

VOLUME II. SUBJECT REPORTS

Series PC(2) Final Reports

- *1A Nativity and Parentage
- 1B Persons of Spanish Surname
- 1C Nonwhite Population by Race
- 1D Puerto Ricans in the United States

- 2A State of Birth
- 2B Mobility for States and State Economic Areas
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- 2D Lifetime and Recent Migration

- 3A Women by Number of Children Ever Born

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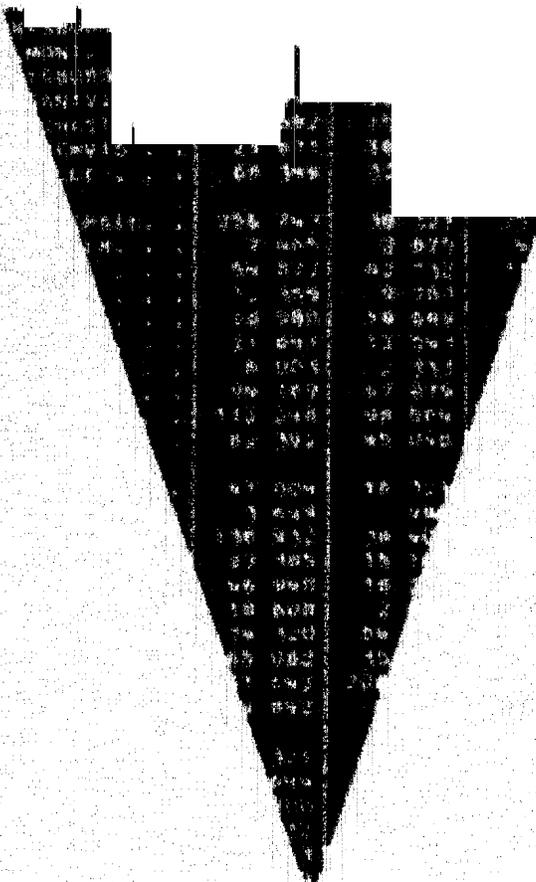
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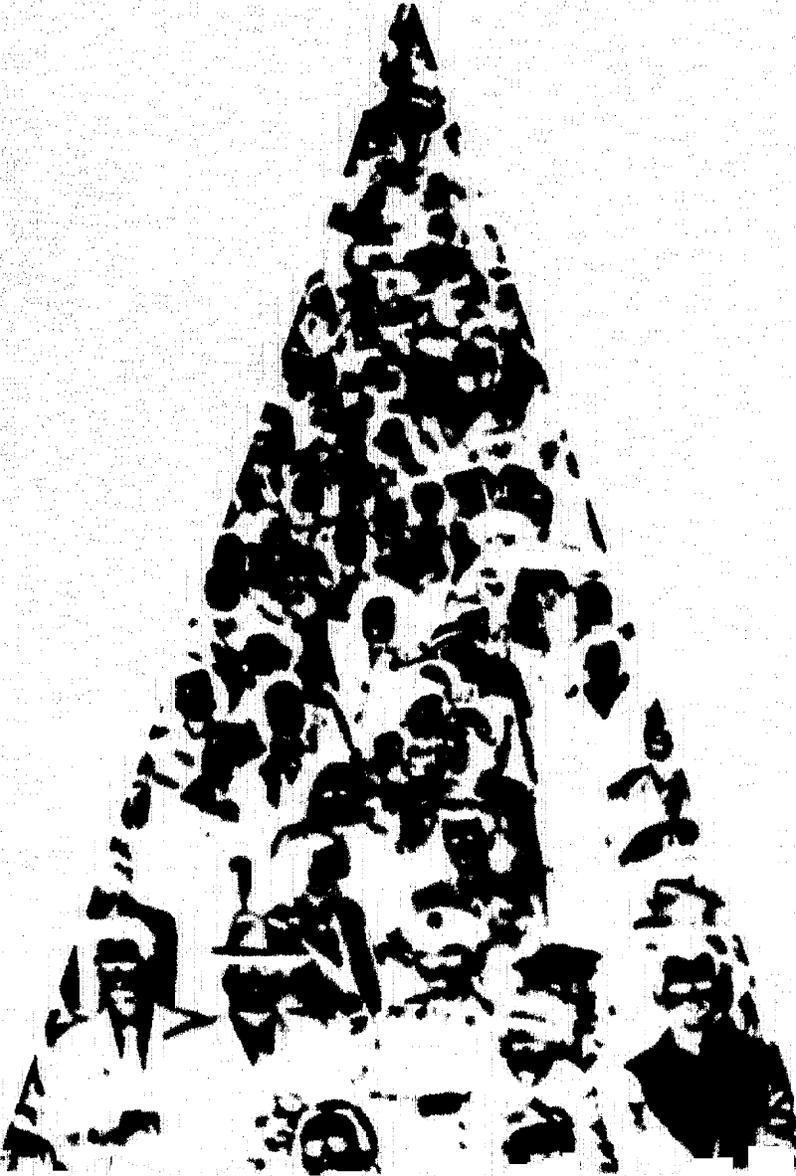
- 8A Inmates of Institutions
- 8B Income of the Elderly Population
- 8C Veterans

* Report in preparation.



**UNITED STATES CENSUS OF
POPULATION
1960**

***Inmates of
Institutions***



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

U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION: 1960

Final Report PC(2)-8C

SUBJECT REPORTS

Veterans

Selected Social and Economic Data for Former Members of the Armed Forces

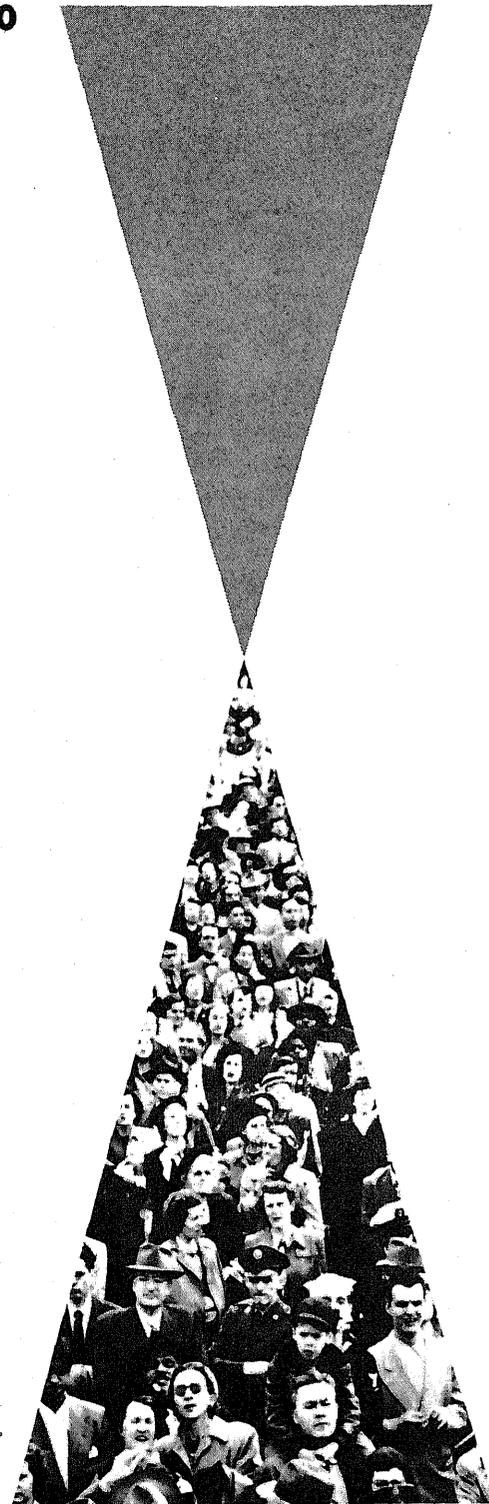
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PREFACE

This report presents statistics from the 1960 Census of Population on selected social and economic characteristics of the male veteran population of the United States by age and period of service. 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 U.S. 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)-8C. A list of the Volume II Subject Reports appears on the inside of the front cover. 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 Finance Division, William E. Stiver, 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, Demographic Statistics Branch, Population Division, assisted by Tobia Bressler, Charles P. Brinkman, and Nampeo R. McKenney, 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. Many of the procedures for compiling the data were devised by Patience Lauriat, Margaret P. Brooks, and Stanley Moore of the Demographic Operations Division; the computer tabulation programs were developed by James Anderson and Lowell Jerpe of the Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute under contract with the Census Bureau. The sampling materials were prepared by Robert H. Hanson and Robert H. Finch, Jr., 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.

The data in this report are drawn from a more detailed tabulation prepared by the Census Bureau for the Office of the Controller, Veterans Administration.

June 1964.

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. A list of reports is given on the inside of the front cover.

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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Veterans

GENERAL

This report presents detailed national statistics on the social and economic characteristics of the civilian male veteran population 14 years old and over. These statistics are based on a 5-percent sample of the population enumerated in the eighteenth Decennial Census of Population, taken as of April 1, 1960, and derived from tabulations prepared at the request and expense of the Veterans Administration. The tabulations on which materials in this report are based were designed by the Veterans Administration in order to provide data relating to a wide variety of specific administrative issues.

Data are included on mobility status, years of school completed, marital status, family characteristics and relationship, employment status, weeks worked in 1959, major occupation group, income in 1959, and tenure and value of housing unit. Generally, separate statistics are presented for war veterans and veterans of peacetime service and for total and non-white veterans. Although most of the data presented relate to the United States as a whole, some information is provided for the urban and rural parts of the country.

Table 1 presents data on veterans by single years of age by period of service. It is followed by a group of tables (tables 2 to 4) presenting data on migration. Tables 5 to 8 present statistics on marital status, families, and various labor force characteristics. The major part of the report is concerned with data on personal income and the income of families headed by veterans, cross-classified by a variety of relevant characteristics (tables 9 to 18). Table 19 presents data on value of owner-occupied housing units cross-classified by family income for families headed by veterans and by male nonveterans.

RELATED MATERIALS

1960 Census reports.---Statistics on the civilian male veteran population 14 years old and over classified by period of service, based on the 25-percent sample tabulations for the United States, regions, divisions, States, standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, urban places of 10,000 inhabitants or more, and counties, have been published in chapter C of the 57 parts of the 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population. More detailed data on the social and economic characteristics of the civilian male veteran population 14 years old and over for the United States, regions, divisions, and States have been published in chapter D of the 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population. Information on the mobility

status and type of mobility of civilian male war veterans by region, division, and State of 1960 residence, cross-classified by region, division, and State of residence in 1955, appears in the final report PC(2)-2B, Mobility for States and State Economic Areas. In the final report PC(2)-8A, Inmates of Institutions, information on inmates who are veterans is shown by period of service, age, color, and selected type of institution for the United States. Statistics on the mortgage characteristics of homes owned by veterans, classified by period of service, appear in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume V, Residential Finance, Part I, Homeowner Properties.

Previous censuses.---Although data on veteran status were collected in a number of decennial censuses prior to 1960, no statistics have appeared in the publications of the more recent censuses. In the census of 1840, a special volume was issued giving the name, age, and place of residence of pensioners of the Revolutionary War or other U.S. military service, but other veterans were not identified. An inquiry on veteran status was undertaken in the Census of 1890, and statistics on veterans of the Union and Confederate Armies were published.

Current Population Survey.---Data on veterans of World War II for the United States as a whole have been collected regularly in the Current Population Survey. Selected statistics on the income of World War II veterans 25 to 44 years old were published in the annual surveys of income covering the years 1947 through 1961 in Current Population Reports, Series P-60. Similarly, data on the employment status of veterans of World War II were published in the publication Employment and Earnings of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Publication of these data, however, was discontinued with the April 1963 issue.

Veterans Administration publications.---Estimates of veteran population by county are published periodically by the Research Statistics Service, Office of Controller, Veterans Administration. Research monograph 7, County Veteran Population, June 1960, presents the estimated veteran population of counties by period of service as of June 30, 1960. Similar data as of June 30, 1963, appear in Research Monograph 8.

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

Most of the statistics presented in this report are derived from the 5-percent veterans file estab-

lished for the preparation of the special tabulations for the Veterans Administration. A forthcoming report of the Veterans Administration will include statistics similar to those which appear in the present report and others in greater detail, such as income of veterans cross-classified by income of wife, and will also provide State data. Some of the material will not appear in either report in as great detail as was tabulated. These statistics, in general, re-

late to the States and their urban and rural parts and to nonwhite veterans. Requests for special tabulations, 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 special tabulations should be transmitted to the Bureau as soon as possible because the tape files are not retained 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 and housing items are given in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary, and each of the State parts and in 1960 Census of Housing, Volume I, States and Small Areas.

VETERAN STATUS

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

P35. If this is a man—

Has he ever served in the Army, Navy, or other Armed Forces of the United States?

Yes ... No ... (Check one box on each line)

↓

Was it during:

	Yes	No
Korean War (June 1950 to Jan. 1955)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
World War II (Sept. 1940 to July 1947)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
World War I (April 1917 to Nov. 1918)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other time, including present service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A "veteran" is here defined as a male 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 in 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 the classification by period of service, the veteran is allocated to the most recent period of service, with two exceptions. War service always takes priority over peacetime service; and, in some of the tables, persons who served both in the Korean War and in World War II are recognized as a separate category. Although separate recognition is given to all periods of service in some of the tables presented here, the standard classification is in terms of war and other service veterans. War veterans are persons who served in the Armed Forces during periods of time in which the United States was officially at war, and other service veterans are persons who served in the Armed Forces when the United States was not at war.

Uses and limitations of the data.—Some readers may wish to compare the characteristics of the male civilian veterans with those of all males. Because of the age distribution of the veteran population valid comparisons with the general population require a control by age, however. Data cross-classified by age on virtually all the characteristics of veterans shown in the present report appear in chapter D of Volume I, Part I, United States Summary or in Volume II (Series PC(2) reports). Information on years of school completed by the total male population 14 years old and over cross-classified by income, age, and color, for example, is shown in the final report Series PC(2)-5B, Educational Attainment, and information on family income by age and color of head appears in the final report PC(2)-4C, Sources and Structure of Family Income.

A considerable body of data is presented here on civilian male veterans. Similar information including war or other service was collected for the 1,733,402 members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States, but was not tabulated.

Comparability.—Other than the statistics in table 1, which present data for veterans 18 years old and over, the figures in this report on the number of veterans cover all civilian males 14 years old and over in the United States who have served in the Armed Forces, regardless of whether their service was in war or during peacetime. Estimates prepared by the Veterans Administration include civilian veterans living outside as well as in the United States and, generally speaking, cover only persons with war service. Thus, the count of veterans from the 1960 Census is not

directly comparable in all particulars with estimates of the total number of veterans published by the Veterans Administration.

Within these limitations, however, it appears that the 1960 Census figure for veterans of World War II and/or the Korean War is about 7 percent less than the Veterans Administration's estimate and that the census count and the Veterans Administration's estimate for veterans of World War I are in substantial agreement. The difference in definition of "other service" category precludes any useful comparison of the figures for this group.

The true number of veterans of service in the Armed Forces of the United States is unknown. There is no legal requirement that veterans must register with the Veterans Administration. The estimates prepared by the Veterans Administration are based, in part, on rosters of veterans receiving benefits from the various programs administered by the Veterans Administration and, since World War II, on sample data on separations from the Armed Forces compiled by the Department of Defense. At the same time, counts of veterans by the Bureau of the Census, particularly those for veterans of World War II, have always fallen considerably short of the Veterans Administration estimates, and the percentage of the male civilian population 14 years old and over not reporting their veteran status has always been appreciable. In 1960, veteran status was not reported for approximately 10 percent of this population, and comparable figures from unpublished tabulations of 1950 data were at a slightly higher level. In short, both figures of the Bureau of the Census and the Veterans Administration have their limitations. The size, however, of the unknown margin of error is not deemed to be large enough to prevent the effective use of data on veterans from the 1960 Census for many purposes.

MEDIAN

The median is presented in connection with the data on age, years of school completed, income, and value of owner-occupied housing unit. 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. In the computation of median income for persons, persons with no income were included; whereas, in other 1960 Census reports this class is excluded from the distribution in the computation of medians.

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 and over".

MEAN

The mean is presented in connection with the data on the personal income of veterans. It represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of individuals in the given group, including those with no income. In most census reports, however, the no income group is excluded from

the computation. In the derivation of aggregate amounts, persons in the open-end interval \$25,000 and over were assigned an estimated mean of \$50,000.

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. The nonfarm population, as the term is used in this report, comprises persons living in urban areas and rural persons not living on farms. 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.

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.

COLOR

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.

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.

The questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools. 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.

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 of professional schools.

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."

In preparing the record for the 5-percent sample, on which the present report is based, all movers from one borough to another within New York City were classified as movers within the "same county," whereas in reports based on the 25-percent record, persons who moved across borough lines were classified as movers between counties within the "same State." Hence, the 5-percent sample shows more veterans who were movers within the same county than would be shown in corresponding figures from the 25-percent sample, and fewer migrants between counties within the same State. This difference should have little influence on the percent distributions by characteristics of veterans in the various mobility status classes.

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.

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. Persons classified as "married, spouse absent" include both those who are separated because of marital discord and those whose spouse is absent for other reasons, such as service in the Armed Forces or employment at a considerable distance from home.

HOUSEHOLD, HOUSING UNIT, AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

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.

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 un-

related to the person in charge. Most of the persons in group quarters live in rooming houses, college dormitories, military barracks, or institutions. The institutional population includes all inmates of institutions; that is, 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.

FAMILY AND UNRELATED 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.

The head of the family 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.

Relative of family head includes all family members except the head.

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.

An unrelated individual is (1) a member of a household who is living entirely alone or with one or more persons all of whom are not related to him, or (2) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

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). The experienced civilian labor force includes the employed and the experienced unemployed (unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past).

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

The data on occupation in this report are for the experienced civilian labor force. For employed persons they 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. For the experienced unemployed, the data refer to the last job held. The occupation 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.

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.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied housing unit.--A housing unit is "occupied" if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration. Included are units occupied by persons who are only temporarily absent, such as persons on vacation. Units occupied by persons with no usual place of residence are also considered occupied.

Tenure.--A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The head himself need not be the owner. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied," whether or not cash rent is paid. Examples of units for which no cash rent is paid include units occupied in exchange for services rendered, units owned by relatives and occupied without payment of rent, and units occupied by sharecroppers.

Value.--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property would sell for on the current market (April 1960). Value data are restricted to owner-occupied units having only one housing unit in the property and no business. Units in multiunit structures and trailers were excluded from the tabulations, and in rural territory, units on farms and all units on places of 10 acres or more (whether farm or nonfarm) also were excluded.

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 by urban-rural residence, 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.

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 other reports containing 1960 Census data from the 5-percent sample 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.

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: Husband-wife family heads 14 to 19 years of age with own children under 18 and under 6; persons over 34 years of age enrolled in school.

A group of reports designated Evaluation and Research Program 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. 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. The 1960 statistics in this report are based on a subsample of one-fifth of the original 25-percent sample schedules. The subsample was selected on the computer, using a stratified systematic sample design. The strata were made up as follows: For persons in regular housing units there were 36 strata, i.e., 9 household size groups by 2 tenure groups by 2 color groups; for persons in group quarters, there were 2 strata, i.e., the 2 color groups.

Although the sampling procedure did not automatically insure an exact 5-percent sample of persons, the sample design was unbiased if carried through according to instructions. Generally, for large areas, the deviation from the estimated sample size was found

to be quite small. Biases may have arisen, however, when the enumerator failed to follow his listing and sampling instructions exactly.

Table A compares the distribution by veteran status, period of service, and color, based on the 5-percent sample, with the corresponding statistics based on the 25-percent sample. The 5-percent sample data on veterans were not controlled to the 25-percent sample data on veterans. (See below for description of sample procedure.) Nevertheless, the figures on veterans from the 5-percent sample are in close agreement with those from the 25-percent sample. Both the total for all veterans and that for nonwhite veterans were slightly higher (0.2 percent) in the 5-percent sample. The percentage distribution by period of service for all veterans was identical in both samples, whereas the differences in the percentage distributions of the nonwhite veterans did not exceed 0.3 of 1 percent.

Table A.--COMPARISON OF THE 25-PERCENT AND 5-PERCENT SAMPLE DATA ON MALE CIVILIAN VETERANS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960

Period of service and color	Total					Nonwhite				
	25-percent sample	5-percent sample	Percent distribution		Ratio of 25-percent sample number to 5-percent sample number	25-percent sample	5-percent sample	Percent distribution		Ratio of 25-percent sample number to 5-percent sample number
			25-percent sample	5-percent sample				25-percent sample	5-percent sample	
All veterans.....	23,103,228	23,150,506	100.0	100.0	.998	1,775,650	1,778,590	100.0	100.0	.998
War veterans.....	20,505,253	20,551,824	88.8	88.8	.998	1,616,761	1,621,899	91.1	91.2	.997
Korean War.....	4,051,288	4,062,451	17.5	17.5	.997	374,273	369,758	21.1	20.8	1.012
Korean War and World War II..	803,287	811,238	3.5	3.5	.990	44,718	45,861	2.5	2.6	.975
World War II.....	13,042,489	13,069,860	56.5	56.5	.998	1,010,581	1,017,174	56.9	57.2	.994
World War I.....	2,608,189	2,608,275	11.3	11.3	1.000	187,189	189,106	10.5	10.6	.990
Other service veterans.....	2,597,975	2,598,682	11.2	11.2	1.000	158,889	156,691	8.9	8.8	1.014

RATIO ESTIMATION

The statistics based on the 5-percent 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 the following 44 groups of persons in each of the sample weighting areas:¹

Group	Sex, color, and age	Relationship and tenure
Male white:		
1	Under 5	
2	5 to 13	
3	14 to 24	Head of owner household
4	14 to 24	Head of renter household
5	14 to 24	Not head of household
6-8	25 to 44	Same groups as age group 14 to 24
9-11	45 and over	Same groups as age group 14 to 24
Male nonwhite:		
12-22	Same groups as male white	
Female white:		
23-33	Same groups as male white	
Female nonwhite:		
34-44	Same groups as male white	

The sample weighting areas were defined as those areas within a state consisting of central cities of urbanized areas, the remaining portion of urbanized areas not in central cities, urban places not in urbanized areas, or rural areas.²

For each of the 44 groups, the ratio of the complete count to the sample count of the population in the group was determined. Each specific sample person in the group was assigned an integral weight so that the sum of the weights would equal the complete count for the group. For example, if the ratio for a group was 20.1, one-tenth of the persons (selected at random)

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.

² For the definitions of urbanized area and urban place, see 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary.

within the group were assigned a weight of 21, and the remaining nine-tenths a weight of 20. The use of such a combination of integral weights rather than a single fractional weight was adopted to avoid the complications involved in rounding in the final tables. In order to increase the reliability, where there were fewer than 275 persons in the complete count in a group, or where the resulting weight was over 80, groups were combined in a specific order to satisfy both of these two conditions.

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 5-percent sample by a uniform factor of 20. The reduction in sampling error will be trivial for some items and substantial for others. A by-product of this estimation procedure, in general, is that estimates for this sample are generally consistent with the complete count with respect to the total population and for the subdivisions used as groups in the estimation procedure. A more complete discussion of the technical aspects of these ratio estimates will be presented in another report.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The figures from the 5-percent sample tabulations are subject to sampling variability, which can be estimated roughly from the standard errors shown in tables B and C below.

These tables³ 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 textbooks.

³ The estimates of sampling variability are based on calculations from a preliminary sample of the 1960 Census results. Further estimates are being calculated and will be available at a later date.

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 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.

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.....	280
100.....	40	10,000.....	390
250.....	60	15,000.....	480
500.....	90	25,000.....	620
1,000.....	120	50,000.....	880
2,500.....	200		

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.....	3.3	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.3
5 or 95.....	5.0	4.0	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.3
10 or 90.....	7.0	5.0	3.0	1.5	0.8	0.5
25 or 75.....	10.0	6.8	3.8	1.8	1.0	0.5
50.....	11.0	7.8	4.0	2.0	1.3	0.8

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 2 shows that there were 25,864 veterans of both World War II and the Korean War who were living abroad in 1955. Table B shows that the standard error of an estimated 25,864 is about 630. This means that the chances are about 2 out of 3 that a complete census result would not differ by more than 630 from this estimated 25,864. It also follows that there is only about 1 chance in 100 that a complete count would differ by as much as 1,575, that is, by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the number estimated from table B.