain 100-percent data only.

Separate reports containing both housing and population data by census tracts 2 (3 tables) were prepared for San Juan, PHC(1)-180; Ponce, PHC(1)-179; and Mayaguez, PHC(1)-178. These reports contain both 100-percent and sample data.

#### THE CENSUS ENUMERATION

Beginning on April 1, 1960, each housing unit in Puerto Rico was visited by a census enumerator.

There were 2,819 enumeration districts (ED's) established originally and assigned to enumerators for the 1960 Census of Puerto Rico. However, in both the field operation and the processing operations, it was sometimes necessary to "split" an ED into two or more parts. This was done during enumeration primarily to redistribute and equalize the enumerators' workload. It was also done during the processing because of errors in block numbering found in the questionnaires for block cities. The total number of ED's including splits was 2,966, of which 42 had no population.

For each of these ED's the enumerator used one or more of enumeration books containing 100-percent question-naires, depending upon the number of housing units in the area, and for each household he used one or more question-naires in the enumeration book depending on the number of persons comprising the household he was enumerating. He also used one or more sample questionnaires for every fourth housing unit in the ED, depending on the number of persons comprising that household.

 $<sup>{</sup>f 1}_{
m A}$  household was defined as all the persons who occupied a housing unit.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Census tracts are geographic areas delineated for statistical purposes within large cities and that part of the surrounding territory which is a part of the metropolitan area. The areas tracted in Puerto Rico for the 1960 censuses were the SMSA's of San Juan, Mayaguez, and Ponce. The Municipio of Carolina, which is adjacent to San Juan and which is tracted, is considered a part of the San Juan tracted area even though outside the San Juan SMSA.

#### DATA-PROCESSING PROCEDURES

#### THE PROCESSING PLAN

It had been estimated originally that 2,300,000 persons and approximately 530,000 housing units would be enumerated in Puerto Rico, 25 percent of which would fall in the sample.

The availability of these and other more detailed estimates of the population and housing were necessary for the development of the census processing plan.

Once the framework of the census enumeration was known, as well as the type of questionnaires to be used (since they were the source documents for the data processing) and the specifications for the tables to be published (the end product of the data processing), it was then possible to develop a set of procedures, forms, and other pertinent material for processing the data according to a plan designed to produce the required statistics in the most efficient and economical manner. Instructions and forms were prepared in both English and Spanish.

The development of the overall processing plan called for the preparation of procedures and instructions for use in the following steps in the data processing:

Receipt, check-in, distribution, and control of the questionnaires.

Geographic identification coding.

Matching and transcribing information from supplemental forms.

Block check (inspection of the enumeration and numbering of blocks).

"General" coding.

Industry and occupation coding.

Key punching (preparing punchcards).

Quality control:

Verification of general coding.

Verification of industry and occupation coding.

Verification of card punching.

Mechanical recoding.

Ratio estimating.

Tabulation.

Editing, adding, balancing, and inflation of sample data, as well as posting figures from the machine tabulations to table worksheets.

Verification, calculation, and review of tables.

#### DISTRIBUTION AND CONTROL OF WORK

The flow of work from one operation to another was subjected to a systematic control designed to maintain uninterrupted continuity in the work and enable the supervisors to ascertain the status of the operations at any given moment. A reporting system which included the use of individual daily production records was developed so that progress of the operations could be reviewed periodically and estimates of expected production as well as of staffing or time schedules could be made.

In addition, the cover page of the enumeration book was designed in such a way that space was provided for the clerks engaged in the different phases of the data processing to enter the kind of work they had just completed, their name, and the date of completion. A similar label was pasted on the portfolios used for handling the sample questionnaires.

#### RECEIPT AND CHECK-IN OF QUESTIONNAIRES

The first data-processing operation was receiving and inspecting the questionnaires sent to the Operations Office by the field offices. Each enumerator had carried the books of questionnaires in a specially designed plastic portfolio. These portfolios containing the questionnaires and other material used by the enumerator were sent to the Operations Office where they were checked to make sure that the contents were complete.

#### The Procedure

A control was established to make certain either that a portfolio with the corresponding completed questionnaires was received for every ED, or that an explanation had previously been submitted to the Operations Office to account for exceptions. Examples of such exceptions were ED's which did not have any population and ED's which had been combined with others.

The procedure for the receipt and check-in was based on the use of form F-281PR, the Minor Civil Division (MCD) Sheet (see example in appendix) which provided a listing of the ED's in each of the 76 municipios in Puerto Rico. This form identified the minor civil divisions or smaller geographic areas, in alphabetical order, and within each area the ED's into which it had been divided were listed.

Discrepancies between the materials received from the enumerators and the MCD Sheet listings were resolved either by reference to maps or by referring the problem, together with an explanation of the error, back to the field office for review and correction.

#### Results of the Operation

The receipt and check-in of the questionnaires for the 2,966 ED's in Puerto Rico required 612 man-days and cost \$6,527. Of an approximate total of 150,000 sample questionnaires, only 25, or less than 0.2 percent, were not accounted for.

By May 13, 1960, the Operations Office had received from the field offices the portfolios containing the questionnaires for all the 76 municipios. The receipt and check-in process was then well underway, and the next phase in the operations could be started with the material that was ready.

#### GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION CODING

Since the census publications were to provide the data pertaining to the characteristics of the population and housing within the many specific geographic areas of Puerto Rico, the geographic identification of the data was a carefully planned phase of the processing operations designed to fit into the overall plan of publication.

The basic approach to the geographic identification was the development of a code scheme for identifying each individual ED by geographic area so as to differentiate the various areas for which data were to be published. In Puerto Rico these areas were: (1) the political subdivisions which are the municipios and cities; (2) the towns. villages, barrios, subbarrios; and (3) the standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), urbanized areas, and census tracts. It was also necessary to distinguish urban areas from rural areas.

Geographic identification coding was based on the MCD Sheet on which each ED had been listed in geographic sequence. A 14-digit code was assigned to each ED, as follows: The 1st digit was used to identify Puerto Rico as one of the outlying areas. The 2nd and 3rd digits were used to identify the municipio. The 4th, 5th, and 6th digits were used to identify the barrios or subbarrios within each one of the municipios. The 7th through the 10th digits were used to identify the ED's located in an SMSA and census tract or outside the SMSA. The 11th through the 14th digits were used to identify each ED and to indicate a split ED.

After completion of the identification coding, the codes were transferred to a master set of punchcards which were used to provide the geographic identification for each of the data cards punched for the census.

The geographic identification operations took only four man-days for coding, verification of coding, and the keypunching of the identification information.

#### **BLOCK CHECK**

Since this was the first time a Puerto Rico census program called for preparation of statistics for city blocks, the work done by the enumerators with respect to the assignment of the block numbers to the census questionnaires required an unusually detailed and thorough examination.

The procedures for checking the correctness of the block enumeration required that the enumerators' block number entries on the questionnaires and listing books be checked against the ED maps to determine whether there were any missing block numbers, extra block numbers, or erroneous block number assignments. Where discrepancies were noted which could not be resolved, a field check was made so that the block numbers could be correctly assigned.

Because the ED maps for some of the areas requiring block enumeration had not been delivered to the field in time to instruct the crew leaders in all of the technical requirements of this phase of the enumeration, there had been some improvisation. For example, it was found during the block check operation that in some areas enumerators had ignored the block numbers on the ED maps and assigned their own numbering system. This complicated the review operation and resulted in a considerable number of changes. A total of 795 ED's were included in the block check programs, or about 23 percent of the total ED's for Puerto Rico.

The block check was a slow and time-consuming operation because of the many documents which had to be carefully reviewed during the process and the precision required in correcting discrepancies between the numbering of blocks during enumeration and the block numbers on the maps. It was found that for the most part the assignment of block numbers during the enumeration had been properly done. It took approximately 90 man-days to complete the block check operation.

## TRANSCRIBING INFORMATION FROM SUPPLEMENT A L. ENUMERATION FORMS

A number of supplemental forms were used before and during the Puerto Rico census enumeration in order to simplify the work of the enumerator and also to enumerate (1) persons away from home on the census date or not found at home after repeated visits, (2) persons living in military installations, and (3) persons who were members of the crews of vessels docked at the various ports of the island on the census date. All of the information reported on these supplemental forms was transcribed to the appropriate questionnaires.

#### Advance Census Reports

Questionnaires called Advance Census Reports were distributed to households by mailmen in advance of the census, to be filled in and given to the enumerator when he visited the household during the enumeration. Form 60PH-6PR (see appendix) was mailed to households in the three "block cities" and form 60PH-5PR to households elsewhere on the island. Usually, the enumerator transcribed the information from these Advance Census Reports to the regular census questionnaires. However, some people, for example, persons who expected to be away from home during the enumeration, mailed their Advance Census Reports to the census field office in their district; for most of these, transcription was done in the field offices. Some Advance Census Reports were not received by the field offices until after the corresponding enumeration books had been sent to the Operations Office. These forms were sent to the Operations Office for subsequent transcription.

#### Individual Census Reports

The Individual Census Reports (form 60PH-10PR) were supplied to the enumerator and were completed by him whenever he encountered a visitor in a private home who was fairly certain that no one at his home address would supply the information for him. These forms were sent to the census field office of the area in which the visitor lived, where the information was to be transcribed to the appropriate enumeration book, provided that a search of the enumeration book indicated that he had not been enumerated. While it was originally intended that the name search and any required transcription be done in the field offices, this phase of the work was actually carried out in the Operations Office.

#### Reports for Military and Maritime Personnel

Persons residing in military installations in Puerto Rico and crews of vessels docked in ports of the island were enumerated on a questionnaire called the Report for Military and Maritime Personnel, form 60PH-13PR. After the enumeration, these questionnaires also were sent to the Operations Office for transcription. For 75 percent of the forms, the information reported was transcribed to the 100-percent questionnaires, and for the remaining 25 percent, to the sample questionnaire. The crews of vessels were allocated to the ED's which included the port areas at which the vessels were docked on the census date, April 1, 1960.

#### CODING

After completion of the block check and supplemental forms operations, it was possible to begin editing and coding of schedule content. As mentioned earlier, the major portion of the questions on both the basic and the sample questionnaires provided for precoded answers. i.e. the possible responses were listed on the questionnaire and the enumerator simply marked a coded check box to indicate the reply of the respondent. An example of this is the item on relationship to the head of the household, shown below. Marking any one of the first three entries automatically supplied the proper code. (Subsequent entries for this item were coded by the clerks since various answers were possible.)

> Wife of head ..... □2 Son or daughter of head 3 Other (specify) .....

Precoding was used to the maximum extent possible because of the gains in efficiency it introduced. Codes were assigned manually to all items which could not be adapted to precoding.

The purpose of the codes, whether assigned by precoding or by manual coding, was to put the entries made by the enumerators on the questionnaires into a form which could be transferred into punched entries on a punchcard.

The manual coding instructions also called for examining certain population and housing entries and correcting them if they were inconsistent with respect to other entries shown. An illustration of such an inconsistency would be a wife reported as head of the household with her husband being reported as wife. (A more elaborate edit for errors and inconsistencies was performed, using mechanical equipment, prior to the tabulation operation.) The manual coding operations were divided into two major parts, "general" coding and industry and occupation coding.

#### General Coding

The manual coding of all questionnaire items requiring the assignment of a code except the industry and occupation items was referred to as general coding. The general items which were coded or examined were the following:

#### 100-Percent Questionnaire

Coded

Examined

P-3 Relationship

P-4 Sex

P-7 Place of birth

P-6 Marital status

H-3 Number of persons or

vacant

H-12 Tenure

H-13 Vacancy status

H-16 Rent

#### Sample Questionnaire

Coded

#### Examined

P-3 Relationship

P-4 Sex

P-6 Marital status

P-18 Born before or after 1946

P-7 Place of birth

P-23 When last worked

P-10 Migration

H-3 Number of persons or

P-25 Place of employ- H-12 Tenure

vacant

ment

P-29 Individual income H-13 Vacancy status P-30 for 1959 and the H-16 Contract rent

P-31 total of that income-also total family income

H-33) and totaling of gross rent

In addition (on both 100-percent and sample questionnaires), group quarters were coded to differentiate between institutions, such as jails, hospitals, etc., and other types of group quarters such as boarding houses, military installations, etc. The persons enumerated in group quarters were coded to indicate their status as inmates, residents of institutions, lodgers, etc.

The specific codes to be assigned for each of the items to be coded or examined, and a detailed explanation of the coding scheme and its use, were furnished in an instruction manual for coding. To simplify the work of the coders, a separate code card was prepared which provided in a convenient summary form a list of the items to be coded and the codes which could be assigned (see appendix). Some entries, however, could not be coded by the clerks without first being submitted for professional review. For these a problem referral slip, form No. 60-50-5, was designed. When the coder encountered entries which he could not code, he described the problem on this form and referred it to a more highly trained Technical Assistant for decision. Unusual entries and consistent patterns of errors were submitted to the appropriate subjectmatter personnel in Washington for study so that proper remedial action could be taken.

Training of the first group of general coders started on May 23, 1960, and as the flow of work into the coding operation increased, additional groups of clerks were hired and trained. A 3-day training and exercise period was found to be sufficient. Questionnaires were assigned to coders on an ED basis. The 100-percent questionnaires for an ED were coded first, after which the sample questionnaires were coded. Each household was coded as a unit, i.e., all coding required for one household was completed before going on to the next. An exception to this rule was made when a coder encountered problem entries which he was unable to code. If there were a substantial number of problems, the entire ED was referred to the Technical Assistant. If there were only a few problems, the coder was instructed to fill out problem referral slips for the uncoded entries and complete the remainder of the ED. All coders' work was verified in order to control the quality of the work (see "Quality Control," below).

A total of 30 persons, including the supervisor and two Technical Assistants, were employed in the general coding operation. Questionnaires were coded at a rate of 1.900 enumerated persons per man-day. The operation required 1,459 man-days, and was completed the week ending October 7, 1960.

Industry and Occupation Coding

Because special training is required to translate into meaningful codes a respondent's replies relating to his occupation and industry, the coding of these items is normally handled as a separate operation. It was so handled in Puerto Rico.

A 3-digit code was assigned for each industry entry and a 3-digit code for each occupational entry. Codes were assigned by reference to an alphabetical index of occupations and industries, and to company name lists which listed the industry codes which had been assigned to the major industrial establishments in Puerto Rico. These were supplemented by an instruction manual which provided the coders with the rules to be followed in determining the proper code for industry and occupation entries. Problem referral slips were also used by the industry and occupation coders when they encountered entries which required referral to the Technical Assistants.

Since the industry and occupation items appeared only in the sample questionnaires, the sample pamphlets were separated from the 100-percent enumeration books upon completion of the general coding operation, and were placed in a new set of ED portfolios. To edit and code industry and occupation items in these questionnaires, nine clerks were hired and trained. A supervisor was selected from among the best of the general coders. Training was started on June 16, 1960, and required approximately 4 days. A subject-matter specialist was assigned from Washington headquarters of the Bureau to act as the Technical Assistant to solve the more difficult problems of this operation.

The clerks coded industry and occupation entries for about 1,600 enumerated persons in the sample per day. It took approximately 622 man-days to complete the operation. The fact that the coding was done in Puerto Rico made it possible for the Technical Assistant to obtain information directly from local government agencies and private industrial and business enterprises when necessary in order to determine proper classifications for industries and occupations for which the alphabetical index of occupations and industries did not provide specific entries and codes.

Industry and occupation coding was verified using a scientifically formulated system of quality control. (See "Quality Control," below.)

#### KEYPUNCHING

The keypunching operation involved the transfer of the codes assigned to the various items on the question-naires to IBM punchcards by punching holes in the appropriate positions on the punchcard. A housing card was prepared for each housing unit; a population card was prepared for each person.

#### The Procedure

To achieve the objectives of the tabulation program, three different kinds of punchcards were required-one for the population data and two for the housing data (see appendix). The two housing punchcards were later consolidated into one. The reason that two different punchcards were required for the housing information arose from the fact that the arrangement of the housing questions on the 100-percent questionnaire was different from the arrangement on the sample questionnaire. (The difference had been decided upon in order to make each type of questionnaire a more effective instrument of enumeration.) As a result, it was found to be simpler and more economical to punch the 100-percent housing data from the 100percent questionnaires to a housing card specifically designed for this purpose and then, as a subsequent operation, to reproduce the data (rearranging them as required) into the format used for punching housing data from the sample questionnaires. (After checking for correctness of the reproduction operation, the original housing deck of cards was destroyed.) The 100-percent population questions were arranged in the same sequence on both the 100-percent and the sample questionnaires, so only one type of punchcard was needed for the population data.

Each keypunch operator was provided with an instruction manual which set forth in detail the manner in which each item on the questionnaire was to be punched, the code symbols used, and the punchcard columns which corresponded to the questionnaire items. The first 14 columns on all three types of punchcards were used only for geographic identification which was duplicated by machine from the ED Master Card (see below). The remaining items on the card were punched directly from the questionnaires.

#### The Operation

Training of the keypunch operators began the first week of June 1960. The first 3 or 4 days were dedicated to special training for manual dexterity since, in general, the persons hired for this operation had had no keypunching experience. Approximately 10 days were spent on practice punching.

The first assignment made to the keypunch unit after completion of training was that of punching the ED geographic identification into an ED Master Card from the coded Minor Civil Division Sheets. Then punchcards for the 100-percent questionnaires were punched and, finally, after completion of the industry and occupation coding, punchcards for the sample questionnaires were punched. Material for an ED was maintained in a work unit during the punching and verification of punching operations.

The punching of the census information was carried out in four separate punching operations. During peak production all four operations were being conducted as follows:

- a. The 100-percent population information from the 100-percent questionnaires.
- b. The 100-percent housing information from the 100percent questionnaires.
- c. The 100-percent and sample population information from the sample questionnaires.
- d. The 100-percent and sample housing information from the sample questionnaires.

The separation of the punching into these four operations simplified appreciably the work which had to be done by the keypunch operator since he could concern himself with only one kind of questionnaire and one kind of punchcard. The punching was further simplified by the use of the ED Master Card. By placing the ED Master Card in the reading station of the keypunch machine (type 024), the operator could duplicate automatically the first 14 columns, the geographic identification, on each card. Each punched card in its turn then served as an ED Master Card for automatically reproducing the geographic identification into the next card for the same ED.

In addition, an experienced general coder (called a contact coder because he was in daily contact with the cardpunching operation) was assigned to the operation to answer questions raised by the punchers regarding the correct codes to be punched for improper, illegible, or missing entries for some questionnaire items.

Productive punching was started in mid-June of 1960 and the entire operation, including the verification of the punching, was completed by January 27, 1961. Punching the 100-percent cards (i.e., those containing entries for only 100-percent items, for 75 percent of the population and housing units) began June 15, 1960, and was completed November 1, 1960. Punching the population and housing sample cards (100-percent and sample information) began July 15, 1960, and was completed January 27, 1961. Thirty persons were hired, trained, and participated in part or all of the card punching. This number includes two persons who were supervisors, and the contact coder.

A total of 2,349,544 population cards were punched, 621,000 of which were sample cards. The 100-percent population cards were punched at an average rate of approximately 2,300 enumerated persons per man-day, and the sample population cards were punched at an average rate of 800 enumerated persons in the sample per manday. A total of 521,959 housing cards were punched, 134,000 of which were sample cards. The 100-percent housing cards were punched at an average rate of approximately 1,700 enumerated housing units per man-day, and the sample housing cards were punched at an average rate of 750 per man-day.

The significant difference in the rates of production between the punching of the 100-percent cards and the punching of the sample cards can be attributed to the many additional columns required for punching the sample information (45 more for a total of 80 columns on the population card; 32 more for a total of 74 columns on the housing card), plus the fact that codes for some of the sample questions were somewhat more difficult to punch. In addition, the sample questionnaire was more difficult for the keypunch operator to handle since it was in booklet form whereas the 100-percent questionnaire was designed in such a way that all the 100-percent items for a housing unit or a person could be obtained from one line.

The entire cardpunching operation required a total of 3,288 man-days.

The punched cards were verified by standard quality control procedures. (See "Quality Control," below.)

#### QUALITY CONTROL

Quality of the coding and punching operations was maintained through a system of verification designed to establish high and controlled levels of quality. The system located coders and punchers who might require additional instruction or training because their error rates were too high. The system also provided for removal of coders and punchers who failed to meet qualification standards, but all were able to qualify although a few did require additional training.

All errors noted during the verification operations were corrected.

The successful application of the system required that the work of a coder or keypunch operator be verified in the same order in which it had been produced, and that the time lag between coding or punching and verification be held to a minimum so that the personnel could be informed of their errors and the corrective action required be determined as quickly as possible.

#### Verification of General Coding

The work done by a general coder was verified on a 100-percent basis until it was determined that his error rate was low enough to qualify him for sample verificationi.e., to have only a portion of his work verified. Each general coder had to code the entries for a minimum of three ED's with a total error rate of no more than 4 percent for 100-percent data and no more than 5 percent for sample data before his work could qualify for sample verification. If he did not qualify after having coded entries for 10 ED's, he was given additional training. The error rate was based on the number of items in error per 100 enumerated persons. The coding of both the 100percent data and the sample data were taken into consideration in determining the acceptability of a general coder's work, and the coder had to qualify in coding both types of data in order to qualify in either. The sample selected for verification of general coding was one in every 40 households in the 100-percent questionnaires and one in every 20 households in the sample questionnaires. That is, for general coding, the samples used established a verification level of 2.5 percent for the basic questionnaires and 5 percent for the sample question-After having qualified for sample verification, the coder had to continue to maintain an acceptable quality of work. This was assured through a system of process control for the coder and acceptance sampling for the individual ED's. For the coder, this consisted of a comparison of the quality control of his coding, based on a sample from three ED's, with a set of standards to determine if the coder was doing acceptable work or if he should be required to requalify, be retrained, or be removed from the operation. A comparison of the error rate found for the individual ED's with another set of standards was made to determine if the quality of the coding for the individual ED was acceptable or if the ED should be 100-percent verified.

The quality of the work of the verifier was also con-A system of preverification was used: After completion of general coding for an ED, but before it was assigned for verification, a preverifier reviewed the coding of a sample of the data and noted errors (but did not correct them). The preverification sample was determined using a table of random numbers to obtain a selection of one in 400 of the households enumerated in the basic enumeration book and one in 200 of the households enumerated on sample questionnaires. The preverification process also provided an independent estimate of the coding error rate as well as a means for determining whether the verifier or preverifier was finding a sufficient number of the existing errors. The determination as to whether both the preverifier and verifier were finding enough of the existing errors was based on the comparison of the amount of work reviewed and the number of errors found by each during a 3-week work period. Special mathematical tests were then applied to the results of this comparison in order to establish which one of the two was finding the most errors. Whenever the results of the tests indicated that either the preverifier or verifier was not finding enough of the errors, he was so informed, was reminded of the importance of the verification operation and, if necessary, was given additional training. Continued failure to meet the established standards resulted in removal from the operation.

#### Verification of Industry and Occupation Coding

The procedures employed in the verification of industry and occupation coding were identical to those used in the verification of general coding, except that different qualification levels were used because of (1) the limited number of items to be coded, (2) the large number of possible responses to the items, (3) the relatively small percent of persons enumerated in sample questionnaires who were in the labor force (an estimated 30 percent), and (4) the fact that only the sample questionnaires were involved.

Initial work of an industry and occupation coder was verified on a 100-percent basis as in the case of verification of the work of a general coder. However, an industry and occupation coder was not allowed to qualify until after he had coded entries for 10 ED's with acceptable error rate, and he was expected to qualify by the time he had coded entries for 30 ED's. A coder with an error rate of 5 percent or less qualified for sample verification. The error rate was based on the number of items in error per 100 persons enumerated. As in the case of the general coding, failure to maintain an acceptable level of quality required 100-percent verification of the coder's work until he either qualified again for sample verification, was retrained, or was removed from the operation. The coding for individual ED's was subjected to the acceptance sampling procedure.

A system of preverification was also employed for the evaluation of the verifier's work quality. One household in every 200 was selected for preverification. The quality of the work of the preverifier and verifier was tested in the same manner as that of the verification of general coding.

#### Verification of Card Punching

The work of a card puncher, like that of a coder, was verified on a 100-percent basis until his error rate was low enough to qualify him for sample verification. A card puncher was not allowed to qualify for sample verification, however, until after he had punched 1,500 cards, but was expected to qualify by the completion of 6,000 punched cards. (This same formula was used for each of the card types punched.) After once having qualified for sample verification, the puncher had to continue to produce work which would enable him to maintan an error rate of no more than 4 percent or his work was again verified on a 100-percent basis until he had requalified. Requalification had to be achieved before he had punched 1,200 more cards or the operator was subject to retraining or removal from the operations. The sample plan employed in the cardpunching operation called for verification of 5 percent of the cards punched by the operator. In practice this was achieved by verifying all the cards punched for one household in every 20. Since each card type had been punched separately, verification was handled separately for each card type.

The error rates were stated in terms of the number of punched cards containing one or more errors per 100 cards verified (rather than in terms of the number of incorrect punches). All cards discovered to have errors were, of course, corrected by punching new cards.

To maintain a control on the quality of the verifier's work, a system of reverification on a sample basis was employed. The procedure followed was similar to that used in the preverification phase of the coding operations.

The reverification sample for each card type was determined using a random number to start and selecting one household of every 200 thereafter. A card containing the punched data for a housing unit and all the cards pertaining to the population of a particular household were selected for reverification after the cards had been verified. The reverification process, like the preverification process in the coding operations, provided an independent estimate of the punching error rate as well as a means for determining whether the verifier or reverifier were finding a sufficient number of existing errors.

#### OTHER PRETABULATION OPERATIONS

With completion of the card punching and verifying, the remaining pretabulation operations began. These consisted of a machine check of the data on the punchcards for the purposes of (1) sorting the cards into groups representing particular combinations of data and gangpunching a unique code (referred to as the recode) in the cards to represent each group, and (2) locating and correcting inconsistencies in the data. Recodes are used because they make for simpler tabulation procedures inasmuch as they combine the information found in different columns on the punchcards, i.e., the information obtained in replies to more than one question. Recodes were established for the following items: employment status. number of persons per room, value-income ratio, gross rent as percent of income, and condition and plumbing of the housing unit.

#### Employment-Status Recode

The purpose of the employment-status recode was to indicate whether or not the individual concerned was in the labor force and, if so, whether he was employed, unemployed, etc. The recode was determined for each person 14 years old and over, by reference to the entries punched in column 45, "worked last week"; columns 46-47, "hours of work"; column 48, "looking for work or on lay off"; column 49, "had a job"; column 50, "date last worked"; columns 54-56, "occupation"; column 57, "class of worker"; and column 59, "place of work." Based on the combinations of entries found, a code was punched as indicated below:

Employment status of persons	Recode
At work	1
With a job but not at work	2
Unemployed	3
In the armed forces	4
Not in the labor force	5

A complete description of all possible "employment status" characteristics and the recodes assigned is included in instructions. The number of possible combinations is so vast that the 101 Statistical Tabulator lacks capacity to handle all cases. The residue were referred to specially trained coders who determined the proper recode.

#### Number-of-Persons-Per-Room Recode

The purpose of the number-of-persons-per-room recode was to assign to each housing unit a code which represented the relationship between the number of persons and

the number of rooms in each housing unit. Five classifications were established as follows:

Average no. of persons per room	Recode
persons per room	
0.75 or less	1
0.76 to 1.00	2
1.01 to 1.50	3
1.51 to 2.00	4
2.01 or more	5

#### Value-Income Ratio and Gross Rent as Percent of Income

The purpose of the value-income ratio recode and the gross-rent-as-percent-of-income recode was to assign to each housing unit a code which represented the relationship between the income in 1959 of the head of the household and either the value of his home if he were the owner or the gross rent if he were the renter. The following classifications were established:

a. Value-income ratio	Recode
Value of house less than 1.50 times 1959 income Value of house 1.51 to 1.99 times	1
1959 income	2
Value of house 2.00 to 2.49 times 1959 income	3
Value of house 2.50 to 2.99 times 1959 income	4
Value of house 3.00 to 3.99 times 1959 income	5
Value of house 4.00 or more times 1959 income	6
b. Gross rent as percent of income	Recode
Gross annual rent less than 10 percent of 1959 income	2100
Gross annual rent less than 10 percent of	
Gross annual rent less than 10 percent of 1959 income Gross annual rent 10 to 14 percent of 1959 income Gross annual rent 15 to 19 percent of 1959 income	1
Gross annual rent less than 10 percent of 1959 income Gross annual rent 10 to 14 percent of 1959 income Gross annual rent 15 to 19 percent of	1 2
Gross annual rent less than 10 percent of 1959 income Gross annual rent 10 to 14 percent of 1959 income Gross annual rent 15 to 19 percent of 1959 income Gross annual rent 20 to 24 percent of	1 2 3

#### Condition-and-Plumbing Recode

Data on condition of housing units were combined with data on plumbing facilities to provide a single measure of housing quality, and codes representing specific levels of quality were assigned. A total of 11 different categories were established.

#### Mechanical Edit of the Remaining Data Fields

The recoding operation made it possible to correct for inconsistencies in data in the fields included in the recoding operation because the recodes assigned assumed all possible combinations of entries for the items involved. For the remaining items, determination of consistency was accomplished by means of a "mechanical edit" of the

punched cards. That is, the data were checked—using an IBM 101 machine—to locate impossible or inconsistent codes, for example, marital status entries of "divorced" for persons under 14 years of age, occupied housing units coded as vacant, etc. The number of mechanical edits that were carried out were voluminous and covered all data fields.

In practice, control panels of the 101 machine were wired for the mechanical edits in such a way that all the cards containing a common type of error would be sorted into a particular machine pocket. These cards were then corrected as required. For example, martial status codes of "married," "widowed," "divorced," and "separated" for persons under 14 years of age were always corrected by the assignment of the code for "never married." In other cases, reference to the original questionnaire had to be made in order to determine the appropriate entry.

When the corrected cards had been punched, they also were passed through the machine for mechanical editing, to make certain that no new errors had been introduced in the correction procedure and that the corrections themselves had been properly made. Because of the number of items included in the censuses and the many relationships existing between them, a total of 14 mechanical edit boards, each covering a different set of data, were required to complete the operation.

#### INFLATING THE SAMPLE

Before the cards punched from sample household could be tabulated, they were weighted, using a ratio-estimation technique; that is, the number of punched cards in the sample file was adjusted so that the tabulations obtained from the sample file would yield, area for area for a predetermined set of characteristics, the same total counts that the 100-percent cards would produce. The procedures followed made it possible to assign a uniform weight of four to each card—a distinct advantage in the tabulation operations as it meant that the results of the sample tabulations had only to be multiplied by four to provide equivalent 100-percent totals.

In practice, the adjustment of the sample card file was accomplished by duplicating (more generally referred to as replicating) or eliminating selected sample cards or, occasionally, by the conversion of sample cards to 100-percent cards. Ratio estimates were handled on a "weighting area" basis; a weighting area was usually equivalent to a municipio, with the larger urban areas and municipios being further subdivided.

In total, 105 weighting areas were established. Of the 76 municipios, 69 were designated as separate weighting areas; 4 other municipios were divided into 2 weighting areas each, the urban and rural areas being separated; 1 municipio was divided into 3 weighting areas; and the 3 largest municipios, San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez, in which the three cities bearing those same names were located, were divided along barrio and subbarrio boundaries into 16, 6, and 3 weighting areas respectively.

For each weighting area, the sample cards were sorted

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Punched cards, of course, are not actually corrected. Instead, new cards containing only correct data are punched and the rejected cards are destroyed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>The sample cards could, of course, have been tabulated by multiplying by 4. However, processing the sample as was done provided more precise statistics, on the average, in the sample tabulations.

into the specified ratio-estimate groups and counts were obtained for each group to permit comparison with a similar set of counts which had earlier been obtained from the 100-percent cards. The ratio-estimate groups established were as follows:

#### A. Population cards

- 1. Males
  - a. Heads of households
  - b. Other males 14 years of age and over
  - c. Other males under 14 years of age
- 2. Females
  - a. Heads of households
  - b. Other females 14 years of age and over
  - c. Other females under 14 years of age

#### B. Housing cards

- 1. Owner-occupied housing units
- 2. Renter-occupied housing units
- 3. Vacant units

These counts, both 100-percent and sample (plus several balancing totals) were posted to a Ratio Estimate Control Record, and formed the basis for computation of the required weighting of the sample file.

The detailed instructions for the procedures and a reproduction of the Ratio Estimate Control Record are contained in the appendix.

The entire ratio-estimating operation had to be carried out with great care in order to insure accuracy of result as any errors would have automatically caused the tabulations from the sample to disagree among each other as well as to yield differing results from the 100-percent tabulations.

#### **TABULATION**

After completion of the mechanical edit and weighting operations, the punched cards were ready for tabulation, that is, the population and housing information punched in the cards could now be summarized to provide a wide range of population and housing information for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as a whole and for its various geographic subdivisions.

#### Tabulation Plan

The tabulation program was designed to produce the statistical data required to meet the needs of the publication program as it had been developed jointly by the professional staffs of the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the Puerto Rico Planning Board. In practice, publication requirements are presented in the form of "table outlines" which indicate both the various characteristics which are desired and the form in which the data are to be published. From these, the specifications for the tabulation processes are developed. These specifications describe how the punched cards were to be classified (grouped) and tabulated (counted).

The publication program for Puerto Rico required the tabulation of a considerable amount of data, and the tabulation program was designed to provide the information

with maximum efficiency and economy. In addition, consideration also had to be given to the priority of publications to ensure meeting publication deadlines and to have available the staff and equipment needed to complete the job. This required an analysis of the entire program in order to estimate workloads (that is, the required number of times the applicable population and housing punched cards would have to be passed through the tabulating equipment), the need for multiple shift operations, the use of summary cards, etc.

Although it had been planned originally to process all the Puerto Rican census in Puerto Rico, it quickly became evident that the volume of tabulation output required made this impossible if publication schedules were to be met. It was, therefore, decided to process the series PC-1(D) and HC(2) tabulations in the Washington headquarters of the Census Bureau, utilizing the Bureau's own tabulating equipment. A duplicate set of sample population cards was reproduced in Puerto Rico and shipped to Washington for this purpose; this made it possible to tabulate in both locations simultaneously.

A different set of tabulations was required for each of the publication series. Of these, the major ones are listed below in order of processing, together with a brief explanation of their purpose, the punched card file required, and the type of equipment utilized.

#### Tabulation in Puerto Rico

The tabulation process carried out in Puerto Rico as a whole employed a peak of 12 persons, took 10 months to complete, and required approximately 135 card passes, as follows:

100-percent population deck	
(2,349,544 cards):	31 card passes
100-percent housing deck	
(521,868 cards):	60 card passes
25-percent sample population	
deck (587,386):	79 card passes
25-percent sample housing	
deck (130,469):	65 card passes

The machines used in carrying out these operations were:

$\underline{ extbf{Type}}$	Number
024 Keypunch	20
056 Verifier	15
083 Sorter	2
077 Collator	1
514 Reproducer	2
101 Electronic Statistical Machine	4
402 Accounting Machine	1
490 Census Processor Statistical Machine	1
604 Calculating Punch (IBM Service Bureau)	1

Report PC(1)-53A, Number of Inhabitants. This report was obtained from the tabulations required for the PC(1)-

53B report (see below). It provides counts of the resident population for each separately identifiable political and statistical area in Puerto Rico (tracted areas excepted) and shows their relationship to earlier censuses.

Report PC(1)-53B, Characteristics of the Population. This report presents statistics of the resident population by nativity, age, sex, marital status, and relationship to head of household for political subdivisions and statistical areas (except tracts) in Puerto Rico. Nativity and country of birth, State of birth of the population born in the United States, and citizenship of the foreign-born by age and sex are presented for the Commonwealth.

The data were obtained by means of the following mechanical operations:

Operation	Cards Utilized	Type of Equipment	Purpose
Sorting	Sample and 100-percent population cards using only the 100-percent data portion of the sample card	083	To separate the cards into the smallest geographic areas (urban places and barrios by residence) for which data were to be shown
Tabulation	Same as above	101	To provide counts of the 100-percent characteristics for each such area

Report PC(1)-53C, General Social and Economic Characteristics of the Population. This report provides statistics, based on a 25-percent sample, on the general social and economic characteristics of the resident population for each of the municipios and its urban and rural parts and for each urban place, urbanized area, and SMSA.

The data for this report were obtained by means of the following mechanical operations:

Operation	Cards Utilized	Type of Equipment	Purpose
Ratio esti- mation	Sample and 100-percent population cards	101 (also manual clerical operations)	To establish the proper number of sample cards
Sorting	Sample population cards	083	To separate the cards for each urban place and municipio by residence
Tabulation	Same as above	101	To provide counts of the 25-percent characteristics for each such area

Population and Housing PHC(1) Reports, for Census Tracts. These reports provide statistics, based on both the 100-percent and the 25-percent sample data, on selected social and economic characteristics of the resident population and characteristics of housing units by census

tracts for the three SMSA's in Puerto Rico: Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan.

The data for the three reports were obtained by means of the following mechanical operations:

Operation	Cards Utilized	Type of Equipment	Purpose
Sorting	100-percent and sample population and housing cards	083	To sort the cards by tract number within each of the three tracted areas
Tabulation	Same as above	101	To provide counts of the 100-percent and 25-percent characteristics for each census tract

Report HC(1)-53, Housing, Puerto Rico. This report presents basic statistics on the characteristics of housing units for Puerto Rico as a whole, by inside and outside SMSA's and by urban and rural areas, and for each SMSA, urbanized area, municipio, and place of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

The data were obtained by means of the following mechanical operations:

Operation	Cards Utilized	Type of Equipment	Purpose
Ratio esti- mating	Sample and 100-percent housing cards, using only the 100-percent data portion of the sample card	101 (also manual clerical opera- tions)	To establish the proper number of sample cards
Sorting	Same as above	083	To separate the cards for each municipio and each place of 1,000 or more population
Tabulation	Sample and 100-percent housing cards	101	To provide data on the char- acteristics for each such area

Housing Series HC(3) Reports, City Block Statistics. A report for each of the major cities in the island, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan, contained statistics on housing characteristics for each block and totals by census tracts within the specified city.

The data for these reports were obtained by means of the following mechanical operations:

Operation	Cards Utilized	Type of Equipment	Purpose
Sorting	Sample and 100-percent housing cards, using only 100- percent portion of sample cards	083	To sort the cards by block number within each tract for each of the three block cities
Tabulation	Same as above	402	To provide counts of the 100-percent characteristics for each block, including rent and value
Computation of average rent, value and number of bedrooms	•	604	To provide the required averages for each block

#### Tabulation in Washington

The tabulation process carried out in Washington, D.C., employed a peak of eight persons, took 6 months to complete, and required approximately 118 cardpasses distributed as follows:

25-percent sample housing deck	
(77,963 cards for 3 SMSA's):	28 card passes
25-percent sample population deck	
(587,386 cards):	90 card passes

The machines used in carrying out these operations were:

Туре	Number
083 Sorter	2
490 Census Tabulator	3
407 Accounting Machine	· 1

Reports on Metropolitan Housing. These reports present detailed cross-tabulations of housing information based on the 25-percent sample for two SMSA's: Ponce and San Juan.

The data for these two reports were obtained by means of the following mechanical operations:

Operation	Cards Utilized	Type of Equipment	Purpose
Sorting	Sample housing cards	083	To separate the cards for each SMSA and central city and to group the cards within each area by selected housing characteristics
Tabulation	Same as above	490	To provide tabu- lations showing relationships be- tween various housing and household char- acteristics

Report PC(1)-53D, Detailed Characteristics. This report presents detailed cross-tabulations based on the 25-percent sample data on social and economic characteristics of the population for Puerto Rico and selected areas.

The data for the report were obtained by means of the following mechanical operations:

Operation	Cards Utilized	Type of Equipment	Purpose
Sorting	Sample population cards	083	To separate the cards for each SMSA, city of 100,000 or more population, and the balance of the Commonwealth and to group the cards within each area by selected population characteristics
Tabulation	Same as above	490	To provide cross- tabulations show- ing relationships between various 25-percent char- acteristics of the population

#### Tabulation Control

As each tabulation run was produced, it was checked for accuracy, that is, for agreement with previously determined control totals and for absence of internal inconsistencies.<sup>5</sup> Generally, the machine can be wired to check for inconsistencies in distributions provided that the distributions are either complete (that is, they equal the total number of cards being tabulated) or agree, in total, with other distributions based on the same universe. Where this is not possible, the distributions must be manually checked for correctness.

Obtaining agreement with previously established control totals was always a manual operation, and various types of worksheets were designed for this purpose. As each tabulation was produced, key totals were posted to the reconciliation sheet. If these were not identical to the totals obtained in previous tabulations for the same universe or characteristic, the error was located and corrected. Very small differences, however, were ignored (since no tabulation process can be expected to produce perfect results) and were manually adjusted in the table preparation operations.

#### TABLE PREPARATION

Table preparation, usually referred to at the Census Bureau as "result work" or "final results," follows tabulation. The end\_result of this operation is tabulated data arranged in table format ready for typing and printing for publication. (Typing and preparing the tables for publication was not handled in the Puerto Rican Opera-

tions Office. This function was carried out centrally in Washington for all phases of the 1960 population and housing censuses.)

#### Preparation of Table Format Worksheets

Since it is normally not efficient (and may, in fact, be impossible) to produce a tabulation on conventional equipment in the exact format required for publication, some further manipulation of the data is required. This, for Puerto Rico, involved:

- 1. Manual addition of detail for small geographic areas in order to obtain totals for the larger geographic areas.
- 2. Posting the tabulated data to "table format worksheets." In the same operation for the sample tabulations, each number was multiplied by 4 in order to produce from the 25-percent sample the equivalent 100-percent estimates.
- 3. Adjustment of minor inconsistencies to ensure agreement with control totals and internal agreement within the distributions being shown.
- 4. Calculation of percentages, medians, ratios, etc., as required.
- 5. Verification of all data posted to the worksheet and calculations made therefrom.

Detailed instructions were prepared covering each phase of the operations for each tabulation and table worksheet. They indicated the source of the data, the key totals which were to be checked against control counts, the fields and characteristics to be added, the consistency checks to be applied, the computational techniques to be used, etc.

Table preparation operations began in October of 1960 and continued through completion of the sample tabulations for report PC(i)-53C in September of 1961. Approximately 1,180 man-days were used with a peakemployment of 14 persons.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Standard operating procedures always include the use of "test decks" of punched cards designed to ensure that the control panel of the tabulating machine has been wired according to specifications and that correctly tabulated results will be obtained. These same test decks, since they contain known totals, are also used to guard against machine malfunction. If a test deck tabulation (which is normally run several times a day) fails to come up with this predetermined result, the rabulation process is suspended until the cause of the error is located and corrected.

#### **ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION**

#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OPERATIONS OFFICE**

The Puerto Rico Census Operations Office, a branch of the Decennial Operations Division of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, was opened during the latter part of April 1960. The office remained in operation until September 8, 1961, a period of approximately 18 months.

The office itself was installed on two floors totaling about 13,000 square feet of space in a newly constructed commercial building in the Hato Rey section of the City of San Juan. It was made available to the Census Bureau by the Commonwealth Planning Board. This space was highly satisfactory; however, various modifications had to be made before it could be used for the data-processing operations. The most important of these were: (1) increasing appreciably the available power supply to provide the electrical power required for the IBM machine installation, and (2) installation of adequate lighting to meet the needs of the card punchers and clerical personnel for the performance of their work.

#### OFFICE SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Prior to opening the Puerto Rico Operations Office, the staff of the Decennial Operations Division in Washington developed estimates of the kinds and quantity of furniture, equipment, and supplies required for use in Puerto Rico. Studies were made of the cost of shipping these items from surplus stocks in the United States versus the cost of buying or renting them in Puerto Rico. It was determined that it would be cheaper to acquire the furniture and office equipment from surplus stocks of the Census Bureau and other Federal agencies in the United States and pay the transportation to Puerto Rico. The total cost of shipping these items to Puerto Rico was \$2,222. These items were later disposed of by turning them over to other Federal Government agencies located in Puerto Rico.

The tabulating machines used in Puerto Rico were obtained under rental agreements in the United States and shipped to Puerto Rico. Total shipping costs charged to the Census Bureau were \$4,415. Rental charges began with the date of installation of the machine in the Puerto Rico Operations Office.

The first 6-month's supply of general office supplies, forms and stationery items for use in the Puerto Rico Operations Office were also shipped from Washington. After the office started operations, replenishment of office supplies was handled by submission of regular purchase order requisitions from Puerto Rico to the U.S. General Services Administration in New York or through the use of an "Imprest Fund" (see "Fiscal Management," below).

#### PERSONNEL

The staffing plan was based upon anticipated workload and processing requirements, and recruiting and appoint-

ment of personnel to fill these positions was carried out in accordance with regular Civil Service Commission procedures. The testing of candidates was carried out for the Census Bureau by the Department of Labor of the Government of Puerto Rico, using its standard clerical and mechanical aptitude tests. All persons were hired in order of examination rating and were given temporary appointments for a period not to exceed one year. The average length of employment was about nine months.

An experienced senior staff member of the Decennial Operations Division was detailed from Washington to serve as Chief of the Operations Office. The machine tabulation supervisor was also supplied from the Washington Office of the Bureau. With the exception of the two positions above mentioned, all other positions in the Operations Office were filled by local Puerto Ricans. However, various specialists from Washington were sent to Puerto Rico from time to time to advise on specific aspects of the work. Total employment reached a peak of 87 persons.

The Census Bureau used a special pay plan for employees of the Puerto Rico Operations Office which established salaries at the same levels paid by private industry in Puerto Rico and by the Puerto Rican Government. This pay plan was intended to make it possible for the Commonwealth Planning Board to absorb key personnel into its own statistical office after completion of the census processing. (It later proved not possible to do this.) In general, the pay plan proved satisfactory. Recruiting efforts resulted in plentiful supply of qualified applicants, and attrition rates were low. However, at some of the higher supervisory grades, particularly those requiring machine-processing experience, this pay scale proved to be somewhat low. This resulted in the loss of several key supervisors who received offers of higher paying employment elsewhere as a result of the training and experience gained in census processing.

#### FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The payrolling of all the personnel of the Operations Office with the exception of the Chief of the Office and the machine tabulation supervisor were handled in Puerto Rico. The payroll was submitted to the Treasury Regional Disbursing Officer in Puerto Rico who in turn prepared the checks for salary payments to the employees.

An "Imprest Fund," or petty cash fund, was also assigned to the Operations Office for the purpose of purchasing locally immediately needed supplies or services.

Budgetary control was maintained in Washington. However, the Chief of the Puerto Rico Operations Office had the responsibility of analyzing budget allocations in the light of processing requirements and notifying Washington if they appeared to be out of balance.

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APPENDIX

								в	adget Bureau No. 41-5998; Approval Exp	ires December 31, 1960		
CONFIDENTIAL - The Census is required by the United States Consti and further authorized by 13 U.S.C. 5, 9, 141, 221-4. The law rec that the inquiries be answered completely and accurately, and guars that the information furnished will be accorded confidential treat	iturion (2-5-60) ropu 60PH-2PR (2-5-60) quires	U	S. DEPARTME BUREAU OF					o. ED number	e. Housing unit nur	ber		
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	ames in P2, mark relationship	FOURTH - Che	ck listing.		FIFTH -	SIXTH - Check		SEVENTH - FILL H3 -	EIGHTH - Check for other units.	NINTH - Ask about		
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from lineian separate quarters		s there anyone	else who use	ally lives	for each	visitor at his ho	me.	use 'house,' 'apart- ment,' or 'rooms,'	Ask:	Name?		
sheet to space this home?	Ask:	here but is ter	mporarily away	17	person	A	rk:	as appropriate.	Does anyone else live in this building or elsewhere on this	Number of people?		
provided in What is the name	of the head of this household?	s there anyone	else stoying	here now		Did any visitor			property?	When home?		
with the family, or do they have What are the nan	mes of all other persons who	who has no us			1 1	overnight, Thur March 31?	sday,		Are there any vacant apartments	If vacant:		
n2 below. separate quarters? live here?		havena	mes now. Is	that right?		March 31?			or any vacant rooms for rent?	Whom to see?		
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	What is his relationship to the	hand of the	P4. Sex	P5. What is	s the month	and year of his	P6. Marital Stat	tue	P7. Where was he born?	P8. If born in a		
·   •   •   •     •     •     •   •   •	household?			birth?		, ,,,,,	Is he now:			foreign country— Is he a citizen of		
List persons in this order:	Head						Married (Ma	nr)	(Enter municipio of Puerto	the United States?		
The head	Wife of head		Male	· (If only	age is know	wn, use age	Consensua	lly married (Con)	Rico, State of the United	Naturalized (Nat) Born abroad of		
His wife	Son of daughter Other - specify mother, brother,		_ :	of birth	r) stou fable to	obtain date	Widowed (W Divorced (I	Die)	States, or foreign country.  If born in a hospital, give	American parents		
Unmarried sons and daughters (in order of age)	lodger, foster child, mai	id, etc.	Female				Separated ( Never marr	(Sep) ied (Nev)	usual residence of mother, not location of hospital)	(AP) Alien (Al)		
Married sons and daughters and their families	Mark "X" in appropriate colum	n, or specity	(Mark "X" in appropri- ate box)	(Mark "	'X" for	AND (Enter year)		in appropriate column)		(Mark "X" in ap-		
Other relatives Other persons, such as lodgers, maids, or hired hands who live in and their relatives living in.	other relationship)		ate box)	appropr	nate month)	year)				propriete column)		
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	de un	o a traves unidades					S																							
	pasillo común-	esta unidad)?    Propiedad   Solamente   Una unidad,   Venta de esta propiedad   esta unidad)?				P 2																								
(Nqm	A trave	,	Para uso de varias	Constru	c-		uberías		estructur	ra:		Para				_	siend	0	Rete		100	on local		\$500 a 900			400 <u>-</u> 900⊡	_		n.
	de cuar	tos	unidades [_]4	ción original			estruct	nura: edad - [] 3		o exclusi	<b>vo</b> -[3	de va		2			Alqui	ada 🗀	ocas	uso ional [	- 3	ial	_	1,000 a 1,900 [			,900 <u>-</u>			ish)
Desc pada	cu- de otra [] unidad		Al aire libre: Para uso exclusivo 5	inade- cuada				era	varias t	midades	🗀 4	Sin be		(Núm	ro)				Otra		ա	os o má: nidades-		2,000 a 2,900			,900 <u>-</u> ,900 <u>-</u> [	1 5	Al dolar más	
			Lara and excrasivo			I			Lettina:				ha - [	2			No Da	en.	VECA	inte [				-,	,,,,		,,,,,,		VI GOIRL MEE	

Form 60PH-3PR, Questionnaire Used for Sample Data (in English)

#### U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

#### 1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

#### PUERTO RICO

#### ENUMERATOR -- FILL FOR EACH A HOUSING UNIT

a. ED number	Municipio	c. Housing unit	Housing unit number					
b. Block number			rom another sched					
H1. If a group quarters,	check here							
H2. Address - Street, av	enue, or road (If unnamed, de	escribe location)	House number	Apt. number				
			Urbanization					
H34. Is this house on a	farm?	Yes	☐ No					

CONFIDENTIAL - The Census is required by the United States Constitution and further authorized by 13 U.S.C. 5, 9, 141, 221-4. The law requires that the inquiries be answered completely and accurately, and guarantees that the information furnished will be accorded confidential treatment. The Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

## Form 60PH-3PR, Questionnaire Used for Sample Data (in English)-Continued

FOR ALL HOUSING UNITS, WHE	ETHER OCCUPIED OR VACANT
H3. Number of persons living in this unit	H7. Water supply - Is there piped running water in this structure (for this unit )?
Vacant	Piped inside structure:
751	Hot and cold 1
Direct from outside or through a common hall[-] 1	Cold only 2
Through rooms of another unit 2	Piped outside structure:
He Made and the facility	On property 3
H5. Kitchen or cooking facilities	On road or highway 4
Inside this structure:	No piped running water 5  H8. Toilet - Is there a flush tollet in this structure (for this
For exclusive use	unit)?
Shared	Flush toilet inside structure:
In another structure:	For exclusive use 1
For exclusive use 3	Shared 2
Shared 4	Flush toilet outside structure:
	For exclusive use 3
Outdoors:	Shared 4
For exclusive use 5	Privy:
Shared	For exclusive use 5
None 7	Shared
	No toilet 7
H6. Condition	H9. Bathtub or shower - is there a bathtub or shower in this structure (for this unit)?
Adequate original construction:	For exclusive use 1
Sound 1	Shared 2
Deteriorating 2	No tub or shower 3
Dilapidated 3	H20, Electric lighting - Does this unit have electric lighting?
Inadequate original construction 4	Yes 1
_	No 2
H17. Number of units in this structure	H21. Source of water - What is the source of water (for this unit)?
	Public water system 1
H18. Type of construction	Private well 2
Masonry walls (poured concrete, con- crete blocks, stone, hollow tile, etc.):	Cistern
With concrete slab roof 1	Irrigation canal 4
With wood frame roof 2	•
Wood frame walls:	Spring or other 5
With masonry foundation (poured concrete, concrete	H22. Sewage disposal - Is this <i>unit</i> connected to a public sewer or does it have a septic tank?
blocks, concrete posts, stone, etc.)	
With word post foundation and	Public sewer 1
With wood post foundation 4	Septic tank or cesspool 2
Other construction 5	Other 3
H10. Bedrooms - How many bedrooms are in this unit?	None 4
H19. Rooms - How many rooms are in this unit?	H11. Occupancy
Count bedrooms, kitchens, living room, dining room, etc., but not bathrooms.	Occupied 1
(Number)	Vacant

HOTES:

PAGE 2

#### APPENDIX

#### Form 60PH-3PR, Questionnaire Used for Sample Data (in English)-Continued

IF "OCCUPIED"		BEING BOUGHT" OR SALE ONLY "
112. Tenure - Is this unit owned by someone living in it or is it	1114. Description of property	- TO THE OTHER
rented?	One unit, no business	1
Owned or being bought1	One unit, with business -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Rented	Two or more units	
1	1115. Value - If "one unit, no bus	siness'† property =
H23. Refrigerator - Is there a refrigerator in this unit?	today's market?	nk this property would sell for on
Electric or gas[ 1	(If vacant What is the pric	e asked for this property?)
Ice	Under \$500	· 🗀 1
No refrigerator 3	\$500 - \$900	
	\$1,000 - \$1,900	3
ti24. Cooking fuel - What fuel is used most for cooking?	\$2,000 - \$2,900	- 🗀 4
Electricity	\$3,000 - \$4,900	- 🗆 5
Utility gas (piped) 2	\$5,000 - \$7,400	
Bottled, tank, or LP gas 3	\$7,500 - \$9,900	
Kerosene	\$10,000 - \$14,900	
Other fuel (charcoal, wood, etc.) - 5	\$15,000 - \$19,900 \$20,000 or more	
No cooking	\$20,000 or more	
H25. Clothes washing machine - Is there a clothes washing	1129. Land tenure - Does the ow	ner also own the land or does he
machine in this unit?	rent the land  Owns or is buying land-	
Yes 1	Rents land	
No 2		
LIOC T. I. S.	No cash rent paid for use	e of land [] 5
H26. Television - Are there any television sets in this unit?  Yes, one set	1130. If "Pents land" Yhat is the monthly rent fo	r land?
Yes, two sets or more 2		\$
No television set 3	H31. Mortgage status - Is there	(Nearest dollar)
No television set	Yes	
H27. Radios - Are there any radio sets in this unit?	No	
Yes, one set 1		
Yes, two sets or more [ 2		VACANT, FOR RENT"
No tadio set 3	H16. Rent - What Is the monthly	rent (for this unit)?
H28. Automobile - How many automobiles are owned ar ragularly used by people who live in this unit?		\$,,,,,,,
Include company cars kept at home.		(Nearest dollar)
One1	H32. In addition to rent, does renter pay for:	occupled "that is the average monthly
Two or more		cost for:
No automobile 3	Electricity?	Electricity?
10 automotic	Yes No, paid by landlord	8
IF "VAC ANT"	No, does not use	(Nearest dollar)
H13. Vacancy status	Utility gas?	Utility gas?
For tent 1	Yes	
For sale only 2	No, paid by landlord  No, does not use	(Nearest dollar)
Held for occasional use [ 3		
Other vacant 4	Kerosene, charcoal, tank gas, etc.?	Kerosene, charcoal, tank gas, etc.?
NOT ES:	Yes	-
	No, paid by landlord No, does not use	(Nearest dollar)
	Water?	Water?
	Yes	
	No, paid by landlord	\$(Negrest dollar)
	No, obtained	/ // / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
	احبا	5

## Form 60PH-3PR, Questionnaire Used for Sample Data (in English)-Continued

1'2. Name of this person	——————————————————————————————————————
(Enter last name first) P3. What is his relationship to the head of the household?	P11. If this is a woman who has ever been married or
	consensually married
llead 1	How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Wife of head 2	(include children born alive who have died, but do not include stillbirthe.)
Son or daughter of head 3	(Number)
Other - (Specify)	
(Mother, brother, son-in-law, lodger, foster child, maid, etc.)	P12. Does he know how to read and write?  Yes
	No 2
P4. Sex	
Male 1	P13. Does he know how to speak Enlish?
Female 2	Yes
P5. What is the month and year of his birth?	Land Land
(If only age is known, use age conversion table to obtain date of birth)	P14. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school he has ever attended? (Check one box)
Jan., Feb., Mar [ 1	
	(0) Never attended school 0 (Skip to P18)
Apr., May, June 2 AND	(0) 110101 11111111111111111111111111111
Oct., Nov., Dec 4	(0) Kindergarten 9
- /	1 2 1 4 5 6 7 9
P6. Marital Status	(0) Elementary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 school
is he now	
Married 1 Consensually married 2	(1) High 1 2 3 4 school
Widowed 3	Supervised
Divorced 4	1 2 3 4 5 6 or more  (2) College
Separated 5	
Never married 6	P15. Did he finish this grade (or year)?
P7. Where was he born?	Yes 1
(Enter municiple of Puerto Rice, State or territory of the	No 2
United States, or foreign country. If born in a hospital, give usual residence of mother, not location of hospital.)	P16. Has he attended regular school (or college) at any time
Code	since January 1, 1960?
	Yes No 2 (Skip to P18)
(Name of municiple, State, foreign country, etc.)	
P8. If born in a foreign country - Is he a citizen of the United States?	P17. is it a public school or a private (including parachial) school?
Naturalized 1	D.111-
Born abroad of American parents 2	Public 3
Alien 3	Private (or parochial) 4
BO to what would be now to the him for a section of	Bio Clark the second state to the third second
P9. In what year did he move into this house (or apartment)? (Check date of last move.)	P18. Check the appropriate box for this person
1959 or Jan. 1954 1960 1 to March 1955 5	Born before Born after April, 1946 April, 1946
	(Continue with P19) (Skip to next person)
1958 2 1950 to 1953 6 (Skip 1957 3 / P10) 1940 to 1949 7 to	NOTES:
April 1955 to 1939 or earlier 8 711)	
Dec. 1956 4 Always lived here 9	
P10. Where did he live on April 1, 1955?	·
17 4 11 1 1055	
next person)	-
Same house or apartment 2	
Different house - specify location: Code	
	,
(Barrio)	
(Me ichilo, State, foreign country, etc.)	
	E 4

### Form 60PH-3PR, Questionnaire Used for Sample Data (in English)-Continued

THIS PERSON		-
or write in answer)		
	son work at any time last week?	If this person worked last week ("Yes" in P19)
Include part-time work, such as a Saturday job, home needlework, or helping on a farm. Do not count own housework.		P25. Where did he work last week? ,Code
Yes	1 (Ask P20) No 2 (Skip to P21)	(Barrio)
P20. How many hours did he work	P21. Was he looking for work or on layoff from a job?	(Municiple)  Worked at home
last week (at all jobs)?	v v	P26. How did he get to work?
	Yes 1 No 2 (Skip to P23) (Ask P22)	(Check one box for principal means used last week)
	P22. Even though he did not work last week, does he now have a job at which he usually works?	Bus 1 Walked only 5 Public cart taxi 2 Worked at home 6
(Hours) (Skip to P24)	,	Private car 3 Other means (Specify)
	Yes 1 No 2	Ferry boat 4
		P27. Last year, 1959, did he work at all, even for a few days?
	ow 1 earlier 6 (Skip	Yes 1 (Ask P28) No 2 (Skip to P31)
1960	(Skip to p31)	P28. How many weeks did he work in 1959, either full-time or
1959	···· 3 (Ask worked 7)	part-time? (Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.)
	958 4	13 or less 1 40 to 47 4
1950 to 1	954 🗆 5	14 to 26 2 48 to 49 5
		27 to 39 3 50 to 52 6
	d in 1950 or offer P24a to P24d the job or business held last	P29. How much did he earn in 1959 in wages or salary from
week. If no	o job or business last week, give information or business.	all jobs? (Before deductions for taxes, bonds, etc. Include
·		commissions and tips.)
Nowin	Armed Forces (Skip to P25)	(Nearest dollar)
a. For whor	n did he work?	P30. How much did he earn in 1959 working in his own busi- ness, professional practice, partnership, or farm?
		(Net income after business expenses)
(Name of employer	company, business, organization, or other	\$ OR None
b. What kin	d of business or industry was this?  Code	P31. Last year, 1959, did he receive any income from:
(For exan	nple: Building construction, retail grocery to repair shop, tobacco farm, etc.)	Social Security, pensions, or veteran's payments; Rent, interest, or dividends;
c. What kind of work was he doing?		Unemployment insurance, or welfare payments;  Any other source not already reported?
	Code	Yes (Enter amount for entire year)
(For exam	nple: Truck driver, grocery checker, auto	No 2 (Nearest dollar)
d. Class of	worker (Mark from information in a to so or eak if not clear.)	P32. If this is a man Has he ever served in the Army, Navy, or other Armed Forces of the United States?
l of	loyee of a private company, business, individual for wages, salary, or mmissions	Yes No 1  (Mark "Yes" or "No" for each period)  Yes No
Gove	ernment employee (Federal, mmonwealth, or municipal)	Kotean War (June 1950 to Jan. 1955) 1 2  World War II (Sept. 1940 to July 1947) 1 2
Salf	employed in own business, fessional practice, or farm 3	World War I (April 1917 to Nov. 1918) 1 2
Work bus	cing without pay in a family siness or farm	Any other time, including present service

Form 60PH-3PR, Questionnaire Used for Sample Data (in Spanish)

DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS NEGOCIADO DEL CENSO

#### CENSO DE POBLACIÓN Y VIVIENDAS - 1960

#### **PUERTO RICO**

## ENUMERADOR - COMPLETE PARA CADA UNIDAD DE VIVIENDA "A"

a. D. de E. número	Municipio	c. Unidad de vivi	enda número	
b. Bloque número			onario es la contin narque aquí	
V2. Dirección - Call	to de grupo, marque este enca e, avenida, o carretera (Si no e criba la localización.)		Casa número	Apto. número
			Urbanización	
V34 ¿ Está la vivienda situada en una finca?Sí 🔲 1 No 🔲 2				

CONFIDENCIAL - El Censo es requerido por la Constitución de los Estados Unidos de América y además autorizado por la Ley 13 C.E.U. 5, 9, 141, 221-4. La Ley requiere que las preguntas sean contestadas en su totalidad y con exactitud, y garantiza que la información suministrada por usted estará sujeta a tratamiento confidencial. El informe censal no puede ser usado para propósitos de contribución, investigación, o reglamentación.

#### APPENDIX

Form 60PH-3PR, Questionnaire Used for Sample Data (in Spanish)-Continued

	PARA TODAS LAS UNIDADES, TANTO OCUPADAS COMO DESOCUPADAS		
V3.	Número de personos que viven en esta unidad:	V7. Suministro de agua - ¿Hay agua corriente por tuberías en esta estructura (para esta unidad)?	
	Desocupada	Por tuberías, dentro de la estructura:	
		Caliente y fría 🔲 1	
V4.	Acceso a la unidad:	Fría solamente 2	
	Entrada directamente del exterior o a través de un pasillo común	Por tuberías, fuera de la estructura:	
	A través de cuartos de otra unidad 2	En la propiedad 3	
V5	Cocina o facilidades de cocina:	En la carretera	
*3.	Dentro de esta estructura:		
	Para uso exclusivo 1	V8. Servicio sanitario - ¿Hay un inodoro en esta estructura	
	Para uso de varias unidades 🔲 2	(pero esto unided)?  Inodoro dentro de la estructura:	
1	En otra estructura:	Para uso exclusivo 1	
	Para uso exclusivo 3	Para uso de varias unidades 2	
	Para uso de varias unidad.·s 🔲 4	Inodoro fuera de la estructura:	
	Al aire libre:	Para uso exclusivo 3	
	Para uso exclusivo 5	Para uso de varias unidades 🔲 4	
	Para uso de varias unidades 6	Letrina:	
]	Sin cocina o facilidades de cocina 7	Para uso exclusivo 5  Para uso de varias unidades 6	
		No tiene servicio sanitario 7	
V6.	Condición:	V9. Baño o ducha - ¿Hay un boño o ducha en esta estructura	
	Construcción original adecuada:	(para esta unidad)?	
1	Buena 1	Para uso exclusivo 1	
l	Deteriorándose 2	Para uso de varias unidades2	
1	Ditapidada3	Sin baño o ducha 3	
	Construcción original inadecuada 4	V20. Alumbrado eléctrico - ¿Esta unidad tiene alumbrado eléctrico?	
		Sí1	
<b>V</b> 17.	Número de unidades en esta estructura:	No 2	
V18.	Tipo de construcción:	Y21. Origen del agua - ¿ De dónde se obtiene el agua (para esta unidad).?	
	Paredes de concreto (Concreto, bloques de concreto, piedra, losetas, etc.):	Acueducto público 1	
	Con techo de concreto 1	Pozo privado	
	Con armazón de madera en el techo 2	Canal de riego	
ļ	Paredes de madera:	Manantial u otro 5	
	Con cimientos de concreto (concreto, bloques de concreto, pilares de concreto, piedra, etc.) [ 3	V22. Disposición de aguas negras -¿ Esta <i>unidad</i> está conectada con el alcantarillado público o tiene un tanque séptico?	
	Con cimientos de pilares de madera [ 4	Alcantarillado público 🔲 1	
	Otra construcción5	Tanque séptico o sumidero 🔲 2	
V10	Dormitorios - ¿ Cuántos dormitorios hay	Otro 3	
* 10.	en esta unidad?(Número)	Ninguno 4	
V19.	Cuartos - ¿Cuántos cuartos hay en esta unidad?	VII. Ocupación:	
	Cuente dormitorios, cocina, sala, comedor,	Ocupada 1	
	etc. pero no cuente cuartos de baño (Número)	Desocupada 2	
OB	SERVACIONES:		

PÁGINA 2

FORMA 60PH-3PR

## Form 60PH-3PR, Questionnaire Used for Sample Data (in Spanish)-Continued

SI "OCUPADA"	SI "PROPIEDAD O ESTA SIENDO COMPRADA" O "DESOCUPADA, PARA LA VENTA SOLAMENTE"		
V12. Tenencia -¿Esta unidad es propiedad de alguna persona	V14. Descripción de la propiedad:		
que vive en ella o es alquilada?	Una unidad, sin local comercial 1		
Propiedad o está siendo comprada 🔲 l		Una unidad, con local comercial 2	
Alquilada2	Dos o más unidades	3	
No paga renta en efectivo 3			
V23. Nevera o refrigerador - ¿Hay una nevera o refrigerador	V15. Valor - Si propiedad es "un ¿Aproximadamente, por qué	a unidad, sin local comercial" cantidad cree usted que se	
en esta unided?	vendería esta propiedad en		
Eléctrica o de gas - [ ] I	(Si "desocupada:" - ¿Cuál	es el precio de venta de propiedad?)	
De hielo	Menos de \$500	· •	
Ninguna 3	\$500 a 900		
Ninguna [ ] 5	\$1,000 a 1,900		
V24. Combustible para cocina - ¿Qué combustible utiliza	\$2,000 a 2,900	4	
principalmente para cocinar?	\$3,000 a 4,900		
Electricidad 1	\$5,000 a 7,400	6	
Gas fluído (por tuberías) 2	\$7,500 a 9,900	7	
Gas en tanques3	\$10,000 a 14,900	8	
Petróleo (gas por galones) [ 4	\$15,000 a 19,900	9	
Otro combustible (carbon, madera, etc.) 5	\$20,000 o más	0	
No cocina 6			
	V29. Tenencia del solar-¿El du	ño de la <i>unidad</i> también posee	
V25. Máquina de lavar ropa - ¿Hay una máquina de lavar ropa en	el sol	ar o lo alquila?	
esta unidad?	Posee o está comprando	el solar 🔲 l	
Sí 🗆 1	Alquila el solar	<u>2</u>	
No 2	No paga renta en efectivo por el uso del solar		
MOVE THE LOCK OF T	por er aso der sorar		
V26. Televisión - ¿Hay algún televisor en esta unidad?	V30. Si "Alquila el solar"		
Sf, uno 1	¿Cuál es el alquiler mensua solar?		
Sí, dos o más2		(Al dólar más cercano)	
No3	V31. Estado hipotecario - ¿Está l Sí		
V27. Radio -¿Hay alguna radio en esta unidad?	No		
Sí, una			
Sí, dos o más 2	SI "ALQUILADA" O "DESOCI	JPADA, PARA ALQUILER"	
No 3			
V29 A	V16. Renta -¿Cuál es la renta m	ensual	
V28. Automóvil - ¿Cuántos automóviles son propiedad o usados regularmente por las personas que viven en	(de esta unidad) î	(Al dólar más cercano)	
esta unida d?	V32. ¿Además de la renta,	V33. Si "Si" en la V32 y si	
Incluya automóviles propiedad de la compañía en que trabaja y que se guardan en la casa.	paga el inquilino por:	ocupada	
Uno 1		¿Cuál es el gasto promedio mensual por:	
Dos o más 2	Electricidad?	Electricidad?	
Ningún automóvil 3	No, la paga el casero	<del></del>	
SI "DESOCUPADA"	No, no la usa	(Al dólar más cercano)	
V13. Clasificación de la vacante:	Servicio de gas?	Servicio de gas?	
	Sí	<del></del>	
Para alquiler 1	No, lo paga el casero No, no lo usa	(Al dólar más cercano)	
Para la venta solamente 2			
Retenida para uso ocasional 3 Otra vacante	Petróleo (gas por galones) carbón, gas en tanques, etc.):	Petroleo?	
Ona vacance	en tanques, etc.):		
OBSERVACIONES	No, lo paga el casero	<b></b>	
	No, no lo usa	(Al dolar más cercano)	
	Agua?	Agua?	
	Sí		
	No, lo paga el casero	\$	
		(Al délar més sercaro)	
	No, se obtiene el agua gratis	(Al dólar más cercano)	

#### APPENDIX

Form 60PH-3PR, Questionnaire Used for Sample Data (in Spanish)-Continued

P3. 4 Cudi es su parentesco con el jefe de la femilier    Jele	P2. Nombre de esta persona(Anote el apellido paterno p	PREGUNTAS PARA (Marque el encasillado
Jefe		000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Acudinos hips necides vivos ho tended?   Clave		
Clave   Clav		
Otto - (Expedifique)   Clave   Clave	Esposa del jefe 2	(Vertices 12) and a state of the state of th
Provided on unido	Hijo o hija del jefe 3	
P4. Sexo    Masculino	(Por ejemplo, madre, yerno, Clave	
P4. Sexon   Simple   Second   Simple   Second   Simple   Second   Simple   Second   Second		P12. ¿Sabe leer v excribir?
P4. Second   P5. L En qué mis es mudo o estre caso (e apertamiente)   P6. L Es redos Unides de América nos la familia de la familia de estade est en el extra person esta de la marte y no la localización del hospital		
Pace	P4. Sexo	No
P3. La qué nas y offs nacid este parsano?  (Si se able la dad a olamenti, use la tabla de ocoveralón de edades para obtener la fecha de nacimiento)  Enero, febreto, mazo	Masculino 1	
P5. ¿ En qué mas y año noció este persono? (Si se able la cade al camente, use la table de conversión de deddes para obtenet la techa de nacimiento)  Earo, (betroo, marco	Femenino 2	P13. J Sabe hablar inglés?
Si se sabe la edde solements, use la table de conversión de edicidos para obtorne is fecha de nacimiento) escapio de edicidos para obtorne is fecha de nacimiento) escapio de edicidos para obtorne is fecha de nacimiento) escapio de edicidos para obtorne is fecha de nacimiento) escapio de edicidos para obtorne is fecha de nacimiento de edicidos para obtorne is fecha de nacimiento escapio de edicidos para obtorne is fecha de nacimiento escapio de edicidos para obtorne is escapio esapio escapio escapio escapio escapio escapio escapio escapio esca		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Abril, mayo, junio   2		his-send
Abril, mayo, junio   2	Enero, febrero, marzo 1	mid and the state of the second secon
P6. Estedo civil   Este persona está octualmente   Casada	Abril, mayo, junio 2	
P4. Este persone astá actualmente   (a) Escuela   2 3 4 5 6 7 8		(0) Nunca ha asistido 🔲 0 (Pase a la P18)
Casada		(0) Jardín de niños 🗀 9
Casada		(0) Feetler 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Viuda		elemental
Viuda		(1) Recuels 1 2 3 4
Diverciada	consensual	(-) 2364614
Separada	Viuda [ 3	1 2 2 4 5 6 6
P15. 2 Completé este grade (e año??	Divorciada 4	(2) Colegio
P15. 2 Completé este grade (e año??	Separada 5	
P7. ¿Dánde nació esta persona?  (Especifique el municipio de Puerto Rico, estado o territorio de los Estados Unidos de América, o país extranjero. Si nació en un hospital, indique la realdencia de la madre y no la localización del hospital)  Clave  (Municipio, estado, país extranjero, etc.)  P8. Sí nacido en el extranjero el Es esta persona un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América?  Naturalizado		nir 16 - 10'- 10'- 10'- 10'- 10'- 10'- 10'- 10
(Especifique el municipio de Puerto Rico, estado o territorio de los Estados Unidos de América, o país extranjero. Si nació en un hospital, indique la realdencia de la madre y no la localización del hospital)  Clave  (Municipio, estado, país extranjero, etc.)  P8. Sí nacido en el extranjero, etc.)  Naturalizado   1		
extranjero. Si nació en un hospital, indique la residencia de la madre y no le localización del hospital)  Clave  Clave  Clave  Clave  (Municipio, estado, país extranjero, etc.)  P8. Si nocido en el extranjero -¿Es esta persona un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América?  Naturalizado		
Clave  Clave  Clave  (Municipio, estado, país extraajeto, etc.)  P8. Si mocido en el extranjero - ¿Es esta persona un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América?  Naturalizado		No 2
Clave  (Municipio, estado, país extranjero, etc.)  P8. Si macido en el extranjero ¿Es esta persona un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América?  Naturalizado	dencia de la madre y no la localización del hospital)	
P8. Si nocido en el extranjero - Es esta persona un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América?  Naturalizado	Clave	·
P8. Si nacido en el extranjero - ¿Es esta persona un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América?  Naturalizado	(Municipio, estado, país extranjero, etc.)	[a P18]
Naturalizado		40.
Naturalizado		l
Padres americanos	Naturalizado [ 1	escoulas parrodurales) :
Privada (o parroquial)   Privada (o parroqui	Nacido en el extraniero de	Pública
P9. & En qué año se mudo a esta casa (o apartamiento)?   (Marque la fecha cuando se mudo por última vez)   1959 o		Deivada (a
P9. ¿ En qué año se mudo a esta casa (o apartamiento)?  (Marque la fecha cuando se mudó por última vez)  1959 ó 1960		
Marque la fecha cuando se mudó por última vez    1959 ó   1960		P18. Marque el encasillado apropiado para esta persona
1959 6   1960		
1960	1959 6 Enero 1954 a	
1958   2   (Pre-gunte   1950 a 1953   6   a   1940 a 1949   7   7   7   1950 a 1955 a dice   1956   4   Siempre ha vivido aquí   9   P10. ¿Dónde vivía el la de abril de 1955 o después   1 (Pase a entrevistar la próxima persona) Misma casa o apartamiento   2 Distinta casa - especifique localización: (Barrio)	1960 1 marzo 1955 5	(Pase a la P19) (Pase a entrevistar
1957	1938     2	
Abril 1933 a dic.e.  1956 4  Plo. ¿Dónde vivía el l.e. de abril de 1955?  Nació el l.e. de abril de 1955 o después 1 (Pase a entrevistar la próxima persona)  Misma casa o apartamiento	1057 3 > 1a 1940 a 1949 / / 1a	
Siempre ha vivido aquí	Abril 1900	OBSERVACIONES:
P10. ¿Donde vivía el lº de abril de 1955?  Nació el lº de abril de 1955 o después la próxima persona) Misma casa o apartamiento 2 Distinta casa - especifique localización:  (Barrio)		
Nació el 1º de abril de 1955 o después l (Pase a entrevistar la próxima persona)  Misma casa o apartamiento 2 Distinta casa - especifique localización:  (Barrio)		
de 1955 o después 1 (Pase a entrevistar la próxima persona)  Misma casa o apartamiento 2  Distinta casa - especifique localización:  (Barrio)	· ·	
Misma casa o apartamiento	de 1955 o después 1 (Pase a entrevistar	
Distinta casa - especifique localización: (Barrio)	Misma casa o	
(Barrio)	- Clave	
	Distinta casa - especifique localizacion:	
(Municipio, estado, país extranjero, etc.)	(Barrio)	
	(Municipio, estado, país extraniero, etc.)	

## Form 60PH-3PR, Questionnaire Used for Sample Data (in Spanish)-Continued

ESTA PERSONA   apropiado o escriba la contestación)	
P19. ¿Hizo algún trabajo durante la semana pasada?	Si esta persona trabajó la semana pasada ("St" en la P19)
Incluya trabajo por jornada parcial, como sábados,	P25. ¿En qué barrio y municipio trabajó durante la semana
trabajo de aguja a domicilio o trabajo en una finca. No incluya oficios domésticos en el propio hogar.	pasada? Clave
Sí 1 (Pregunte No 2 (Pase a la la P20) P21)	(Bartio)
P20. ¿Cuántas P21. ¿Buscó trabajo o había sido suspendido	(Municipio) En su hogar
horas del trabajo? trabajó la	
semana pasada Sí 1 No 2	P26. ¿Qué medio de transporte usó para ir al trabajo? (Marque el medio de transporte usado principalmente
los tro- (Pase a la (Pregunte la	para trasladarse al trabajo durante la semana pasada)
P23) P22) P22. ¿Aún cuando no trabajó la semana pasado	Guagua i A pie solamente 5
tiene actualmente un empleo o negocio en el cual trabaja regularmente?	taxi 2
(Horas)	Otro medio - especifique:
Sí □ 1	Lancha [ 4
(Pase a la P24) No 2	P27. ¿Durante el año pasado, 1959, hizo algún trabajo aunque
	fuera solamente por unos días?
P23. ¿Cuándo trabajá por última vez, aunque fuese por pocos días?	Sí
Trabajando 1 1949 o antes 6 (Pase a la 1959 3 sunte Nunca ha trabajado 7	P28. ¿Cuántas semanas trabajó en 1959, tanto por jornada completa como jornada parcial?
1960	(Incluya vacaciones con paga, licencia por enfermedad
1959 3 sunte Nunca ha trabajado 7	con paga, o servicio militar.)  13 o menos 1 40 a 47 4
1977 & 1990	14 a 26 2 48 a 49 5
1950 a 1954 5	27 a 39 3 50 a 52 6
P24. Si trabajó en el 1950 o después -	P29. ¿Cuánto ingreso tuvo durante el 1959 de salarios o
Describa en las preguntas P24a a 24d el empleo onegocio	sueldos de todos sus trabajos? (Antes de descontar para pago de contribuciones,
que tenía la semana pasada. Si no tenía empleo o negocio durante la semana pasada, de la información acerca del empleo o negocio más reciente.	bonos, etc. Incluya comisiones y propinas.)
empleo o negocio mas reciente.	
Actualmente sirve en las Fuerzas Armadas[ (Pase a la P25)	\$ • Ninguno
a. ¿ Para qui én trabajó?	P30. ¿Cuánto dinero ganó durante el 1959 trabajando en su propia negocio, práctica profesional, sociedad o finca? (Ingreso neto después de desconter los gestos de operación.)
(Nombre de la compañía, negocio, organización u otro	,
patrono)	(Al dólar más cercano) Ninguno
b. ¿ Qué clase de negocio o industria es?	P31. ¿ Durante el año pasado, 1959, recibió algún dinero de:
	Seguro social, pensiones o pagos a veteranos? Rentas, intereses o dividendos?
(Por ejemplo: Empresa constructora, tienda de comestibles al detal, taller de reparación de automóviles, finca de tabaco, etc.)	Seguro de desempleo o pagos de bienestar público?  Cualquiera otra fuente no mencionada arriba?
c. ¿ Qué clase de trabajo hacía? Clave	S[ 1 Anote el total recibido durante
	el año pasado de estas
(Por ejemplo: Conductor de camión, cajero, mecánico de automóviles, agricultor, etc.)	No 2 fuentes (Al dólar más cercano)
d. Clase de trabajador: (Marque de acuerdo con la información en las secciones <u>a</u> a <u>c</u> , o pregunte si no puede determinar con claridad.)	P32. Si esta persona es un hombre - ¿Ha servido alguna vez en el Ejercito, la Marina o cualquiera otra rama de las Fuerzas Armadas de los Estados Unidos?
Empleado de una compañía, negocio o patrono privodo por jornales, sueldos o comisiones	Si No 2  (Marque "Si" o "No" para cada periodo): Si No
Empleado gubernamental (gobierno federal, estatal, o municipal) 2	Guerra de Corea (junio 1950 a enero 1955)
Por cuento propio en su negocio, práctica profesional, o finca	Guerra Mundial I (abril 1917 a nov. e 1918) 1 2
Sin paga, en un negocio o finca de un familiar	Cualquiera otra época, incluyendo

Form 60PH-5PR, Cuestionario Preliminar (Advance Census Report Used for 100-Percent Data Except in Large Cities)















#### DEPARTAMENTO DE COMERCIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS

#### NEGOCIADO DEL CENSO



## CUESTIONARIO PRELIMINAR DEL CENSO DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS - 1960 PUERTO RICO

Apreciado Jefe de Familias

Este cuestionario gubernamental es para que usted lo llene antes de que el enumerador le visite para tomar el Censo de Población y Viviendas de 1960. El ejemplo que se incluye le servirá como guía y le ayudará a contestar las preguntas requeridas de cada miembro de su familia.

Si usted ha llenado esta forma y la tiene lista para entregar al enumerador del Censo para el 10 de abril, Ud. ayudará a acelerar el Censo y a reducir los gastos del mismo. De manera que los resultados sean más exactos, se le pide que consulte a los demás miembros de su familia, si es necesario, para anotar fechas de nacimiento y otros datos. Cualquier visita que pasó la noche del jueves 31 de marzo de 1960 en su casa debe anotarse en la sección C de este cuestionario.

La Constitución del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico provee para que el Censo de 1960 sea usado en la revisión de los distritos senatoriales y representativos de Puerto Rico. La información que usted proven también ayudará al gobierno, tanto como a la empresa privada, a desarrollar sus planes, que a su vez pueden afectarnos a todos.

En una de cada cuatro viviendas se haran preguntas adicionales. Esa vivienda se escogera al azar, de manera que nadie sepa de antemano si la escogida será la suya o la de su vecino. Cuando el enumerador del censo lo visite, él le dirá si su casa ha sido escogida.

La ley provee para que toda la información suministrada por usted reciba tratemiento confidencial. Su informe censal no puede ser usado para propósitos de contribución, investigación c reglamentación.

Sinceramente,

Robert W. Burgess, Director Negociado del Censo

+W. Burgess

NO ENVIE ESTA FORMA POR CORREO - RETENGALA PARA EL ENUMERADOR DEL CENSO

CONFIDENCIAL.-El Censo es requerido por la Constitución de los Estados Unidos de América y además autorizado por la Ley 13 C.E.U. 5, 9, 141, 221-4. La Ley requiere que las preguntas sean contestadas en su totalidad y con exactitud y garantiza que la información suministrada estará sujeta a tratamiento confidencial. El informe censal no puede ser usado para propósitos de contribución, investigación o reglamentación.

FORMA 60PH-5PR

Form 60PH-5PR, Cuestionario Preliminar (Advance Census Report Used for 100-Percent Data Except in Large Cities)-Continued

	1. Toda persona que generalment pariente suyo o no; 2. Todas las personas que viven y que no tienen residencia fija	e vive aquí, sea		•Tode •Otro •Aloj •Sirv •Cua  ANOTI Las j	os los niem os parientes jados, hués ïentes, emp l'quier otra E TAMBIÉN personas qu	E ANOTAR - bros de su familia o que viven con uste pedes o pupilos que bleados y otras pers persona que vive ac l - re generalmente vive e, ya sea en negoci	d. viven aguí. onas no relacion quí temporeramen en aquí pero que
	NOMBRES DE TODAS LAS PERSON O QUE VIVEN AQUÍ TEMPORERAN	AS QUE VIVEN AQUÍ PERMA LENTE Y QUE NO TIENEN RE	NENTEMEN SIDENCIA	FIJA			
Linea numero	Anote los El jefe de familia en la Esposa del jefe Hijos solteros, en orde Hijos casados y sus fa Otros parientes Otras personas que no	n de edad milias están relacionadas al jefe o 10 NOMBRES, USE UNA HOJA		L.	(Por ejei	parentesco de cada n el jefe de familia? mplo: esposa, hijo, hi uegra, alojado, espos ado)	Masculino o Femenino a (M o F)
Líne	Apellido	(P2) Nombre de pila		Inicial		(P3)	(P4)
1		També de l'III			JI	EFE DE FAMILIA	(* 4/
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3							
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5							
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7	ì						
8			1				
9							
10			1				
	CCIÓN B - DESPUÉS: Haga el favoi	1000	tas en es	ta sección	para facil	itarle al enumerador	del censo a info
	. ¿Vive más de una familia en esta cas Sí ☐ No ☐	a?	naci	do que todo Sí 🗀 K	avía esta en No		do que tiene otra r
	¿Si vive más de una familia, duermen Sí No No		Si la	contestac	ión es !'Sí,'	anote los nombres s	
1	Asegurese de que han sido anotados	en la Sección A, arriba.	'				
SEC	CCIÓN C - Anote debajo todas las p	ersonas que durmieron a					epto aquellas que
	contro personus en sus p	op. os noguios.					
	Nombre del visitante (Si hay más de 2 nombres, use una hoja adicional)	¿Cuál es el parentesco de esta persona con el jefe de la familia de la unidad donde el regulamente vive?	Masculine Feminine (M o F)	noc est		Esta persona esta actualmente- Casada, viviendo en unión consensual viuda, divorciada, separada, soltera (nunca se ha casado)	¿Dónde nació esta persona?
	(2)	(3)	(4)	Mes	Año	(6)	(7)
1		•		1			

Form 60PH-5PR, Cuestionario Preliminar (Advance Census Report Used for 100-Percent Data Except in Large Cities)-Continued

NO ANOTE -

adas a uste	ndo a los infant l que viven aqui ciene residencia de la casa sspital.	•	•Miembros de las I puesto militar d •Personas que esta para inválidos d	ersitarios que están uí solamente de vao Tuerzas Armadas que donde estań estacion án recluídas en insti o convalecientes, a enumerarán en esos	aciones). e están ausent nados. tuciones tales silos de ancia	es y que residen en	el	
¿Cuándo na	cío esta persona? (P5)	Casada Viviendo en Viuda Divorciada Separada Soltera (nunc (Deje en blan	union consensual  co se ha casado)  co para los niños  ues del 31 de  5.)	¿Dónde nació esta po (Especifique municip Rico, estado o terrir Estados Unidos, o po Si nació en un hosp la residencia de la no la localización d	nio de Puerto corio de los aís extranjero. ital, reporte madre.	Si nucido en el extr  ¿Es esto personu de los Estados ( (Especifique si es o naturalizado (Nat), en el extranjero de americanos (PA) o extranjero (Ex).	ciudadan Inidos? ciudadano nacido padres	
Mes	Año		(P6)	(P7)		(P8)		
	lia correctamen		si _	ina persona en la Secc No []		e encuentra en la cas	a ahora?	
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
ya anotó en	la Sección A. D	e la dirección d	le sus residencias d	e manera que el Ne	gociado del C	enso pueda contar	0	
Si nacido en el extranjero-	7/4/14	Dirección de la	residencia del visitan	te	Si la residenci en un area rur	ia del visitante esta al	¿Hay alg	
¿Es esta persona ciudadano de los Estados Unidos?	Numero de colle	la casa, y	Ciudad o pueblo y zona postal	Municipio o estado		artado, numero de la scripción detallada ción	sobre e persono	mación sta o?
(8)	. (9	0)	(10)	(11)		(12)	(1) Sí	No No
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Form 60PH-5PR, Cuestionario Preliminar (Advance Census Report Used for 100-Percent Data Except in Large Cities)-Continued

SECCIÓN D - Estas preguntas se refieren a Sección A. Se refieren a su casa o a la p	l lugar donde viv arte de la casa, o	ve usted y las demás personas anotadas en la o al apartamiento, piso o cuartos en que usted vive.	
V5. ¿Tiene usted cocina u orras facilidades de Dentro de la estructura En otra estructura Al aire libre		Para uso exclusivo de su vivienda	
V7. ¿Hay agua corriente por tuberíos en su cas  Caliente y fría, dentro de la estructuro  Fría solamente, dentro de la estructuro  Agua por tubería, fuera de la estructuro  Agua por tubería, fuera de la estructuro  Sin agua corriente por tuberías	a, en la propiedad a, en la calle o ca	rretera	
V8. ¿Hay un inodoro?: (Marque uno)  Dentro de la estructura  Fuera de la estructura  Letrina solamente  No tiene servicio sanitario en la propi	······:-:::	¿Es el servicio sanitario: (Marque uno) -  Para uso exclusivo de esta unidad?  Para uso de varias unidades?	
V9. ¿Hay baño o ducha en esta estructura? (Ma Sí, para uso exclusivo de esta unidad Sí, para uso de varias unidades No hay baño o ducha para el uso de es			
,V10, ¿Cuántos dormitorios hay en su casa o apa	rt ami en to?	Número de domitorios	
H12. ¿Es la casa, parte de la casa o apartamien Propiedad o está siendo comprada por su unidad?  Alquilada mediante pago en efectivo? Ocupada sin pagar renta en efectivo?	usted o alguna otr	a persona en	
SECCIÓN E - FAVOR DE LLENAR LA SEC	CIÓN		
1: ¿Vive alguien más en este edificio o en cual otro lugar en esta propiedad?	quier	Que usted sepa, 2 hay algún apartamiento ocuartos desoc paro alquilar en este edificio o en cualquier otro lugar esta propiedad?	
Sí No	A Su diametés (	Sí	
or remove we to personal due mano esta terma	4. Su direction (	(Número de casa, calle, cludad, etc.) 5. Su número de telé	rono"
SECCIÓN F . PARA USO DEL ENUMERAD	OR SOLAMENTE		
D. de E. número     Unidad de vivienda número		e Vívienda en el CPC umerada como 1 UV visada	
· ·		a el Censo de Poblacion ÉNGALA PARA EL ENUMERADOR	

Form 60-11-281-PR, Lista Preliminar de Transferencia, Divisiones Civiles Menores (MCD Sheet)

		_									PÁG ! NA	DE	PÁGINAS_
FORMA 60-11-281-PR						DE	PARTAMEN	TO DE COM	ERCIO DE	LOS E.U. L CENSO	DISTRÍTO NÚM.		~~
	F-281-I	PR LISTA P SIONES CIVIL CENSO	RELIMINA ES MENOI DECENA	RES - PUI	ANSFERE ERTO RIC	ENCIA CO					MUNICIPIO		<u>.                                    </u>
,		1		POBLA	CIÓN		-	1111	ENDAS		PAR	A USO EN LA	
	DISTRITO DE	NÚMERO DE		1960			<u> </u>	1960				NA DE PROCESO	
CIUDAD, PUEBLO, Aldea o Barrio	ENUMERACIÓN Número	LIBROS (Básico(s)	RECUENT	DEL DE	TOTAL DEL	1950	RECUENT	O DET DE	Ţ.OT AL	1950	,	CÓDIGO DE	
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Forms 60-50-1, 2, and 3, Punchcards

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TERRITORIO	MONICIPIO	BARRIO Y	O RURAL	Ι.	M. Y EC		ш	D. (		E. RO	BLOOUE	NUMERO	100	O VIVIEWDA	NUMERO	E RES. FINCA	- NUMERO PERSONAS	- ACCESO A URIS	W FAC. DE COC.	NISMERO DE	UNIDADES	™ TIPD CONS	<b>S DORMITORIC</b>	© CUARTOS	SEMINISTRO-AC	- SERVICIO SARIT	S BAND O DU	S ALUMB, ELE	PORTS DE AC	- OCCUPACIÓN	TENENCIA	S NEV.O REF	COMB. P. CO	TEL FVICOR	E RADIO	# AUTOMOVIL	CLAS.D.L.V	₹ DESC. PROF	S VALOR	ATO MENSA	S DEL SOLAR	# EST. HIPOT.	CO RENT, NET. P	MENS.	ELECT.	SERV.	DE GAS	GAS POR	GAL. CARB.		S RENT BRUT		SEXO	ED	ANO NA	EST. CWIL	EN YOUR 136		Z LA FAM.	ECHELA	FERS. P. CUART.	CALIDAD 1						
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## Tarjeta de Codigos (Code Card)

CENSOS DE POBLACION Y VIVIENDAS DE 1960 Tarjetas de Codigos - Puerto Rico

#### Preguntas que Examinará o Codificara-

Pregunta P25 - Sitio Donde la F Sitio

Preguntas que Examinará o Codificará—

Pregunta F1 (V1) en el cuestionario básico y V1 en la página de cubierta de los folletos de muestra para ver si la unidad es un Alojamiento de Grupo; anote el código para Tipo de Institución.

Pregunta V3 Examine de acuerdo con las instrucciones para tener la seguridad de que la entrada es apropiada.

Preguntas F2 y P3-Parentesco- Determinación del orden de enumeración. Anote el código apropiado de dos dígitos donde sea requerido.

Pregunta F6-Estado Civil- Anote uma "X" donde se requiera; y recodifique entradas de personas casadas cuyos cónyuges están ausentes de la vivienda (cuestionarios de muestra solamente).

Pregunta F7-Lugar de Nacimiento- Anote el código ápropiado de tres digitos donde se requiera.

Pregunta V16-Renta- Traze una línea a través de centavos, y proceda de acuerdo con las instrucciones.

Pregunta F10-Migración- Anote el código apropiado de tres digitos donde sea requerido.

Pregunta F10-Migración- Anote el código apropiado de tres digitos donde sea requerido.

Pregunta F10-Migración- Anote el código apropiado de tres digitos donde sea requerido.

Pregunta F10-Migración- Anote el código apropiado de tres digitos donde sea requerido.

Pregunta F10-Sida con con la instrucciones.

Pregunta F10-Sida con con concesso de la la persona es menor o mayor de l'a sinos. Cotteje la pregunta F5 - Edad para hacer las correcciones. Si la persona es menor de l'a sino cannelle la segunda figina de roblectifo

Pregunta P23-Cuando Trabajo por Ultima Vez-Examine preguntas en blanco; y las entradas de la P24 a la P31 para asegurar que estas están de acuerdo con la entrada en la P23.

Pregunta P25-Sitio de Trabajo-Anote el eddigo apropiado de dos digitos domás sea requerido.

Pregunta P29-P31- Ingreso
a. Traze una línea a través de centavos.
b. Codifique Ninguno "00".
c. Si ambas la P29 y P30 están en blanco y no se marco "ninguno", examine la P27 y P28 y proceda de acuerdo con las instrucciones.
d. Anote el código arropiado de dos digitos cuando

de acuerus

d. Anote el código apropiaco us

sea requerido.

Preguntas P29-P31-Totalizando Ingresosa. Total de Ganancias por Trabajo: (P29 y P30). Sume
los ingresos informados en las preguntas P29 y P30
y anote el total al dólar mas cercano sobre "ninguno" en el enasiliado de la pregunta P30.
b. Ingreso Total Individual: Sume el ingreso informado
en las preguntas P29, P30 y P31 y anote el total
de la persona individual a la parte de abajo esquina
derecha del encasillado de la Pregunta P31.
c. Ingreso Total de la Familia: (1) Sume el total de

ingreso de todas las personas relacionadas al jefe de una vivienda y anote el total en la esquina derecha del margen en la parte de abajo de la segunda página de la Foblación del jefe de la vivienda. (2) Sume el total de Ingreso Individual para todas las personas en una vivienda relacionadas o la persona codificada como jefe de una familia secundaria en esa vivienda y anote este total en el margen en la esquina derecha a la parte de abajo de la segunda página de población del jefe de la familia secundaria.

jefe de la familia secundaria.

d. Anote el código apropiado de dos dígitos cuando sea necesario.

Pregunta V30-Alquiler mensual del solar- Traze una línea a través de entradas de centavos.

Pregunta V16-Renta Mensual de esta Unidad- Traze una línea a través de entradas de centavos. Examine la V12 y V13 y proceda de acuerdo con las instrucciones.

Pregunta V16, V32 y V33- Examine la V32 y V33 y codifique la V33 de acuerdo con las instrucciones. Sume la V16 y la V33 para obtener la Renta Mensual Bruta.

Anote el total en el margen inmediatamente debajo de la pregunta V33 en la segunda página de vivienda para la pregunta V33 en la segunda pagina de vivienda para

hacer las correcciones. Si la persona es menor de 14 c. Ingreso Total de la	
años, cancele la segunda pagina de población.	
Pregunta P3 - Parentesco Códig	0
I. <u>Viviendas Regulares (Unidad de vivienda - excepto los alojamientos de Grupo).</u> a. Jefe (con por lo menos una persona relacionada a este viviendo en	
ese hogar)	
Esposa	
hijos de crianza)	2
Nieto o nieta	3
Suegro o suegra	
Ouñado o cuñada	7
	8
c. Jefe - viviendo solo o con personas no relacionadas a el en esa vivienda	1
<ul> <li>d. Fersonas no relacionadas al jefe en una vivienda regular</li> <li>l. Grupo Familiar Secundario (Personas no relacionadas al jefe de la</li> </ul>	
vivienda pero relacionadas entre sí). Estas se codifican como sigue: Jefe del Grupo Familiar Secundario	
Socio o amigo	1
Empleado residente tal como sirvienta, jardinero, etc	i
Esposa, hijo o hija del socio, etc	2
Esposa, hijo o hija del empleado residente, etc9	2
<ol> <li>Individuos Secundarios (persones no relacionadas al jefe de la vivienda ni a otras personas dentro de la misma vivienda)</li> </ol>	
Socio o amigo, padre o madre de oriansa	3
Empleado residente tal como sirvienta, jardinero, etc	13
II. Alojamientos de Grupo	
a. Hoteles, casas de huéspedes, casas de pupilos, instalación militar, etc.  Primera persona enumerada en un alojamiento de grupo	1
Otras personas enumeradas en un alojamiento de grupo	2
Primera persona enumerada en la institución, que no es una persona interna 1/	n
interna 1/ Otras personas enumeradas en la institución las cuales no son	_
internas, excepto aquellos ocupando viviendas separadas	ź
1/ Si unicamente se enumeraron internos codifique al que fué enumerado en	
la primera linea "Vl" y al resto "V3".	_
Pregunta P6 Estado Civil Codigo Elancos y entradas que no Codigo Casada (cónyuge presente)1 pueden ser codificadas	
En unión consensual (convuge presente) 2 14 a 24 años (con hijos)	
Divorciada 4 25 a 54 años	
Separada	
Casada (conyuge ausente)	
En unión consensual (obnyuge ausente)8	=
Pregunta P10 - Migración Sitio Código	
Barrio	
Municipio (otro que ese de enumeración)	
código J y el del municipio.	

| Estado, Estados Unidos, o Territorio de los Estados Unidos. 80 | País Extranjero. 85 | No codifique | Si no hay una entrada. No codifique | No codificue | No codifique |

Otras personas enumeradas en un alojamiento de grupo.  b. Instituciones  Primera persona enumerada en la institución, que no en interna 1/  Otras personas enumeradas en la institución las cuales internas, excepto aquellos coupando viviendas separ Otras personas las cuales son internas.  1/ Si únicamente se enumeraron internos codifique al que la primera linea "VI" y al resto "V3".	
Viuda.     3     0 a 24 años (sin       Divorciada     4     25 a 54 años       Separada     5     55 años y mayore       Soltera     6     Personas en conv	loadas n hijos)
regunta P10 - Migración Sitio Barrio. El mismo municipio que ese de enumeración. Municipio (otro que ese de enumeración).  Estado, Estados Unidos o territorio de los Estados Unidos  País extranjero Si no hay entrada. Abordo de un barco. En las Fuerzas Amadas sitio no especificado.	No codifique Use 3 digitos, el código 3 y el del municipto. Use 3 digitos, el código 4 y el código del estado 885 No codifique 5555
egunta P25 - Sitio Donde la Persona Trabajó la Semana Pasada Sitio Barrio El Mismo Municipio a ese de enumeración. Municipio (otro que ese de enumeración)	No codifique

Use la lista de códigos para Munici-

nios

Pregunta P7 - Lugar de Nacimiento	Codigo
El mismo Municipio que ese de enumeración No codifi Municipio otro que ese de enumeración 1 Estado de los Estados Unidos 2 Territorio o Posesión de los Estados Unidos 2 País Extranjero 3	to 2ndo y 3er digito ique No codifique Use lista de Códigos para países extranjeros en(Apéndice A)
LISTA DE MUNICIPIOS	LISTA DE ESTADOS
Municipio Código Municipio Cód	igo Estado Codigo
Aguas Buenas 04 Maricao Albonito 05 Maunabo Maricao Afasco 06 Mayaguez Maroyo 08 Morovis Barceloneta 09 Naguabo Barranquitas 10 Naranjito Orocovis 07 Moca 12 Maranjito 07 Moca 13 Maranjito 07 Moca 14 Maranjito 07 Moca 14 Maranjito 07 Moca 15 Maranjito 07 Moca 16 Maranjito 07 Ma	44 Alaska 02 45 Airsona 03 46 Arkansas 04 47 California 05 48 Colorado 06 49 Connecticut 07 50 Delaware 08 51 District of 06 52 Columbia 10 55 Hawaii 12 56 Idaho 13 57 Illinois 14 58 Indiana 15 59 Iowa 16 60 Kansas 17 60 Kansas 17 61 Kentucky 18 62 Louisiana 19 63 Maine 20 64 Maryland 21 65 Massachusotts 22 64 Michigan 23 67 Minesota 24 68 Hississippi 25 69 Missouri 26 60 Montana 27 71 Nebraska 28 70 Montana 29 71 New Marice 30 74 New Hampshire 30 75 New Hampshire 30 76 New Haine 30 77 Nebraska 28 78 New Marice 30 79 Penssylvania 35 778 Orlahoma 37 78 Oregon 38 778 Penssylvania 33 778 Oregon 38 779 Penssylvania 37 778 Oregon 38 779 Penssylvania 40 99 South Dakota 42 Tennessee 43 Texas 44 Usah 45 55 Virginia 47
PAISES EXTRANJEROS	Wyoming
Vea la lista de Países Estranjeros en el Apéndice A de las instrucciones.	pecificado) 99

Nota: Si usted no puede determinar el código apropiado usando esta Tarjeta de Códigos, refiérase a su Manual de Instrucciones

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Bureau of the Census

Serial	Number	

1960 Census of Puerto Rico

Mur	nicipio		<b></b>			Bar	rrio						Sub Barrio				
							sample c elect and		From bas		Sam instr	oling actions				ard count	
Section No.	Ratio estimate group	Sample card count	Basic card count	Total card count	Line No.	Duplicate the whole selected card	Make basic cards out of selected cards	Destroy selected cards	Duplicate selected cards	Destroy selected cards	SW	TE	Remarks	Number of cards selected	Sample card count	Basic card count	Total card count
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A	Total Population					1.								7.			
	Total Heads																
	Male:							1									
D	Household Head				2			2									
E	Non-head under 14				3 4												
F	Non-head 14 and over.				5 6												
G	Female:													•			
H	Household head				7 8				100								
I	Non-head under 14				9 10							<u> </u>					
J	Non-head 14 and over.				11 12												
ĸ	Total Housing Units				·												
L	Occupied									1,7							
M	By owner	i.			13 14					4							
N	By renter	-			15 16												
0	Vacant				17		-										

PUERTO RICO, 1960: PROCESSING THE DATA Form 60-50-21, Ratio Estimate Control Record

USCOMM-DG 11295

## SAMPLE CARD RATIO ESTIMATE PROCEDURES 1960 CENSUS OF PUERTO RICO

## Tabulation P & H-1, Runs 1 and 2

- 1. The purpose of the P & H-1 tabulation is:
  - (a) To provide, for both the basic and sample cards, the population and housing counts required to ratio estimate the sample cards to the 100% control totals, and
  - (b) To physically sort the cards into the various ratio estimate groups in order to permit the replication or deletion of selected cards within each weighting group.
- 2. Each card type must have been processed through the mechanical edit boards and all necessary corrections made.
- 3. Cards are to be tabulated on a weighting area basis as established in Attachment A. Each of the four card types—basic population, sample population, basic housing, sample housing—is to be tabulated separately.
- 4. The sorted output is to be boxed separately by card type and by weighting area, with each ratio estimate group within the area being maintained in sort sequence error cards kept separately. Identify each group by both name and Ratio Estimate Control Record Section No.; for example, Section D Male: Household Head. The serial number of each weighting area is to be included as part of the box identification label. (Note: Error reject cards, if any are found, are to be corrected as described in Section B below.)
- 5. The tabulation output is to be processed in accordance with the instructions given in Section B following.

# B. Reconciliation of Tabulation P & H-1 and Preparation of Ratio Estimate Control Record

1. After completion of the tabulation for a weighting area, sum each column (counter) to obtain totals for the weighting area. If any reproduced error cards are attached, determine the counters in which they should have been tabulated and adjust the run as required. Cross-add these totals to ensure consistency of data as indicated below. Also, indicate on the reproduced error

## B Reconciliation of Tabulation P & H-1 and Preparation of Ratio Estimate Control Record - Continued

cards the corrections which have been made to the run. Write on the back of each card the serial number of the weighting area and the counter to which it has been added. Return the duplicate card to the tabulating unit and they will locate and correct the original card accordingly and file it in its proper ratio estimate group.

Basic Population:	Counters	3 and 7 4, 5, & 6 8, 9, & 10	= 2 = 3 = 7
Sample Population:	Counters	13 and 17 14, 15, & 16 18, 19, & 20	= 12 = 13 = 17
Basic Housing:	Counters	32 and 35 33 and 34	= 31 = 32
Sample Housing:	Counters	39 and 42 40 and 41	= 38 = 39

If consistency is not obtained, the source of the error must be located and corrected before proceeding with the next step.

2. Prepare, in triplicate, a Ratio Estimate Control Record (Form 60-50-21) for each weighting area, filling in the required identification and heading items. Then post the adjusted P & H-1 tabulation totals to the corresponding section and column of the Ratio Estimate Control Record as follows.

#### C. Posting Instructions

Column	1	of	R.E.	Control	Record
COTRIBUT	_	0.1	100110	COLLUI	TIGGOTA

#### Column 2 of R.E. Control Record

From	Counter	To Section		From P & H-1 Counter	To R.E. Section
Sample Pop.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A C (shaded) D E F G (shaded) H	Basic Pop.	23456789	A C (shaded) D E F G (shaded) H
Sample Hsg.	20 38 39 40 41 42	J K L M N O	Basic Hsg.	10 31 32 33 34 35	J K L M N O

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#### Instructions for Sample Card Ratio Estimate Procedures-Continued

## C. Posting Instructions - Continued

- 1. Then add sections D and H together and enter this total in section B, Total Heads. Then add columns 1 and 2 together, line by line, and post these totals to column 3.
- 2. For each weighting area which is also a complete municipio (e.g., Adjuntas), the total population as shown in column 3 of Section A is acceptable as tabulated, provided that it does not differ from the corresponding AC-1 control count by more than ± .1% or 10 cards, whichever is larger, provided further that no difference exceeds 100 in total. If greater differences occur, the error must be located and corrected. The AC-1 controls will later be adjusted to agree with the column 16 Ratio Estimate Control Record totals, as these totals will also include the adjustments necessary to make the tabulated count agree with the certified total population count for Puerto Rico. (See Section D below.)

Differences which are not due to errors and which exceed the tolerances given above are to be referred to Washington by telephone for decision.

3. For weighting areas which comprise only a part of a municipio, the column 3 total population for each part which is a complete place or comprises the entire rural balance (e.g., Aguadilla Pueblo and Balance of Municipio) must also be checked against the AC-1 control totals. In addition, all parts are to be added together and the municipio total checked to the AC-1 control counts as outlined in Paragraph 2 above. Tolerances are to be computed separately for each part, with each part being handled in accordance with the procedures established in Paragraph 2 above.

Please note that where a city or balance of a municipio is itself split into 2 or more weighting areas, the component parts must be added together before the check against the AC-1 totals can be made.

4. For housing, also, the totals obtained from the Ratio Estimate Control Record will be accepted as tabulated, provided that the difference between the total number of housing units as shown in Section K, column 3 of the Ratio Estimate Control Record totals, and the AC-1 total number of housing units does not exceed 5 cards or  $\pm$  .1%, whichever is larger. (AC-1 counts will later be adjusted to agree with the totals entered in column 16 of the Ratio Estimate Control Record. See Section D below.)

Differences outside these limits, unless due to tabulation failure correctable by means of a rerun, are to be referred to Washington.

- 5. Weighting areas which comprise only part of a municipio are handled for housing in exactly the same manner as specified for population in Paragraph C.3 immediately above.
- 6. After all balancing and adjusting operations have been completed, enter the phrase: "Completed by \_\_\_\_\_" and the date in the upper right-hand corner of the Ratio Estimate Control Record.

#### C. Posting Instructions - Continued

7. As soon as columns 1, 2, and 3 of the Ratio Estimate Control Records for a complete municipio (all weighting areas) have been posted and verified, two copies are to be forwarded to Washington for determination of the sample selection scheme. One copy, containing the sampling procedures and the final control totals for the municipio (each weighting area) concerned, will be returned to Puerto Rico for final processing.

## D. Explanation of Ratio Estimate Control Record

- 1. The procedures developed for ratio estimating the 1960 Puerto Rico census records were designed to produce consistency between the count of total heads and occupied housing units, adjust the sample cards to the 100% control totals, and enable the tabulations made from the sample to be inflated using a constant weight of 4.
- 2. Based on the information shown in columns 1 through 3, the Statistical Methods Office will calculate the entries to be made to one or more of columns 5 through 12, and 14 through 16. These entries require the performance of a specific operation to the sorted output of the P & H-1 run following the sampling instructions set forth in columns 10 and 11. The cards which are selected as a result will then be duplicated, etc., in accordance with the entries made to columns 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. A detailed explanation of the sampling instructions and the procedures which are to be applied to the "selected" cards follows:

R.E.	Contro	1 Record
Ent	trv in (	Column

#### Operation Required

#### Sampling Operation:

10

SW - Indicates the "Start With" number, i.e., the number of the first card to be selected and the base to which the TE number is to be added to determine the numbers of the remaining selected cards. (Note: Under the procedures developed, this number will always include a 3-digit decimal fraction and may be less than 1.)

11

TE - Indicates "Take Every" and provides the ratio which will result in the selection of the number of cards specified in columns 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. This number will also always include a 3-digit decimal fraction, however, it can never be less than 1.

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On occasion, special additional sampling instructions will be needed. These instructions will be entered in column 12.

## D. Explanation of Ratio Estimate Control Record - Continued

R.E. Control Record Entry in Column	Operation Required	
Replication Operation:		
	Duplicate the selected cards (both basic and sample information) and file both the originals and the duplicates back in the sample deck. Applies to both population and housing cards.	
6.	Duplicate only the basic portion of the selected sample cards. File the duplicate cards in the basic deck. Destroy the sample cards. Applies to population and housing cards.	
7	Destroy the selected sample cards. Applies to housing cards only.	
··· 8	Duplicate the selected basic cards and file both the originals and the duplicates back in the basic deck. Applies to housing cards only.	
9	Destroy the selected basic cards. Applies to both population and housing cards.	
1.3	The actual number of cards selected. (See paragraph G.1 and 2 below.)	
14, 15, and 16	The final card count control totals after all ratio estimating operations have been completed. These totals will be entered by the Washington Office. They provide the totals required not only to check the accuracy of the sampling operation, but also to adjust the AC-1's where necessary.	

## E. Adjustment of the AC-1 Controls

1. Upon receipt of the completed Ratio Estimate Control Record from Washington and before proceeding with the required sampling operations, check the entries in column 16 against the AC-1 Control Record and adjust the AC-1 controls to agree with the totals shown in column 16 of the Ratio Estimate Control Record for each of the following groups. Make the adjustment by drawing a line through the incorrect total shown on the AC-1 and writing in the correct number immediately above it.

## E. Adjustment of the AC-1 Controls - Continued

- 2. Adjust the AC-1 controls for total population, total heads, total non-heads, total persons 14+, total under 14, total males, total females, total housing units, owner occupied units, renter occupied units, and total vacant units to the counts shown in column 16 of the Ratio Estimate Control Record. (Note: The AC-1 classifies vacant units into two groups vacant for sale or rent, and vacant other. If adjustments are required to make the total number of vacant units agree with the Ratio Estimate Control Record, always make the adjustment to the vacant for sale or rent group.)
- 3. The Ratio Estimate Control Record totals to which the AC-1's are to be adjusted are obtained as follows:

Description	Control Record Totals (Col. 16)
(1) Total population	Section A
(2) Total heads	Section B
(3) Total non-heads	Sum of Sections E, F, I, and J. Also enter this total in the right-hand margin and the Ratio Estimate Control Record opposite Section E.
(4) Total males	Sum of Sections D, E, and F. Also enter this total in Section C (shaded).
(5) Total females	Sum of Sections H, I, and J. Also enter this total in Section G (shaded).
(6) Total housing units	Section K
(7) Owner occupied units	Section M
(8) Renter occupied units	Section N
(9) Vacant units	Section 0

4. For weighting areas which comprise only a part of the municipio, the column 16 totals for each weighting area or group of weighting areas which is a complete place or which comprises the entire rural balance of a municipio must also be checked against the AC-1's, and the AC-1 totals adjusted at this level as well as checking at the municipio level. For example, both the pueblo and municipio of Bayamon must be adjusted to the Ratio Estimate Control Record totals.

#### F. Determination of the "Selected" Cards

- 1. Determination of the selected cards for each separate SW and TE instruction requires an adding machine to be used as illustrated by the following example:
  - (a) Assume that for a weighting area, the SW and TE numbers appearing in columns 10 and 11, line 1 (line numbers are given in column 4 of the Ratio Estimate Control Record), are 12.035 and 27.414, respectively.
  - (b) This means that 12 is the number of the first card to be selected.
  - (c) Then, place the number 12.035 in the adding machine, add to it the number 27.414 and obtain a subtotal. This number will be 39.449. The number of the second card to be selected is, therefore, 39; that is, the 39th card of the male, household head weighting group. To this subtotal add 27.414 and obtain a new subtotal. This number will be 66.963. Therefore, card 66 is the third selected card. Continue this process until the number of cards selected is equal to the number entered in columns 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. (Note that the numbers are never rounded upward, only the integers to the left of the decimal are used.)
  - (d) In the particular case described above, if we assume that a number 4 had been entered in column 5, the process would stop with the selection of card number 94 (the fourth selected card).
  - (e) Label the adding machine tape produced to indicate the Serial No. of the weighting area and the Section No. and Line No. to which the tape refers.
- 2. In the exact same manner, prepare an adding machine tape for every line containing entries in columns 10 and 11 and forward the Ratio Estimate Control Record, together with the tapes produced from it, to the tabulating unit for selection of the corresponding cards.

## G. Locating and Processing the Selected Cards

- 1. The Tabulating Unit, upon receipt of a completed Ratio Estimate Control Record and accompanying tapes for a weighting area, will pull from the file the punched card for the weighting area concerned and select, from each ratio estimate group, the punched cards whose numbers are specified on the adding machine tape.
- 2. For each ratio estimate group enter, in column 13, the number of punched cards actually selected. This number should be identical with the number entered in column 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9. If not, an error has been made and the selection process must be reviewed and the error corrected.

#### PUERTO RICO, 1960: PROCESSING THE DATA

Instructions for Sample Card Ratio Estimate Procedures-Continued

## G. Locating and Processing the Selected Cards - Continued

- 3. Then, for each group of selected cards, duplicate or destroy cards following the instructions specified on the Ratio Estimate Control Record for the particular group of cards involved, including any special instructions appearing in column 12.
- 4. As soon as all cards for a municipio have been processed, they are available for tabulation and/or continuation of the remaining mechanical editing operations.

## Attachment A

## WEIGHTING AREAS ESTABLISHED FOR PUERTO RICO

1960 Census of Population and Housing

Serial No.	Municipio, Barrio or Sub-Barrio	Population (Preliminary)
1	Adjuntas	19,721
2	Aguada	23,241
~	Aguadilla:	~),~12
3	Aguadilla (Pueblo)	15,952
3 4	Balance of Municipio	31,751
	Aguas Buenas	17,025
5 6	Aibonito	18,351
7	Anasco	17,220
(	Arecibo:	17,220
8	Arecibo (Pueblo)	28,460
	Balance of Municipio	41,477
9	<del>-</del>	
10	Arroyo	13,313
11	Barceloneta	19,339
12	Barranquitas	19,053
4.5	Bayamón:	4 = 0/=
13	Bayamón (Pueblo)	15,267
14	Buena Vista through Hato Tejas	30,348
15	Balance of Municipio	26,851
16	Cabo Rojo	24,752
	Caguas:	
17	Caguas (Pueblo)	32,030
18	Balance of Municipio	33,075
19	Camuy	19,732
20	Carolina	41,012
21	Cat <b>añ</b> o	25,218
	Cayey:	
22	Cayey (Pueblo)	19 <b>,</b> 755
23	Balance of Munic <b>ip</b> io	18,229
24	Ceiba	9,020
25	Ciales	18,083
26	Cidra	21,952
27	Coamo	26 <b>,</b> 122
28	Comerio	18, <i>5</i> 89
29	Corozal	23 <b>,</b> 598
30	Culebra	572
31	Dorado	13,444
32	Fajardo	18 <b>,</b> 3 <i>5</i> 0
33 34	Guánica	13,788
34	Guayama	′33 <b>,</b> 685
35	Guayanilla	17,368
35 36	Guaynabo	39,755
37	Gurabo	16,515
38	Hatillo	20,209
39	Hormigueros	7,140
40	Humacao	34,417
41	Isabela	28,786
-		,1

Attachment A

## Weighting Areas Established for Puerto Rico - continued

Serial No.	Municipio, Barrio or Sub-Barrio	Population (Preliminary)
42	Jayuya	14,604
43	Juana Diaz	30,041
44	Juncos	21,544
45	Lajas	15,365
46	Lares	26,951
.47	Las Marias	9,262
48	Las Piedras	16,998
49	Loiza	28,205
50	Luquillo	8,601
51	Manati	29,333
52	Maricao	6,982
53	Maunabo	10,793
	Mayagüez:	20,175
54	Balance of Municipio	33 <b>,</b> 768
•	Mayaguez City:	22,100
55	Candelaria and Carcel (Barrios)	20,759
56	Balance of City	30,049
57	Moca	21,960
58	Morovis	18,107
59	Naguabo	17,237
59 60	Naranjito	17,345
61	Orocovis	20,406
62	Patillas	17,133
63	Peñuelas	14,862
	Ponce:	,
64	Balance of Municipio	31,288
	Ponce City:	<b>5</b> -,
65	Primero and Segundo (Barrios)	29,439
66	Tercero, Cuarto, Quinto, and Sexto	)
	(Barrios)	24,399
	Canas Urbano (Barrio):	1377
67	Baldorioty de Castro, Clausells,	•
	and Reparada (Sub-Barrios)	17,643
68	Mechuelo Abajo through Playa (Barr	rios) 25,717
69	Portugues Urbano and San Anton	
	(Barrios)	17,994
70	Quebradillas	13,152
71	Rincon	8,694
72	Río Grande	17,247
73	Sabana Grande	15,931
74	Salinas	23,148
75	San Germán	27,658

#### APPENDIX

Instructions for Sample Card Ratio Estimate Procedures-Continued

Attachment A

Weighting Areas Established for Puerto Rico - continued

Serial No.	Municipio, Barrio or Sub-Barrio Po	pulation (Preliminary)
	San Juan:	
76	Balance of Municipio San Juan City:	19,216
77	Caparra Heights and El Cinco (Barrio Hato Rey (Barrio):	s) 32,354
78 79	Hato Rey Central (Sub-Barrio) Hato Rey Norte and Hato Rey Sur	28,771
	(Sub-Barrios)	30,618
80	Oriente (Sub-Barrio)	34,966
81	Universidad and Monacillo Urbano	1
0.0	(Sub-Barrios)	22,454
82	Pueblo (Sub-Barrio)	19,584
83	Puerto Nuevo (Sub-Barrio)	35 <b>,</b> 064
84	Sabana Llana Norte and Sabana	00 11 50
0 =	Llana Sur (Sub-Barrios)	28,458
85	San Juan Antiguo (Barrio) Santurce (Barrio):	22,148
86	Alto del Cabro through Figueroa	
	(Sub-Barrios)	30 <b>,</b> 889
87	Gandul through Las Palmas (Sub-	
	Barrios)	30,519
88	La Zona through Melilla (Sub-	
0.5	Barrios)	27,753
89	Merhoff through Monteflores (Sub- Barrios)	19,037
90	Obrero through Pulguero (Sub-	279071
70	Barrios)	32,995
91	Sagrado Corazon through Villa	J~#115
7-	Palmeras (Sub-Barrios)	36 <b>,</b> 898
92	San Lorenzo	27,936
93	San Sebastián	33,445
94	Santa Isabel	14,545
95	Toa Alta	15,694
96	Toa Baja	19,777
97	Trujillo Alto	18,262
98	Utuado	40,501
99 99	Vega Alta	17,598
100	Vega Rica Vega Baja	30,185
101	Viegues	7,199
102	Vielus Villalba	16,493
103	Yabuc <b>o</b> a	29,927
104	Yauco	34,814
104	Tauou	J. 1 9 C. 4. T