

# Inmates of Institutions

## GENERAL

This report presents statistics on the characteristics of inmates of institutions enumerated in the Eighteenth Decennial Census of Population, taken as of April 1, 1960. All of these statistics are based on a 25-percent sample of the population. The report presents data on the age, color, and sex of persons under care in several types of institutions, for the United States, each State, and each standard metropolitan statistical area of 500,000 or more, and on color and sex of inmates by type of institution for counties and urban places with 1,000 or more inmates. For the United States, the data are also presented by number of institutions of each type, size of institution, type of control, location, year inmate moved into institution, marital status, race, nativity and parentage, region of birth, Puerto Rican birth, mobility status, school enrollment, years of school completed, year last worked, last major occupation group of those employed in 1950 or later, and veteran status by period of military service.

In this report, data are presented for the United States in tables 1 to 32, for States in tables 33 to 41, for standard metropolitan statistical areas of 500,000 or more in tables 42 to 51, and for selected counties and urban places in table 52. Within each type of area, the tables are arranged by type of institution. In general, each table presents data for a given type of institution with subdivision by type of control. This arrangement means that the population for which statistics are presented in a single table is relatively homogeneous with respect to age, and thus it is possible to show age in detail suitable for the particular type of institution.

### RELATED REPORTS

1960 Census---Complete-count statistics on the total institutional population for States, their urban and rural parts, counties, standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, and urban places of 10,000 or more are presented in chapter B of Volume I, Characteristics of the Population. Statistics based on the 25-percent sample are presented on resident

staff of institutions and on inmates by age, color, and sex, for States, urban and rural, and for standard metropolitan statistical areas of 250,000 or more, in chapter D of Volume I. Several of the other special reports in the PC(2) and PC(3) series of reports contain additional information on the institutional population 14 years old and over.

1950 Census---Volume IV, Special Reports, Part 2, chapter C, Institutional Population, presents complete-count data on the age, color, and sex of persons under care in each of several types of institutions--correctional institutions, hospitals for mental disease, tuberculosis hospitals, homes for the aged, homes and schools for the mentally and physically handicapped, homes for neglected and dependent children, and other types of institutions for younger persons. These statistics are presented for the United States, regions, and States. For counties and urban places with an institutional population of 500 or more, data on age, color, and sex of the total institutional population are also presented. Additional information on the characteristics of inmates appears in several other special reports comprising Volume IV, notably the report on Employment and Personal Characteristics and the report on Marital Status. Information on the total institutional population for various areas appears in chapter B of Volume II, Characteristics of the Population.

### AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

The data shown in the present report represent the full detail printed out by the electronic computer. However, the detail shown for the United States was tabulated separately for each State and its urban-rural parts but was stored on magnetic tape and not printed out. Requests for unpublished data may be made by writing to the Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C., and giving a specific description of the figures desired. 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. In many institutions, the enumerator obtained information for inmates by interview or from forms distributed to patients; but the enumerator used office records when it was not feasible to secure information directly from the inmates.

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.

#### INMATE OF INSTITUTION

"Inmates of institutions" comprise those persons in certain types of group quarters who are under care or custody. These types are described in detail in the following section. Thus, staff members of institutions and their families are excluded, as are persons in some types of group quarters, such as convents and monasteries, college dormitories, and boarding schools, who in some other contexts have been regarded as members of the institutional population. Within this general framework, the persons treated in the 1960 Census as inmates of institutions have been selected on the basis of three considerations.

The first of these considerations relates to the question of whether or not the institution is of a type where the average length of stay is rather long and in which a relatively large proportion of the persons cannot be regarded as having a usual residence elsewhere. Thus, patients in hospitals for mental disease are treated as inmates; but, for the most part, patients in general hospitals are not.

The second of these considerations relates to the demand for statistics, on the part of administrators and social scientists in the fields of health, welfare, and correction. For example, statistics on prisoners have some relevance to the problem of crime and the administration of criminal justice, and those on inmates of mental institutions have some relation to the problem of mental disease. On the basis of this consideration, persons under custody in institutions such as jails, juvenile detention homes, and diagnostic and reception centers are classified as inmates of institutions, even though many of the inmates may be there for only a short while. Also included are the relatively few patients in general hospitals who could be identified as receiving care for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease conditions, even though the patients may be there for only a short while before discharge or transfer to an institution providing long-range care. Similarly, students in residential schools for the physically handicapped are included as inmates, even though students in other types of residential primary and secondary schools are considered to have their usual residence away from the school. Likewise, in an effort to obtain a more complete coverage of elderly persons and of persons suffering from

chronic illness, persons under care in small nursing and convalescent homes are included as inmates of institutions.

To some extent, the decision as to whether persons in certain types of institutions (such as jails, detention homes, and nursing homes for the aged) should be recorded as residing in the institution or in their own homes was based on such considerations as where they could most readily be enumerated.

The third consideration relates to whether or not the institution is of such a type that most of the inmates are not employable in any immediate sense. For census purposes, inmates of an institution are regarded as not in the labor force. Armed Forces mental hospitals and Armed Forces correctional facilities are excluded from the places classified as institutions. Convents, monasteries, and similar places where many of the residents are in the labor force are also excluded from the places classified as institutions.

#### TYPE OF INSTITUTION

##### Definitions

In the classification of inmates by type of institution, the nature of the ward or service in which the inmate was located was considered where relevant, rather than the overall character of the institution. For large institutions that comprised separate enumeration districts in themselves and which were multitype in function, the enumerator was instructed to enumerate separately each ward or division providing a different type of care or custody. Thus, patients in wards or services for psychiatric care have been classified as inmates of mental hospitals and those in wards or services for chronic disease have been classified as inmates of chronic disease hospitals. This principle of classification by type of care or disability was not limited to general hospitals but applied also to other institutions, such as those with separate departments for blind students and deaf students.

Each inmate has been classified in only one type of institution. In data on number of institutions of each type, however, a multifunction large institution is counted in each of the types for which it is qualified.

The classification of institutions used in this report recognizes the following types:

Correctional institutions.--This major category includes prisons and reformatories and local jails and workhouses.

Prisons and reformatories are places in which persons convicted of relatively serious crimes serve their sentences. The prisons and reformatories are shown by two types of control: Federal institutions operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice and State institutions.

A problem in classification has to do with institutions housing the criminally insane and defective delinquents, which, theoretically, might be classified either as prisons or as mental hospitals. In general, institutions of this type have been classified on an administrative basis--those institutions (or wards) operated by departments of correction or similar

agencies have been classified as prisons and those operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies have been classified as mental hospitals.

Local jails and workhouses, in general, are operated by counties and cities and are places in which persons are awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short-term sentences. In most areas, such institutions are readily distinguishable from State or Federal prisons and reformatories. However, in certain instances responsibility for the institution may be shared jointly by the State and the county. Two notable cases in which this joint responsibility occurs are the prison camps in Georgia and the New Castle Correctional Institution in Delaware. Instructions were given that the prison camps be classified as State prisons and that the New Castle Correctional Institution be classified as a local jail.

Mental hospitals.--Patients in mental hospitals comprise not only those receiving care in mental hospitals as such but also patients in psychiatric wards or services of general hospitals and of veterans hospitals, and in alcoholic treatment and drug addiction centers. Mental hospitals are classified by type of control into Federal hospitals, comprising the psychiatric facilities in hospitals operated by the Veterans Administration and also the United States Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington, Kentucky; State, county, and city hospitals, mostly comprising State mental hospitals; and private hospitals, comprising proprietary and nonprofit establishments providing care for psychiatric patients.

Institutions combining psychiatric care with care for the mentally handicapped (i.e., institutions for mental defectives, or feeble-minded, and epileptics) were defined as mental hospitals. However, the neurological services of the Veterans Administration hospitals were defined as belonging in the category of chronic-disease hospitals (except tuberculosis and mental) and psychiatric facilities for prisoners under the control of State departments of corrections were classified as prisons.

Residential treatment centers.--This classification is intended to include those institutions which primarily serve children who by clinical diagnosis are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally and which provide treatment services usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist. Such institutions, generally under private auspices, are able to limit their acceptance of children on the basis of emotional disturbance--an ability which distinguishes them from other types of institutions.

Contrary to the expectation that most of the inmates of these institutions would be children, adolescents, or young adults, the 1960 Census data on residential treatment centers often show more adult inmates than child inmates. Many of these institutions evidently serve patients of other types besides the type for which they are primarily intended, or were incorrectly coded as to type. It is known, for instance, that during the processing of the data, some mental hospitals were incorrectly coded as residential treatment centers, and that some residential treatment centers were incorrectly coded as other types of

institutions. These errors were discovered after the tabulations had been made and could not be corrected. Hence, the data for the two types of institutions have been combined where it was convenient to do so (see tables 5, 12, 13, and 42). Footnotes in other tables indicate that such data should be combined.

Tuberculosis hospitals.--Patients in tuberculosis hospitals comprise not only those receiving care in hospitals primarily devoted to treatment of this disease but also those patients in tuberculosis wards or services of general hospitals and veterans hospitals. Tuberculosis hospitals are classified by type of control into Federal hospitals; State, county, and city hospitals; and private hospitals.

Chronic disease hospitals (except tuberculosis and mental).--This category covers both (1) hospitals for chronic disease and (2) chronic disease wards or services of general hospitals and veterans hospitals. The neurological services of Veterans Administration hospitals are also included in this category.

Homes for the aged and dependent.--This category comprises a somewhat heterogeneous group of places in which the great majority of the inmates are older persons. However, persons who are economically dependent or who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Because of the heterogeneity of the classification, an attempt has been made to subclassify these places according to the presence of nursing care. Two subcategories of the broader group were established--homes known to have nursing care and homes not known to have nursing care. The former category consists of all those homes which were reported by the States to the Public Health Service under the provisions of the Hill-Burton Act as being homes with skilled nursing care, i.e., homes providing skilled nursing care as their primary and predominant function. Skilled nursing care is defined as nursing services and procedures which require training, judgment, technical knowledge, and skills beyond those which the untrained person possesses. It involves administering medications and carrying out procedures in accordance with the orders, instructions, and prescriptions of the attending physician or surgeon. Skilled nursing care is not usually involved in providing purely personal services, such as help in walking and getting in and out of bed; help with bathing, dressing, and normal feeding; supervision over medications which can be self-administered; and other items of personal assistance of this order. Homes not known to have nursing care are a residual category consisting of those homes enumerated in the census but not included in the inventories of skilled nursing homes. For the most part these homes offer only domiciliary or personal care. However, the lists used to determine whether or not a given home was a skilled nursing home typically were compiled in 1958. Hence, homes established after this date and not included on the lists of skilled nursing homes were of necessity included in the category "not known to have nursing care" even if in fact their primary function was to provide skilled nursing care.

Since the criteria for identifying skilled nursing homes varied somewhat from State to State and since

the proportion of homes established since 1958 may also have varied, the number of persons in each State reported in homes for the aged and dependent known to have nursing care bears only an approximate relation to the number that would have been reported if a direct attempt had been made during the enumeration to classify homes as to whether or not they provided skilled nursing care.

Homes for the aged and dependent have also been distinguished by type of control. For the most part, the Federal and State homes comprise the Federal domiciliary facilities operated by the Veterans Administration. County and city homes continue the functions of the traditional county home or county poor farm. In some States they are in a period of transition from the traditional county home to the county hospital. The category "private nonprofit homes" comprises homes for the aged operated by religious, fraternal, and nationality groups, and other types of nonprofit organizations. Private proprietary homes represent all homes operated by private persons on a profit-making basis.

Homes and schools for the mentally handicapped.--This category comprises those institutions which provide care primarily for the mentally deficient but in many instances also for epileptics. Hospitals known to provide treatment both for psychiatric patients and for the mentally deficient are excluded from the present classification and considered to be mental hospitals. However, homes and schools which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally handicapped are considered to fall in the latter category.

Homes and schools for the mentally handicapped are divided by type of control into public homes and schools, the vast majority of which are operated by State agencies; and private homes and schools.

Homes and schools for the physically handicapped.--This major category includes homes and schools for the blind, homes and schools for the deaf, and other homes and schools for the physically handicapped. Schools for persons with speech problems are classified with homes and schools for the deaf. The category of other homes and schools includes those providing relatively long-term care to the crippled, such as those suffering from poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy, or muscular dystrophy, and homes and schools that admit the crippled and also the blind or the deaf. The data are classified by type of control as public or private.

Homes for dependent and neglected children.--This class of homes covers orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care for children; it also covers institutions generally known as receiving homes or shelters which provide temporary care primarily to dependent and neglected children whose homes have been broken by illness, desertion, death, or other social crises. The data are classified by type of control into public homes and private homes.

If a home providing care to dependent and neglected children was known to provide care to adults as well as children, all the residents were allocated to the category of "homes for the aged and dependent."

Homes for unwed mothers.--This category includes institutions which provide domiciliary care for unwed mothers and their children. These institutions may provide social services and medical care which include prenatal care, delivery, and postnatal care within the institution or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the institution. These institutions are generally privately operated on a nonprofit basis, but some are operated on a commercial basis.

Training schools for juvenile delinquents.--These institutions (including forestry camps for juveniles) are classified by the nature of their control into public and private institutions.

Public training schools for juvenile delinquents are readily identifiable institutions. The majority of them are State institutions operated by a State agency (i.e., departments of welfare, corrections, or institutions, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17, all of whom are committed to them by the courts.

Private training schools are those operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed to them by the courts as delinquents; others are referred by parents or social agencies, because of delinquent behavior. A distinguishing factor between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, the former can control their selection and intake.

Detention homes.--These are institutions providing temporary care, primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Diagnostic and reception centers.--These are institutions operated by some States to which delinquent children are committed for reception or diagnosis prior to their transfer to a training school or assignment to some other type of treatment.

#### Comparability

In the 1950 Census, the definition of "inmate of institution" was similar to that used here but, for several reasons, the 1960 Census count of inmates has broader coverage than in 1950. In the 1940 Census, also, the definition of "inmate of institution" was similar to that used here. However, in the 1940 Census fewer precautions were employed to insure accuracy of the data on inmates than were employed in the 1960 and 1950 Censuses.

The figures on number of inmates shown in this report and those in Volume I, chapters C and D, all of which are based on a 25-percent sample, differ somewhat from those shown on a complete-count basis in Volume I, chapter B. (See table A below.) The complete-count figures shown in Volume I, chapter B, were not usually edited to take into account errors of

enumerators in classifying persons as inmates who were not inmates, and vice versa. In contrast, the sample figures shown in this report and in Volume I, chapters C and D, were subject to editing during the general coding operation and the computer edits. In accordance with these editing procedures, whenever it was determined that the enumerator had classified inmates as noninmates or vice versa, corrections were made so that the computer would tally the proper entries.

Table A.--COMPARISON OF COMPLETE-COUNT AND 25-PERCENT SAMPLE DATA FOR INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, BY COLOR, AND FOR REGIONS: 1960

Area and color	Complete count	25-percent sample	Ratio of 25-percent sample to complete count
<b>UNITED STATES</b>			
Total.....	1,897,106	1,886,967	.995
White.....	1,584,466	1,581,281	.998
Nonwhite.....	312,640	305,686	.978
<b>Urban.....</b>			
White.....	1,126,293	1,110,328	.986
Nonwhite.....	967,847	959,174	.991
<b>Rural.....</b>			
White.....	770,813	776,639	1.008
Nonwhite.....	616,619	622,107	1.009
<b>REGIONS</b>			
Northeast.....	557,888	555,919	.996
North Central.....	540,680	551,643	1.020
South.....	511,341	495,562	.969
West.....	287,197	283,843	.988

During the processing of the 1960 Census Series PHC(1) reports for census tracts, it was possible to make comparisons between the complete-count and sample numbers for "unrelated individuals" and to check enumeration records for tracts with relatively large inconsistencies to determine whether inmates had been improperly classified. Some errors were discovered. Most of these were in the complete-count statistics and are noted wherever possible in the List of Corrections to Volume I, or in footnotes in the reports on census tracts. A very few errors of classification were made in the sample processing; most of these are footnoted in the Volume I chapter C reports. It was not feasible to include corrections in the detailed tables of the present report for errors made in the sample processing. However, appendix tables in the present report show corrected data on inmates for those areas where classification errors were found in the sample data during census tract review. Where there are differences in the number of inmates for individual places and counties between the sample statistics in table 52 of this report and complete-count statistics in corresponding tables of Volume I, chapter B, the statistics in this report are generally to be preferred as being more nearly accurate.

Many of the types of institutions shown for 1960 are the same as those shown for 1950. However, certain new types of institutions have been distinguished

for the first time in 1960, some other types have been subcategorized, and the definitions of some types have been changed. Also, the fact that the classification of inmates in 1960 was more often based on the nature of the ward or service in which the inmate was located than was true in 1950 may have introduced some incomparability between the 1960 and earlier counts of inmates by type of institution. The types of institutions distinguished for the first time in 1960 are residential treatment centers and diagnostic and reception centers. The majority of the institutions of each of these types were founded after the 1950 Census had been taken. Those residential treatment centers which were enumerated in 1950 were generally included under the category of private training schools for juvenile delinquents, whereas diagnostic and reception centers enumerated in 1950 were included under public training schools for juvenile delinquents.

The major change in subclassification since 1950 is the division of homes for the aged and dependent by known presence of nursing care. A similar classification was attempted from the 1950 data but was not completed because it was decided that such a classification could not be made reliably on the basis of information then available. The second change in subclassification since 1950 is the division of homes and schools for the physically handicapped into those for the blind, the deaf, and other physically handicapped persons.

The changes in definition since 1950 are relatively minor and to a considerable extent are direct results of the introduction of new categories. The definition of "detention homes" has been changed to exclude those homes serving primarily to provide temporary care for dependent and neglected children. Correspondingly, the definition of homes for dependent and neglected children has been broadened to include some places formerly categorized as detention homes. Finally, the definition of public training schools for juvenile delinquents has been changed to exclude the diagnostic and reception centers, and that of private training schools has been changed to exclude the residential treatment centers.

#### Accuracy of Classification

In an attempt to insure the accuracy of the data shown in this report, the classification of places as institutions and the classification of institutions by type was performed largely through the use of lists drawn up in advance of the census enumeration. The preparation of these lists involved the collation of all available lists of institutions, the preparation by other government agencies of lists of institutions of specified type, and correspondence to obtain specific information concerning institutions for which complete data were not available. A more complete discussion of the preparation of these lists will appear in the report, Eighteenth Decennial Census, Procedural History, Volume II, "Population and Housing Items in the Censuses."

The preparation of these lists prior to the actual enumeration, rather than afterwards as in the 1950 Census, permitted a more careful consideration of the criteria that should be used to classify institutions

for which the proper type was questionable. An additional advantage of this advance preparation was that for specified large institutions which were multitype in function, it became possible to instruct enumerators to enumerate separately each ward or division providing a separate type of care or custody. A final advantage gained from this advance preparation was that the Bureau was able to give each census office in cities of 200,000 or more the complete list of institutions in its area to insure that these institutions were being properly enumerated. Despite these precautions, however, a few institutions were misclassified in the lists, and a few may have changed their function between the time the list was prepared and the date of enumeration. Furthermore, in the general coding operation there were occasional errors. Missing codes were assigned as explained below in the section on "Collection and processing of data."

#### Consistency Between Characteristics and Type of Institution

It seems reasonable to assume that if an institution is established for the express purpose of providing care for a certain class of persons, only that class of persons should be found in the institution. Within certain broad limits this assumption is true. Statistics showing the presence of young children in a prison, or several high school graduates in a school for the mentally deficient, would certainly appear to constitute evidence of errors in reporting or processing the data.

On the contrary, it is equally clear that any strict criteria for admission which may be implicit in allocating an institution to a given classification will be consistently violated in a small number of cases. On occasion, nonveterans are to be found in veterans hospitals, male inmates (as members of the operating staff) in reformatories for women, older persons in homes for children, children in homes for the aged, and so on. The background from which the apparent contradictions between the characteristics of inmates and type of institution arises is implicit in the foregoing discussion. In general, these discrepancies between theory and practice reflect the wide variety of situations in which a need for institutional care arises, on the one hand, and the lack of appropriate institutional facilities, on the other.

#### Number of Institutions

In large multifunction institutions, each ward or service is considered to be a separate type of institution. Thus, if a Veterans Administration hospital provides both psychiatric care and tuberculosis care, one part of the hospital is counted as a mental hospital and the other part as a tuberculosis hospital. Small institutions such as homes for the aged and dependent are generally counted by their overall type of care and hence as only one institution.

Data on the size of institutions have been obtained by counting the number of inmates of that institution, as estimated from the 25-percent sample. In multifunction institutions, the classification by size is based on the number of inmates under a given type of care or custody.

Some inaccuracy in the number of institutions and in the classification by size resulted from the fact that the relatively few institutions located in more than one enumeration district were counted separately for each of their enumeration districts. These few institutions were counted in more than one enumeration district either because of their large size or because the boundaries of the institution extended across the lines of a political boundary.

Also, in a very few multifunction institutions the wards containing inmates under a given type of care or custody were not enumerated in sequence but were interspersed with wards of other types. Because the electronic computer recognized each change in type of care or custody as a new institution, the statistics by size of institution were affected.

#### MEDIAN

The median is presented in connection with the data on age and years of school completed. 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.

#### 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 rural population comprises all persons not included in the urban population. All inmates of institutions in rural areas are classified as in the rural-nonfarm population.

#### STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

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.

## COUNTIES

With a few exceptions, 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.

## URBAN PLACES

Urban places in 1960 include all incorporated and unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, and the towns, townships, and counties classified as urban.

## 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.

## RACE AND COLOR

The term "color" refers to the division of population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Hawaiian, Asian Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Malayan races. 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 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 if the proportion of Indian blood is one-fourth or more, or if they are regarded as Indian in the community.

Other races.--Separate statistics are given in this report for Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos. The category "all other" includes Koreans, Hawaiians, Asian Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, Malaysians, etc.

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.

## NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE

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.

Native of native parentage.--This category consists of native persons both of whose parents are also natives of the United States.

Native of foreign or mixed parentage.--This category includes native persons one or both of whose parents are foreign born.

## REGION OF BIRTH OF THE NATIVE POPULATION

In this report, the native population is further classified by region of birth on the basis of information on State of birth. The 1960 instructions specified that place of birth was to be reported in terms of the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. In table 18, the category "place of birth not reported" includes both natives whose State of birth was not reported and the relatively few who were born in an outlying area of the United States or abroad or at sea of native American parents. In tables 25 to 32, where selected regions of birth are shown, the residual category "born elsewhere" includes natives born in other regions, in outlying areas of the United States, or abroad or at sea of native American parents; natives whose State of birth was not reported; and also the foreign born.

## PUERTO RICAN BIRTH

Persons of Puerto Rican birth comprise all persons born in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. In this report, figures for persons of Puerto Rican birth are limited to persons who were living in the United States exclusive of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas in 1960.

## YEAR MOVED INTO INSTITUTION

In the 1960 Census, the enumeration forms contained a question on year moved into present house (or apartment). Enumerators were instructed to obtain the date the inmate (last) entered the institution rather than the date he moved into his present dormitory or room.

## RESIDENCE IN 1955

Residence on April 1, 1955, is the usual place of residence five years prior to enumeration. The category "in same institution in 1955" includes all inmates 5 years old and over who were reported as living in the institution on the date of enumeration in 1960 and five years prior to enumeration. Included in the group are inmates who had never moved during the five years as well as those who had moved but by 1960 had returned to the institution. The category "living elsewhere in 1955" includes persons who, on April 1,

1955, lived elsewhere. This category was subdivided into four groups according to the 1955 residence, viz., "same county," "different county, same State," "different State," and "abroad." 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.) Inmates 5 years old and over whose record indicated they had been admitted to the institution 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 "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.

Inmates who attended classes in regular school subjects were to be counted as enrolled in "regular" schools whereas those who were receiving only training to remove or reduce physical or mental handicaps or special vocational training were to be counted as not enrolled.

#### 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.

#### VETERAN STATUS

A veteran is defined as a person who has served in the Armed Forces of the United States. All other persons 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. Furthermore, the statistics on veteran status presented here are for civilian males only and do not cover persons who were in the Armed Forces at the time of the census.

In this report, veterans are classified according to period of military 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 are shown according to the most recent wartime period of service reported.

#### 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.

All inmates of institutions reported as married are classified as "spouse absent." A relatively few inmates, particularly in homes for the aged and dependent, may actually have been living with their spouse at the time of enumeration; however, the sample design among inmates, i.e., a sample of every fourth inmate in order of enumeration, precluded recognition of the small number of married couples that may have existed.

#### YEAR LAST WORKED

Inmates are first classified into two groups--those who never worked and those who worked at some time before entering the institution. The latter are further subdivided into those who last worked for pay or profit in "1950 or later" and those who worked in "1949 or earlier." The data on year last worked pertain to the most recent year in which a person did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Active service in the Armed Forces is included. Labor done as an inmate of an institution is not considered to be "work."

#### LAST OCCUPATION

The data on occupation in this report are for inmates who worked in 1950 or later and refer to the last

job held before entrance into the institution. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The occupation statistics presented

here are based on the detailed system 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.

## 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 ACR also went to small institutions, such as nursing homes. 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.

Special enumeration arrangements were made for many institutions. In general, the enumerators were expected to obtain information from office records and institution officials only for inmates in the following types of institutions: Federal and State prisons; homes for neglected and dependent children; residential treatment centers; homes or schools for the crippled, blind, or deaf; homes or schools for the mentally deficient or handicapped; mental hospitals; hospitals for the chronically ill; and tuberculosis hospitals. They were expected to obtain information by direct interview where possible in such institutions as: Public and private schools for juvenile delinquents; local workhouses; and homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. When an inmate could not be interviewed directly, as was usually the case in general hospitals and homes for unwed mothers, individual census report forms were distributed for the inmates to fill out and return. Local jails, detention centers,

and reception and diagnostic centers were visited on "M night" (April 1, 1960), and the inmates were generally interviewed directly, with recourse to office records where necessary. All the data were transcribed to FOSDIC forms.

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 25, D.C.

### 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 relative frequency varied by subject and by enumerator and was generally higher for inmates than for other persons.

In a few cases involving small institutions, the electronic computer was unable to read the FOSDIC marks for type of institution; in such cases, the computer used an allocation procedure that was based on the age of the first inmate enumerated in that institution. Hence, it is likely that in these few cases certain

inconsistencies between the characteristics of inmates and type of institution will arise.

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 relative extent of the allocations for non-response or for inconsistency in specified characteristics of inmates is shown in appendix table A-1. For each characteristic shown, the allocations relate only to those made by the electronic computer. Excluded are assignments made in the field review of schedules, in the manual editing and coding operation, or in the manual repair of schedules where the computer had made more than the tolerable number of assignments during the initial processing.

For most characteristics of inmates, any number of computer assignments was tolerated. The only exceptions involved type of institution and selected sample characteristics; i.e., education, year moved into institution, and 1959 income and work experience. (Data on income are not shown in the present report.) Type of institution was manually assigned for rejected enumeration districts with nonreports on type of institution for 25 or more inmates by reference to independent lists. Education, year moved into institution, and 1959 income and work experience were manually assigned for a subsample of inmates in enumeration districts containing 25 or more nonreports in these characteristics. The schedules were then returned to the electronic computer for assignments for other inmates not in the subsample. The manual assignment of selected sample characteristics for a subsample was intended to improve the quality of the computer assignments for other inmates. The manual assignments were

based on distributions of values obtained from acceptable data for other institutions of similar type.

#### 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.

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.

## 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. In each institution and other type of 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 in each group quarters, the sample design was unbiased if carried through according to instructions; and, gener-

ally, 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.<sup>1</sup> (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.)

These ratio estimates 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 by-product 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.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

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 tables<sup>2</sup> 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 2 out of 3 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 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 text books.

<sup>1</sup> 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<sub>i</sub> is the count of sample persons with the characteristic for the area in one (i) of the 44 groups, y<sub>i</sub> is the count of all sample persons for the area in the same one of the 44 groups, and Y<sub>i</sub> is the count of persons in the complete count for the area in the same one of the 44 groups.

<sup>2</sup> 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 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.....	10	5,000.....	120
100.....	20	10,000.....	170
250.....	30	15,000.....	210
500.....	40	25,000.....	270
1,000.....	50	50,000.....	390
2,500.....	90		

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.....	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
10 or 90.....	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2
25 or 75.....	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.2
50.....	3.1	2.5	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.3

Table B shows rough approximations to 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 processing 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 3 shows that there were 40,792 white female inmates 60 to 64 years old in the United States in 1960. For an estimate of 40,792, table B shows that a rough approximation to the standard error is 346, which means that the chances are about 2 out of 3 that the results of a complete count would not differ by more than 346 from this estimated 40,792. It also follows that there is only about 1 chance in 100 that a complete-census result would differ by as much as 865, that is, by about 2½ times the number estimated from table B.