

1960

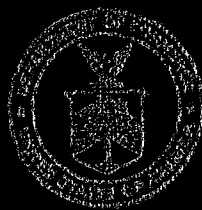
CENSUS OF POPULATION

VOLUME 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

PART 3

ALASKA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Eighteenth Decennial Census of the United States

Census of Population: 1960

Volume I

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

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

Part 3

ALASKA

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

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

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



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CALVERT L. DEDRICK, *Chief, International Statistical Programs Office*
CONRAD SHAMEL, *Acting Public Information Officer*

Population Division—

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

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

Field Division—JEFFERSON D. MCPHIBB, *Chief*

Geography Division—WILLIAM T. FAY, *Chief*

Statistical Methods Division—JOSEPH STEINBERG, *Chief*

Library of Congress Card Number: A61-9570

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

SUGGESTED CITATION

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

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

FINAL REPORTS OF THE 1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VOLUME I

This volume consists of the parts listed below:

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| A. Number of Inhabitants
(all areas) | 14. Idaho | 30. Nevada | 46. Utah |
| 1. U.S. Summary | 15. Illinois | 31. New Hampshire | 47. Vermont |
| 2. Alabama | 16. Indiana | 32. New Jersey | 48. Virginia |
| 3. Alaska | 17. Iowa | 33. New Mexico | 49. Washington |
| 4. Arizona | 18. Kansas | 34. New York | 50. West Virginia |
| 5. Arkansas | 19. Kentucky | 35. North Carolina | 51. Wisconsin |
| 6. California | 20. Louisiana | 36. North Dakota | 52. Wyoming |
| 7. Colorado | 21. Maine | 37. Ohio | 53. Puerto Rico |
| 8. Connecticut | 22. Maryland | 38. Oklahoma | 54-57. Outlying areas
(bound together) |
| 9. Delaware | 23. Massachusetts | 39. Oregon | 54. Guam |
| 10. District of Columbia | 24. Michigan | 40. Pennsylvania | 55. Virgin Islands of the
United States |
| 11. Florida | 25. Minnesota | 41. Rhode Island | 56. American Samoa |
| 12. Georgia | 26. Mississippi | 42. South Carolina | 57. Canal Zone |
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- Chapter B. General population characteristics (Tables 13 to 31, B-1 and B-2).
- Chapter C. General social and economic characteristics (Tables 32 to 93 and C-1 to C-3).
- Chapter D. Detailed characteristics (Tables 94 to 146 and D-1).

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

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

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

Subject	Type of area (see Note, below)					
	The State		Standard metro- politan statistical areas, urbanized areas, and urban places of 10,000 or more	Standard metropolitan statistical areas of 250,000 or more ¹	Counties	
	Total	Urban, rural non- farm, and rural farm			Total	Population of 250,000 or more ²
Color or race.....	<i>Table</i> 14, 15	<i>Table</i> ³ 14, ³ 15	<i>Table</i> 21		<i>Table</i> 28	
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By whether married more than once.....	*105	*105		*105		*105
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SUBJECTS INCLUDED IN THIS PUBLICATION, BY TYPE OF AREA AND TABLE NUMBER—Con.

Subject	Type of area (see Note, below)					
	The State		Standard metro- politan statistical areas, urbanized places of 10,000 or more	Standard metropolitan statistical areas of 250,000 or more ¹	Counties	
	Total	Urban, rural non- farm, and rural farm			Total	Population of 250,000 or more ²
	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table	Table
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By employment status group (only).....			73		83	
By color*.....	52, 53	52	77		87	
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By occupation.....	125			125		
By age.....	128			128		
By color or race*.....	61, 129	61	78	129	88	
By class of worker.....	129			129		
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By weeks worked in 1959.....	143	143		143		
Earnings in 1959 of persons:						
By occupation.....	68, *124		76	*124	86	
By industry.....	*130			*130		
By place of work.....	132					
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NOTE:

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

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

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

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

⁴ Includes data by color.

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

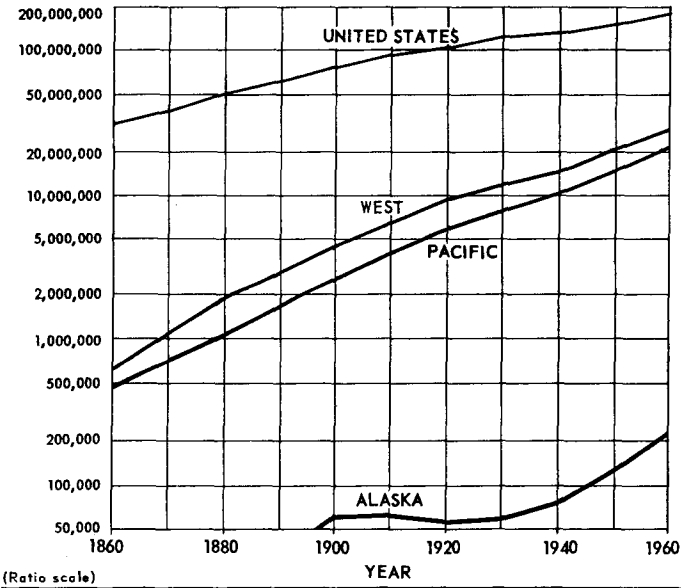
⁶ For areas with 1,000 or more persons of specified type.

⁷ Median income of families and unrelated individuals combined.

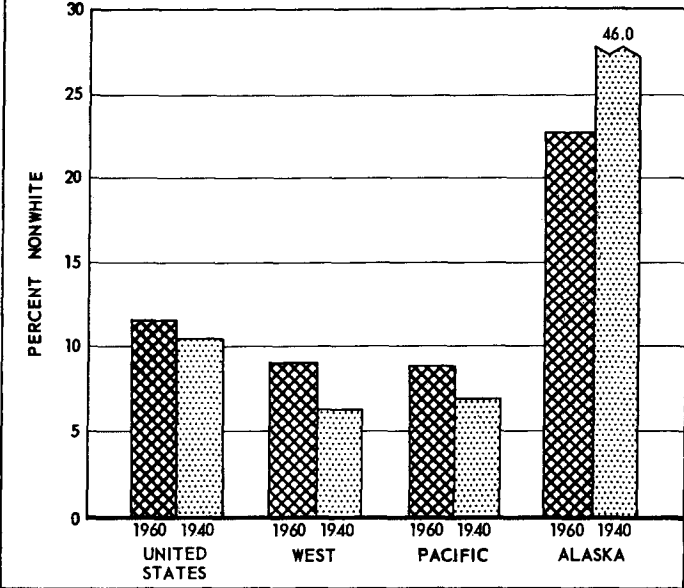
ALASKA

1960 Census of Population — Graphic Summary

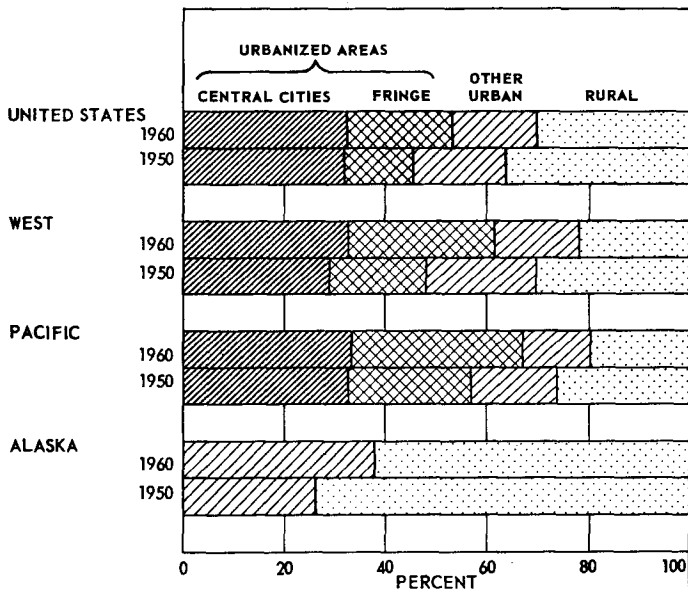
① IN RECENT DECADES ALASKA HAS GROWN AT A FASTER RATE THAN THE U.S.



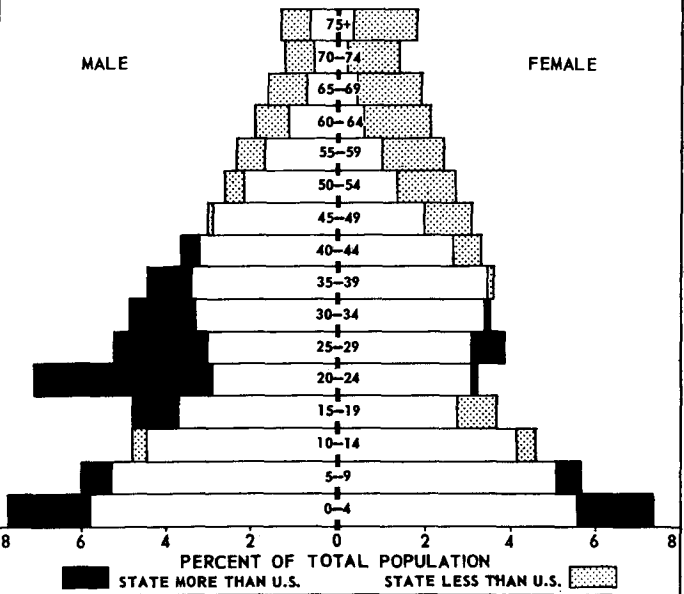
③ THE PROPORTION NONWHITE FOR THE STATE HAS DECREASED SHARPLY SINCE 1940



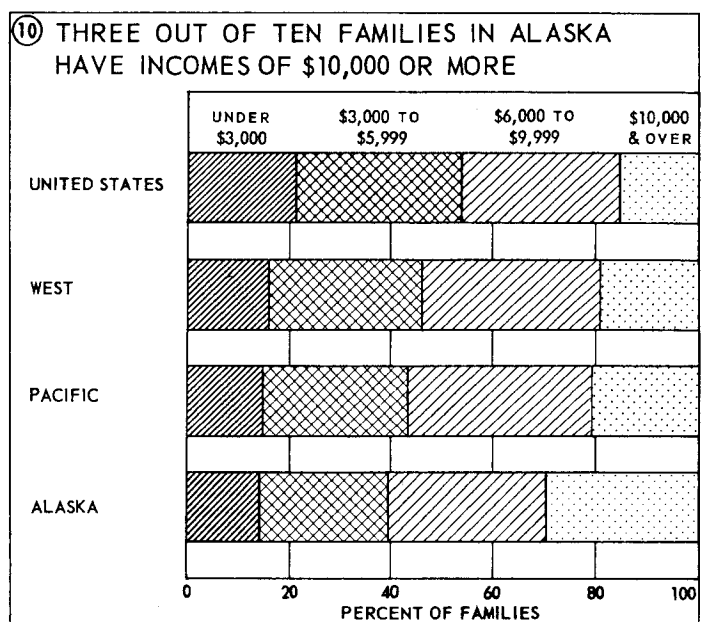
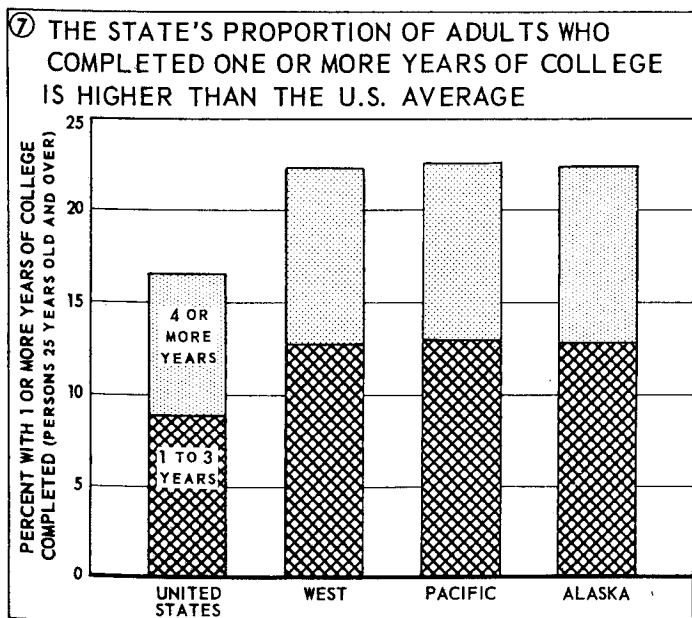
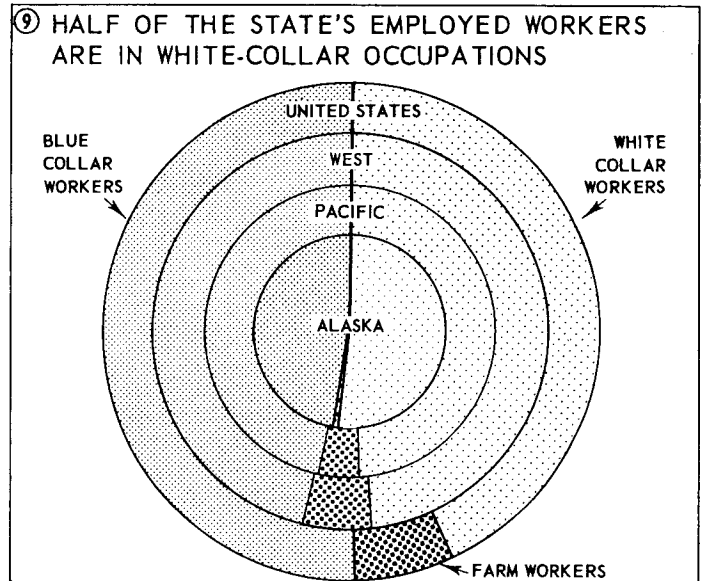
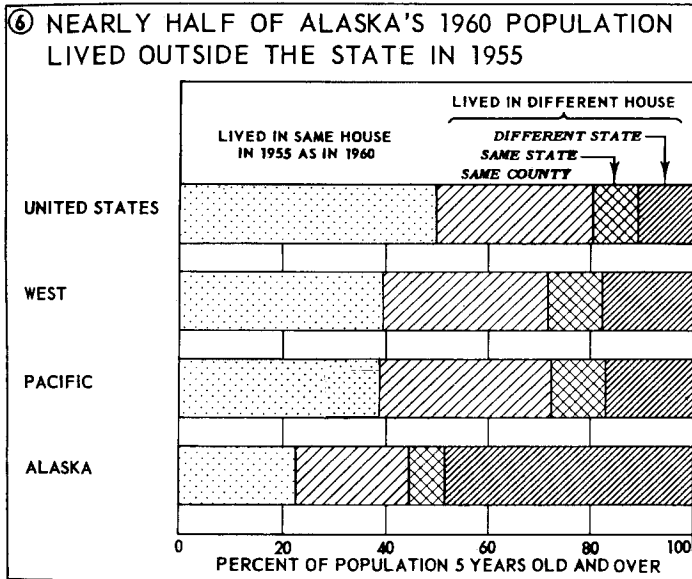
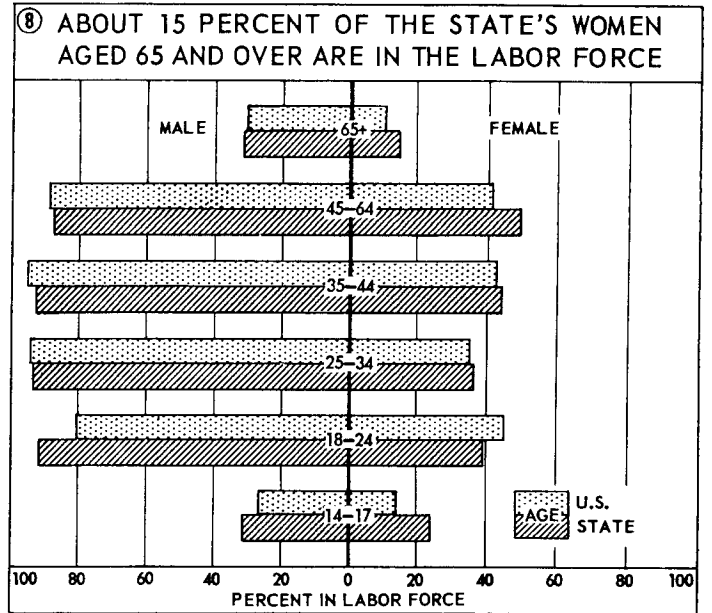
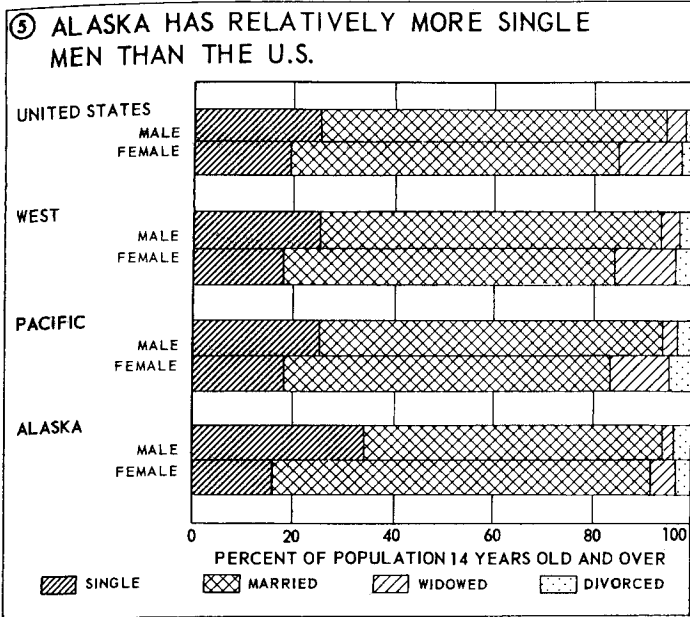
② A LARGER PROPORTION OF THE STATE'S POPULATION IS URBAN NOW THAN IN 1950



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



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



Characteristics of the Population

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

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

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

COMPARABILITY OF COMPLETE-COUNT AND SAMPLE DATA

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

SOURCES OF HISTORICAL DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

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

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

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

CHANGES IN DEFINITIONS

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

URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE

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

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

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

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

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