

U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION: 1960

Final Report PC(2)-1C

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SUBJECT REPORTS

Nonwhite Population by Race

*Social and Economic Statistics for Negroes,
Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos*

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



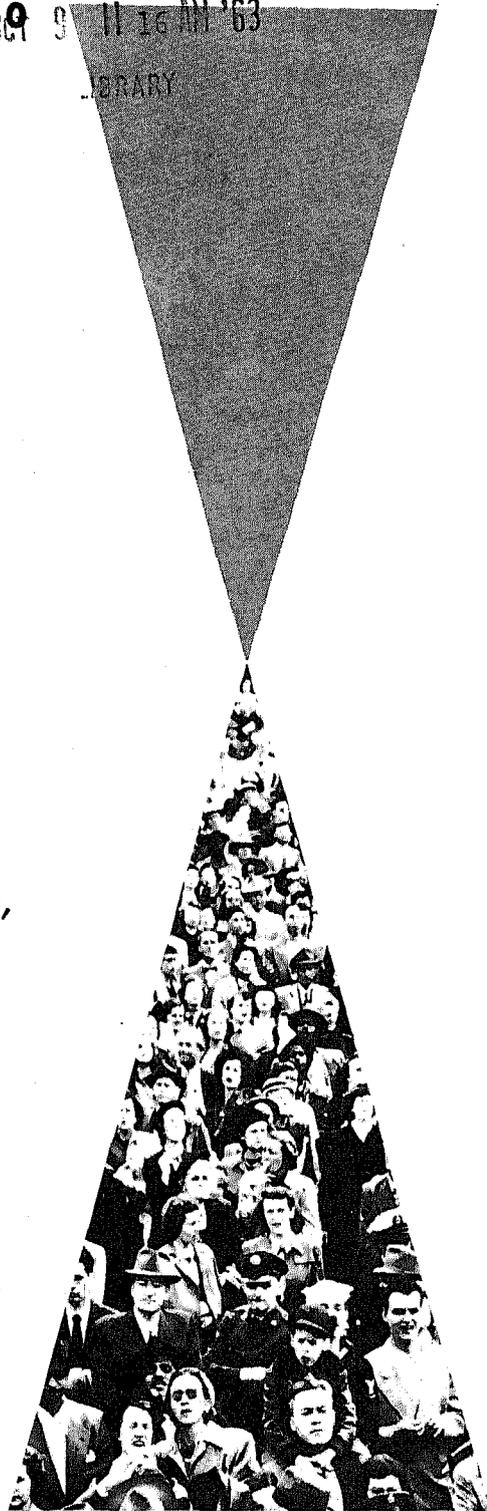
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PREFACE

This report presents statistics from the 1960 Census of Population on the social and economic characteristics of each of the nonwhite races--Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino--for the United States and selected 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.

The major portion of the information compiled from the 1960 Census of Population appears in Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, which contains data for the United States, States and counties and their urban and rural parts, cities, minor civil divisions, etc. The present report is part of Volume II, Subject Reports, and is designated as PC(2)-1C. A summary description of all the final reports of the 1960 Population Census appears on page IV.

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. Important contributions were also made by the staffs of the Administrative Service Division, Everett H. Burke, Chief; Budget and Management Division, Charles H. Alexander, Chief; Data Processing Systems Division, Robert F. Drury, Chief; Jeffersonville Census Operations Office, Robert D. Krook, Chief; Personnel Division, James P. Taff, Chief; and Statistical Research Division, William N. Hurwitz, Chief.

Henry D. Sheldon, Chief, Tobia Bressler, and Denis F. Johnston, assisted by Nampeo R. McKenney, of the Demographic Statistics Branch, Population Division, had the major responsibility for planning this report and developing its content. John C. Beresford provided liaison with the operations staff, Elizabeth A. Larmon assisted in the preparation of the introductory text, and Mildred M. Russell and Leah S. Anderson performed the technical editorial work. The procedures for compiling the data were devised by Patience Lauriat, Catherine M. Neafsey, William D. Buell, George E. Turner, and Anthony B. Woodell of the Demographic Operations Division. The sampling materials were prepared by Robert Hanson, Stanley M. Edelstein, and Anthony G. Turner of the Statistical Methods Division.

The census program was designed in consultation with a number of advisory committees and many individuals in order to maximize the usefulness of the data. Among the groups organized for this purpose were the Technical Advisory Committee for the 1960 Population Census, the Council of Population and Housing Census Users, and the Federal Agency Population and Housing Census Council (sponsored by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget). The persons who served with these groups represented a wide range of interest in the census program; their affiliations included universities, private industry, research organizations, labor groups, Federal agencies, State and local governments, and professional associations.

August 1963.

FINAL REPORTS OF THE 1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION

The final reports of the 1960 Population Census are arranged in three volumes and a joint Population-Housing series of census tract reports. 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.

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, Washington, D.C., 20233.

Volume I. Characteristics of the Population. This volume consists of separate reports for the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Canal Zone. For each of these 57 areas, the data were first issued in four separate paper-bound "chapters," designated as PC(1)-A, B, C, and D. (For Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Canal Zone, the material normally contained in chapters B, C, and D are included in chapter B.) For library and general reference use, the paper-bound reports have been assembled and reissued in buckram-bound books identified as Parts A and 1 to 57 of Volume I.

Series PC(1)-1A to 57A: Chapter A. Number of Inhabitants. These reports contain final population counts for States and counties and their urban and rural parts, and for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, all incorporated places, unincorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, and minor civil divisions.

Series PC(1)-1B to 57B: Chapter B. General Population Characteristics. These reports present statistics on sex, age, marital status, color or race, and relationship to head of household for States and counties and their urban and rural parts, and for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, and minor civil divisions.

Series PC(1)-1C to 57C: Chapter C. General Social and Economic Characteristics. These reports cover the subjects of nativity and parentage, State of birth, country of origin of the foreign stock, mother tongue, place of residence in 1955, year moved into present house, school enrollment by level and type, years of school completed, families and their composition, fertility, veteran status, employment status, weeks worked in 1959, year last worked, occupation group, industry group, class of worker, place of work, means of transportation to work, and income of persons and families. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States and counties and their urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts, standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, and urban places.

Series PC(1)-1D to 57D: Chapter D. Detailed Characteristics. These reports present most of the subjects covered in chapter C, above, cross-classified by age, color, and other characteristics. There is also included additional information on families, as well as data on single years of age, detailed occupation, and detailed industry. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas: States and their urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts; and large counties, cities, and standard metropolitan statistical areas.

Volume I, Part A: Number of Inhabitants. This is a compendium of the 57 chapter A reports, i.e., PC(1)-1A to 57A.

Volume I, Parts 1 to 57: Characteristics of the Population. The 57 parts relate respectively to the United States, each of the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Canal Zone. Each part contains the data previously published in the four chapters A, B, C, and D, and is in the form of a separate, buckram-bound book. Parts 54, 55, 56, and 57--for Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Canal Zone, respectively--are bound in a single book.

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

Volume III (Series PC(3) reports). Selected Area Reports. Three of the reports in this volume present selected characteristics of the population (1) for State economic areas, (2) for standard metropolitan statistical areas, and (3) according to the size of place where the individual resided. A fourth report provides data on the social and economic characteristics of Americans overseas.

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 listed in the publication program for the 1960 Census of Housing.)

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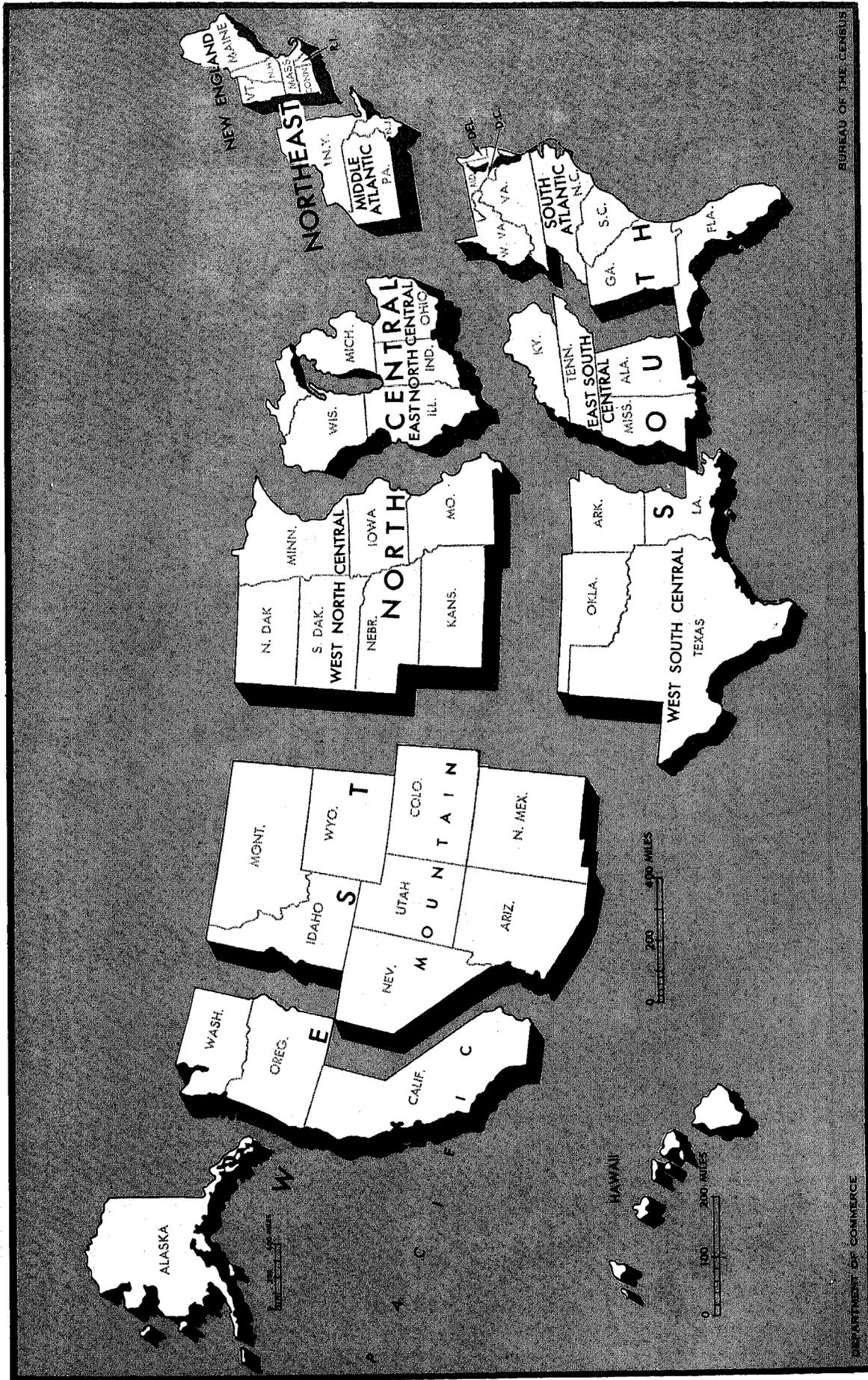
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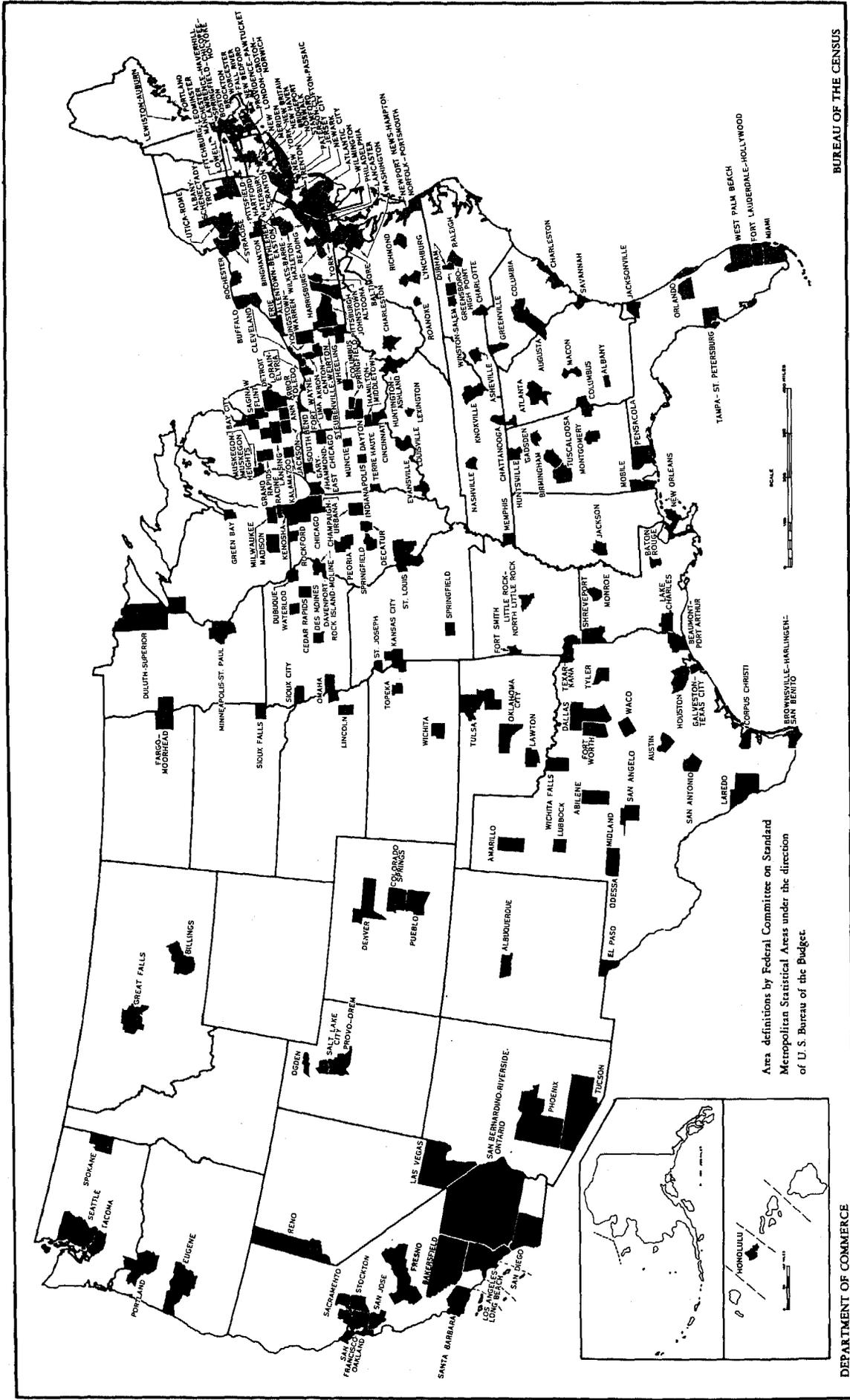
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REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1960



Area definitions by Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas under the direction of U. S. Bureau of the Budget.

Nonwhite Population by Race

GENERAL

This report, based on the 1960 Census of Population, contains 25-percent sample data on social and economic characteristics of the nonwhite population by race, for the United States, regions, and selected States and standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's). Data are shown for the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino races. This information includes nativity, residence in 1955, years of school completed, marital status, relationship to head of household, family composition and characteristics, employment status, hours worked, weeks worked in 1959, occupation, industry, and income.

The last two tables of this report contain complete-count data on nonwhite races in Hawaii and Alaska. Data are shown separately for Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Hawaiians, and part-Hawaiians in Hawaii, and for Aleuts, Eskimos, and American Indians in Alaska. The information in these tables includes age, marital status, and household relationship.

RELATED REPORTS

1960.--Information for 1960 on racial composition for the United States and regions and for divisions, States, SMSA's, urbanized areas, urban places of 10,000 or more, and counties is given for each race by sex in Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, chapter B, for all States, Parts 2 through 52. In the same chapter, there are statistics for the white and Negro races, and for all other races combined for urban places of 2,500 to 10,000, places of 1,000 to 2,500, and minor civil divisions or census county divisions. Similar data are given for each census tract in tracted areas in 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing, Series PHC(1), Census Tracts. Statistics on State of birth, residence in 1955, educational attainment, family composition, employment status, occupation, industry, and income are presented, by color, in chapter C of Volume I, for States and their urban-rural parts, and for selected SMSA's and counties. Statistics on age, family composition, occupation, industry, and income for Negroes and all other nonwhite persons are presented in chapter D of Volume I, for the United States, regions, States, SMSA's of 250,000 or more, and counties of 250,000 or more. In addition, in Volume I and in reports in the PC(2) series, most characteristics shown for the total population are also presented for the total nonwhite population. Detailed characteristics by race for specific subjects are included in the following reports: PC(2)-3A, Women by Number of Children Ever Born; PC(2)-4A, Families; PC(2)-6A, Employment Status and Work Experience;

PC(2)-7A, Occupational Characteristics; and PC(2)-8A, Inmates of Institutions. Several other PC(2) reports which are devoted to subjects other than race call for one or more tables presenting cross-classification of the major subjects by detailed race.

1950.--Data from the 1950 Census of Population on social and economic characteristics of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and all other races are presented in 1950 Census of Population, Volume IV, Part 3, chapter B, Nonwhite Population by Race. Data on Negroes, Indians, Japanese, and Chinese for 1950 are also contained in Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, chapter B, for States and their urban and rural parts. In addition, statistics on Negroes and other nonwhite races combined are presented for counties, standard metropolitan areas (SMA's) urbanized areas, and urban places of 10,000 or more; and statistics on Indians, Japanese, and Chinese are presented for selected counties and cities. Statistics for Negroes and other nonwhite races are presented in 1950 Census of Population, Volume III, Census Tract Statistics. Data on Negroes, Indians, Japanese, and Chinese are also presented in Volume IV, Part 5, chapter B, Education. Detailed data on occupation, industry, and income for Negroes and for persons of other nonwhite races combined are presented for States and SMA's of 100,000 or more in chapter C of Volume II. Information for the same racial categories appears in the following special reports of Volume IV: Employment and Personal Characteristics, Occupational and Industrial Characteristics, Institutional Population, and Characteristics by Size of Place. The classification of the population by color is a basic classification in the presentation of census statistics, and information on the total nonwhite population is to be found in most of the reports of the 1950 Census.

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

Photocopies of unpublished tabulations containing the number of Negroes and of persons of all other nonwhite races combined are available at cost for each census tract in tracted areas, ward in cities of 25,000 or more, urban place, and remainder of minor civil division. These tabulations include other social characteristics relating to the total and nonwhite population within each area. Data on characteristics of each of the nonwhite races included in tables 1 to 58 are available on magnetic tape for States, SMSA's of 250,000 or more by urban-rural residence, and for the nonmetropolitan balance of States by urban-rural

residence. These data can be made available on a reimbursable basis. Requests for unpublished data giving a specific description of the figures desired may be made in writing to the Chief, Population Division,

Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233. Inquiries concerning unpublished data should be transmitted to the Bureau as soon as possible because tape files are not maintained indefinitely.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Some of the definitions used in 1960 differ from those used in 1950. These changes were made after consultation with users of census data in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be affected. The definitions and explanations should be interpreted in the context of the 1960 Censuses, in which data were collected by a combination of self-enumeration, direct interview, and observation by the enumerator.

The definitions below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerator. As in all surveys, there were some failures to execute the instructions exactly. Through the forms distributed to households, the respondents were given explanations of some of the questions more uniformly than would have been given in direct interviews. Nevertheless, it was not feasible to give the full instructions to the respondents, and some erroneous replies have undoubtedly gone undetected.

More complete discussions of the definitions of population items are given in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary, and in each of the State parts.

RACE AND COLOR

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)

The concept of race as used by the Bureau of the Census is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public. It does not, therefore, reflect clear-cut definitions of biological stock, and several categories obviously refer to national origins.

The term "color" refers to the division of population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The color group designated as "nonwhite" includes Negroes, American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Hawaiians, Asian Indians, Malaysians, Eskimos, Aleuts, etc. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely of Indian or other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Negro.--In addition to persons of Negro and mixed Negro and white descent, this classification, according to instructions to enumerators, includes persons of mixed American 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 full-blooded American Indians, persons of mixed white and Indian blood are included in this category if they are enrolled on an Indian tribal or agency roll or if they are regarded as Indians in their community. A common requirement for such enrollment at present is that the proportion of Indian blood should be at least one-fourth.

In the eastern part of the United States, there are certain populations of mixed white, Negro, and Indian ancestry. In censuses prior to 1950, these groups had been variously classified by the enumerators, sometimes as Negro and sometimes as Indian. In 1950, an attempt was made to isolate these groups and include them in the category "All other" races. Because of problems in the identification of these groups in 1950 and the likelihood that they would not be distinguishable in self-enumeration, this effort was abandoned in the 1960 Census. Generally, the number involved was small except in North Carolina, which had a heavy concentration of this mixed racial population (notably in Robeson and surrounding counties).

Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and residual "All other" races.--Racial categories such as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc., are based largely on country or area of origin, and not necessarily on biological stock.

Statistics based on the 25-percent sample are given in this report for Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and a residual "All other" races category. This residual category includes Hawaiians, Eskimos, Aleuts, Koreans, Asian Indians, Malaysians, etc. The last two tables of this report, showing characteristics of racial categories in Alaska and Hawaii, include data based on the complete count for Aleuts and Eskimos in Alaska and for Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians in Hawaii. These special categories were not included separately in the 25-percent sample enumeration schedules, and they were included in 100-percent schedules only.

for the two States mentioned. The figure for part-Hawaiians does not include any other racial mixtures, such as white-Japanese or Chinese-Japanese. In the 1950 Census of Hawaii, as the result of a special question on mixed race, approximately 4 percent of the total population were reported as of a mixed racial group other than part-Hawaiian.

Respondents and enumerators sometimes report, for the racial classification, such entries as "Puerto Rican," "Turk," "Germanic," and others, which should have been included within one of the Census Bureau's broader categories such as "White," or "Negro." The relative frequency of these various types within the residual "All other" races category is not known.

Figures for the "All other" races category and other categories may differ somewhat between tabulations based on the 25-percent sample and the complete count shown in this report and elsewhere. (See table A.) Race entries on all 25-percent sample schedules were edited as a routine part of the manual coding operation, and obvious errors were corrected. In processing the complete-count schedules, however, only those enumeration districts in which the number of "All other" races entries exceeded certain tolerances were visually inspected. Although these tolerances were stringent, they were not sufficient to prevent inclusion of a substantial number of spurious cases in the statistics.

Table A.--COMPARISON OF COMPLETE-COUNT AND SAMPLE DATA FOR THE NONWHITE POPULATION BY RACE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960
(Minus sign (-) indicates sample lower than complete count)

Item	Negro	Other nonwhite races					
		Total	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Other
Complete count.....	18,871,831	1,619,612	523,591	464,332	237,292	176,310	218,087
Sample.....	18,848,619	1,639,377	546,228	473,170	236,084	181,614	202,281
Difference:							
Number.....	-23,212	+19,765	+22,637	+8,838	-1,208	+5,304	-15,806
Percent.....	-0.1	+1.2	+4.3	+1.9	-0.5	+3.0	-7.2

Source: Complete count--Volume I, United States Summary, chapter B, table 44. Sample--Negro and Other nonwhite races, total, Volume I, United States Summary, chapter D, table 233. Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Other, this report, tables 2 through 6.

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.

Effects of self-enumeration.--Since the 1960 Census was the first in which most respondents had an opportunity to classify themselves with respect to race--in previous censuses the racial classification was made for the most part by the enumerator on the basis of observation--it was expected that the character of the racial data in 1960 might differ from that of previous censuses. Some persons undoubtedly would have been classified differently by race in the 1960 Census if direct enumeration had been used uniformly, especially in families involving mixed racial marriages, but such differences as existed may have been largely offsetting. In terms of the final results, there is little evidence of a change for the major categories. The distribution of the population by color in 1960 was close to that shown by postcensal estimates for 1960 based on the 1950 Census counts by color and estimated population changes during the decade. The increases in the Negro population, in particular, was consistent with the statistics on its natural increase during the decade. The increases in the Japanese and Chinese population were large, but high rates of natural increase and substantial immigration during the decade obscure any effects which self-enumeration may have had on the 1960 count. Results of the evaluation studies on the classification of the population by color, white and nonwhite, may be found in the "Evaluation and Research" series of 1960 Census reports.

The use of self-enumeration may have added to the accuracy of the 1960 count of the Indian population. Studies of the adequacy of the enumeration in the last several censuses have led to the conclusion that it was incomplete largely as the result of the failure of enumerators to identify off-reservation Indians.

Age data for Indians show a marked concentration in the age group 55 to 59 years in urban areas. Investigations indicate this may be a result of a combination of factors among which "age heaping" may be of importance. The reader is referred to a discussion of the reporting of age in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary. Also to be considered is the possibility that the increase in the movement of Indians off reservations during the late thirties was reflected in the decennial census for the first time in 1960, as a result of more precise reporting.

MEDIAN

The median is presented in connection with the data on age, years of school completed, and income. It is the value which divides the distribution into two equal parts, one-half the cases falling below this value and one-half the cases exceeding this value.

A plus (+) or minus (-) sign after the median indicates that the median is above or below that number. For example, a median of \$10,000+ for income indicates that the median fell in the interval "\$10,000 or more."

URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE

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; (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. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

FARM-NONFARM RESIDENCE

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 consists of 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. All persons living in group quarters are classified as nonfarm except the relatively few living in workers' quarters (including quarters for migratory agricultural workers) that are located on a farm or ranch.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties.

INDIAN AREAS

The areas for which statistics on Indians are presented in tables 51 and 56 in this report were delineated in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, and Division of Indian Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

These areas comprise most counties or groups of counties having 2,500 or more Indians. Since the data are in terms of whole counties the selected Indian areas do not necessarily represent Federal reservations, although reservation land is included in varying proportion in many of them. The areas generally contain an

Indian population which is relatively homogeneous with respect to tribal and cultural affiliations. However, there may be considerable variation in the character of the areas. An area may be a cluster of counties over which a single Federal Indian Reservation is spread, as in the case of Fort Peck in Montana, or it may be a large group of counties containing several reservations such as United Pueblos in New Mexico.

No attempt has been made to include a description of the area in the area name. The names include reference to an identifying geographic location in the area, the name of one or more major Indian tribe in the area, or the name of the principal reservation or reservations in the area.

The component counties of each of the selected Indian areas are presented below:

COMPOSITION AND LOCATION OF INDIAN AREAS

Indian area	State and county
Apache (Ariz.).....	Ariz. Gila Graham Greenlee
Apache (N. Mex.).....	N. Mex. Rio Arriba Otero
Blackfeet.....	Mont. Glacier Pondera
Central Wisconsin.....	Wis. Adams Brown Clark Jackson Juneau La Crosse Marathon Monroe Outagamie Wood
Cheyenne River.....	S. Dak. Dewey Haakon Meade Potter Sully Walworth Zieback
Clinton-Shawnee.....	Okla. Beckham Blaine Canadian Cleveland Custer Dewey Greer Hughes Kingfisher Lincoln Logan Okfuskee Oklahoma Pottawatomie Roger Mills Seminole Washita
Colville-Spokane.....	Wash. Ferry Okanogan Pend Oreille Stevens
Crow-Northern Cheyenne.....	Mont. Big Horn Rosebud Treasure Yellowstone
Eastern Cherokee.....	N. C. Cherokee Graham Jackson Swain

COMPOSITION AND LOCATION OF INDIAN AREAS--Con.

Indian area	State and county
Fort Belknap.....	Mont. Blaine Chouteau Hill Phillips
Fort Berthold.....	N. Dak. Dunn McKenzie McLean Mercer Mountrail Ward
Fort Hall-Northern Idaho.....	Idaho Bannock Benewah Bingham Boundary Clearwater Idaho Kootenai Lewis Nez Perce Power
Fort Peck.....	Mont. Daniels Roosevelt Sheridan Valley
Fort Yuma.....	Calif. Imperial Riverside
Greater Leech Lake-White Earth.....	Minn. Becker Cass Clearwater Hubbard Itasca Mahnomon
Hoopa Valley.....	Calif. Humboldt Del Norte
Iroquois.....	N.Y. Cattaraugus Franklin Onondaga
Lac Courte Oreilles-Lac du Flambeau.	Wis. Ashland Bayfield Burnett Forest Iron Oneida Polk Sawyer Vilas Washburn
Lawton.....	Okla. Caddo Comanche Cotton Garvin Grady Harmon Jackson Jefferson Kiowa McClain Stephens Tillman
Menominee.....	Wis. Oconto Shawano
Mississippi Choctaw.....	Miss. Attala Jones Kemper Leake Neshoba Newton Noxubee Scott Winston
Mount Edgecumbe.....	Alaska Election Dis- tricts 1-6
Navajo.....	Utah San Juan

COMPOSITION AND LOCATION OF INDIAN AREAS--Con.

Indian area	State and county
Navajo-Hopi.....	Ariz. Apache Coconino Navajo
Navajo-Zuni.....	N. Mex. McKinley San Juan
Olympic Peninsula.....	Wash. Clallam Grays Harbor Jefferson Mason Pacific Thurston
Other Minnesota Chippewa ¹	Minn. Aitkin Carlton Cook Koochiching Mille Lacs Pine St. Louis
Pima-Papago.....	Ariz. Cochise Maricopa Pima Pinal
Pine Ridge.....	S. Dak. Bennett Custer Fall River Jackson Shannon Washabaugh
Puget Sound.....	Wash. Kitsap Skagit Whatcom
Red Lake.....	Minn. Beltrami
Rosebud-Yankton.....	S. Dak. Bon Homme Charles Mix Gregory Jones Mellette Todd Tripp Yankton
Standing Rock.....	Nebr. Daws Sheridan
Tahlequah.....	Wash. Kitsap Skagit Whatcom
Talihina.....	Minn. Beltrami
Tanana.....	S. Dak. Campbell Corson Perkins Sioux
	N. Dak. Sioux
	Okla. Adair Cherokee McIntosh Muskogee Sequoyah
	Okla. Atoka Bryan Carter Choctaw Coal Haskell Johnston Latimer Le Flore Love McCurtain Marshall Murray Pittsburg Pontotoc Pushmataha
	Alaska Election Dis- tricts 18-20

¹ Excludes Greater Leech Lake-White Earth and Red Lake, shown separately.

COMPOSITION AND LOCATION OF INDIAN AREAS--Con.

Indian area	State and county
Turtle Mountain-Fort Totten.....	N. Dak. Benson Eddy Ramsey Rolette
Umatilla-Warm Springs.....	Oreg. Harney Jefferson Umatilla Wasco
United Pueblos.....	N. Mex. Bernalillo Sandoval Santa Fe Socorro Taos Valencia
Walker River.....	Nev. Churchill Douglas Lander Lyon Mineral Pershing Washoe
Wind River.....	Wyo. Fremont Hot Springs
Yakima.....	Wash. Klickitat Yakima

AGE

The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1960, as determined from the reply to a question on month and year of birth.

NATIVITY

Native--This category comprises persons born in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a possession of the United States; persons born in a foreign country or at sea who have at least one native American parent; and persons whose place of birth was not reported and whose census report contained no contradictory information, such as an entry of a language spoken prior to coming to the United States.

Foreign born--This category includes all persons not classified as native.

RESIDENCE IN 1955

Residence on April 1, 1955, is the usual place of residence five years prior to enumeration. 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 five years prior to enumeration. Included in the group are persons who had never moved during the five years as well as those who had moved but by 1960 had returned to their 1955 residence. 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. This category was subdivided into three groups according to their

1955 residence, viz., "different house, same county," "different county, same State," and "different State." 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 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."

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

School enrollment is shown for persons 5 to 34 years old. Persons were included as enrolled in school if they were reported as attending or enrolled in a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1960, and the time of enumeration. 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. 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.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from the answers to the two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade (or year)?" Enumerators were instructed to obtain the approximate equivalent grade in the American school system for persons whose highest grade of attendance was in a foreign school system, whose highest level of attendance was in an ungraded school, whose highest level of schooling was measured by "readers," or whose training by a tutor was regarded as qualifying under the "regular" school definition. Persons were to answer "No" to the second question if they were attending school, had completed only part of a grade before they dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended.

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed 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.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. College includes junior or community colleges, regular 4-year colleges, and graduate or professional schools.

MARITAL STATUS

This classification refers to the marital status of the person at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "married" comprise, therefore, both those who have been married only once and those who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated (either legally separated or otherwise absent from the spouse because of marital discord) are classified as a subcategory of married persons. The enumerators were instructed to report persons in common-law marriages as married and persons whose only marriage had been annulled as single. Persons "ever married" are those in the categories married (including separated), widowed, and divorced.

The number of married men may be different from the number of married women for an area because of the absence of husbands or wives from the country, because the husband and wife have different places of residence, because of the methods used to inflate the sample data, or for other reasons.

A married person with "spouse present" is a man or woman whose spouse was enumerated as a member of the same household even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of enumeration.

HOUSEHOLD, GROUP QUARTERS, AND RELATIONSHIP
TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants. The population per household is obtained by dividing the population in households by the number of households.

All persons who are not members of households are regarded as living in group quarters. Group quarters are living arrangements for institutional inmates or for other groups containing five or more persons unrelated to the person in charge. Most of the persons in group quarters live in rooming houses, college dormitories, military barracks, or institutions. Inmates of institutions are persons for whom care or custody is provided in such places as homes for delinquent or dependent children; homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped; places providing specialized medical care for persons with mental disorders, tuberculosis, or other chronic disease; nursing and domiciliary homes for the aged and dependent; prisons; and jails.

For persons in households, several categories of relationship to head of household are recognized in this report:

1. The head of the household is the member reported as the head by the household respondent. However, if a married woman living with her husband is

reported as the head, her husband is classified as the head for the purpose of census tabulations.

2. The wife of a head of a household is a woman married to and living with a household head. This category includes women in common-law marriages as well as women in formal marriages.

3. An other relative of the head is a person related to the head of the household by blood, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another category.

4. A nonrelative of the head is any member of the household who is not related to the household head. This category includes lodgers (roomers and partners, relatives of such persons, and foster children) and resident employees (maids, hired farm hands, etc.).

FAMILY, SUBFAMILY, OWN CHILD, AND
PRIMARY INDIVIDUAL

A family consists of two or more persons in the same household who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption; all persons living in one household who are related to each other are regarded as one family. In a primary family, the head of the family is the head of a household. Other families are secondary families. A "husband-wife" family is a family in which the head and his wife are enumerated as members of the same household.

A subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own children under 18 years old, living in a housing unit and related to the head of the household or his wife. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families.

An own child of a household head or of a family head is defined here as a single (never married) son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the head in question.

A primary individual is a head of a household living alone or with nonrelatives only.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status relate to the calendar week prior to the date on which the respondents filled their Household Questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, illness, or other personal reasons.

Persons are classified as unemployed if they were 14 years old and over and not "at work" but looking for work. A person is considered as looking for work not only if he actually tried to find work but also if

he had made such efforts recently (i.e., within the past 60 days) and was awaiting the results of these efforts. Persons waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or furloughed are also counted as unemployed.

The "civilian labor force" includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed, as described above. The "labor force" also includes members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Persons "not in the labor force" comprise all those 14 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force, including persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the week).

HOURS WORKED

The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked, and not necessarily to the number usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures reflect the combined number of hours worked at all jobs during the week. The data on hours worked presented in this report provide a broad classification of persons at work into full-time and part-time workers. Persons are considered to be working full time if they worked 35 hours or more during the reference week and part time if they worked less than 35 hours.

WEEKS WORKED IN 1959

The data on weeks worked in 1959 pertain to the number of different weeks during 1959 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

The data on occupation and industry in this report are for employed persons and refer to the job held during the week for which employment status was reported. For persons employed at two or more jobs,

the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The occupation and industry statistics presented here are based on the detailed systems developed for the 1960 Census; see 1960 Census of Population, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1960.

INCOME IN 1959

Information on income for the calendar year 1959 was requested from all persons 14 years old and over in the sample. "Total income" is the sum of amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income. Wage or salary income is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It represents the amount received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc. Self-employment income is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. "Earnings" are obtained by summing wage or salary income and self-employment income. Other income includes money income received from such sources as net rents, interest, dividends, Social Security benefits, pensions, veterans' payments, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. Not included as income are money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property), the value of income "in kind," withdrawals of bank deposits, money borrowed, tax refunds, and gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

In the statistics on family income, the combined incomes of all members of each family are treated as a single amount. Although the time period covered by the income statistics is the calendar year 1959, the composition of families refers to the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout 1959. The number of earners in the family refers to the number of family members who had wage or salary income or self-employment income.

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

COLLECTION OF DATA

Several enumeration forms were used to collect the information for the 1960 Census of Population. A few days before the census date, the Post Office Department delivered an Advance Census Report (ACR) to households on postal delivery routes. This form contained questions which were to be answered for every person and every housing unit. Household members were requested to fill the ACR and have it ready for the enumerator. The census enumerator recorded this information on a form specially designed for electronic

data processing by FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer). The information was either transcribed from the ACR to the complete-count FOSDIC schedule or entered on this schedule during direct interview.

In the densely populated areas, the enumerator left a Household Questionnaire to be completed by each household (or person) in the sample and mailed to the local census office. The population and housing information was transcribed from the Household Questionnaire to a sample FOSDIC schedule. When the Household Questionnaire was not returned or was returned

without having been completed, the enumerator collected the missing information by personal visit or by telephone and entered it directly on the sample FOSDIC schedule. In the remaining areas, when the enumerator picked up the ACR, he obtained all the information by direct interview and recorded it directly on the sample FOSDIC schedule.

Soon after the enumerator started work, his schedules were examined in a formal field review. This operation was designed to assure at an early stage of the work that the enumerator was performing his duties properly and had corrected any errors he had made.

More detailed descriptions of the 1960 Census procedures in the collection and processing of the data are given in reports entitled United States Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960: Principal Data Collection Forms and Procedures, 1961; and Processing the Data, 1962, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

MANUAL EDITING AND CODING

After the FOSDIC forms had been checked for completeness in the field, they were sent to a central processing office for manual editing and coding and for microfilming. Except where some special problems arose, there was no manual coding of the FOSDIC forms for complete-count data. On the sample forms, the manual operation was limited to those items where coding required the reading of written entries and therefore could not be done effectively by machine. The coding clerks converted the written entries to codes by marking the appropriate circles on the FOSDIC schedules and at the same time were able to correct obviously wrong entries and sometimes supply missing information.

ELECTRONIC PROCESSING

After the enumerators and coders recorded the information by marking the appropriate circles, the schedules were microfilmed. The information on the microfilm was then read by FOSDIC, which converted the markings to signals on magnetic tape. The tape, in turn, was processed in an electronic computer, which was used extensively to edit and tabulate the data and to produce the publication tables.

EDITING

For a majority of items, nonresponses and inconsistencies were eliminated by using the computer to assign entries and correct inconsistencies. In general, few assignments or corrections were required, although the amount varied by subject and by enumerator.

The assignment of an acceptable entry by machine was based on related information reported for the person or on information reported for a similar person in the immediate neighborhood. For example, in the assignment of age in the complete-count tabulations, the computer stored reported ages of persons by sex, color or race, household relationship, and marital status;

each stored age was retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same characteristics and having age reported was processed through the computer; this stored age was assigned to the next person whose age was unknown and who otherwise had the same characteristics. This procedure insured that the distribution of ages assigned by the computer for persons of a given set of characteristics would correspond closely to the reported age distribution of such persons as obtained in the current census.

The extent of the allocations for nonresponse or for inconsistency is shown for the United States and for States, places of 10,000 inhabitants or more, and other areas in appendix tables in chapters B, C, and D of 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations acceptable for a given area. If the number was beyond tolerance, the data were rejected and the original schedules were re-examined to determine the source of the error. Correction and reprocessing were undertaken as necessary and feasible.

As noted, inconsistencies in the reported data were resolved primarily by machine editing, but occasionally by clerical editing. However, because of limitations of computer capacity and other resources, a number of complicated editing steps were not introduced when the effect upon the final data was considered to be small. Thus, for some characteristics, there may be a small number of cases associated with an unlikely age group. Illustrations include: The number of husband-wife family heads 14 to 19 years of age with own children under 6 and under 18; the income distribution of Negro males 14 to 19 years old.

A group of reports designated "Evaluation and Research Series" will deal with the methods, results, and interpretation of a group of evaluation and research studies of the 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing. A report entitled The Post-Enumeration Survey: 1950, Technical Paper No. 4, presents evaluative material on the 1950 Census.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Human and mechanical errors occur in any mass statistical operation such as a decennial census. Such errors include failure to obtain required information from respondents, obtaining inconsistent information, recording information in the wrong place or incorrectly, or otherwise producing inconsistencies between entries on interrelated items on the field documents. Sampling biases occur because some of the enumerators fail to follow the sampling instructions. Clerical coding and editing errors occur, as well as errors in the electronic processing operation.

Careful efforts are made in every census to keep the errors in each step at an acceptably low level. Review of the enumerator's work, verification of manual coding and editing, checking of tabulated figures, and ratio estimation of sample data to control totals from the complete count reduce the effects of the errors in the census data.

Very minor differences between tables in this report or between corresponding data in this report and chapters C and D of Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, result from imperfections in the electronic equipment. No attempt has been made to reconcile these minor discrepancies.

Some innovations in the 1960 Censuses reduced errors in processing and others produced a more consistent quality of editing. The elimination of the

card-punching operation removed one important source of error. The extensive use of electronic equipment insured a more uniform and more flexible edit than could have been accomplished manually or by less intricate mechanical equipment. It is believed that the use of electronic equipment in the 1960 Censuses has improved the quality of the editing compared with that of earlier censuses but, at the same time, it has introduced an element of difference in the statistics.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLING VARIABILITY

SAMPLE DESIGN

For persons in housing units at the time of the 1960 Census, the sampling unit was the housing unit and all its occupants; for persons in group quarters, it was the person. On the first visit to an address, the enumerator assigned a sample key letter (A, B, C, or D) to each housing unit sequentially in the order in which he first visited the units, whether or not he completed an interview. Each enumerator was given a random key letter to start his assignment, and the order of canvassing was indicated in advance, although these instructions allowed some latitude in the order of visiting addresses. Each housing unit which was assigned the key letter "A" was designated as a sample unit and all persons enumerated in the unit were included in the sample. In every group quarters, the sample consisted of every fourth person in the order listed.

Although the sampling procedure did not automatically insure an exact 25-percent sample of persons or housing units in each locality, the sample design was unbiased if carried through according to instructions; and, generally, for large areas the deviation from 25 percent was found to be quite small. Biases may have arisen, however, when the enumerator failed to follow his listing and sampling instructions exactly.

RATIO ESTIMATION

The statistics based on the sample of the 1960 Census returns are estimates that have been developed through the use of a ratio estimation procedure. This procedure was carried out for each of 44 groups of persons in each of the smallest areas for which sample data are published.¹ (For a more complete discussion of the ratio estimation procedure, see 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary.)

¹ Estimates of characteristics from the sample for a given area are produced using the formula:

$$x' = \sum_{i=1}^{44} \frac{x_i}{y_i} Y_i$$

where x' is the estimate of the characteristic for the area obtained through the use of the ratio estimation procedure, x_i is the count of sample persons with the characteristic for the area in one (i) of the 44 groups, y_i is the count of all sample persons for the area in the same one of the 44 groups, and Y_i is the count of persons in the complete count for the area in the same one of the 44 groups.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

These ratio estimates reduce the component of sampling error arising from the variation in the size of household and achieve some of the gains of stratification in the selection of the sample, with the strata being the groups for which separate ratio estimates are computed. The net effect is a reduction in the sampling error and bias of most statistics below what would be obtained by weighting the results of the 25-percent sample by a uniform factor of four. The reduction in sampling error is trivial for some items and substantial for others. A byproduct of this estimation procedure, in general, is that estimates for this sample are consistent with the complete count with respect to the total population and for the subdivisions used as groups in the estimation procedure.

The figures from the 25-percent sample tabulations are subject to sampling variability, which can be estimated roughly from the standard errors shown in tables B and C. These tables² do not reflect the effect of response variance, processing variance, or bias arising in the collection, processing, and estimation steps. Estimates of the magnitude of some of these factors in the total error are being evaluated and will be published at a later date. The chances are about two out of three that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count of the population is less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times the

Table B.--ROUGH APPROXIMATION TO STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED NUMBER
(Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated number	Standard error	Estimated number	Standard error
50.....	30	5,000.....	200
100.....	40	10,000.....	290
250.....	50	15,000.....	340
500.....	70	25,000.....	450
1,000.....	90	50,000.....	630
2,500.....	140		

² These estimates of sampling variability are based on partial information on variances calculated from a sample of the 1960 Census results. Further estimates are being calculated and will be made available at a later date.

Table C.--ROUGH APPROXIMATION TO STANDARD ERROR
OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE
(Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage					
	500	1,000	2,500	10,000	25,000	100,000
2 or 98.....	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2
5 or 95.....	3.6	2.5	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.2
10 or 90.....	5.0	3.6	2.2	1.1	0.5	0.4
25 or 75.....	6.8	4.9	2.7	1.3	0.7	0.4
50.....	7.9	5.6	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.5

standard error. The amount by which the estimated standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate can be found in most statistical textbooks.

Table B shows rough standard errors of estimated numbers up to 50,000. The relative sampling errors of larger estimated numbers are somewhat smaller than for 50,000. For estimated numbers above 50,000, however, the nonsampling errors, e.g., response errors and proc-

essing errors, may have an increasingly important effect on the total error. Table C shows rough standard errors of data in the form of percentages. Linear interpolation in tables B and C will provide approximate results that are satisfactory for most purposes.

For a discussion of the sampling variability of medians and means and of the method for obtaining standard errors of differences between two estimates, see 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary.

Illustration: Table 9 shows that in California there are 9,158 Negro males, age 14 and over, who have completed 4 years or more of college. Table B shows that a rough approximation to the standard error on an estimate of 9,158 is about 275, which means that the chances are about 2 out of 3 that the results of a complete count would not differ by more than 275 from this estimated 9,158. It also follows that there is only about 1 chance in 100 that a complete census result would differ by as much as 688, that is, by about 2½ times the number estimated from table B.