

1960

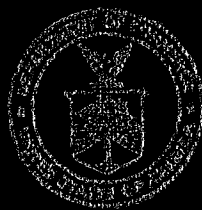
CENSUS OF POPULATION

VOLUME 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

PART 3

ALASKA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Eighteenth Decennial Census of the United States

Census of Population: 1960

Volume I

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Number of Inhabitants, General Population Characteristics,
General Social and Economic Characteristics,
and Detailed Characteristics

Part 3

ALASKA

Prepared under the supervision of
HOWARD G. BRUNSMAN
Chief, Population Division

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
LUTHER H. HODGES, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
RICHARD M. SCAMMON, *Director* (from May 1, 1961)
ROBERT W. BURGESS, *Director* (to March 3, 1961)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

RICHARD M. SCAMMON, *Director*

A. ROSS ECKLER, *Deputy Director*
HOWARD C. GRIEVES, *Assistant Director*
CONRAD TAEUBER, *Assistant Director*
MORRIS H. HANSEN, *Assistant Director for Research and Development*
CHARLES B. LAWRENCE, JR., *Assistant Director for Operations*
WALTER L. KEHRES, *Assistant Director for Administration*
CALVERT L. DEDRICK, *Chief, International Statistical Programs Office*
CONRAD SHAMEL, *Acting Public Information Officer*

Population Division—

HOWARD G. BRUNSMAN, *Chief*
HENRY S. SHRYOCK, JR., *Assistant Chief (Program Development)*
DAVID L. KAPLAN, *Assistant Chief (Methods Development)*
PAUL C. GLICK, *Assistant Chief (Demographic and Social Statistics Programs)*
MURRAY S. WEITZMAN, *Assistant Chief (Economic Statistics Programs)*

Demographic Operations Division—MORTON A. MEYER, *Chief*

Field Division—JEFFERSON D. MCPHIBB, *Chief*

Geography Division—WILLIAM T. FAY, *Chief*

Statistical Methods Division—JOSEPH STEINBERG, *Chief*

Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9570

The four chapters of tables in this report were originally published in the PC(1)-A, B, C, and D final reports for this State.

SUGGESTED CITATION

U.S. Bureau of the Census. *U.S. Census of Population: 1960.*
Vol. I, *Characteristics of the Population.*
Part 3, Alaska.
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1963.

PREFACE

This report presents statistics from the 1960 Census of Population on the number of inhabitants and the characteristics of the population of the State and of its constituent areas. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1960, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957) which codified Title 13, United States Code. Comparable statistics from earlier censuses are also presented in this report.

The major portion of the information compiled from the 1960 Census of Population is contained in Volume I, *Characteristics of the Population*. A description of the other final reports of the 1960 Population Census appears on page IV. Volume I, of which this report is a part, consists of Part A and the 57 numbered parts listed on page IV. The parts for the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are bound in 53 individual books; the 4 parts for Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Canal Zone are bound in a single book.

The detailed tables presented in each numbered part of Volume I were originally published in four separate reports. Those reports (which correspond to chapters A, B, C, and D in this book) were identified by the following series designations and titles: PC(1)-A, *Number of Inhabitants*; PC(1)-B, *General Population Characteristics*; PC(1)-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*; and PC(1)-D, *Detailed Characteristics*. (For Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Canal Zone, the material normally contained in the PC(1)-B, C, and D reports was included in PC(1)-B.)

Part A of Volume I is a compendium of the 57 series PC(1)-A reports. It presents in a single book, for library and other reference use, the 1960 Census population counts for States and their component areas.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A large number of persons participated in the various activities of the 1960 Census of Population. Primary responsibilities were exercised by many of the persons listed on the preceding page. Within the Population, Demographic Operations, Field, Geography, and Statistical Methods Divisions, most of the staff members worked on the program.

This report was prepared under the supervision of Howard G. Brunsman, Chief, Population Division, and Henry S. Shryock, Jr., David L. Kaplan, and Paul C. Glick, Assistant Chiefs, with the assistance of Sigmund Schor (Systems Coordinator to January 1962). The following members of the Population Division also had a major role in planning the content of this report: Henry D. Sheldon, Chief, Tobia Bressler, Charles P. Brinkman, Elizabeth A. Larmon, Gordon F. Sutton, Melvin Zelnik, and Denis F. Johnston of the Demographic Statistics Branch; Charles B. Nam, Chief, Education and Social Stratification Statistics Branch; Wilson H. Grabill, Chief, John C. Beresford, David M. Heer, and Robert Parke, Jr., of the Family and Fertility Statistics Branch; Stanley Greene, Chief, Stuart H. Garfinkle (Chief to October 1961), William J. Milligan, Miles A. Abelson, Arthur Podolsky, and G. Marie Dodd of the Economic Statistics Branch; and James C. Byrnes, Chief, Selma F. Goldsmith (Chief to April 1962), and Arno I. Winard of the Consumer Income and Expenditures Statistics Branch. Technical editorial work was performed by Mildred M. Russell, Chief, Publications Branch, assisted by Leah S. Anderson.

Important contributions were made by Morton A. Meyer, Chief, Glen S. Taylor (Chief to June 1961), E. Richard Bourdon, Richard A. Hornsath, Morris Gorinson, Willard P. Hess, Patience Lauriat, Betty Mitchell, Catherine Neafsey, Richard J. Rice, Leo Solomon, and Florence Wright of the Demographic Operations Division in the processing and compilation of the statistics; Jefferson D. McPike, Chief, Robert B. Voight (Chief to July 1960), Ivan Munro, Paul R. Squires, and George K. Klink of the Field Division in the collection of the information; William T. Fay, Chief, Robert C. Klove, and Robert L. Hagan of the Geography Division in the delineation of special types of urban territory and other geographic work; Joseph Steinberg, Chief, Robert Hanson, and Herman Fasteau of the Statistical Methods Division in the planning of sampling and quality control procedures; and by William N. Hurwitz, Chief, Statistical Research Division, and Harold Nisselson, Jack Silver, Leon Gilford, and William H. Cook in the formulation of enumeration procedures.

Important contributions were also made by Lowell T. Galt and Herman P. Miller of the Office of the Director, by A. W. von Struve, Public Information Officer until his death in October 1962, and by the staffs of the Administrative Service Division, Everett H. Burke, Chief; Budget and Management Division, Charles H. Alexander, Chief; Jeffersonville Census Operations Office, Robert D. Krook, Chief; Data Processing Systems Division, Robert F. Drury, Chief; and Personnel Division, James P. Taff, Chief. Robert H. Brooks of the Administrative Service Division, assisted by John F. Lanham, was responsible for the 1960 Census printing arrangements.

To help carry out the 1960 Census most efficiently and effectively as well as to help maximize the usefulness of the results, a number of special advisory groups were organized in 1956 when the planning work was begun. One group established by the Census Bureau was the Technical Advisory Committee for the 1960 Population Census, which consisted of 19 experts in various phases of demography selected in their individual capacities. For their long and careful work on the program, special acknowledgment is made to the members of this Committee: Philip M. Hauser (chairman), Donald J. Bogue, Dorothy S. Brady, John D. Durand, John K. Folger, Maurice I. Gershenson, Harold Goldstein, Robert D. Grove, Margaret Jarman Hagood, Peter Henle, William Hodgkinson, Jr., Stanley Lebergott, Frank W. Notestein, Gladys L. Palmer, Charles B. Reeder, Calvin F. Schmid, Mortimer Spiegelman, Dorothy Swaine Thomas, and P. K. Whelpton. To supplement the views of this Committee with those of a less technically oriented but more broadly based group, the Census Bureau established the Council of Population and Housing Census Users (with Ralph J. Watkins, then of the Brookings Institution, as chairman), consisting of representatives of approximately 70 professional and public organizations whose memberships include many users of decennial census statistics. The U.S. Bureau of the Budget established the Federal Agency Population and Housing Census Council (with Peyton Stapp and Margaret E. Martin as successive chairmen) to coordinate the interests of the more than 30 Federal agencies which make substantial use of the decennial census material. In addition, the Population Association of America established a number of work groups to explore in detail the data needs for specific subjects; and the Census Advisory Committee of the American Statistical Association participated in certain phases of the 1960 Census as part of its continuing review of all Bureau programs. The guidance and counsel provided by all these groups, as well as by many other organizations and individuals, were invaluable in developing and carrying through the program.

FINAL REPORTS OF THE 1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION

The final reports of the 1960 Population Census are arranged in four volumes and a joint Population-Housing series of census tract reports. For Volumes II, III, and IV, which remain to be published as of this date, the scheduled content is subject to change. The 1960 Population Census publication program also includes preliminary, advance, and supplementary reports, certain evaluation, procedural, and administrative reports, and graphic summaries. After publication, copies of all reports are available for examination or purchase at any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office. For reports not yet issued, more detailed descriptions of content than those given below can be obtained from the Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.

Certain types of unpublished statistics are available for the cost of preparing a copy of the data. Also, under certain conditions, special tabulations of the 1960 Census data can be prepared on a reimbursable basis. In addition, there are available for purchase magnetic tapes and punchcards containing 1960 Census information on the characteristics of a one-in-a-thousand and a one-in-ten-thousand sample of the population of the United States. Confidentiality of the information, as required by law, has been maintained by the omission of certain identification items. Further information about any of these materials can be obtained by writing to the Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

Volume I. Characteristics of the Population. See description on page III.

Volume II (Series PC(2) reports). Subject Reports. Each report in this volume will concentrate on a particular subject. Detailed information and cross-relationships will generally be provided on a national and regional level; in a few reports data for States or standard metropolitan statistical areas will also be shown. Among the characteristics to be covered are national origin and race, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, unemployment, occupation, industry, and income. There will also be a report on the geographic distribution and characteristics of the institutional population.

Volume III (Series PC(3) reports). Selected Area Reports. This volume will contain three reports presenting, respectively, selected characteristics of the population (1) for State economic areas, and (2) according to the size of place where the individual resided, and (3) social and economic characteristics of Americans overseas.

Volume IV. Summary and Analytical Report. This report will present an analytical review of the results of the 1960 Census of Population for each major field.

Series PHC(1). Census Tract Reports. These reports present information on both population and housing subjects. There is one report for each of 180 tracted areas in the United States and Puerto Rico. The population subjects include age, race, marital status, country of origin of the foreign stock, relationship to head of household, school enrollment, years of school completed, place of residence in 1955, employment status, occupation group, industry group, place of work, means of transportation to work, and income of families, as well as certain characteristics of the nonwhite population in selected tracts. The housing subjects include tenure, color of head of household, vacancy status, condition and plumbing facilities, number of rooms, number of bathrooms, number of housing units in structure, year structure built, basement, heating equipment, number of persons in unit, persons per room, year household head moved into unit, automobiles available, value of property, and gross and contract rent, as well as certain characteristics of housing units with nonwhite household head for selected tracts. In addition, for selected tracts these reports contain data on certain population and housing subjects for persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage and for white persons with Spanish surname. (This series is the same as the tract reports included in the publication program for the 1960 Census of Housing.)

VOLUME I

This volume consists of the parts listed below:

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| A. Number of Inhabitants
(all areas) | 14. Idaho | 30. Nevada | 46. Utah |
| 1. U.S. Summary | 15. Illinois | 31. New Hampshire | 47. Vermont |
| 2. Alabama | 16. Indiana | 32. New Jersey | 48. Virginia |
| 3. Alaska | 17. Iowa | 33. New Mexico | 49. Washington |
| 4. Arizona | 18. Kansas | 34. New York | 50. West Virginia |
| 5. Arkansas | 19. Kentucky | 35. North Carolina | 51. Wisconsin |
| 6. California | 20. Louisiana | 36. North Dakota | 52. Wyoming |
| 7. Colorado | 21. Maine | 37. Ohio | 53. Puerto Rico |
| 8. Connecticut | 22. Maryland | 38. Oklahoma | 54-57. Outlying areas
(bound together) |
| 9. Delaware | 23. Massachusetts | 39. Oregon | 54. Guam |
| 10. District of Columbia | 24. Michigan | 40. Pennsylvania | 55. Virgin Islands of the
United States |
| 11. Florida | 25. Minnesota | 41. Rhode Island | 56. American Samoa |
| 12. Georgia | 26. Mississippi | 42. South Carolina | 57. Canal Zone |
| 13. Hawaii | 27. Missouri | 43. South Dakota | |
| | 28. Montana | 44. Tennessee | |
| | 29. Nebraska | 45. Texas | |

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

	Page		Page
Subject guide—Subjects included in this report, by type of area and table number.....	VI	Social characteristics—Continued	
Graphic summary.....	VIII	Year moved into present house.....	XXII
General.....	XI	Residence in 1955.....	XXII
Collection and processing procedures.....	XII	School enrollment and year of school in which enrolled..	XXIII
Current population survey.....	XII	Years of school completed.....	XXIV
Comparability of complete-count and sample data.....	XII	Veteran status.....	XXV
Sources of historical data.....	XII	Marital status.....	XXV
Changes in definitions.....	XIV	Household and group quarters membership, and relationship to head of household.....	XXVI
Area classifications.....	XIV	Married couple, family, subfamily, child, and unrelated individual.....	XXVIII
Usual place of residence.....	XIV	Children ever born.....	XXVIII
Urban-rural residence.....	XIV	Economic characteristics.....	XXIX
Farm-nonfarm residence.....	XV	Employment status.....	XXIX
Counties.....	XVI	Hours worked.....	XXX
County subdivisions.....	XVI	Weeks worked in 1959.....	XXXI
Places.....	XVI	Year last worked.....	XXXI
Incorporated places.....	XVI	Occupation, industry, and class of worker.....	XXXI
Unincorporated places.....	XVII	Place of work and means of transportation to work.....	XXXVI
Urban places.....	XVII	Income in 1959.....	XXXVI
Annexations.....	XVII	Collection and processing of data.....	XXXVIII
Urbanized areas.....	XVII	Collection of data.....	XXXVIII
Standard metropolitan statistical areas.....	XVIII	Sample design.....	XXXIX
Standard consolidated areas.....	XIX	Manual editing and coding of schedules.....	XL
Social characteristics.....	XIX	Electronic processing.....	XL
Age.....	XIX	Accuracy of the data.....	XL
Race and color.....	XX	Sources of error.....	XL
Nativity, place of birth, and parentage.....	XX	Editing of unacceptable data.....	XLI
Mother tongue of the foreign born.....	XXI	Ratio estimation.....	XLIII
		Sampling variability.....	XLIII

TABLES AND MAPS

[See list preceding each chapter]

- Chapter A. Number of inhabitants (Tables 1 to 12).
 Chapter B. General population characteristics (Tables 13 to 31, B-1 and B-2).
 Chapter C. General social and economic characteristics (Tables 32 to 93 and C-1 to C-3).
 Chapter D. Detailed characteristics (Tables 94 to 146 and D-1).

Corrections of errors discovered after the individual chapters were originally published are listed on page XLVII.

SUBJECTS INCLUDED IN THIS PUBLICATION, BY TYPE OF AREA AND TABLE NUMBER

[In order to simplify this guide, the data for certain types of areas are not indexed but instead are listed in the Note at the end of the guide; the cross-classification by sex which appears in virtually every table and the historical statistics which appear in some tables are not specified; and in only a few cases is mention made of the level of detail or the population group covered. Information on the content of other 1960 Population Census publications appears on page IV]

Subject	Type of area (see Note, below)					
	The State		Standard metro- politan statistical areas, urbanized areas, and urban places of 10,000 or more	Standard metropolitan statistical areas of 250,000 or more ¹	Counties	
	Total	Urban, rural non- farm, and rural farm			Total	Population of 250,000 or more ²
Color or race.....	<i>Table</i> 14, 15	<i>Table</i> ³ 14, ³ 15	<i>Table</i> 21		<i>Table</i> 28	
By other subjects—see specific subject.						
Age:						
By single years.....	94, *101, *102	95, *101, *102				
By color or race*	16, 17, 37, 94, 96, 97	³ 16, 37, 95, 96	20	¹ 96	27	96
By place of birth.....	*98					
By residence in 1955.....	*100					
By year of school in which enrolled.....	*101	*101				
By years of school completed.....	*102, *103	*102, *103		*103		*103
By presence of spouse.....	*105	*105		*105		*105
By whether married more than once.....	*105	*105		*105		*105
By household relationship.....	*106	*106		*106		
For persons in group quarters.....	*107	*107		*107		
For women, by children ever born.....	*113	*113		*113		
For women, by number of own children under 5 years old.....	*114	*114		*114		
By labor force status.....	54, *116	54, *116	73		83	
By hours worked.....	*115, *117	*115, *117		*115, *117		*115
By year last worked.....	*119	*119		*119		*119
By place of work.....				131		
By other subjects—see specific subject.						
Nativity or parentage:						
By age.....	94, 96, 97	96		¹ 96		96
By color or race.....	38, 94, 96, 97, 99	38, 96	72	¹ 96, 99	82	96
By country of origin of the foreign stock.....	99			99		
Place (or State) of birth.....	⁴ 39, *98	⁴ 39	72, ⁵ 77		82, ⁵ 87	
Country of origin of the foreign stock.....	40, 99	40	⁵ 79	99	⁵ 89	
Mother tongue of the foreign born.....	41	41	⁵ 80		⁵ 90	
Residence in 1955.....	⁴ 42, *100	⁴ 42	72, ⁵ 77		82, ⁵ 87	
Year moved into present house.....	43	43	72		82	
School enrollment:						
By age.....	44, 45, *101	44, *101	73, ⁵ 77		83, ⁵ 87	
By level and type of school.....	46, *101	46, *101	73, ⁵ 77		83, ⁵ 87	
By color*.....	46	46	⁵ 77		⁵ 87	
Years of school completed:						
For persons 14 to 24 years old not enrolled in school.....	*102	*102				
For all persons of specified age.....	⁴ 47, *103, *138	⁴ 47, *103, *138	73, ⁵ 77	*103	83, ⁵ 87	*103
Veterans, civilian male.....	48, 104	48, 104	72		82	
Marital status:						
By color*.....	18	³ 18	21		28	
By presence of spouse.....	*105	*105		*105		*105
By whether married more than once.....	*105	*105		*105		*105
By age.....	*105	*105		*105		*105
By labor force status.....	*116	*116		*116		
Married couples.....	⁴ 50	⁴ 50	72, ⁴ 77		82, ⁵ 87	
Presence of spouse.....	*105	*105		*105		*105
Whether married more than once.....	*105	*105		*105		*105
Household relationship.....	⁴ 19, ⁴ 49, *106	^{3, 4} 19, ⁴ 49, *106	⁴ 21	*106	⁴ 28	
Group quarters, persons in.....	⁴ 19, ⁴ 49, *107	^{3, 4} 19, ⁴ 49, *107	⁴ 21	*107	⁴ 28	
Families:						
By type of family.....	109, *110, *111, *112	109, *110, *111, *112	72, ⁵ 77	109, *110, *111, *112	82, ⁵ 87	
By number of own children.....	*108, 109	*108, 109		*108, 109		*108
By presence of own children.....	50, *110, *111, *112	50, *110, *111, *112	72, ⁵ 77	*110, *111, *112	82, ⁵ 87	
By number of related children.....	*111	*111		*111		
By size of family.....	*110	*110		*110		
By number of members 18 years old and over.....	*110	*110		*110		
By members in the labor force.....	*111	*111		*111		
By color or race of head*.....	50, 109	50, 109	⁵ 77	109	⁵ 87	
By marital status of head.....	*108	*108		*108		*108
By age of head.....	109, *110, *111, *112	109, *110, *111, *112		109, *110, *111, *112		
By education of head.....	*111	*111		*111		
By occupation of head.....	*112	*112		*112		
For additional items, see "Income in 1959 of fam- ilies."						
Primary families.....	⁴ 19	^{3, 4} 19	⁴ 21		⁴ 28	
Subfamilies.....	*108	*108		*108		*108
Secondary families.....	109	109				
Unrelated individuals:						
Number of (only).....	50	50	72		82	
By color*.....			⁵ 77		⁵ 87	
By type.....	*106, *108	*106, *108		*106, *108		*108
By age.....	*106	*106		*106		
By marital status.....	*108	*108		*108		*108
For additional items, see "Income in 1959 of unre- lated individuals."						
Primary individuals.....	⁴ 19	^{3, 4} 19	⁴ 21		⁴ 28	
Fertility:						
Children ever born.....	⁴ 51, *113	⁴ 51, *113	72, ⁵ 77	*113	82, ⁵ 87	
Own children under 5 years old.....	*114	*114		*114		

See footnotes on next page.

SUBJECTS INCLUDED IN THIS PUBLICATION, BY TYPE OF AREA AND TABLE NUMBER—Con.

Subject	Type of area (see Note, below)					
	The State		Standard metro- politan statistical areas, urbanized areas, and urban places of 10,000 or more	Standard metropolitan statistical areas of 250,000 or more ¹	Counties	
	Total	Urban, rural non- farm, and rural farm			Total	Population of 250,000 or more ²
	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table
Employment status:						
By employment status group (only).....			73		83	
By color*.....	52, 53	52	77		87	
By age.....	*115, *117, *119	*115, *117, *119		*115, *117, *119		*115, *119
By school enrollment.....	*117	*117		*117		
By income in 1959 of persons.....	137	137		137		
Labor force status.....	54, *116	54, *116	73	*116	83	
Hours worked.....	*115, *117	*115, *117		*115, *117		*115
Weeks worked in 1959:						
By weeks worked group (only).....	55	55	76		86	
By age.....	*118	*118		*118		*118
By income in 1959.....	136, 143	136, 143		136, 143		
Year last worked.....	*119, 122	*119		*119, 122		*119
Occupation:						
By detailed category (only).....	120, 121	121		121		121
By major or condensed group (only).....	57, 58, 59, 60	57, 58, 60	74, 75		84, 85	
By color or race*.....	58, 60, 122	58, 60	78		88	
By class of worker.....	122			122		
For persons not in the labor force.....	122			122		
By year last worked.....	122			122		
By age.....	*123			*123		
By earnings in 1959 of persons.....	68, *124		76	*124	86	
By industry.....	125			125		
By place of work.....				*131		
By income in 1959 of families.....	*145			*145		
Industry:						
By detailed category (only).....	126, 127			127		127
By major or condensed group (only).....	61, 62	61	75		85	
By occupation.....	125			125		
By age.....	128			128		
By color or race*.....	61, 129	61	78	129	88	
By class of worker.....	129			129		
By earnings in 1959 of persons.....	*130			*130		
By place of work.....				*131		
By income in 1959 of families.....	146			146		
Class of worker:						
By occupation.....	122			122		
By industry.....	56, 129	56	74	129	84	
By place of work.....	132					
By earnings in 1959 of persons.....	132					
Place of work.....	*63, 132	*63	72, *77	131	82, *87	
Means of transportation to work.....	64	64	72	131	82	
Income in 1959 of persons:						
By income group (only).....			76		86	
By color or race*.....	67, 133	67, 133	78	133	88	
By age.....	*134, 135	*134, 135		*134, 135		*134
By family status.....	135	135		135		
By weeks worked in 1959.....	136	136		136		
By employment status.....	137	137		137		
By years of school completed.....	*138	*138				
By type of income.....	69	69	76		86	
Income in 1959 of families:						
By income group (only).....	66	66	76		86	
By color of head*.....	65	65	78		88	
By type of family and presence of children.....	*139, *140	*139, *140		*139, *140		*139
By age of head.....	*139	*139		*139		*139
By size of family.....	141	141		141		
By number of earners.....	*142	*142		*142		
By weeks worked in 1959 by head.....	143	143		143		
By work experience in 1959 of head and wife.....	*144	*144		*144		
By occupation of head.....	*145			*145		
By industry of head.....	146			146		
Income in 1959 of unrelated individuals:						
By income group or median income (only).....	66	66	76		86	
By color*.....	65	65	78		88	
By type of individual.....	135	135		135		
By age.....	*139	*139		*139		*139
By earner status in 1959.....	*142	*142		*142		
By weeks worked in 1959.....	143	143		143		
Earnings in 1959 of persons:						
By occupation.....	68, *124		76	*124	86	
By industry.....	*130			*130		
By place of work.....	132					
By class of worker.....	132					

NOTE:

- Data on population counts for the various areas of the State are shown in chapter A.
- Data on age, color or race, marital status, and household relationship (or number of households) are presented for urban places of 2,500 to 10,000 in table 22; for places of 1,000 to 2,500 in tables 23 and 24; and for minor civil divisions (or census county divisions) in tables 25 and 26.
- Data on age and race of the household population are presented for selected urban places and counties in table 31.
- Data on nativity and parentage, years of school completed, employment status, occupation, industry, and family income are presented for places of 2,500 to 10,000 in table 81.
- Data on age by nativity and race are presented for cities of 100,000 or more in table 96.
- Data on single years of age for persons 5 to 24 years old are presented for cities of 250,000 or more in table 101.
- Data on place of birth, residence in 1955, year of school in which enrolled, and years of school completed (each cross-classified by age) are presented for cities of 250,000 or more in tables 98, 100, 101, and 102, respectively.
- Data on selected characteristics of the rural population are presented for counties in tables 29, 30, and 91; and of the rural-farm population for selected counties in tables 92 and 93.
- Data on selected characteristics are presented by size of place in table 70 and by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence in table 71.
- Summary statistics on characteristics of the population are presented for selected areas of the State in tables 13 and 32 to 36.
- Data on nonresponse rates are presented in the appendix tables in chapters B, C, and D.

*Separate data for nonwhites in those areas with 25,000 or more nonwhites appear in tables marked with an asterisk. For the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States, such data are shown only for the South.

¹ Data in tables 96, 118, 119, 121, 127, and 131 are for SMSA's of 100,000 or more.
² Outside New England States, and excluding counties which are coextensive with an SMSA.

³ Urban by size of place; rural not by farm-nonfarm residence.

⁴ Includes data by color.

⁵ Data for nonwhites in areas with 1,000 or more nonwhite persons.

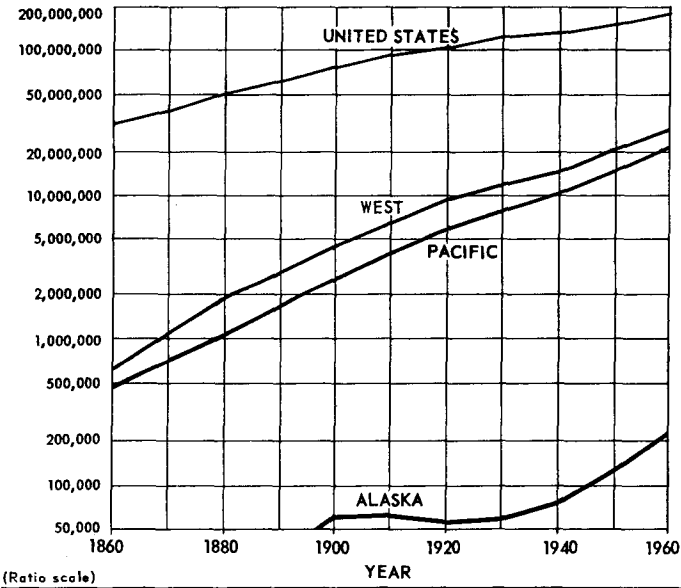
⁶ For areas with 1,000 or more persons of specified type.

⁷ Median income of families and unrelated individuals combined.

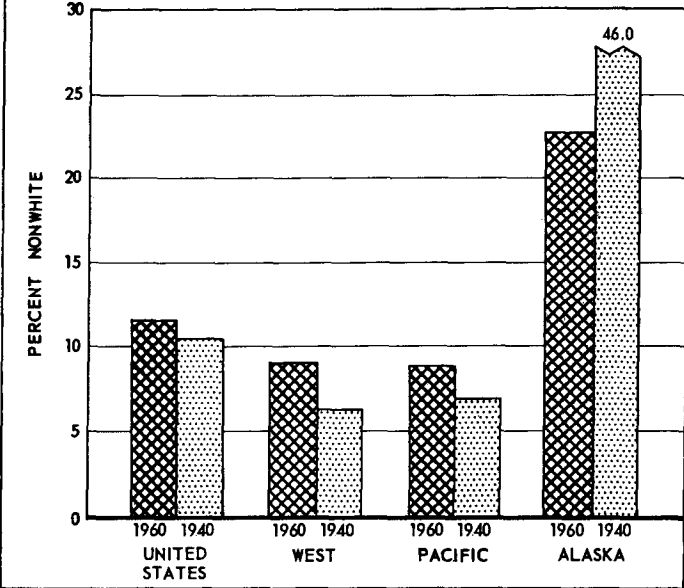
ALASKA

1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

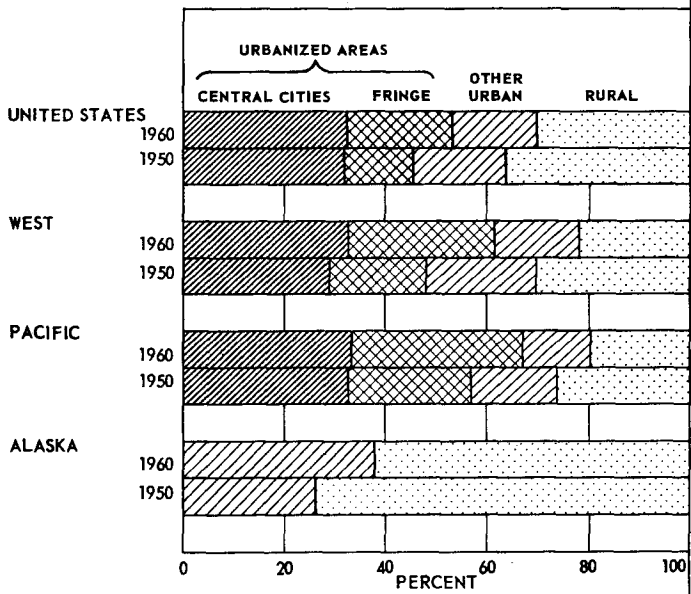
① IN RECENT DECADES ALASKA HAS GROWN AT A FASTER RATE THAN THE U.S.



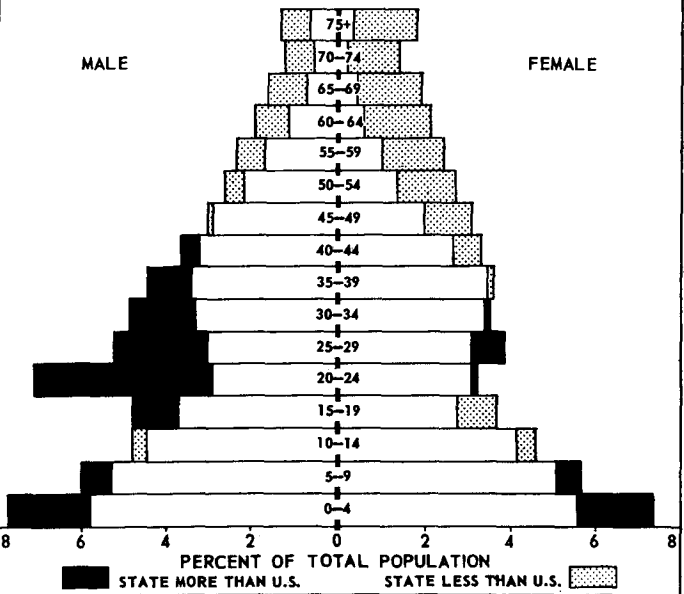
③ THE PROPORTION NONWHITE FOR THE STATE HAS DECREASED SHARPLY SINCE 1940



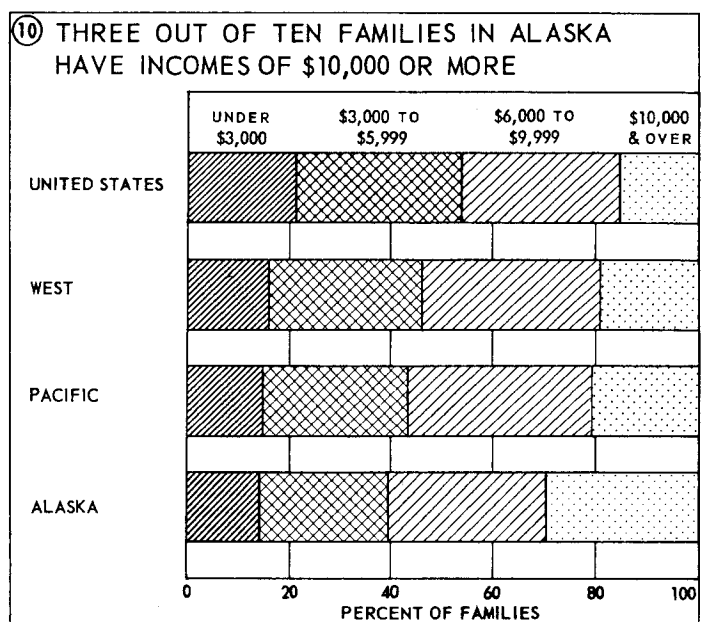
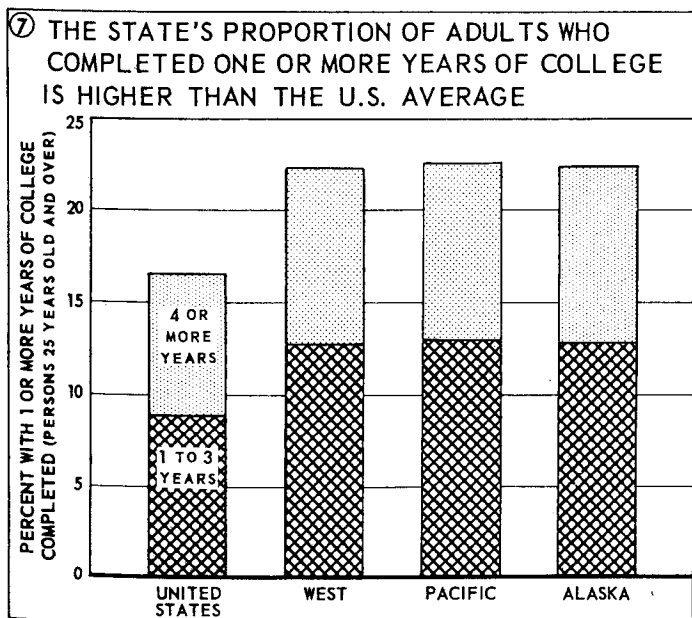
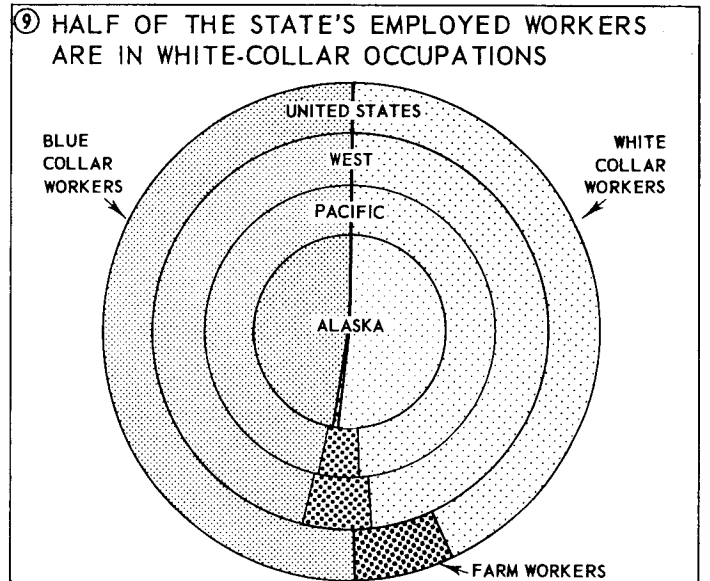
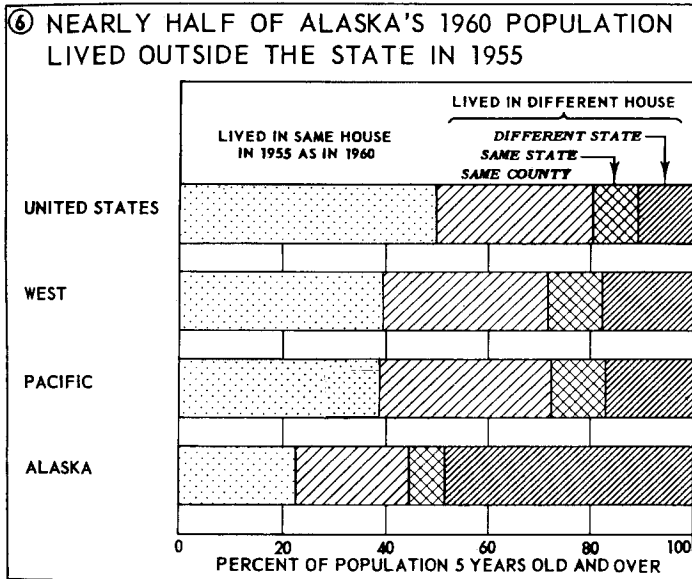
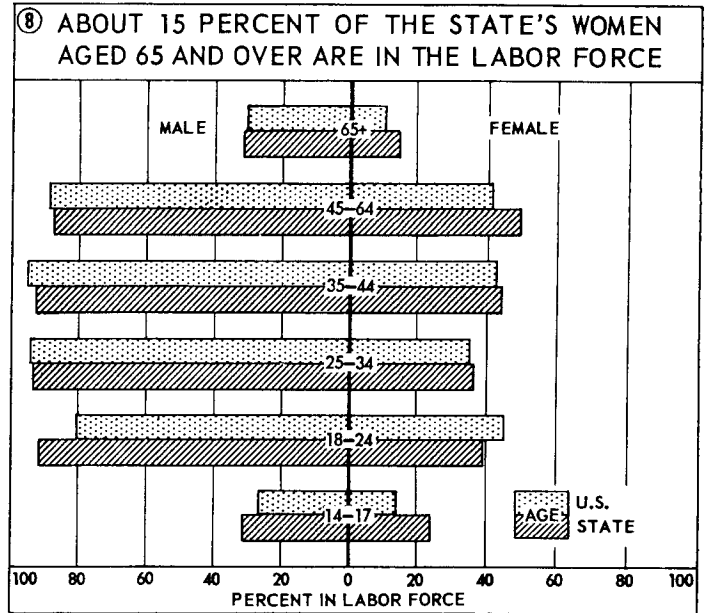
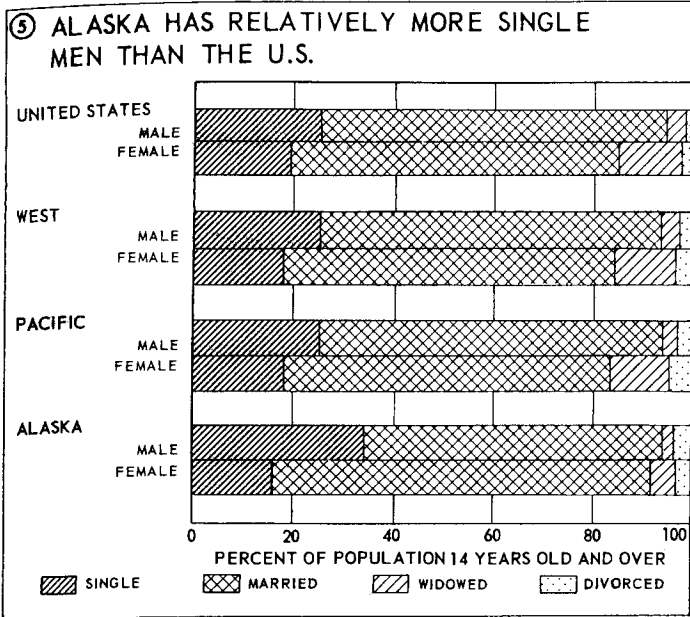
② A LARGER PROPORTION OF THE STATE'S POPULATION IS URBAN NOW THAN IN 1950



④ THE STATE HAS PROPORTIONATELY FEWER PEOPLE 65 AND OVER THAN THE U.S.



Note: The 1960 Census geographic classification divides the country into four regions and nine divisions, as follows: Northeast region — New England division (Maine, N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., and Conn.) and Middle Atlantic (N. Y., N. J., and Pa.); North Central — East North Central (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich., and Wis.) and West North Central (Minn., Iowa, Mo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Nebr., and Kans.); South — South Atlantic (Del., Md., D. C., Va., W. Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., and Fla.), East South Central (Ky., Tenn., Ala., and Miss.) and West South Central (Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.); and West — Mountain (Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Colo., N. Mex., Ariz., Utah, and Nev.) and Pacific (Wash., Oreg., Calif., Alaska, and Hawaii). In figures 1, 2, and 3, the pre-1960 data refer, insofar as possible, to the present area of the United States, region, division, and State. In figure 6, the data refer to persons five years old and over reporting this item; the category "Different State" includes persons living abroad five years prior to the census date. In figure 9, the base for the percent excludes employed persons with occupation not reported. White collar workers include the professional, managerial (nonfarm), clerical, and sales major occupation groups; blue collar workers include the craftsman, operative, private household, service, and nonfarm laborer groups; and farm workers include the farmer and farm laborer groups.



Characteristics of the Population

GENERAL

This report presents the major portion of the information compiled from the 1960 Census of Population for this State. It contains the four chapters, A, B, C, and D, previously published as paper-bound reports in the PC(1)-A, PC(1)-B, PC(1)-C, and PC(1)-D series of the 1960 Census of Population. The statistics in chapters A and B are from the complete count whereas those in chapters C and D are from the 25-percent sample of the population.

Chapter A, "Number of Inhabitants," comprises tables 1 to 12 and furnishes statistics on the number of persons in the State and its counties or comparable areas. In addition, data are presented for minor civil divisions (townships, New England towns, etc.) or census county divisions, urban places, incorporated places (cities, boroughs, villages, etc.), urbanized areas, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) and for the population of the State and its counties or comparable areas classified by urban-rural residence.

Chapter B, "General Population Characteristics," comprises tables 13 to 31 and presents the basic demographic statistics on age, sex, race, relationship to head of household, and marital status. The amount of detail presented is generally greater for larger places than for smaller ones, and data from earlier censuses are usually only included for larger areas. Maximum detail is shown for the State and its urban and rural parts and for SMSA's, urbanized areas, urban places of 10,000 or more, and counties. Somewhat less detail is shown for urban places of 2,500 to 10,000, for rural parts of counties, and for the rural population of counties outside places of 1,000 to 2,500. The least amount of detail is shown for places of 1,000 to 2,500 and for minor civil divisions or census county divisions.

Chapter C, "General Social and Economic Characteristics," comprises tables 32 to 93 and presents inventory statistics on social and economic characteristics. The characteristics shown are farm-nonfarm residence, nativity and parentage, State of birth of the native population, country of origin of the foreign stock, mother tongue of the foreign born, residence in 1955, year moved into present house, school enrollment, year and type of school (public or private) in which enrolled, years of school completed, veteran status of civilian males, married couples and families, number of children ever born, employment status, weeks worked in 1959, class of worker, occupation group, industry group, place of work, means of transportation to work, income in 1959 of persons and of families and unrelated individuals, earnings in 1959, and type of income in 1959.

Most of the 1960 statistics shown in chapter C for the total population in the State and its urban and rural parts are also shown separately for the white and nonwhite population in those areas. Moreover, statistics on most of the subjects are shown for the nonwhite population in each SMSA, urbanized area, urban place of 10,000 or more, and county with 1,000 or more nonwhite persons. In addition, statistics on age, sex, and household relationship are shown for counties with a rural-farm nonwhite

population of 400 or more persons. Statistics on country of origin of the foreign stock in areas within the State are shown only where there were 1,000 persons or more in this category. Likewise, statistics on mother tongue of foreign-born persons in areas below the State level are shown only where there were 1,000 or more persons in this category. As in chapter B, the amount of detail presented is greater for the areas with a larger population than areas with a smaller population.

Chapter D, "Detailed Characteristics," comprises tables 94 to 146, and completes the presentation of information for this State in Volume I. It shows detailed categories and cross-classifications (generally by age) on the social and economic characteristics of the inhabitants of this State. This chapter contains data on all the subjects treated in chapter C, except mother tongue of the foreign born and year moved into present house. It also includes data on whether married more than once, hours worked, and year last worked.

Although information on the five population items—age, sex, race, relationship to head of household, and marital status—was collected on a complete-count basis, the data on these items shown in chapters C and D are based only on persons in the sample.

Because of the amount of detail and cross-classification in the tables, the presentation in chapter D is restricted to the larger areas, namely, States, the urban and rural parts of States, the larger counties, SMSA's, and cities. Most of the data for counties, SMSA's, and cities in this chapter are for areas of 250,000 or more although a few tabulations are presented for SMSA's and cities of 100,000 or more. In general, data for the nonwhite population are shown separately for any of these areas containing 25,000 nonwhite persons or more. Historical comparisons are limited to 1950 data and are presented only for the State as a whole.

More detailed cross-classifications of many of these characteristics will be presented in the subject reports of Volume II. In some cases, a few tables for States and other large areas will also be included.

A list of the subjects included in this report, showing the type of area and the tables in which they appear, is presented on pages VI and VII.

Maps of this State, showing the composition of urbanized areas and county subdivisions, are presented in chapter A. Also, a map of the State indicating counties, places of 25,000 or more, and SMSA's is presented in chapters A, B, and C.

In general, medians are computed from the class intervals shown in the tables in which they appear. Hence, medians shown in one table may differ from the corresponding medians in other tables where a different number of class intervals is shown. The medians shown with the distributions by single years of age which appear in tables 94 and 95, however, are based on 5-year age groups.

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Sampling was used in the 1960 Census, as well as in the 1950 and 1940 Censuses, to supplement the information obtained from the enumeration of the total population. The population in the sample in 1960 comprised the members of every fourth household and every fourth person who was not a member of a household, i.e., who was living in "group quarters." Later sections discuss the sample design, the methods used to inflate the sample figures, and the accuracy of the sample data. Text tables give estimates of sampling variability.

The 1960 Census was the first in which self-enumeration was used on a nationwide scale. A questionnaire, entitled "Advance Census Report," was mailed to every household in the country. The instructions on the ACR requested that one or more of the members enter on the form the answers to all the questions for each person in the household. The enumerator was instructed to correct omissions and obviously wrong entries by asking the necessary questions. In the sparsely populated areas (with 65 percent of the land area and 18 percent of the population), the enumerator collected the complete-count information and also asked the sample questions at the time of his visit; these are referred to below as the "single stage" enumeration areas. In the rest of the United States, where most of the population lives, the enumerator collected the complete-count information and also left with each sample household, for mailing to the local census office, a Household Questionnaire containing the sample questions to be answered; these areas are referred to below as the "two stage" areas. The partial substitution of self-enumeration for the traditional direct interview has probably affected the nature and extent of errors in the 1960 statistics relative to those in the statistics of earlier censuses. More comprehensive and definitive accounts of the nature and effects of this and other innovations in the 1960 Census procedures will be given in later reports.

The enumerators inspected and copied the answers from the Advance Census Reports and Household Questionnaires to specially designed complete-count and sample forms, respectively, especially designed for electronic processing. Later, at the central processing office in Jeffersonville, Ind., selected items were coded and all of the information was microfilmed. The microfilm was then sent to Washington, where the information was transformed by FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer) into coded signals on magnetic tape. This tape, in turn, was processed by an electronic computer and related equipment to produce the tables.

The definitions of terms which are given below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerators and to the field office personnel who reviewed the questionnaires. As in all censuses and surveys, however, there were some failures to execute these instructions exactly. The partial use of self-enumeration made it feasible to call the attention of respondents more uniformly in the 1960 Census than in prior censuses to some of the important inclusions and exclusions in the definitions. However, it was not feasible to give detailed instructions to the respondents, and some of their errors of understanding and reporting have undoubtedly gone undetected. A few types of known or suspected inaccuracies in the data arising from failure to apply the definitions correctly are noted in this text.

The processing of census returns regularly involves the coding of numerous items—such as detailed relationship to head of household, State of birth, and occupation—and the editing of schedules for omissions and inconsistencies. In the 1960 Census, much of the editing was done by the electronic computer, whereas in prior censuses this work had been done largely as a clerical operation. It is believed that this heavy reliance on electronic equipment has improved the quality of the editing but, at the same time, has introduced an element of difference between the 1960 statistics and those of earlier years.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Data on many of the subjects covered in this report are collected monthly or annually for the United States as a whole by the Bureau of the Census through its Current Population Survey (CPS). This nationwide survey, covering a sample of about 35,000 interviewed households, provides monthly data on employment which are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS also provides data on income which are published annually by the Bureau of the Census (in Series P-60 reports) and data on migration, education, families, fertility, and other subjects issued annually or less frequently (in Series P-20 reports). This survey provides more limited statistics for regions, but statistics for the State or smaller areas, which are featured in the present report, have not been tabulated from the CPS.

Certain differences exist between the levels of the national data from the CPS and from the 1960 and 1950 Censuses. The reasons for the differences include the more extensive training, control, and experience of the CPS enumerators than of the census enumerators; the use of hourly rate payments in the CPS and of piece-rate payments in the census; differences in the extent to which self-enumeration is used; differences in the question wording on some of the items, in the time of year to which the data apply (as for the annual school enrollment figures collected in the October CPS), and in coverage (the CPS covering only the civilian noninstitutional population in months other than March); enumeration of unmarried college students in the CPS at their parental home but in the census at their residence while attending college; differences in the methods used to process the original data into statistical tables; differences in the weighting procedure and in noninterview rates; and differences between the sampling variability in the CPS and in the 25-percent sample in the census. The differences for some of the specific population characteristics are discussed below.

COMPARABILITY OF COMPLETE-COUNT AND SAMPLE DATA

For the characteristics covered on a complete-count basis in chapter B (i.e., sex, race, age, marital status, household relationship, and related items), chapters C and D present comparable 25-percent sample statistics. A comparison of selected complete-count and sample statistics is given in table A. The reasons for the differences (which result from processing differences and sampling) are discussed in Part 1 of this volume.

SOURCES OF HISTORICAL DATA

Most of the statistics for 1950 shown in chapters C and D are based on a 20-percent sample. The following are exceptions. The figures for foreign-born persons, in the distribution of the foreign white stock by country of origin, are based on a complete count (whereas the figures on native persons of foreign or mixed parentage are based on the 20-percent sample). Statistics for families and those for married couples without their own households living with nonrelatives are based on Sample F. (Income data for families, however, are based on the 20-percent sample.) Fertility statistics for women ever married 15 to 44 years old are based on Sample C. Nationally, Samples F and C covered about 2.4 percent of the families and women 15 years old and over, respectively. Statistics for 1950 on unrelated individuals in table 106 are partially based on Sample F; statistics on employment status (except labor force status by age), occupation, industry, and class of worker are from complete counts. For Alaska, all 1950 figures are based on a complete count. For Hawaii, 1950 figures on the following subjects are also based on a complete count: State of birth of the native population, race and nativity, marital status, presence of spouse and whether married more than once, and relationship to head of household.

Statistics for 1940 are based on complete counts with the following exceptions. Those on the native population of foreign

Table A.—COMPARISON OF COMPLETE-COUNT AND SAMPLE DATA FOR SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, FOR THE STATE, URBAN AND RURAL: 1960

[Selected characteristics are those for which complete-count and sample data are available. Minus sign (—) indicates sample lower than complete count. Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is less than 200]

Subject	The State				Urban				Rural			
	Complete count	Sample	Difference		Complete count	Sample	Difference		Complete count	Sample	Difference	
			Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent			Number	Per cent
SEX												
Total population.....	226,167	226,167	...	...	85,767	85,767	...	...	140,400	140,400	...	...
Male.....	128,811	128,588	-223	-0.2	44,809	44,765	-44	-0.1	84,002	83,823	-179	-0.2
Female.....	97,356	97,579	223	0.2	40,958	41,002	44	0.1	56,398	56,577	179	0.3
COLOR AND AGE												
Total, all ages.....	226,167	226,167	...	...	85,767	85,767	...	...	140,400	140,400	...	...
Under 5 years.....	34,193	34,212	19	0.1	13,263	13,297	-6	...	20,930	20,955	25	0.1
5 to 9 years.....	26,589	27,025	436	1.6	9,722	9,805	83	0.9	16,867	17,220	353	2.1
10 to 14 years.....	19,521	19,052	-469	-2.4	6,904	6,803	-101	-1.5	12,617	12,249	-368	-2.9
15 to 19 years.....	17,199	17,218	19	0.1	4,824	4,971	147	3.0	12,375	12,247	-128	-1.0
20 to 24 years.....	23,523	23,773	250	1.1	6,932	6,956	24	0.3	16,591	16,817	226	1.4
25 to 29 years.....	20,594	20,779	185	0.9	7,882	8,080	198	2.5	12,712	12,699	-13	-0.1
30 to 34 years.....	19,078	19,011	-67	-0.4	7,582	7,529	-53	-0.7	11,496	11,482	-14	-0.1
35 to 39 years.....	17,773	17,558	-215	-1.2	7,383	7,124	-259	-3.5	10,390	10,434	44	0.4
40 to 44 years.....	14,208	14,184	-24	-0.2	6,225	6,321	96	1.5	7,983	7,863	-120	-1.5
45 to 49 years.....	11,002	10,639	-363	-3.3	5,015	5,024	9	0.2	5,987	5,615	-372	-6.2
50 to 54 years.....	7,955	8,124	169	2.1	3,751	3,677	-74	-2.0	4,204	4,447	243	5.8
55 to 59 years.....	5,721	5,951	230	4.0	2,604	2,689	85	3.3	3,117	3,262	145	4.7
60 to 64 years.....	3,425	3,200	-225	-6.6	1,532	1,393	-139	-9.1	1,893	1,807	-86	-4.5
65 to 74 years.....	3,745	3,748	3	0.1	1,483	1,365	-118	-8.0	2,262	2,383	121	5.3
75 years and over.....	1,641	1,693	52	3.2	665	773	108	16.2	976	920	-56	-5.7
Median age.....years..	23.3	23.3	...	...	25.8	25.7	...	...	22.2	22.2	...	...
White, all ages.....	174,546	174,649	103	0.1	76,131	76,122	-9	...	98,415	98,527	112	0.1
Under 5 years.....	24,602	24,745	143	0.6	11,404	11,446	42	0.4	13,198	13,299	101	0.8
5 to 9 years.....	18,996	19,389	393	2.1	8,499	8,608	109	1.3	10,497	10,781	284	2.7
10 to 14 years.....	13,811	13,569	-242	-1.8	6,160	6,054	-106	-1.7	7,651	7,515	-136	-1.8
15 to 19 years.....	12,264	12,247	-17	-0.1	4,162	4,283	121	2.9	8,102	7,964	-138	-1.7
20 to 24 years.....	19,157	19,259	102	0.5	6,154	6,125	-29	-0.5	13,003	13,134	131	1.0
25 to 29 years.....	16,394	16,728	334	2.0	6,876	7,122	246	3.6	9,518	9,606	88	0.9
30 to 34 years.....	15,603	15,642	39	0.2	6,760	6,834	74	1.1	8,843	8,808	-35	-0.4
35 to 39 years.....	14,984	14,715	-269	-1.8	6,742	6,470	-272	-4.0	8,242	8,245	3	...
40 to 44 years.....	12,046	11,960	-86	-0.7	5,679	5,717	38	0.7	6,367	6,243	-124	-1.9
45 to 49 years.....	9,002	8,686	-316	-3.5	4,608	4,601	-7	-0.2	4,394	4,085	-309	-7.0
50 to 54 years.....	6,529	6,669	140	2.1	3,443	3,339	-104	-3.0	3,086	3,330	244	7.9
55 to 59 years.....	4,617	4,884	267	5.8	2,358	2,455	97	4.1	2,259	2,428	170	7.5
60 to 64 years.....	2,717	2,397	-320	-11.8	1,380	1,223	-157	-11.4	1,397	1,174	-163	-12.2
65 to 74 years.....	2,709	2,589	-120	-4.4	1,320	1,169	-151	-11.4	1,389	1,420	31	2.2
75 years and over.....	1,115	1,170	55	4.9	586	676	90	15.4	529	494	-35	-6.6
Median age.....years..	24.6	24.5	...	...	26.2	26.1	...	...	23.8	23.7	...	...
Nonwhite, all ages.....	51,621	51,518	-103	-0.2	9,636	9,645	9	0.1	41,985	41,873	-112	-0.3
Under 5 years.....	9,591	9,467	-124	-1.3	1,859	1,811	-48	-2.6	7,732	7,656	-76	-1.0
5 to 9 years.....	7,593	7,636	43	0.6	1,223	1,197	-26	-2.1	6,370	6,439	69	1.1
10 to 14 years.....	5,710	5,483	-227	-4.0	744	749	5	0.7	4,966	4,734	-232	-4.7
15 to 19 years.....	4,935	4,971	36	0.7	662	688	26	3.9	4,273	4,283	10	0.2
20 to 24 years.....	4,366	4,514	148	3.4	778	831	53	6.8	3,588	3,683	95	2.6
25 to 29 years.....	4,200	4,051	-149	-3.5	1,006	958	-48	-4.8	3,194	3,093	-101	-3.2
30 to 34 years.....	3,475	3,369	-106	-3.1	822	695	-127	-15.5	2,653	2,674	21	0.8
35 to 39 years.....	2,789	2,843	54	1.9	641	654	13	2.0	2,148	2,189	41	1.9
40 to 44 years.....	2,162	2,224	62	2.9	546	604	58	10.6	1,616	1,620	4	0.2
45 to 49 years.....	2,000	1,953	-47	-2.4	407	423	16	3.9	1,593	1,530	-63	-4.0
50 to 54 years.....	1,426	1,455	29	2.0	308	308	0	0.0	1,118	1,117	-1	-0.1
55 to 59 years.....	1,104	1,067	-37	-3.4	246	234	-12	-4.9	858	833	-25	-2.9
60 to 64 years.....	708	803	95	13.4	152	170	18	11.8	556	633	77	13.8
65 to 74 years.....	1,036	1,159	123	11.9	163	196	33	20.2	873	963	90	10.3
75 years and over.....	526	523	-3	-0.6	79	97	18	...	447	426	-21	-4.7
Median age.....years..	18.0	18.2	...	...	22.1	22.3	...	...	17.3	17.5	...	...
MARITAL STATUS												
Total, 14 and over.....	148,758	148,758	...	...	56,887	56,887	...	...	91,871	91,871	...	...
Single.....	39,992	39,635	-357	-0.9	10,276	10,283	7	0.1	29,716	29,352	-364	-1.2
Married.....	98,779	99,437	658	0.7	42,059	42,341	282	0.7	56,720	57,096	376	0.7
Separated.....	1,827	1,793	-34	-1.9	901	894	-7	-0.8	926	899	-27	-2.9
Widowed.....	4,528	4,469	-59	-1.3	1,794	1,769	-25	-1.4	2,734	2,700	-34	-1.2
Divorced.....	5,459	5,217	-242	-4.4	2,758	2,494	-264	-9.6	2,701	2,723	22	0.8
RELATIONSHIP												
Population in households.....	199,982	200,418	436	0.2	83,442	83,670	228	0.3	116,540	116,748	208	0.2
Head of household.....	57,250	57,250	...	...	26,434	26,434	...	...	30,816	30,816	...	...
Head of primary family.....	46,261	46,613	352	0.8	20,922	20,973	51	0.2	25,339	25,640	301	1.2
Primary individual.....	10,989	10,637	-352	-3.2	5,512	5,461	-51	-0.9	5,477	5,176	-301	-5.5
Wife of head.....	42,750	43,552	802	1.9	19,439	19,868	429	2.2	23,311	23,684	373	1.6
Child under 18 of head.....	82,256	82,968	712	0.9	31,350	31,545	195	0.6	50,906	51,423	517	1.0
Other relative of head.....	13,118	12,522	-596	-4.5	3,961	3,793	-168	-4.2	9,157	8,729	-428	-4.7
Nonrelative of head.....	4,608	4,126	-482	-10.5	2,258	2,030	-228	-10.1	2,350	2,096	-254	-10.8
Population in group quarters..	26,185	25,749	-436	-1.7	2,325	2,097	-228	-9.8	23,860	23,652	-208	-0.9

or mixed parentage in the distribution of the foreign white stock by country of origin, and those on mother tongue of the foreign-born white, are based on a 5-percent sample. Fertility statistics for women 15 to 44 years old are based on Sample C; nationally, this sample covered about 3.3 percent of the women.

Statistics for census dates before 1940 are from complete counts, except that fertility statistics for women 15 to 44 years old for 1910 are based on an 8.9-percent sample. (For further explanations of sample historical data, see publications of the 1950 and 1940 Censuses, especially *U.S. Census of Population: 1950*, Vol. IV, *Special Reports*, Part 2, chapter A, General Characteristics of Families, and Part 5C, Fertility.)

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to 1790, each person enumerated in the 1960 Census taken as of April 1, 1960, was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of abode, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile. Although there may be appreciable differences for a few areas, in the vast majority of cases the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics.

In the application of this rule, persons were not always counted as residents of the places in which they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Persons in the larger hotels, motels, and similar places were enumerated on the night of March 31, and those whose usual place of residence was elsewhere were allocated to their homes. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, landlords, etc. If an entire family was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on the family was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for a person who reported for himself while away from his usual residence and who was also reported at his usual residence by someone else.

Persons in the Armed Forces quartered on military installations were enumerated as residents of the States, counties, and county subdivisions in which their installations were located. Members of their families were enumerated where they actually resided. As in 1950, college students were considered residents of the communities in which they were residing while attending college. The crews of vessels of the U.S. Navy and of the U.S. merchant marine in harbors of the United States were counted as part of the population of the ports in which their vessels were berthed on April 1, 1960. Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for long periods of time, were counted as inhabitants of the place in which the institution was located, whereas patients in general hospitals, who ordinarily remain for short periods of time, were counted at, or allocated to, their homes. Persons without a usual place of residence were counted where they were enumerated.

Persons staying overnight at a mission, flophouse, jail, detention center, reception and diagnostic center, or other similar place on a specified night (for example, April 8 in some areas) were enumerated on that night as residents of that place.

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) are not included in the population of any of the States or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, persons temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were enumerated at their usual residence on the basis of information received from members of their families or from neighbors.

CHANGES IN DEFINITIONS

The definitions of the major concepts used in the 1960 Census of Population are given below. A few of the definitions used in 1960 differ from those used in 1950. These changes were made after consultation with users of census data and were made in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be affected. In some cases the new definitions were tested by the Bureau of the Census in connection with its Current Population Survey and census pretests, and, where feasible, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics were developed.

URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE

The population of the State by urban-rural residence is shown in table 1 and for counties, or comparable areas, in table 6.

In general, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. More specifically, according to the definition adopted for use in the 1960 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, and towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin); (b) the densely settled urban fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of urbanized areas (see section below); (c) towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as subdivisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; (d) counties in States other than the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; and (e) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more (see section on "Places").

This definition of urban is substantially the same as that used in 1950; the major difference between 1950 and 1960 is the designation in 1960 of urban towns in New England and of urban townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The effect on population classification arising from this change was actually small because, in 1950, most of the population living in such places was classified as urban by virtue of residence in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated urban place. (See sections below.) In the definition used prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under somewhat different special rules relating to population size and density. In all definitions, the population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. In the tables presenting the population by urban-rural residence, the "current" urban definition refers to the population classified in accordance with the definitions used in 1950 and 1960. The "previous" urban definition refers to the definition used prior to 1950.

The most important component of the urban territory in both definitions is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. A definition of urban territory restricted to such places, however, excludes a number of equally large and densely settled places merely because they are not incorporated places. Under the definition used previous to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by the inclusion of selected places which were classified as urban under special rules. Even with these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places were excluded from the urban territory.

To improve its measure of urban population, the Bureau of the Census adopted, in 1950, the concept of the urbanized area

and defined the larger unincorporated places as urban. All the population residing in the urban-fringe areas and in unincorporated places of 2,500 or more is classified as urban, according to the current definition. The urban towns, townships, and counties, as defined for the 1960 Census, are somewhat similar in concept to the minor civil divisions classified as urban under special rules in 1940 and 1930.

For the convenience of those interested in the historical trend of the urban and rural population, the 1950 and 1960 population figures are shown on the basis of both the "current" definition and the "previous" definition. Although the Bureau of the Census had employed other definitions of "urban" in prior years, the urban and rural population figures published here as according to the "previous" definition have been revised to present a substantially consistent series.

FARM-NONFARM RESIDENCE

Definitions

The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. In the 1960 Census, the farm population includes persons living in rural territory on places of 10 or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more in 1959 or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more in 1959. Through an error in computer programming, the small number (29,873 for the United States) of farm residents in workers' camps (including quarters for migratory agricultural workers) were erroneously classified as nonfarm in the chapter C tables but were correctly classified as farm residents in chapter D. Persons in all other types of group quarters were properly classified as nonfarm.

Farm residence in accordance with this definition was determined from answers to the following questions on the Household Questionnaire:

H17 and H18. Is this house:

On a city lot (or is this an apartment building)?

OR

On a place of less than 10 acres? → Last year (1959), did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to \$250 or more?

\$250 or more

Less than \$250 or none

OR

On a place of 10 or more acres? → Last year (1959), did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to \$50 or more?

\$50 or more

Less than \$50 or none

If the reported value of sales was at least the amount specified for that size of place, the household was classified as living on a farm. Other persons in rural territory, including those living on "city lots," were classified as nonfarm residents. Persons

were also classified as nonfarm if their household paid rent for the house but their rent did not include any land used for farming.

Sales of farm products refer to the gross receipts from the sale of field crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products (milk, wool, etc.), poultry and poultry products, and nursery and forest products produced on the place and sold at any time during 1959.

Comparability

Earlier censuses of population.—Farm-nonfarm residence in 1950 was determined by respondents' answers to the question, "Is this house on a farm (or ranch)?" The instructions to the enumerators specified that "persons on farms who paid cash rent for this house and yard only are to be classified as nonfarm." In 1950 and 1960, persons living in group quarters on institutional grounds or in summer camps or motels were classified as nonfarm residents. The definition adopted for 1960 employs more restrictive criteria than the 1950 definition. One reason for the change was to make the definition of farm residence essentially consistent with the definition of a farm used in the agricultural census beginning with the 1959 Census of Agriculture. The net effect of the 1960 definition is to exclude from the farm population persons living on places considered farms by the occupants but from which agricultural products are not sold or from which sales are below the specified minimum. In previous censuses, farm-nonfarm residence was determined in cities and other territory classified as urban, but in 1960 no effort was made to identify farm population in urban areas. In 1950, this urban-farm population amounted to only about 300,000 persons in the country as a whole.

1959 Census of Agriculture.—According to the 1960 Census of Population, the rural-farm population numbered 13.4 million and rural-farm households numbered 3.6 million. According to the 1959 Census of Agriculture, there were 3.7 million farms and an estimated 3.4 million farm operators living on the farms they operated. The number of rural-farm households was 3.9 percent below the number of farms but 4.0 percent above the estimated number of farmers living on the farms they operated. Even if there had been no errors of enumeration, the number of farm households from the Census of Population would not equal exactly either the number of farms or the number of operators living on farms operated. The Census of Agriculture, for example, includes farms in urban territory. Moreover, there are two or more households on some farms and no resident households on other farms. In addition, the absence of a resident operator does not preclude the presence of a household, for example, that of a farm hand. Finally, the Census of Agriculture was taken in the fall of 1959, and evidence from other sources suggests that there was a decline in the number of farm residents between the time of this enumeration and that of the Census of Population.

Current Population Survey.—A test conducted in the CPS of April 1960 indicated that at that time the change in the definition of the farm population resulted in a net reduction of 4.2 million persons on farms, representing about 21 percent of the farm population under the old definition. The farm population of 15.7 million under the new definition indicated by the CPS, however, was 2.3 million greater than the 1960 Census count, 13.4 million. This discrepancy between the census and the CPS figures may be the result of the effect of several factors.

Although there is no conclusive evidence on the relative validity of the farm-nonfarm classification in the CPS as compared with that in the census, the difference between the CPS and census procedures already noted (see "Current Population Survey," above) must be taken into consideration in evaluating the figure, 2.3 million. There is also a difference between the definition of urban territory in the census and in the CPS. In the CPS of

1960, the boundaries of urban areas used were still those of the 1950 Census and did not include the annexations and other substantial expansions of urban territory that were incorporated in the 1960 Census. In the 1960 Census, the determination of farm residence was limited to rural territory as defined in 1960. The effect of this difference was to classify an unknown number of persons as rural farm in the CPS who are treated as urban in the reports of the 1960 Census.

COUNTIES

Except as noted below, the primary divisions of the States are called counties. In Louisiana these divisions are known as parishes, and in Alaska where there are no counties data are shown for election districts, which are the nearest equivalents of counties. In Maryland, Missouri, and Virginia, there are a number of cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Minor civil divisions.—The minor civil divisions which have been used traditionally for the presentation of statistics for the component parts of counties represent political or administrative subdivisions set up by the States. In addition to the county divisions shown by the Bureau, there are thousands of school, taxation, election, and other units for which separate census figures are not published. Where more than one type of primary division exists in a county, the Bureau of the Census uses the more stable divisions, so as to provide comparable statistics from decade to decade, insofar as possible.

Among the States where minor civil divisions are still recognized, there is a considerable variety of types. Although civil and judicial townships are the most frequent type of minor civil division, there are also beats, election districts, magisterial districts, towns, and gores. In some instances, as is discussed more fully below, none of the systems of subdivisions is adequate, and census county divisions have been substituted for them.

Census county divisions.—For purposes of presenting census statistics, counties in 18 States have been subdivided into statistical areas, which are called "census county divisions" (CCD's). These divisions are used instead of the minor civil divisions for which population statistics were previously reported. These changes were made because the boundaries of the minor civil divisions observed in previous censuses changed frequently or were indefinite. Where the boundaries changed frequently, comparison of the data from one census to another was impeded and the statistics for the areas were of limited value. Enumerators had difficulty in locating boundaries and in obtaining an accurate count of the population where the boundaries were indefinite, did not follow physical features, or were not well known by many of the inhabitants because the areas had lost most, if not all, of their local functions.

Census county divisions were established in the State of Washington for use in the 1950 Census. Between 1950 and 1960, they were established in 17 additional States, including 10 States in the West—Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming—and 7 States in the South—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas.

The census county divisions were defined with boundaries that seldom require change and that can be easily located. The boundaries normally follow physical features, such as roads, highways, trails, railroads, power lines, streams, and ridges. The use of survey lines was limited. The larger incorporated places are recognized as separate divisions, even though their boundaries may change as the result of annexations. Cities with 10,000 inhabitants or more generally are separate divisions. In addition, some incorporated places with as few as 2,500 inhabitants

may be separate divisions. Where an unincorporated enclave exists within a city, it is included in the same census county division as the city. In establishing census county divisions, consideration was given to the trade or service areas of principal settlements and in some cases to major land use or physiographic differences.

Each census county division has a name which is ordinarily the name of the principal place located within it, except in the State of Washington where most county divisions are numbered rather than named. The boundaries of census county divisions were reviewed with the officials in each county and various State agencies and were approved by the governors of the States or their representatives. Descriptions of these boundaries are given in a set of reports entitled *United States Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960: Census County Division Boundary Descriptions*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 1961.

In the State of Washington, some revisions in the census county divisions recognized in 1950 were made in the metropolitan counties in order to coordinate the divisions with the expanded system of census tracts.

The population count for each county or comparable area by county subdivisions (minor civil divisions or census county divisions) appears in table 7. Incorporated places which are not themselves county subdivisions and unincorporated places are shown indented under the county subdivisions in which they are located. When an incorporated or unincorporated place lies in more than one county subdivision, the population of the several parts is shown in table 7 under the appropriate county subdivision, and each part is designated as "part." The total population of such places appears in table 8. Changes in the boundaries of minor civil divisions and of census county divisions between 1950 and 1960 are shown in the notes at the end of table 7. Minor civil division boundary changes occurring between 1940 and 1950 are given in table 6 of the State reports of the 1950 Census of Population. Selected characteristics of the 1960 population of county subdivisions are shown in tables 25 and 26.

PLACES

The term "place" as used in census reports refers to a concentration of population, regardless of the existence of legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Most of the places listed are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, the large unincorporated places outside the urbanized areas were delineated; and, those places with a population of 1,000 or more are presented in the same manner as incorporated places of equal size. Each unincorporated place possesses a definite nucleus of residences and has its boundaries drawn so as to include, if feasible, all the surrounding closely settled area. Unincorporated places are shown within urbanized areas if they have 10,000 inhabitants or more and if there was an expression of local interest in their recognition. The towns in New England, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and counties recognized as urban are also counted as places.

INCORPORATED PLACES

Political units recognized as incorporated places in the reports of the decennial censuses are those which are incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages with the exception that towns are not recognized as incorporated places in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in these States are minor civil divisions similar to the townships found in other States and not necessarily thickly settled centers of population such as the cities, boroughs, towns, and villages in other States. Similarly, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where some townships possess powers and functions similar to those of incorporated places, the townships are not classified as "incorporated places." Thus, some minor civil divisions which are

"incorporated" in one legal sense of the word are not regarded by the Census Bureau as "incorporated places."

Without this restriction on "incorporated places," all of the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin and the townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania would be counted as incorporated places without any consideration of the nature of population settlement. A number of towns and townships in these States do qualify, however, as urban towns or townships and in other towns and townships the densely settled portions are recognized as unincorporated places or as parts of an urban fringe.

UNINCORPORATED PLACES

As it did for the 1950 Census, the Bureau delineated, in advance of enumeration, boundaries for densely settled population centers without corporate limits to be covered in the 1960 Census. (See the section above on "Places.")

URBAN PLACES

The count of urban places in 1960 includes all incorporated and unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and the towns, townships, and counties classified as urban. Unincorporated places are designated by "U" and urban towns and townships by "UT." Under the urban definition used previous to 1950, places of 2,500 or more and the areas urban under special rules were urban places.

ANNEXATIONS

The population figure for an incorporated place in earlier censuses applies to the area of the place at the time of the given census. Hence, the indicated change in population over the decade reflects the effect of any annexations or detachments. In order to permit an analysis of the relative importance of population growth within the old boundaries and of population added in annexed territory, table 9 for incorporated places of 2,500 or more has been included here. There were a great many annexations in cities in the decade of the 1950's, and some of these annexations involved large areas.

URBANIZED AREAS

The major objective of the Bureau of the Census in delineating urbanized areas was to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of the larger cities. In addition to serving this purpose, however, individual urbanized areas have proved to be useful statistical areas. They correspond to what are called "conurbations" in some other countries. An urbanized area contains at least one city which had 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1960,¹ as well as the surrounding closely settled incorporated places and unincorporated areas that meet the criteria listed below. An urbanized area may be thought of as divided into the central city, or cities, and the remainder of the area, or the urban fringe. All persons residing in an urbanized area are included in the urban population.

It appeared desirable to delineate the urbanized areas in terms of the 1960 Census results rather than on the basis of information available prior to the census, as was done in 1950. For this purpose a peripheral zone was recognized around each 1950 urbanized area and around cities that were presumably approaching a population of 50,000 in 1960. Within the unincorporated parts of this zone, small enumeration districts (ED's) were estab-

¹There are a few urbanized areas where there are "twin central cities," neither having a population of 50,000 or more but which have a combined population of at least 50,000. See the section below on "Standard metropolitan statistical areas" for further discussion of twin central cities.

lished, usually including no more than one square mile of land area and no more than 75 housing units.²

Arrangements were made to include within the urbanized area those enumeration districts meeting specified criteria of population density as well as adjacent incorporated places. Since the urbanized area outside incorporated places was defined in terms of ED's, the boundaries of the urbanized area for the most part follow such features as roads, streets, railroads, streams, and other clearly defined lines which may be easily identified by census enumerators in the field and often do not conform to the boundaries of political units.

In addition to its central city or cities, an urbanized area also contains the following types of contiguous areas, which together constitute its urban fringe:

1. Incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.
2. Incorporated places with less than 2,500 inhabitants, provided each has a closely settled area of 100 housing units or more.
3. Towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania and counties elsewhere which are classified as urban.
4. Enumeration districts in unincorporated territory with a population density of 1,000 inhabitants or more per square mile. (The areas of large nonresidential tracts devoted to such urban land uses as railroad yards, factories, and cemeteries, were excluded in computing the population density of an ED.)
5. Other ED's provided that they served one of the following purposes:
 - a. To eliminate enclaves,
 - b. To close indentations in the urbanized areas of one mile or less across the open end,
 - c. To link outlying ED's of qualifying density that were no more than 1½ miles from the main body of the urbanized area.

A single urbanized area was established for cities in the same SMSA if their fringes adjoin. Urbanized areas with central cities in different SMSA's are not combined, except that a single urbanized area was established in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area and in the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Area.

Urbanized areas were first delineated for the 1950 Census. In 1950, urbanized areas were established in connection with cities having 50,000 inhabitants or more according to the 1940 Census or a later special census prior to 1950; in 1960, urbanized areas were established in connection with cities having 50,000 inhabitants or more according to the 1960 Census.

The boundaries of the urbanized areas for 1960 will not conform to those for 1950, partly because of actual changes in land use and density of settlement, and partly because of relatively minor changes in the rules used to define the boundaries. The changes in the rules were made in order to simplify the process of defining the boundaries, and, as a result of these changes, the area classified as urbanized tends to be somewhat larger than it would have been under the 1950 rules. The changes include the following:

1. The use of ED's to construct the urbanized areas in 1960 resulted in a less precise definition than in 1950 when the limits were selected in the field using individual blocks as the unit of area added. On the other hand, the 1960 procedures produced an urbanized area based on the census results rather than an area defined about a year before the census, as in 1950.
2. Unincorporated territory was included in the 1950 urbanized area if it contained at least 500 dwelling units per square mile, which is a somewhat different criterion than the 1,000 persons or more per square mile of the included 1960 unincorporated areas.
3. The 1960 areas include those entire towns in New England, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and counties that are classified as urban in accordance with the criteria listed in the section on urban-rural residence. The 1950 criteria permitted the exclusion of portions of these particular minor civil divisions.

²An enumeration district is a small area assigned to one enumerator to be canvassed and reported separately. The average ED contained approximately 200 housing units.

In general, however, the urbanized areas of 1950 and 1960 are based on essentially the same concept, and the figures for a given urbanized area may be used to measure the population growth of that area.

Any city in an urbanized area which is a central city of an SMSA (see following section) is also a central city of an urbanized area. With but two exceptions, the names of the central cities appear in the titles of the areas. The central cities of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Area are the central cities of the New York, Newark, Jersey City, and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic SMSA's. Likewise, the central cities of the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Area are the central cities of the Chicago and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago SMSA's.

In this report, data are shown for each urbanized area with a central city located in this State. In chapter A the population for each component of the urbanized area is shown; and, in chapters B and C, general characteristics are presented for the central city and the total urbanized area.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

It has long been recognized that for many types of analysis it is necessary to consider as a unit the entire population in and around a city, the activities of which form an integrated economic and social system. Prior to the 1950 Census, areas of this type had been defined in somewhat different ways for different purposes and by various agencies. Leading examples were the metropolitan districts of the Census of Population, the industrial areas of the Census of Manufactures, and the labor market areas of the Bureau of Employment Security. To permit all Federal statistical agencies to utilize the same areas for the publication of general-purpose statistics, the Bureau of the Budget has established "standard metropolitan statistical areas" (SMSA's). (In the 1950 Census, these areas were referred to as "standard metropolitan areas.") Every city of 50,000 inhabitants or more according to the 1960 Census is included in an SMSA.

The definitions and titles of SMSA's are established by the Bureau of the Budget with the advice of the Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. This committee is composed of representatives of the major statistical agencies of the Federal Government. The criteria used by the Bureau of the Budget in establishing the SMSA's are presented below. (See the Bureau of the Budget publication *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., 1961.)

The definition of an individual SMSA involves two considerations: First, a city or cities of specified population to constitute the central city and to identify the county in which it is located as the central county; and, second, economic and social relationships with contiguous counties which are metropolitan in character, so that the periphery of the specific metropolitan area may be determined.³ SMSA's may cross State lines.

Population criteria.—The criteria for population relate to a city or cities of specified size according to the 1960 Census.

1. Each SMSA must include at least:

- a. One city with 50,000 inhabitants or more, or
- b. Two cities having contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

2. If each of two or more adjacent counties has a city of 50,000 inhabitants or more (or twin cities under 1b) and the cities are within 20 miles of each other (city limits to city limits), they will be included in the same area unless there is definite evidence that the two cities are not economically and socially integrated.

³ Central cities are those appearing in the SMSA title. A "contiguous" county either adjoins the county or counties containing the largest city in the area, or adjoins an intermediate county integrated with the central county. There is no limit to the number of tiers of outlying metropolitan counties so long as all other criteria are met.

Criteria of metropolitan character.—The criteria of metropolitan character relate primarily to the attributes of the contiguous county as a place of work or as a home for a concentration of nonagricultural workers.

3. At least 75 percent of the labor force of the county must be in the nonagricultural labor force.⁴

4. In addition to criterion 3, the county must meet at least one of the following conditions:

a. It must have 50 percent or more of its population living in contiguous minor civil divisions⁵ with a density of at least 150 persons per square mile, in an unbroken chain of minor civil divisions with such density radiating from a central city in the area.

b. The number of nonagricultural workers employed in the county must equal at least 10 percent of the number of nonagricultural workers employed in the county containing the largest city in the area, or the county must be the place of employment of 10,000 nonagricultural workers.

c. The nonagricultural labor force living in the county must equal at least 10 percent of the number of the nonagricultural labor force living in the county containing the largest city in the area, or the county must be the place of residence of a nonagricultural labor force of 10,000.

5. In New England, the city and town are administratively more important than the county, and data are compiled locally for these minor civil divisions. Here, towns and cities are the units used in defining SMSA's. In New England, because smaller units are used and more restricted areas result, a population density criterion of at least 100 persons per square mile is used as the measure of metropolitan character.

Criteria of integration.—The criteria of integration relate primarily to the extent of economic and social communication between the outlying counties and central county.

6. A county is regarded as integrated with the county or counties containing the central cities of the area if either of the following criteria is met:

- a. 15 percent of the workers living in the county work in the county or counties containing central cities of the area, or
- b. 25 percent of those working in the county live in the county or counties containing central cities of the area.

Only where data for criteria 6a and 6b are not conclusive are other related types of information used as necessary. This information includes such items as the average number of telephone calls per subscriber per month from the county to the county containing central cities of the area; percent of the population in the county located in the central city telephone exchange area; newspaper circulation reports prepared by the Audit Bureau of Circulation; analysis of charge accounts in retail stores of central cities to determine the extent of their use by residents of the contiguous county; delivery service practices of retail stores in central cities; official traffic counts; the extent of public transportation facilities in operation between central cities and communities in the contiguous county; and the extent to which local planning groups and other civic organizations operate jointly.

Criteria for titles.—The criteria for titles relate primarily to the size and number of central cities.

7. The complete title of an SMSA identifies the central city or cities and the State or States in which the SMSA is located:

- a. The name of the SMSA includes that of the largest city.
- b. The addition of up to two city names may be made in the area title, on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:

- (1) The additional city has at least 250,000 inhabitants.
- (2) The additional city has a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000 except that both city names are used in those instances where cities qualify under criterion 1b. (A city

⁴ Nonagricultural labor force is defined as those employed in nonagricultural occupations, those experienced unemployed whose last occupation was a nonagricultural occupation, members of the Armed Forces, and new workers.

⁵ A contiguous minor civil division either adjoins a central city in an SMSA or adjoins an intermediate minor civil division of qualifying population density. There is no limit to the number of tiers of contiguous minor civil divisions so long as the minimum density requirement is met in each tier.

which qualified as a secondary central city in 1950 but which does not qualify in 1960 has been temporarily retained as a central city.)

c. In addition to city name, the area titles contain the name of the State or States in which the area is located.

Data on the number of inhabitants for SMSA's which cross State lines are shown in full in table 11 for each State in which a central city is located. If that part of an SMSA that extends into another State does not include a central city, data are shown only for the part within the State. In table 12 only that part of the SMSA which is within the State is shown. Data on general characteristics in chapters B and C are shown for each SMSA with a central city located in this State.

Data on detailed characteristics in chapter D for SMSA's which cross State lines are shown for the State containing the largest central city, and, in addition, for any State not containing the largest central city but containing 50 percent or more of the total population of the SMSA.

In the 1950 Census reports, data were presented for standard metropolitan areas (SMA's) and in several earlier censuses a

somewhat similar type of area called the "metropolitan district" was used. In 1959, the criteria for delineating metropolitan areas were revised by the Bureau of the Budget, and, at the same time, the areas were designated as standard metropolitan statistical areas. The comparative SMSA figures shown here for 1950 apply to the SMSA as defined in 1960.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED AREAS

In view of the special importance of the metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago, the Nation's largest cities, several contiguous SMSA's and additional counties that do not appear to meet formal integration criteria but do have strong interrelationships of other kinds, have been combined into the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Chicago-Northwestern Indiana Standard Consolidated Areas, respectively. The former is identical with the New York-Northeastern New Jersey SMA of 1950, and the latter corresponds roughly to the Chicago SMA of 1950 (two more counties having been added).

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

Definitions

The data on age were derived from answers to question P6 on the Advance Census Report. These answers were copied to the complete-count and sample FOSDIC forms, as explained in the section below on "Collection of data."

When was this person born?	
(P6)	
Month	Year

The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1960. For the first time since 1900, the Bureau of the Census obtained data on the age of the population by asking for date of birth. The respondent was requested to give the month and year of birth; for simplicity in the processing, however, only the quarter of year of birth was used in determining age. The comparable question in previous censuses was designed to obtain the age in completed years. It was believed that the use of self-enumeration coupled with the wording of the question in terms of date of birth would result in fewer errors in age reporting. On the other hand, there was a substantial rise in the proportion of persons reporting no information relating to age.

Assignment of Unknown Ages

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has estimated the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses prior to 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. The summary totals for "14 years and over" and "21 years and over" for earlier censuses included all persons of "unknown age" since there is evidence that most of the persons for whom age was not reported were in the age classes above these limits. Both in 1940 and 1950, estimates for unknown ages were made for less than 0.20 percent of the population of the United States using basically

similar techniques of inferring age from related information for the person and other members of the family and household. In 1960, birth date was estimated for 1.7 percent of the enumerated population on the basis of other information regarding the person reported on the census questionnaire. Also, birth date was allocated for an additional 0.5 percent of the population as a part of the process of substituting persons with reported characteristics for persons not tallied because of the enumerator's failure to interview households or because of mechanical failure in processing. This makes a total of about 2.2 percent of the population for whom age was estimated. For a discussion of the procedure followed in 1960 to estimate values for unknown items, including age, see the section below on "Editing of unacceptable data."

Errors in Age Statistics

Studies of age data collected in previous censuses have shown that age has been occasionally misreported in several characteristic ways. The numbers in some age groups have been understated, whereas others have been overstated, as the combined result of net underenumeration and of misstatements of age. One of the presumed advantages of self-enumeration was an expected reduction in such misreporting. The respondent was given an opportunity to consult records and discuss his reply before responding. Also, the wording of the question in terms of date of birth rather than age in number of years has changed the way in which age statistics tend to heap on certain terminal digits (e.g., 0 and 5) and may have reduced the overall extent of such heaping. As data become available from the 1960 tabulations, a more definitive analysis of the effect of the new enumeration techniques will be made.

Age estimates for selected SMSA's.—The 1950 data shown here for SMSA's apply to the area as defined in 1960. Estimates of some of the age categories were prepared for the relatively few areas in which 1950 data were not available in the detail needed for the 1960 area. The estimation was based on the assumption that the distribution of ages for the area to be estimated was the same as that of the area as defined in 1950.

Median Age

The median, a type of average, is presented in connection with the data on age which appear in this report. The median is the value which divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half of the cases falling below this value and one-half of the cases exceeding this value. The medians shown in tables 94 and 95 (giving age by single years to 84) were computed on the basis of 5-year groupings.

Fertility Ratios

The "fertility ratio," as the term is used in this report, is the number of children under 5 years old per 1,000 women 15 to 49 years old. It is a rough index of the natural growth tendencies of various areas and population groups. The ratio is a measure of effective fertility.

The fertility ratios shown in table 13 were computed from the distribution of the population in each area by age and sex and, therefore, included *all* persons under 5 years old. The data are not comparable with those in table 114, which show women by number of *own* children under 5 years old. (See section below on "Child.")

RACE AND COLOR

Definitions

The data on race were derived from answers to the following question on the Advance Census Report :

Is this person—

White
 Negro
 American Indian
 Japanese
 Chinese
 Filipino
 Hawaiian
 Part Hawaiian
 Aleut
 Eskimo
 (etc.) ?

(P5)

Race.—The concept of race, as it has been used by the Bureau of the Census, is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public. It does not reflect clear-cut definitions of biological stock, and several categories obviously refer to national origin. The use of self-enumeration in the 1960 Census may have affected the data on race as compared with those of earlier censuses. Whereas formerly the classification was obtained in most cases by the enumerator's observation, in 1960 it was possible for members of the household to classify themselves. Some of their entries were ambiguous; but, where the enumerator failed to classify these into the prescribed census racial categories, the classification was made in the editing process. Nonetheless, in many areas the proportion of persons classified as of "other races" may be somewhat higher than it would have been had the 1950 procedures been followed.

Color.—The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The color group designated as "nonwhite" includes persons of Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely of Indian or other nonwhite race are classified as white. In the 1930 publications, Mexicans were included in the group "other races," but the 1930 data published in this report have been revised to include Mexicans in the white population.

Negroes, Indians, Japanese, etc., are quite different with respect to some demographic and economic characteristics; but, since Negroes constitute 92 percent of all nonwhites, many of the data presented are shown for all the nonwhite races combined, in order to effect savings in tabulation and publication. Statistics for specific nonwhite races may be found in chapter B.

Nonwhite Races

Negro.—In addition to persons of Negro and of mixed Negro and white descent, this classification includes persons of mixed Indian and Negro descent, unless the Indian ancestry very definitely predominates or unless the individual is regarded as an Indian in the community.

American Indian.—In addition to fullblooded Indians, persons of mixed white and Indian blood are included in this category if they are enrolled on an Indian tribal or agency roll. A common requirement for such enrollment at present is that the proportion of Indian blood should be at least one-fourth. Indians living in Indian territory or on reservations were not included in the official population count of the United States until 1890.

Other races.—The category "other races" is used variously in different tables of this report to include all racial stocks not shown separately. The greatest detail on racial stock of the population is presented in chapter B, in which separate statistics for persons of the white, Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and all other racial stocks are shown for each SMSA, urbanized area, urban place of 10,000 or more, and county. In tables of chapter B in which detailed racial stock is presented, "other races" thus includes only the relatively small numbers of Koreans, Hawaiians, Asian Indians, Malayans, Eskimos, Aleuts, etc. Elsewhere, "other races" includes all nonwhite races other than Negro.

Mixed parentage.—Persons of mixed racial parentage are classified according to the race of the nonwhite parent, and mixtures of nonwhite races are classified according to the race of the father, with the special exceptions noted above.

In 1950, an attempt was made to classify as separate groups persons of mixed white, Negro, and Indian ancestry living in specified communities. These persons were included in the "other races" category. Because of problems of identification of these groups encountered in 1950 and the difficulty of distinguishing these groups by self-enumeration, the practice was dropped in 1960, except for the classification of a very few small mixed groups.

NATIVITY, PLACE OF BIRTH, AND PARENTAGE

The data on nativity, place of birth, and parentage were derived from answers to the following questions on the Household Questionnaire :

P8. Where was this person born?
 (If born in hospital, give residence of mother, not location of hospital)

If born in the United States, write name of State.
 If born outside the United States, write name of country, U.S. possession, etc. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the U.S. Distinguish Northern Ireland from Ireland (Eire).

.....
 (State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)

P10. What country was his father born in?

United States OR

(Name of foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

P11. What country was his mother born in?

United States OR

(Name of foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

Nativity

In this report, information on place of birth is used to classify the population of the United States into two major categories, native and foreign born. The "native" category comprises persons born in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a possession of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who, although they were born in a foreign country or at sea, have at least one native American parent. Persons whose place of birth was not reported are assumed to be native unless their census report contains contradictory information, such as an entry of a language spoken prior to coming to the United States. Persons not classified as "native" in accordance with these qualifications were considered "foreign born."

The total and white populations of the United States have been classified as native or foreign born in every census since 1850. Beginning with the Census of 1900, the Negro population and the population of other races were similarly classified.

Place of Birth

Native.—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected at each census beginning with that of 1850. In the Censuses of 1850 and 1860, State of birth was presented for whites and for free Negroes only. In this report, as in those for some of the more recent censuses, State of birth has been shown for the native population of the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States, and of individual cities above a specified minimum size.

In chapter C of this report, the native population is further classified into the following groups: Persons born in the State in which they were residing at the time of the census, persons born in a different State, persons born in an outlying area of the United States or at sea of American parents, and persons whose State of birth was not reported. In addition, chapter D presents the region of birth of persons born in a different State and separate categories are shown for persons born in an outlying area of the United States and for persons born abroad or at sea of American parents. The enumerators in 1960 were instructed to report place of birth in terms of the mother's usual State of residence at the time of birth rather than in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. This instruction also appeared on the Household Questionnaire.

The statistics on State of birth are of value mainly for the information they provide on the historical movements of the native population from one State to another within the United States from the time of birth to the date of the census. These statistics indicate migration only in terms of the number of persons who had moved from the State of their birth and were still living in another State on the date of the census. The statistics therefore afford no indication of the amount of migration within a given State from rural to urban communities or from one locality to another; nor do they take any account of intermediate moves between the time of a person's birth and the time of the census.

The statistics thus do not indicate the total number of persons who have moved from the State in which they were born to other States, or to any specific State, during any given period of time. Some of those who had gone from one State to another have since died, others have returned to the State in which they were born, and others have gone to still other States, or places outside the United States.

Foreign born.—Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States on April 1, 1960. Similarly, in editing and coding the data on country of birth of the foreign born, the list of countries used was composed of those officially recognized by the United States at the time of the census. There may have

been considerable deviation from the rules specified in the instructions, in view of numerous changes in boundaries that have occurred. Moreover, many foreign-born persons are likely to report their country of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference; such variations in reporting may have been intentional or the result of ignorance of the boundaries recognized by the United States.

Parentage and Birthplace of Parents

Information on birthplace of parents is used to classify the native population of the United States into two categories: Native of native parentage and native of foreign or mixed parentage. The category "native of native parentage" comprises native persons, both of whose parents are also natives of the United States. The category "native of foreign or mixed parentage" comprises native persons, one or both of whose parents are foreign born. The rules for determining the nativity and country of birth of parents are substantially the same as those used for the persons enumerated. Where the data on parents' birthplace were incomplete, the editing procedure made use of other related information on the census schedule in order to determine an acceptable entry where possible.

Foreign Stock

The foreign-born population is combined with the native population of foreign or mixed parentage in a single category termed "foreign stock." This category comprises all first- and second-generation Americans. Third and subsequent generations in the United States are described as "native of native parentage."

In this report, persons of foreign stock are classified according to their country of origin with separate distributions shown for the foreign born and the native of foreign or mixed parentage. In this classification, native persons of foreign parentage whose parents were born in different countries are classified according to the country of birth of the father.

MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN BORN

Definitions

The data on mother tongue of the foreign born were derived from answers to the following question on the Household Questionnaire:

**P9. If this person was born outside the U.S.—
What language was spoken in his home before he came to the United States?**

.....

In the 1960 Census, mother tongue is defined as the principal language spoken in the person's home before he came to the United States. If a person reported more than one language, the code assigned was the mother tongue reported by the largest number of immigrants from that country in the 1940 Census. Data are shown in chapter C for all the more common European languages, as well as Chinese, Japanese, and Arabic.

Data on mother tongue were collected in the interest of determining nationality or ethnic or linguistic origin of the foreign born, especially of those persons born in certain Eastern European areas which have experienced changes in national sovereignty. The data on mother tongue of the foreign born do not necessarily reflect a person's current language skills or an inability to speak English. The vast majority of persons reporting a mother tongue other than English have learned to speak English since entering this country. It is likely, furthermore,

that many of these persons have forgotten the mother tongue they reported, and some have acquired skills in other foreign languages.

Nonresponse to the question on mother tongue was relatively frequent in some areas. Failure to report a language may have resulted from a number of causes. For example, in some situations, the respondent and the enumerator may have thought the mother tongue was obvious from the country of birth. Furthermore, since the mother-tongue question was asked only of foreign-born persons, it was asked relatively rarely in some areas and may have been overlooked by the enumerator in direct interview situations. It is apparent that in areas where there are large concentrations of foreign-born persons, nonresponse rates are substantially lower than in areas where there are relatively few such persons. No assignments to replace nonresponses were made for missing entries on mother tongue for this report.

Comparability

A question on mother tongue was asked in the Censuses of 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940. The comparability of these data is limited to some extent by changes in the wording of the question, in the categories of the population to which the question was addressed, and in the detail that was published. In 1940, the question asked for the language spoken in earliest childhood and included a caution to enumerators that, when obtaining this information from foreign-born persons, they should record the language spoken in the home before the person came to the United States. In 1960, if both English and another mother tongue were reported, preference was always given to the non-English language. This procedure may reduce somewhat the proportion of the foreign-born population classified as having English as their mother tongue.

In the 1910 and 1920 Censuses, statistics on mother tongue were published for the foreign white stock; in 1930, they were published for the foreign-born white population; and in 1940 they were published for the native white of native parentage as well as the foreign white stock. In the present census, they are shown for the foreign-born population of all races combined.

YEAR MOVED INTO PRESENT HOUSE

The data on year moved into present residence were derived from the answers to the following question on the Household Questionnaire:

P12. When did this person move into this house (or apartment)? (Check date of last move)	
In 1959 or 1960... <input type="checkbox"/>	Jan. 1954 to March 1955... <input type="checkbox"/>
In 1958..... <input type="checkbox"/>	1950 to 1953... <input type="checkbox"/>
In 1957..... <input type="checkbox"/>	1940 to 1949... <input type="checkbox"/>
April 1955 to Dec. 1956... <input type="checkbox"/>	1939 or earlier... <input type="checkbox"/>
	Always lived here... <input type="checkbox"/>

Respondents were asked to answer in terms of the most recent move they had made. The intent was to obtain the year when the person established his usual residence in the housing unit. Thus, a person who had moved back into the same house (or apartment) in which he had previously lived was asked to give the date at which he began the present occupancy. If a person had moved from one apartment to another in the same building, he was expected to give the year when he moved into the present apartment. In reports of the 1960 Census, the category "always lived here" includes persons who reported that their residence on April 1, 1960, was the same as their residence at birth and who had never had any other place of residence. In reports of the 1960 Census of Housing, however, "year moved into present house" is shown for heads of households, but the category "always lived here" is not used; heads of households who had

always lived in the present house were distributed among the time periods on the basis of the head's age.

RESIDENCE IN 1955

Definitions

The data on residence in 1955 were derived from the answers to the following questions on the Household Questionnaire:

P13. Did he live in this house on April 1, 1955? (Answer 1, 2, or 3)	
1. Born April 1955 or later..... <input type="checkbox"/>	
OR	
2. Yes, this house..... <input type="checkbox"/>	
OR	
3. No, different house... <input type="checkbox"/>	
Where did he live on April 1, 1955?	
a. City or town.....	
b. If city or town—Did he live inside the city limits?...	Yes... <input type="checkbox"/> No... <input type="checkbox"/>
c. County.....	
AND State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.....	

Residence on April 1, 1955, is the usual place of residence 5 years prior to enumeration. Residence in 1955 was used in conjunction with residence in 1960 to determine the extent of mobility of the population.

The category "same house as in 1960" includes all persons 5 years old and over who were reported as living in the same house on the date of enumeration in 1960 and 5 years prior to enumeration. Included in the group are persons who had never moved during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1960 had returned to their 1955 residence. Persons who had changed residence from 1955 to 1960 were classified according to type of move.

The category "different house in the U.S." includes persons who, on April 1, 1955, lived in the United States in a different house from the one they occupied on April 1, 1960, and for whom sufficient information concerning the 1955 residence was collected. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1955 residence, viz., "different house, same county," "different county, same State," and "different State." The last category was further subdivided by region of 1955 residence.

The category "abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country or an outlying area of the United States in 1955. (In the coding of this item, persons who lived in Alaska or Hawaii in 1955 but in other States in 1960 were classified as living in a different State in 1955.)

Persons 5 years old and over who had indicated they had moved into their present residence after April 1, 1955, but, for whom, or for members of their families, sufficiently complete and consistent information regarding residence on April 1, 1955, was not collected, are included in the group "moved, place of residence in 1955 not reported." (Missing information was supplied if data were available for other members of the family.) Also included in the category "moved, place of residence in 1955 not reported" are persons who gave no indication as to their movement since April 1,

1955, but who, on the basis of the final edited entry for year moved (for which all nonresponses were replaced by assigned entries), were classified as having moved into their present house since April 1, 1955.

The number of persons who were living in different houses in 1960 and 1955 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1955 residence. Other persons made two or more moves. Persons in a different house in the same county may actually have moved between counties during the 5-year period but by 1960 had returned to the same county of residence as that in 1955. Finally, some movers during the 5-year period had died or gone abroad.

Comparability

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1950 and 1940 Censuses. However, the questions in the 1950 Census, as well as in annual supplements to the Current Population Survey, applied to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. In the 1950 reports, migrants reporting the State but not the county of residence in 1949 were included in the known categories of migration status and State of origin, whereas in this report such persons were all assigned to the category "moved, place of residence in 1955 not reported." This partial nonresponse group comprised 411,590 migrants in 1950; the corresponding figure for 1960 is not known.

Although the questions in the 1940 Census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. In 1940, the population was classified in terms of four categories: Migrants, nonmigrants, immigrants, and migration status not reported. The first group, "migrants," included those persons who in 1935 lived in a county (or quasi-county) different from the one in which they were living in 1940. A quasi-county was defined as a city which had a population of 100,000 or more in 1930 or the balance of the county within which such a city was located. The second group, "nonmigrants," comprised those persons living in the same house in 1935 as in 1940 as well as persons living in a different house in the same county or quasi-county. The group classified as "immigrant" in 1940 is comparable to the group classified in 1960 as "abroad." The 1940 classification, "migration status not reported," included persons for whom information was not reported in addition to those for whom the information supplied was not sufficient.

In the Series PHC(1), Census Tract Reports, for Denver, Colo.; Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.; and Richmond, Va., the number of persons shown as having moved within the central city of the SMSA is slightly too low and the number shown as having moved from the ring to the central city is correspondingly too high. The cities in question are either coterminous with counties or are independent of any county. The error occurred in the tabulation where codes of "this county" without a code for the city were tallied as "other part of this SMSA." In those SMSA's with only one central city, the correct figures are available from the line for "same county" in table 82 of this report. If there are two or more central cities, however, the correct figures are not available for the category "central city of this SMSA." The SMSA's concerned are Newport News-Hampton and Norfolk-Portsmouth in Virginia and San Francisco-Oakland in California.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND YEAR OF SCHOOL IN WHICH ENROLLED

Definitions

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to the following questions on the Household Questionnaire:

P16. Has he attended regular school or college at any time since February 1, 1960?
 If he has attended only nursery school, business or trade school, or adult education classes, check "No"

Yes . . . No . . .

↓

P17. Is it a public school or a private school?

Public school

Private or
parochial school

The answers to these questions were recorded for persons 5 to 34 years of age. The data on year of school in which enrolled were obtained by tabulating, for those who were enrolled, the responses to the question on highest grade attended (see section below on "Years of school completed").

Schooling included.—Persons were included as enrolled in school if they reported attending or being enrolled in a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1960, and the time of enumeration. According to the census definition, "regular" schooling refers to formal education obtained in public and private (denominational or nondenominational) kindergartens, graded schools, colleges, universities, or professional schools, whether day or night school, and whether attendance was full time or part time. That is, "regular" schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional degree. Schooling that was not obtained in a regular school and schooling from a tutor or through correspondence courses were counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1960, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school.

Schooling excluded.—Persons were excluded from the enrollment figures if the only schools they had been attending at any time since February 1, 1960, were not "regular" (unless courses taken at such schools could have been counted for credit at a regular school). Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that which is given in nursery schools, in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools, in on-the-job training, and through correspondence courses.

Level and year of school in which enrolled.—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled. The levels which are separately identified in this report are kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Table 101 in chapter D presents data for single years within each level. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8 and high school includes grades 9 to 12. If a person was attending a junior high school, the equivalent in terms of 8 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school was obtained. (See the section on "Years of school completed" for a discussion of variations in school organization.) The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, regular 4-year colleges, and graduate or professional schools.

Public or private school.—Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public or private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency, whereas "private" schools are defined as schools which are controlled and supported mainly by a religious organization or by private persons or organizations.

Enumeration of college students.—College students were enumerated in 1950 and 1960 where they lived while attending college, whereas in most earlier censuses they generally were enumerated

Comparability

Question wording and editing.—In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. Analysis of the 1940 returns and those of other surveys conducted by the Census Bureau using wording similar to that used in 1940 indicated that respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used in 1950 and 1960 was designed to reduce this kind of error.

In 1950, persons for whom highest grade attended was reported but for whom no report was made on finishing the grade were assumed not to have finished the grade if they were at the compulsory school ages but to have finished the grade if they were not at those ages. In 1960, nonresponses on both highest grade attended and completion of grade were eliminated by the procedure described below, in the section on "Editing of unacceptable data."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed for 1950 and 1960 represents the combination of (a) persons who reported that they had attended the indicated grade and finished it, and (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it.

Median School Years Completed

The median number of school years completed is defined as the value which divides the population group into two equal parts—one-half having completed more schooling and one-half having completed less schooling than the median. This median was computed after the statistics on years of school completed had been converted to a continuous series of numbers (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year and completion of the 1st year of college as completion of the 13th year). The persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration (generally April or May), most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, and 1960 Censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

VETERAN STATUS

The data on veteran status were derived from answers to the following question on the Household Questionnaire:

P35. If this is a man—
 Has he ever served in the Army, Navy, or other Armed Forces of the United States?
 Yes ... No ... (Check one box on each line)
 ↓
 Was it during:
 Korean War (June 1950 to Jan. 1955) ... Yes No
 World War II (Sept. 1940 to July 1947) ... Yes No
 World War I (April 1917 to Nov. 1918) ... Yes No
 Any other time, including present service ... Yes No

Data on veteran status are being published in detail for the first time in this census. In the Census of 1840, a special volume was issued giving the names, ages, and places of residence of

pensioners of the Revolutionary War or other U.S. military service, but other veterans were not identified. An inquiry on veteran status was undertaken in the Census of 1890, and summary statistics on surviving veterans of the Union and Confederate Armies were published. A question on veteran status was also included in the Censuses of 1910, 1930, 1940, and 1950, but the results of these inquiries were not published because of the high rate of nonresponse and other reasons.

A "veteran" as defined here is a civilian male 14 years old and over, who has served but is not now serving in the Armed Forces of the United States. All other civilian males 14 years old and over are classified as nonveterans. Because relatively few females have served in the Armed Forces of this country, questions on veteran status were asked only of males.

The veteran population is classified according to period of service. Among veterans with more than one period of service, those who served in both the Korean War and World War II are presented as a separate group. All other persons with more than one period of service reported are shown according to the most recent wartime period of service reported. All data for veterans were edited to eliminate reported periods of service which were inconsistent with reported ages.

Comparability

The figures in this report on the number of veterans cover all civilian males 14 years old and over in the United States who have served in the Armed Forces, regardless of whether their service was in war or during peacetime. The Veterans Administration's estimates include civilian veterans living outside as well as in the United States and, generally speaking, cover only persons with war service. Thus, the count of veterans from the 1960 Census is not directly comparable in all particulars with estimates of the total number of veterans published by the Veterans Administration.

Within these limitations, however, it appears that the 1960 Census figure for veterans of World War II and/or the Korean War is about 7 percent less than the Veterans Administration's estimate, and that the census count and the Veterans Administration's estimate for veterans of World War I are in substantial agreement. The difference in definition of the "other service" category precludes any useful comparison of the figures for this group. It is possible that the census figure, which presumably reflects in large part persons who served between World War II and the Korean War and after the Korean War, is overstated. Additional tabulations of the characteristics of veterans from the 1960 Census, and further study of the figures from both the Census Bureau and Veterans Administration, are being planned in an effort to determine the sources of these differences.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to the following question on the Advance Census Report:

Is this person—
 Married
 Widowed
 Divorced
 Separated
 Single (never married)?
 (Leave blank for children born after March 31, 1946)

 (P7)

