

UNITED STATES CENSUS OF  
**POPULATION**  
1960

*Inmates of  
Institutions*

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

## 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
- 1E Mother Tongue of the Foreign Born
  
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- 7F Industrial Characteristics
  
- 8A Inmates of Institutions
- 8B Income of the Elderly Population
- 8C Veterans

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\* Report in preparation.

# U.S. CENSUS OF POPULATION: 1960

Final Report PC(2)-5C

SUBJECT REPORTS

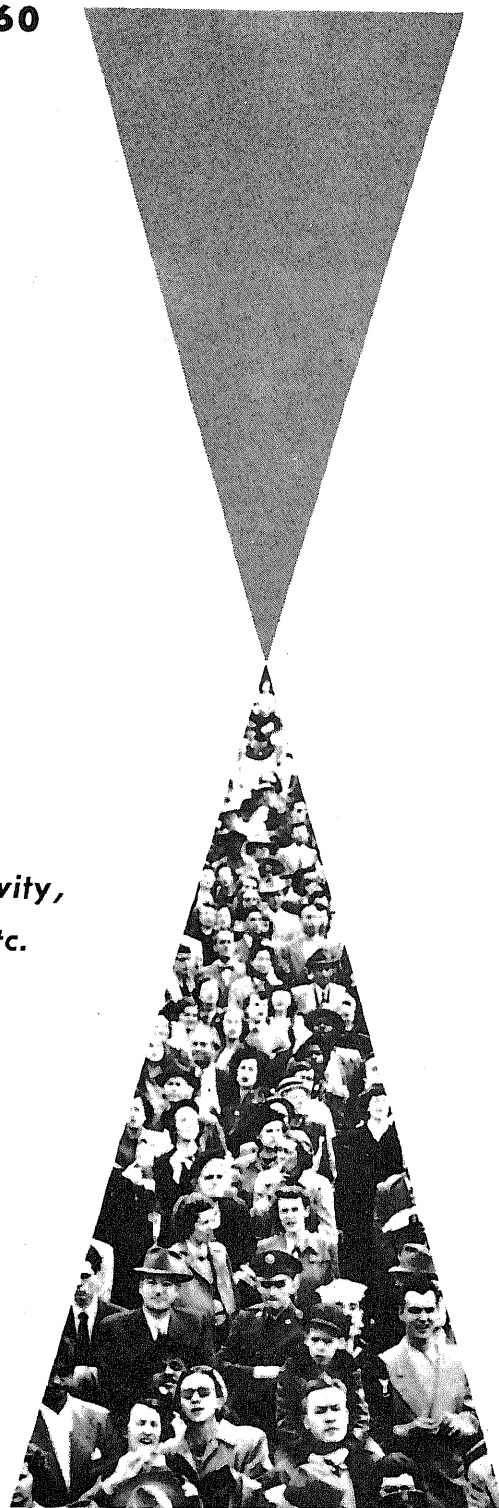
## *Socioeconomic Status*

*Socioeconomic Measures by Age, Race, Nativity,  
Marital Status, Fertility, Income, Housing, Etc.*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
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## PREFACE

This report presents statistics from the 1960 Census of Population on two measures of socio-economic status in relationship to selected demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics, for the United States, regions, and types of residence areas. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1960, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957), which codified Title 13 United States Code.

The major portion of the information compiled from the 1960 Census of Population appears in Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, which contains data for the United States, States and counties and their urban and rural parts, cities, minor civil divisions, etc. The present report is part of Volume II, Subject Reports, and is designated as PC(2)-5C. 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

Charles B. Nam, Mary G. Powers, and Louis H. Conger, Jr., assisted by Daniel E. Harmeling, of the Education and Social Stratification Branch, developed the content and planned the preparation of this report, under the general supervision of Paul C. Glick, Assistant Chief (Demographic and Social Statistics Programs), Population Division. Henry S. Shryock, Assistant Chief (Program Development), and David L. Kaplan, Assistant Chief (Methods Development), made important contributions in the planning and development of the entire series of Subject Reports. For the present report, John C. Beresford provided liaison with the operations staff, Elizabeth A. Larmon assisted in the preparation of the introductory text, and Louise L. Douglas and Vivian J. Brown performed the technical editorial work. Edna M. Stoddard maintained control of the statistical compilation. The procedures for compiling the data were devised by Catherine M. Neafsey and Alfonso E. Episcopo of the Systems Division. The sampling materials were prepared by C. Easley Hoy 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.

Preparation of the data in this report was made possible, in large part, by funds provided by the U.S. Public Health Service (Research Grant CH 00109-01) to Brown University for research on the ecology of American social structure. Tabulations for the present report were made as part of the research for a monograph on this topic being prepared by Basil G. Zimmer of Brown University, Charles B. Nam of Florida State University, and Mary G. Powers of Fordham University.

August 1967.

## 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 paperbound "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 paperbound 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. Four of the reports in this volume present selected characteristics of the population for State economic areas, for standard metropolitan statistical areas, and according to the size and type of place where the individual resided. A fifth report provides data on the social and economic characteristics of Americans overseas.

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

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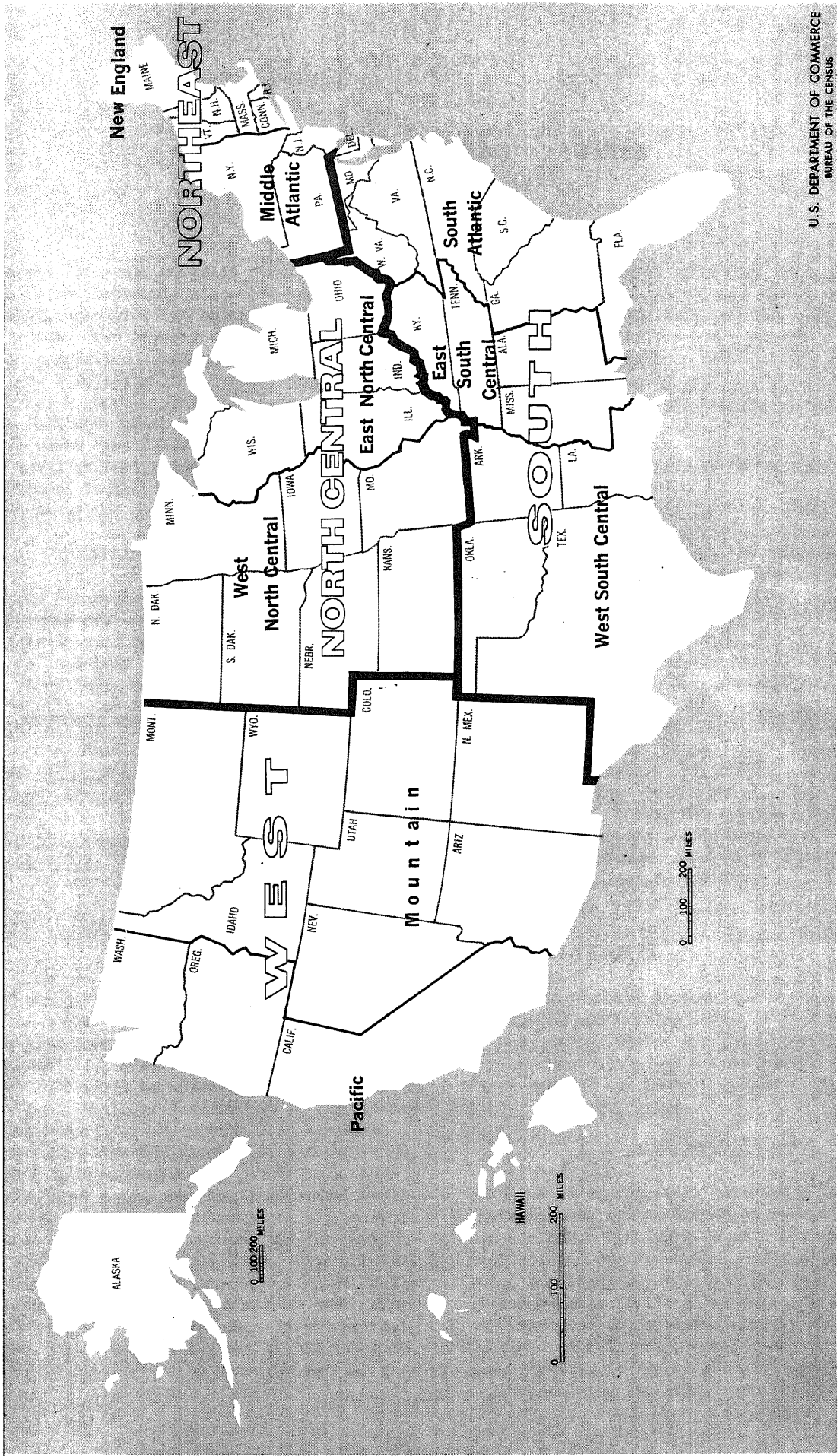
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# REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES



# Socioeconomic Status

## GENERAL

This report presents detailed statistics on the relationship of socioeconomic status to selected demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the population. Two summary socioeconomic measures developed in connection with the 1960 Census program are used: (1) A multiple-item socioeconomic status score, and (2) a status consistency type, which is designed to indicate whether the components of the multiple-item score (occupation, educational attainment, and level of family income) are at about the same or different levels. The data are based on a 5-percent sample of the population.

### RELATED REPORTS

A detailed discussion of the methodology of the socioeconomic measures used in this report as well as sources and statistical components of the measures and considerations involved in the choice of procedures is included in Bureau of the Census Working Paper No. 15, Methodology and Scores of Socioeconomic Status. The first application of this methodology was made in "Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Population: 1960," Technical Studies, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 12.

1960 Census reports---Chapters C and D of 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, provide statistics based on a 25-percent

sample tabulation on education, occupation, and income of the population. Additional statistics interrelating these subjects are included in 1960 Census of Population, Volume II, Subject Reports: 4B, Persons by Family Characteristics; 4C, Sources and Structure of Family Income; 5B, Educational Attainment; 7A, Occupational Characteristics; and 7B, Occupation by Earnings and Education.

### AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

All data from the 5-percent sample shown for the United States in this report can be obtained, at cost of photocopying the computer display, for the four regions by residence (in standard metropolitan statistical areas, in central cities of SMSA's, in rings of SMSA's, and not in SMSA's), but are not available by States or specific SMSA's. In addition, the 1/1,000 national sample, available on reels of magnetic tape or sets of punch cards, and the 1/10,000 national sample, available only on punch cards, are coded for socioeconomic status scores and status consistency types.

Requests for these unpublished data, giving a specific description of the figures desired, may be made by writing to the Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Inquiries concerning unpublished data should be transmitted to the Bureau as soon as possible because files are not maintained indefinitely.

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

More complete discussions of the definitions of population 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.

### SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

The Census Bureau's interest in the measurement of socioeconomic status is not of recent origin. As long ago as 1897, William C. Hunt, for many years Chief Statistician for Population in the Bureau of the Census, combined occupational returns into four broad social classes for the Censuses of 1870, 1880, and 1890 in order to determine whether the long-term shift in the occupational composition of the labor force away from agricultural pursuits had resulted in any improvement in the social and economic welfare of the

working population.<sup>1</sup> Many other attempts were made at measuring socioeconomic status, though each had its particular weaknesses.<sup>2</sup> The general scheme which was developed for use in the 1960 Census utilizes certain features of procedures found in the social science literature and, with some additions and modifications, fits them into the census framework.

#### Measuring Socioeconomic Status

Occupation, educational attainment, and income are all related, though no one of them by itself is always an adequate indicator of socioeconomic status. The socioeconomic score which is presented here represents a combination of the scores which a person was assigned by virtue of the occupation and educational attainment of the chief income recipient in his family and of the current family income. For persons not in families, socioeconomic status was based on the individual's own occupation, education, and income. The scores for the three items were developed on the basis of 1950 Census data and more recent sample survey data and were assigned to individuals in terms of reports on occupation, educational attainment, and income as given in the 1960 Census. These scores were coded in the 5-percent sample of the 1960 Census.

The following paragraphs include a description of the procedures used in deriving the new socioeconomic measures and a discussion of some of the considerations that went into the choice of procedures.

#### Specifications for deriving socioeconomic measures.

1. The two measures, the socioeconomic status score and the status consistency type, were obtained by combining data on: (a) Occupation, (b) educational attainment, and (c) family income (or income of persons not in families).

2. These measures were constructed for chief income recipients. Such a person was identified for each family. Each unrelated individual 14 years old and over in households, and each person in group quarters (including inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces in military barracks, students in college dormitories, and residents in rooming houses) was treated as a chief income recipient. (See point 4 for treatment of unrelated individuals under 14 in households.)

3. The chief income recipient in a family was defined as that member of a family who had the largest total income in 1959 (at least \$1 more than any other family member). If the family head and one or more other family members had identical incomes and they had the highest incomes in the family, or if no family member had reported income, the family head was considered the chief income recipient. If two or more family members other than the head had equal and highest incomes, the first one listed was regarded as the chief income recipient.

4. The socioeconomic measures for chief income recipients in families were assigned to other

family members. Since a child under 14 cannot reasonably be regarded as having a socioeconomic status independent of that of the household in which he lives, unrelated individuals under 14 in households (mostly foster children) were assigned the same measures as the head of the household, on the assumption that such children generally share the living conditions of the household head. In order to complete the assignment of scores for all persons, persons under 14 years old in group quarters were arbitrarily assigned zero income and persons under 5 years old in group quarters were also assigned no school years completed. All other unrelated individuals were assigned component scores based on their own characteristics.

5. The reported occupation for a chief income recipient was used, provided he was currently in the civilian labor force or, if not, had worked since 1950. Since the rank and duties of members of the Armed Forces are not known from the census, chief income recipients currently in the Armed Forces were assigned a uniform occupation rating. For a chief income recipient who did not report his occupation or who had not worked since 1950, his score on education was assigned as his score on occupation also.

6. The socioeconomic status score was determined in the following way: (a) The occupation, education, and family income for the chief income recipient were identified. (b) The scores corresponding to the reported occupation, education, and family income of the chief income recipient were then determined by referring to a list of scores assigned to the various occupations and educational and income levels. (For list of scores, see appendixes I-IV.) (c) A simple average of the three component scores was computed; and the result was rounded to the nearest whole score.

The scores for each component item are distributed so that about 10 percent of the persons fall in each tenth of the distribution of scores for that item. If the component item scores were perfectly correlated, the distribution of the average (overall socioeconomic status score) would have 10 percent of the persons in each tenth of the distribution. The socioeconomic scores obtained by averaging the component scores are, as one would expect from the methods employed, distributed so that larger percentages of persons are in the central part of the distribution of scores and smaller percentages are at the extremes. (See section below on "Uses and limitations of the data" for a fuller explanation.)

7. The status consistency type was determined in the following way, using the three scores identified in 6(b) above:

- a. If the range between the highest and lowest scores was 20 or less, recode 1 was assigned.
- b. If the range between the highest and lowest scores exceeded 20, and the range between the medium and lowest scores was 20 or less and less than the range between the highest and medium scores--

- (1) Recode 2 was assigned if the income score was highest
- (2) Recode 4 was assigned if the education score was highest
- (3) Recode 6 was assigned if the occupation score was highest.

<sup>1</sup> William C. Hunt, "Workers at Gainful Occupations at the Federal Censuses of 1870, 1880, and 1890," Bulletin of the Department of Labor, No. 11, July 1897, pp. 393-433.

<sup>2</sup> A history of Census Bureau's experience with socioeconomic measures can be found in Methodology and Scores of Socioeconomic Status, Working Paper No. 15, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 1963.

- c. If the range between the highest and lowest scores exceeded 20 and the range between the highest and medium scores was 20 or less and equal to or less than the range between the medium and lowest scores--
  - (1) Code 3 was assigned if the income score was lowest
  - (2) Code 5 was assigned if the education score was lowest
  - (3) Code 7 was assigned if the occupation score was lowest.
- d. If the range between the highest and medium scores and the medium and lowest scores each exceeded 20--
  - (1) Code 8 was assigned if the occupation score was highest and income score lowest
  - (2) Code 9 was assigned if the occupation score was highest and education score lowest
  - (3) Code 10 was assigned if the education score was highest and occupation score lowest
  - (4) Code 11 was assigned if the education score was highest and income score lowest
  - (5) Code 12 was assigned if the income score was highest and occupation score lowest
  - (6) Code 13 was assigned if the income score was highest and education score lowest.

The resulting status consistency types may be described as follows:

Status consistency type	Characteristics
1	All three components consistent
2	Occupation and education consistent; income high
3	Occupation and education consistent; income low
4	Occupation and income consistent; education high
5	Occupation and income consistent; education low
6	Education and income consistent; occupation high
7	Education and income consistent; occupation low
8	All inconsistent; occupation highest, income lowest
9	All inconsistent; occupation highest, education lowest
10	All inconsistent; education highest, occupation lowest
11	All inconsistent; education highest, income lowest
12	All inconsistent; income highest, occupation lowest
13	All inconsistent; income highest, education lowest

Considerations in choice of procedures.

1. A basic assumption in the derivation of the socioeconomic measures is that the status level of a family is determined largely by the status attributes of the family breadwinner and that the socioeconomic measures for the chief income recipient of a family thus should be assigned to other family members.

2. The component items of the measures (occupation, education, and income) were selected because they represent somewhat different aspects of socioeconomic status and, in addition, because they are items which are periodically included in the Current Population Survey and in other population censuses and surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

3. The choice of a particular index of each component item was based, in part, on the kinds of data available in census reports and, in part, on the expected uses to which the socioeconomic data would be put. Family income, rather than the income of the chief income recipient, was chosen because it was felt

that the socioeconomic status of a family was related more closely to the family income than to the income of the chief earner.

4. The scores assigned to the categories of the component items were derived as follows: (a) The scores for education were obtained by computing a cumulative percentage distribution by education of chief income recipients in families as of 1959. (For example, persons who had completed five or more years of college were found to be distributed between the 96th and 100th percentiles.) The score assigned to each category of education was the midpoint of the cumulative percentage interval for the category. (For example, a score of 98 was assigned to persons who had completed five or more years of college). (b) The scores for family income were obtained in a similar manner. (c) The scores for detailed occupations were based on the most recently available data, those for males 14 years old and over in the experienced civilian labor force as of 1950. The detailed occupations were scored according to the combined average levels of education and income for the given occupation. Thus, the score obtained is an average score for the occupation and it contributes an independent effect to the total socioeconomic score, which includes also the individual's actual educational and income levels. Using the number of workers in each occupation, a cumulative percentage distribution was obtained. The score for a given occupation was then determined by taking the midpoint of the cumulative percentage interval for that occupation.

The occupational scores obtained by this procedure indicate the position of the average person in a given occupation, based on the education and income distributions for that occupation. This score may differ from that which would be assigned on the basis of judgments or other determinations about the prestige of the occupation. Although prestige ratings of detailed occupations may have been desired for use in this socioeconomic analysis, no adequate basis for deriving such prestige ratings was available and the procedure used here to score the occupations was deemed to be useful.

The standards (or basic information) on which the scores were based refer to a particular point in time. Present evidence indicates that the average of the component scores for a given type of population group would change very little over a period of time; however, for future historical analysis, the standards could be revised periodically to take into consideration changes in the distribution of the items over time.

Component Items

Summary definitions of the basic items used in the derivation of the socioeconomic measures are shown below. More detailed definitions and explanations can be found in 1960 Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary.

Years of school completed.--The data on years of school completed were derived from combinations of 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.

Occupation.--The occupational classification system developed for the 1960 Census consists of 494 items, 297 of which are specific occupation categories and the remainder of which are subgroups (mainly on the basis of industry) of 13 of the occupation categories. The composition of the 297 categories is shown in the publication, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1960.

Family income.--Total family income, as used here, refers to the sum of amounts reported separately for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income for all family members. 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. 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. 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.

#### USES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

The socioeconomic scores and status consistency types were designed for comparative analysis and were not intended as a basis for establishing absolute levels of socioeconomic status or consistency. For instance, when the techniques for computing these socioeconomic scores are applied to farm occupations, the component scores on occupation and family income, in many cases, are lower than they would be if an adjustment had been introduced to compensate for the

fact that these farm workers receive part of their income in the form of housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm, rather than in money. The same applies to many religious and social welfare occupations, which often include housing and other non-monetary forms of income. However, no adjustments were made in Bureau of the Census tabulations of socioeconomic scores for nonmoney income.

In addition to having limited absolute meaning, the measures used in this report represent only one approach to studying socioeconomic status in relation to other factors. They may be most useful where the analyst wants to compare different areas or population subgroups, or where socioeconomic status is needed as a control in studying other relationships. Other approaches may be more useful for other purposes; for example, in testing particular hypotheses involving socioeconomic components, a more appropriate procedure may be to use a multiple regression equation incorporating the variables whose effect is to be tested. Furthermore, the use of the present measures presupposes the availability of data on all of the component items. Where such information is lacking, as where only occupation data are available, other measures must be used. (When data on the component items are available but cannot be classified into the detailed categories used in deriving the census socioeconomic classifications, however, the present measures may still be used. Scores for major occupation groups are shown in appendix II. Scores for other component categories, such as other occupational groupings and broader intervals of education and family income, can be obtained by writing to the Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

The tables in this report present characteristics of the population by 12 classes of socioeconomic status scores, as illustrated by table A. All classes have a range of 10 except those between 20 and 29 and between 70 and 79, where the range is 5. These classes of range 5 were created so that the distribution of scores can also be divided into four parts: 0 to 24, 25 to 49, 50 to 74, and 75 to 99.

The methodology used in computing the socioeconomic status scores results in the assignment of larger numbers of persons to the central part of the distribution and smaller numbers to the extremes. For instance, 15.0 percent of the total population have scores in the 50 to 59 class, whereas only 5.4 percent have scores in the 90 to 99 class. This is the result of obtaining the socioeconomic status score as a mean of the three component items: education, income, and occupation. For instance, a chief income recipient with an education score of 49 (completed 3 years of high school), an income score of 69 (family income \$6,500 - \$6,999), and an occupation score of 35 (a carpenter), is assigned a socioeconomic status score of  $(49 + 69 + 35) / 3$  or 51. The scores of each component item are distributed so that about 10 percent of the persons in the universe of all chief income recipients fall in each tenth of the range, 0-99; but the socioeconomic status score, because it is an average of the three component items, is an intermediate value. Therefore, relatively large numbers of persons in the total population fall in the intermediate classes and relatively small numbers in the extreme classes.

Table A.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY RACE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960  
(Numbers in thousands. Based on 5-percent sample)

Race and sex	Total, all scores	90 to 99 (high)	80 to 89	75 to 79	70 to 74	60 to 69	50 to 59	40 to 49	30 to 39	25 to 29	20 to 24	10 to 19	0 to 9 (low)	Median SES score
Total population.....	179,311	9,684	13,740	9,133	10,838	24,529	26,913	25,230	20,954	8,803	7,772	13,837	7,877	51.9
Sex:														
Male.....	88,322	4,855	6,804	4,503	5,348	12,057	13,293	12,621	10,476	4,329	3,799	6,575	3,662	52.0
Female.....	90,988	4,829	6,937	4,629	5,490	12,472	13,620	12,609	10,478	4,474	3,973	7,262	4,215	51.8
Race:														
White.....	158,814	9,489	13,386	8,863	10,452	23,490	25,249	22,720	17,717	6,928	5,901	9,936	4,683	54.6
Negro.....	18,859	131	264	200	307	848	1,444	2,296	3,039	1,776	1,785	3,728	3,043	27.5
Other races.....	1,637	65	91	70	79	190	220	215	198	98	85	174	152	45.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION														
Total population.....	100.0	5.4	7.7	5.1	6.0	13.7	15.0	14.1	11.7	4.9	4.3	7.7	4.4	...
Sex:														
Male.....	100.0	5.5	7.7	5.1	6.1	13.7	15.1	14.3	11.9	4.9	4.3	7.4	4.1	...
Female.....	100.0	5.3	7.6	5.1	6.0	13.7	15.0	13.9	11.5	4.9	4.4	8.0	4.6	...
Race:														
White.....	100.0	6.0	8.4	5.6	6.6	14.8	15.9	14.3	11.2	4.4	3.7	6.3	2.9	...
Negro.....	100.0	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	4.5	7.7	12.2	16.1	9.4	9.5	19.8	16.1	...
Other races.....	100.0	4.0	5.5	4.3	4.8	11.6	13.4	13.1	12.1	6.0	5.2	10.6	9.3	...

#### MEDIAN

The median is presented in connection with the socioeconomic score and with the data on value and gross rent of housing units. The median is the value which divides the distribution into two equal parts, one-half the cases falling below this value and one-half the cases exceeding this value.

#### URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE

In general, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. More specifically, according to the definition adopted for use in the 1960 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, and towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin); (b) the densely settled urban fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of urbanized areas; (c) towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as subdivisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; (d) counties in States other than the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; and (e) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

#### FARM-NONFARM RESIDENCE

The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. In

the 1960 Census, the farm population consists of persons living in rural territory on places of 10 or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more in 1959 or on places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more in 1959. All persons living in group quarters are classified as nonfarm except the relatively few living in workers' quarters (including quarters for migratory agricultural workers) that are located on a farm or ranch.

#### METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE

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

With a few exceptions, central cities are determined according to the following criteria:

1. The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city.

One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:

a. The additional city or cities have at least 250,000 inhabitants.

b. The additional city or cities have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.

The nonmetropolitan population includes all persons residing outside SMSA's.

## AGE

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

## RACE AND COLOR

The term "color" refers to the division of population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The color group designated as "nonwhite" consists of such races as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Hawaiian, Asian Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Malayan races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely of Indian or other nonwhite race are classified as white.

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

American Indian.--In addition to full blooded Indians, persons of mixed white and Indian blood are included if the proportion of Indian blood is one-fourth or more, or if they are regarded as Indian in the community.

Other races.--The category "other races" in tables 1 and 2 includes all nonwhite races except Negro.

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

PERSONS OF SPANISH SURNAME AND  
PUERTO RICANS

In order to obtain data on Spanish- and Mexican-Americans for areas of the United States where most of them live, white persons of Spanish surname were distinguished separately in five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas) during the processing operations. Puerto Ricans comprise persons born in Puerto Rico and persons born in the United States or its possessions with one or both parents born in Puerto Rico.

## ETHNIC GROUP

In this report, "ethnic group" refers to the classification of the population by race together with the identification of white persons of Spanish surname and persons of Puerto Rican ancestry.

## NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE

Native.--This category comprises persons born in the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a possession of the United States; persons born in a foreign country or at sea who have at least one native American parent; and persons whose place of birth was

not reported and whose census report contained no contradictory information, such as an entry of a language spoken prior to coming to the United States.

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

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

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

Foreign stock.--This category includes foreign-born persons and native persons of foreign or mixed parentage.

## ETHNIC ORIGIN

Persons of foreign stock are classified in this report according to their "ethnic origin," on the basis of country of birth for the foreign born and parents' country of birth for the native of foreign or mixed parentage. Natives of foreign parentage whose parents were born in different countries are classified according to the country of birth of the father. Natives of mixed parentage are classified according to the country of birth of the foreign-born parent. The classification by country of origin is based on international boundaries as recognized by the United States Government on April 1, 1960, although there may have been some deviation from the rules where respondents were unaware of changes in boundaries or jurisdiction.

In tables 5 and 6, information on ethnic origin is shown for white persons only and is in terms of broad regions rather than individual countries. A list of the countries included in these groupings is shown in the PC(2)-5B report, Educational Attainment.

## RESIDENCE IN 1955

Residence on April 1, 1955, is the usual place of residence five years prior to enumeration. The category "same house" 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 noncontiguous 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 counted as "not reported."

#### MARITAL STATUS

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

#### AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

In the 1960 Census, persons in the 25-percent sample who had ever been married were asked the date of their first marriage; this information was tabulated in terms of year or calendar quarter and year. Age at first marriage was derived from date (calendar quarter and year) of birth and date of first marriage and represents age in completed years at first marriage.

#### HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

Household and group quarters.--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 of the unit.

All persons who are not members of the household are classified as living in group quarters. Most of the persons in group quarters live in rooming houses, college dormitories, military barracks, or institutions. Inmates of institutions are persons for whom care or custody is provided in such places as homes for delinquent or dependent children; homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped; places providing specialized medical care for persons with mental disorders, tuberculosis, or other chronic disease; nursing and domiciliary homes for the aged and dependent; prisons; and jails.

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. An unrelated individual is a member of a household who is not related to anyone else in the household, or is a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Husband-wife family.--The classification of families by type is based on the sex and marital status of the head. Families with a head and his wife present are termed "husband-wife families."

Head of household or family.--The head of the household or 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.

Own child.--An own child is defined in this report as the single (never married) son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the family head.

#### FAMILY LIFE CYCLE

"Stage of the family life cycle" in table 15 refers to a division of all husband-wife families by age of head, presence of children, and the ages of the children. The various stages describe the passing of a family through the cycle of a husband and wife before they have children (no own children), while they have preschool-age children (under 6), while they have school-age children (6 to 17), and after their children have all grown and left home.

#### CHILDREN EVER BORN

The number of children ever born includes children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as those of her children who were still living in the home. Although the question on children ever born was asked only of women reported as having been married, the data are not limited to legitimate births.

#### 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 non-farm) also were excluded.

Gross rent.--Gross rent is based on the information reported for contract rent and the cost of utilities and fuel. Contract rent is the monthly rent



agreed upon regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels such as wood, coal, and oil if these items are paid for by the renter. Thus, gross rent eliminates differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuel as part of the rental payment. Rent data exclude rents for units in rural-farm territory.

Condition.--The enumerator determined the condition of the housing unit by observation, on the basis of specified criteria. Nevertheless, the application of these criteria involved some judgment on the part of the individual enumerator. The training program for enumerators was designed to minimize differences in judgment.

Sound housing is defined as that which has no defects, or only slight defects which are normally corrected during the course of regular maintenance.

Deteriorating housing needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. Such housing has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter.

Dilapidated housing does not provide safe and adequate shelter and in its present condition endangers the health, safety, or well-being of the occupants. Such housing has one or more critical defects, or has a combination of intermediate defects in sufficient number or extent to require considerable repair or rebuilding, or is of inadequate original construction. Critical defects result from continued neglect or lack of repair, or indicate serious damage to the structure.

#### HOUSING FACILITIES

"Availability of housing facilities" in table 20 refers to the classification of household heads by the number of seven listed facilities that they have available for their use. The seven facilities include clothes washing machine, clothes dryer, home food freezer, telephone, air conditioning, television set, and radio sets (2 or more). The availability of each facility is defined as follows:

Clothes washer and dryer.--A clothes washing machine or dryer owned by a member of the household was to be reported, whether it was located in the housing unit or elsewhere on the property. Machines used but not owned by members of the household, such as those provided by the management of an apartment building, were not to be reported. A washer-dryer combination was counted as two facilities.

Home food freezer.--A home food freezer is defined as an appliance, separate from the refrigerator, which freezes food and keeps food frozen. The freezer must be located in the housing unit or elsewhere on the property. Excluded is a freezer combined in the same cabinet with a refrigerator, even if it has a separate door.

Telephone.--A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone available to the occupants of the unit for receiving calls. The telephone may be located inside or outside the housing unit, and one telephone may serve the occupants of several units.

Air conditioning.--Air conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by refrigerating apparatus. Excluded are evaporative coolers and fans or blowers which are not connected to a refrigerating apparatus. Separate statistics are shown in table 32 for primary families having air conditioners designed to cool one room and for those designed to cool more than one room (including central systems). A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, a central system usually provides air conditioning for all the apartments.

Radio and television sets.--Radio and television sets of all kinds located in the unit were to be included in the count--floor, table, built-in, portable, and combination with radio or phonograph. Sets in working order and sets being repaired were to be counted. A combination radio-television set was to be reported both as a television and as a radio set. In computing scores for availability of facilities, radio sets were counted only if there were two or more available. Automobile radios, sending-receiving sets, and crystal sets were not included.

## COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

### COLLECTION OF DATA

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

transcribed from the ACR to the complete-count FOSDIC schedule or entered on this schedule during direct interview.

In the densely populated areas, the enumerator left a Household Questionnaire to be completed by each household (or person) in the sample and mailed to the local census office. The population and housing information was transcribed from the Household Questionnaire to a sample FOSDIC schedule. When the Household Questionnaire was not returned or was returned without having been completed, the enumerator collected the missing information by personal visit or by telephone and entered it directly on the sample FOSDIC schedule. In the remaining areas, when the enumerator

Picked up the ACR, he obtained all the information by direct interview and recorded it directly on the sample FOSDIC schedule.

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

More detailed descriptions of the 1960 Census Procedures in the collection and processing of the data are given in reports entitled United States Censuses of Population and Housing, 1960: Principal Data Collection Forms and Procedures, 1961; and 1960 Censuses of Population and Housing: Procedural History, 1966, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

#### MANUAL EDITING AND CODING

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

#### ELECTRONIC PROCESSING

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

#### EDITING

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

The assignment of an acceptable entry by machine was based on related information reported for the person or on information reported for a similar person in the immediate neighborhood. For example, in the assignment of age in the complete-count tabulations, the computer stored reported ages of persons by sex, color or race, household relationship, and marital status; each stored age was retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same characteristics and having age reported was processed through the computer; this stored age was assigned to the next person whose age was unknown and who otherwise had the same characteristics. This procedure

insured that the distribution of ages assigned by the computer for persons of a given set of characteristics would correspond closely to the reported age distribution of such persons as obtained in the current census.

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

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations acceptable for a given area. If the number was beyond tolerance, the data were rejected and the original schedules were reexamined 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.

In printed tables produced by the computer, very small differences may sometimes occur between tables because of the nature of computer transfers of data. No attempt has been made to reconcile these minor discrepancies.

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

A group of reports designated Series ER 60, Evaluation and Research Program of the U.S. Censuses of Population and Housing: 1960, deals 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 to which the key letter "A" was assigned 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. 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 during the designation of the 25-percent sample.

## 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:<sup>3</sup>

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, and rural areas.<sup>4</sup>

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) 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 control a potential bias in the estimates, 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 of most statistics below what would be obtained by weighting the results of the 5-percent sample by a uniform factor of twenty. The reduction in sampling error will be trivial for some items and substantial for others. A byproduct 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.

## 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, C, D, and E.

These tables do not reflect the effect of response variance, processing variance, or bias arising in the collection, processing, and estimation steps.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates of characteristics from the sample for a given area are produced using the formula:

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

where  $x'$  is the estimate of the characteristic for the area obtained through the use of the ratio estimation procedure,  $x_i$  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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

Estimates of the magnitude of some of these factors in the total error are being evaluated and are being published in reports in Series ER 60, Evaluation and Research Program of the U.S. Censuses of Population and Housing: 1960. The chances are about two out of three that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count of the population is less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times the standard error. The amount by which the estimated standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate can be found in most statistical textbooks.

Table B, shows rough standard errors of estimated numbers up to 500,000 for household and population characteristics. For estimated numbers above 500,000, however, the nonsampling errors, e.g., response errors and processing errors, may have an increasingly important effect on the total error. Tables C and D

Table B.--APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED TOTALS FOR HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS  
(Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Size of estimate	Standard error for--	
	Household characteristics	Population characteristics
1,000.....	100	100
2,500.....	200	200
5,000.....	300	400
10,000.....	400	600
25,000.....	600	900
50,000.....	900	1,700
100,000.....	1,300	2,400
250,000.....	2,000	3,800
500,000.....	2,700	5,400

Table C.--APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS  
(Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated percentage	Size of base of percentage (thousands)					
	10	25	100	250	500	1,000
2 or 98.....	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
35 or 65.....	1.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50.....	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2

Table D.--APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE FOR POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS  
(Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated percentage	Size of base of percentage (thousands)					
	10	25	100	250	500	1,000
2 or 98.....	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
5 or 95.....	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
10 or 90.....	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
20 or 80.....	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3
35 or 65.....	3.4	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4
50.....	3.7	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4

Table E.--APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN EVER MARRIED  
(Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated number of women ever married	Standard error if the number of children ever born per 1,000 women ever married is--					
	500	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	4,500
2,500.....	55	90	150	210	260	280
10,000.....	25	45	75	100	130	140
25,000.....	20	30	50	70	80	90
50,000.....	15	25	40	60	80	90
100,000.....	10	15	30	45	60	65
250,000.....	10	10	20	30	40	40
500,000.....	5	10	15	20	25	30
1,000,000.....	5	5	10	15	20	20

contain rough standard errors of data in the form of percentages. Standard errors of estimated percentages for household characteristics are shown in table C, and those for population characteristics are presented in table D. Table E gives standard errors of estimated numbers of children ever born per 1,000 women ever married. Linear interpolation in tables B, C, D, and E will provide approximate results that are satisfactory for most purposes.

Illustration: Table 1 shows that there were an estimated 463,513 males with socioeconomic status score 80 to 89 between the ages of 55 to 64 years old in the United States in 1960. Table B shows that for an estimated 463,513 persons, the approximate standard error is 3,900. This means that the chances are approximately two out of three that the results of a complete count would not differ by more than 3,900 from a sample estimate. It also follows that there is only about 1 chance in 100 that the results of a complete count would differ by as much as 9,750; that is, by about 2½ times the standard error.

# TABLES

Table 1.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY RESIDENCE: 1960 (Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000.)

Table with columns for Subject, Total All Scores, Socioeconomic Status Score (90 to 99 to 0 to 9), and Median SES Score. Rows are categorized by race (White, Negro) and age groups (All Ages, 14 to 65 years).

UNITED STATES ALL RACES TOTAL, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER... MALE, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER... FEMALE, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER... WHITE TOTAL, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER... MALE, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER... FEMALE, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER... NEGRO TOTAL, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER...



Table 1.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY RESIDENCE: 1960--Cont. (Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns for Subject, Total All Scores, Socioeconomic Status Score (90 to 99, 80 to 89, 75 to 79, 70 to 74, 60 to 69, 50 to 59, 40 to 49, 30 to 39, 25 to 29, 20 to 24, 10 to 19, 0 to 9), and Median SES Score. Rows include categories for White and Negro populations, split by sex and age groups (e.g., Female, All Ages; Under 14 Years; 14 to 24 Years; 25 to 34 Years; 35 to 44 Years; 45 to 54 Years; 55 to 64 Years; 65 Years and Over).





Table 1.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY RESIDENCE: 1960--CON. (Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns: SUBJECT, TOTAL ALL SCORES, 90 TO 99 (HIGH), 80 TO 89, 75 TO 79, 70 TO 74, 60 TO 69, 50 TO 59, 40 TO 49, 30 TO 39, 25 TO 29, 20 TO 24, 10 TO 19, 0 TO 9 (LOW), MEDIAN SES SCORE. Rows include METROPOLITAN-CENTRAL CITIES--CON., WHITE--CON., NEGRO, and OTHER RACES.

Table 1.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY RESIDENCE: 1960--CON. (Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns for Subject (e.g., Metropolitan--Central Cities--CON, Other Races--CON, Male/Female All Ages), Total All Scores, and Socioeconomic Status Score (90 to 99, 80 to 89, 75 to 79, 70 to 74, 60 to 69, 50 to 59, 40 to 49, 30 to 39, 25 to 29, 20 to 24, 10 to 19, 0 to 9 (Low)). The rightmost column contains Median SES Scores ranging from 43.0 to 73.0.









Table 1.-SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY RESIDENCE: 1960--Con.  
(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns for Subject, Total All Scores, Age Groups (90 to 99 to 10 to 9), Socioeconomic Status Score, and Median SES Score. Rows are categorized by residence (Nonmetropolitan, Other Races, Nonmetropolitan-Urban) and race (All Races, White), with sub-rows for Male and Female by age group.



Table 1.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY RESIDENCE: 1960--CON.  
(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns for SUBJECT, TOTAL ALL SCORES, and SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE (90 TO 99, 80 TO 89, 75 TO 79, 70 TO 74, 60 TO 69, 50 TO 59, 40 TO 49, 30 TO 39, 25 TO 29, 20 TO 24, 10 TO 19, 0 TO 9 (LOW)). Rows are categorized by race (NONMETROPOLITAN--URBAN--CON., WHITE--CON., NEGRO, OTHER RACES) and age groups (FEMALE, ALL AGES; MALE, ALL AGES; UNDER 14 YEARS; 14 TO 24 YEARS; 25 TO 34 YEARS; 35 TO 44 YEARS; 45 TO 54 YEARS; 55 TO 64 YEARS; 65 YEARS AND OVER).

MEDIAN SES SCORE







TABLE 1.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY RESIDENCE: 1960--CON.  
(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

SUBJECT	TOTAL ALL SCORES	SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE										MEDIAN SES SCORE		
		90 TO 99 (HIGH)	80 TO 89	75 TO 79	70 TO 74	60 TO 69	50 TO 59	40 TO 49	30 TO 39	25 TO 29	20 TO 24		10 TO 19	0 TO 9 (LOW)
<b>NONMETROPOLITAN--RURAL FARM--CON.</b>														
<b>OTHER RACES</b>														
TOTAL, ALL AGES	92 834	272	1 181	753	500	2 586	7 036	8 353	9 802	6 878	7 584	20 552	27 337	19.3
UNDER 14 YEARS	35 575	45	445	278	205	935	2 766	3 428	3 613	2 461	2 830	7 856	10 703	19.0
14 TO 24 YEARS	17 348	..	147	110	143	459	1 577	1 587	1 626	1 484	1 583	4 217	4 837	19.1
25 TO 34 YEARS	9 006	..	273	105	143	349	1 597	1 577	1 626	1 484	1 583	4 217	4 837	19.1
35 TO 44 YEARS	9 795	..	83	131	63	341	1 110	1 124	1 019	625	703	1 648	2 633	21.6
45 TO 54 YEARS	8 222	..	64	43	42	174	808	808	1 019	613	628	1 865	2 456	24.6
55 TO 64 YEARS	7 613	..	148	41	42	174	515	515	723	404	683	1 877	2 105	20.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	5 275	..	21	45	44	113	351	204	476	496	435	1 116	1 933	16.3
<b>MALE, ALL AGES</b>														
UNDER 14 YEARS	47 920	105	634	412	250	1 404	3 426	4 108	4 959	3 812	3 777	10 828	14 205	19.0
14 TO 24 YEARS	17 790	..	298	191	81	571	1 287	1 740	1 813	1 234	1 516	3 924	5 135	19.6
25 TO 34 YEARS	9 284	..	44	46	..	218	762	683	887	877	785	2 408	2 544	18.7
35 TO 44 YEARS	4 615	..	126	64	..	239	481	381	494	450	429	799	1 335	22.0
45 TO 54 YEARS	4 520	..	43	66	..	214	426	251	516	231	261	879	1 270	22.1
55 TO 64 YEARS	4 728	..	41	..	..	145	414	498	628	499	329	1 134	1 160	21.1
65 YEARS AND OVER	4 253	..	61	..	..	107	167	129	423	259	346	1 024	1 716	14.0
<b>FEMALE, ALL AGES</b>														
UNDER 14 YEARS	44 914	167	547	341	250	1 182	3 610	4 245	4 843	3 066	3 807	9 724	13 132	19.6
14 TO 24 YEARS	17 785	65	147	87	124	354	1 479	1 688	1 800	1 227	1 314	3 932	5 568	18.5
25 TO 34 YEARS	4 391	..	103	64	..	231	316	904	739	607	798	1 809	2 293	19.6
35 TO 44 YEARS	5 275	..	147	41	..	110	481	296	533	345	274	849	1 298	20.9
45 TO 54 YEARS	3 494	..	40	65	..	147	227	303	502	394	367	866	1 186	26.3
55 TO 64 YEARS	3 360	..	21	41	..	150	227	303	371	174	393	839	945	19.6
65 YEARS AND OVER	2 545	..	87	43	..	67	146	386	270	185	357	853	984	18.5
<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>														
<b>UNITED STATES</b>														
<b>ALL RACES</b>														
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	5.4	7.7	5.1	6.0	13.7	15.0	14.1	11.7	4.9	4.3	7.7	4.4	..
UNDER 14 YEARS	100.0	6.0	8.2	5.3	6.3	13.7	15.1	14.0	11.6	4.9	4.1	7.4	4.1	..
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	3.7	5.8	4.4	5.2	13.7	17.5	17.1	13.2	5.1	4.1	6.5	3.8	..
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	5.6	9.6	6.3	7.4	15.4	16.6	13.8	10.6	4.0	3.2	4.5	2.0	..
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	6.4	8.1	6.5	7.4	15.4	15.6	13.2	10.1	4.0	3.4	5.1	2.3	..
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	4.7	6.0	5.3	4.6	13.2	15.3	14.0	11.5	4.9	4.8	7.3	3.5	..
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	2.8	3.9	2.8	3.3	8.4	9.3	11.1	12.0	6.2	5.8	11.3	5.9	..
<b>MALE, ALL AGES</b>														
UNDER 14 YEARS	100.0	5.5	7.7	5.1	6.1	13.7	15.1	14.3	11.9	4.9	4.3	7.4	4.1	..
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	6.0	8.3	5.3	6.3	14.1	15.1	14.0	11.6	4.9	4.1	6.5	3.9	..
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	3.6	5.6	4.2	5.3	13.2	16.9	17.9	10.5	3.1	3.0	6.6	3.6	..
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	5.3	9.5	6.4	7.7	16.6	16.8	14.0	10.5	3.9	4.1	4.3	1.9	..
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	7.5	10.1	6.6	7.5	15.5	15.6	13.1	10.0	4.2	4.2	7.0	2.1	..
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	5.2	6.1	3.8	4.5	13.7	15.2	14.6	13.4	6.0	5.2	10.1	5.0	..
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	2.8	3.7	2.6	3.1	7.8	8.9	10.8	13.1	6.7	7.8	19.2	13.4	..
<b>FEMALE, ALL AGES</b>														
UNDER 14 YEARS	100.0	5.3	7.6	5.1	6.0	13.7	15.0	13.9	11.5	4.9	4.4	8.0	4.6	..
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	3.8	6.1	4.7	5.9	14.1	15.1	14.0	11.7	4.9	4.2	6.6	3.8	..
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	6.0	9.6	6.3	7.4	16.3	16.2	13.5	12.5	4.2	4.0	6.2	3.3	..
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	6.9	9.6	6.4	7.2	15.3	15.6	13.3	10.3	4.2	3.3	4.7	2.1	..
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	6.1	7.9	5.2	6.4	13.6	14.9	13.9	11.5	5.0	4.4	5.3	2.6	..
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	4.3	5.9	3.9	4.6	11.2	12.8	13.4	12.9	6.0	6.0	12.1	6.8	..
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	2.8	4.1	2.9	3.4	8.9	9.5	11.4	11.1	5.7	6.6	19.5	14.1	..
<b>WHITE</b>														
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	6.0	8.4	5.6	6.6	14.8	15.9	14.3	11.2	4.4	3.7	6.3	2.9	..
UNDER 14 YEARS	100.0	6.8	9.3	5.9	7.1	15.6	16.3	14.3	10.9	4.1	3.2	4.4	2.0	..
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	4.1	6.5	4.9	6.2	17.6	18.6	17.5	12.6	4.5	3.4	4.8	2.0	..
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	6.2	10.5	6.9	8.2	17.6	17.2	13.7	9.6	3.4	2.4	3.1	1.2	..
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	7.8	10.7	7.0	7.9	16.5	16.3	13.2	9.4	3.4	2.7	3.7	1.4	..
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	6.9	8.8	5.7	6.4	14.6	15.9	14.4	11.2	4.4	3.8	5.7	2.2	..
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	5.1	6.5	4.1	4.9	12.0	14.1	14.5	13.2	5.8	5.5	10.0	4.2	..
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	3.0	4.2	2.9	3.4	8.8	9.7	11.5	12.3	6.2	7.2	19.1	11.7	..

Table 1.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY RESIDENCE: 1960--Con.  
(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

SUBJECT	TOTAL ALL SCORES	SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE										MEDIAN SCORE
		90 TO 99 (HIGH)	80 TO 89	75 TO 79	70 TO 74	60 TO 69	50 TO 59	40 TO 49	30 TO 39	20 TO 29	10 TO 19	
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.												
UNITED STATES--CON.												
WHITE--CON.												
MALE, ALL AGES.	100.0	6.1	14.7	15.9	14.5	11.3	4.4	3.7	6.0	2.8	...	
UNDER 14 YEARS.	100.0	6.9	15.3	18.3	14.3	10.8	4.1	3.2	4.4	2.0	...	
14 TO 24 YEARS.	100.0	4.0	14.5	17.4	13.8	13.4	4.6	3.5	5.0	2.2	...	
25 TO 34 YEARS.	100.0	5.8	17.5	16.2	13.0	9.6	3.3	2.4	3.6	1.3	...	
35 TO 44 YEARS.	100.0	8.2	18.5	16.0	14.4	11.0	4.3	2.6	5.4	2.0	...	
45 TO 54 YEARS.	100.0	7.2	13.2	13.7	15.1	13.4	5.8	3.3	9.0	3.4	...	
55 TO 64 YEARS.	100.0	5.7	8.2	9.4	11.2	13.5	6.8	5.3	18.7	11.3	...	
65 YEARS AND OVER.	100.0	3.0	5.2	5.4	6.6	8.4	4.4	3.8	6.5	3.1	...	
FEMALE, ALL AGES.	100.0	5.9	14.8	15.9	14.1	11.0	4.4	3.8	6.5	2.0	...	
UNDER 14 YEARS.	100.0	6.8	15.5	17.1	14.2	10.9	4.1	3.2	4.5	1.8	...	
14 TO 24 YEARS.	100.0	4.2	16.3	16.3	16.7	11.9	4.4	3.3	4.5	1.8	...	
25 TO 34 YEARS.	100.0	9.5	17.4	17.1	13.5	9.6	3.6	2.5	3.1	1.2	...	
35 TO 44 YEARS.	100.0	7.7	16.4	16.4	13.4	9.6	3.6	2.8	3.8	2.4	...	
45 TO 54 YEARS.	100.0	4.7	14.6	15.8	14.3	11.3	4.6	3.9	6.0	4.8	...	
55 TO 64 YEARS.	100.0	4.6	11.9	13.5	13.9	13.1	5.9	5.8	11.0	4.8	...	
65 YEARS AND OVER.	100.0	3.0	9.3	10.0	11.8	11.3	5.7	6.6	19.4	12.1	...	
NEGRO												
TOTAL, ALL AGES.	100.0	7.7	4.5	7.7	12.2	16.1	9.4	9.5	19.8	16.1	...	
UNDER 14 YEARS.	100.0	5.4	4.0	7.3	12.0	16.9	10.1	10.0	20.2	15.8	...	
14 TO 24 YEARS.	100.0	1.9	4.5	8.4	14.0	17.4	9.6	9.4	18.9	14.4	...	
25 TO 34 YEARS.	100.0	1.7	6.5	10.3	14.8	18.2	9.7	9.1	15.7	8.4	...	
35 TO 44 YEARS.	100.0	1.1	5.7	9.2	13.6	16.8	9.3	9.2	17.9	11.1	...	
45 TO 54 YEARS.	100.0	1.0	4.1	6.7	11.0	14.9	8.0	9.2	22.2	16.5	...	
55 TO 64 YEARS.	100.0	0.8	3.3	5.2	8.8	12.9	5.7	6.8	24.3	24.4	...	
65 YEARS AND OVER.	100.0	0.6	2.8	3.6	6.0	8.6	5.7	6.5	23.3	39.6	...	
MALE, ALL AGES.	100.0	1.1	4.5	7.8	12.6	16.4	9.5	9.6	19.7	15.3	...	
UNDER 14 YEARS.	100.0	0.8	4.1	7.2	12.0	17.3	10.1	9.9	20.2	16.0	...	
14 TO 24 YEARS.	100.0	0.9	4.3	8.2	13.9	18.7	9.6	9.4	18.9	14.4	...	
25 TO 34 YEARS.	100.0	1.7	6.8	11.2	15.4	17.3	9.4	8.9	14.7	7.2	...	
35 TO 44 YEARS.	100.0	1.6	6.0	7.8	14.4	16.1	9.9	9.7	17.0	9.3	...	
45 TO 54 YEARS.	100.0	1.1	4.1	5.9	11.9	16.1	8.0	10.2	21.7	13.8	...	
55 TO 64 YEARS.	100.0	0.8	3.5	5.5	8.3	13.8	5.7	6.5	24.9	20.7	...	
65 YEARS AND OVER.	100.0	0.6	2.4	3.4	5.9	8.7	5.7	7.4	24.9	38.4	...	
FEMALE, ALL AGES.	100.0	1.1	4.5	7.5	11.8	15.8	9.4	9.4	19.8	16.9	...	
UNDER 14 YEARS.	100.0	0.5	4.0	7.4	12.1	16.8	10.0	10.1	20.2	15.5	...	
14 TO 24 YEARS.	100.0	0.9	4.8	8.6	13.6	17.8	9.9	9.4	18.3	13.8	...	
25 TO 34 YEARS.	100.0	1.6	6.2	9.6	13.9	17.6	10.0	9.3	16.5	9.4	...	
35 TO 44 YEARS.	100.0	1.4	5.4	8.6	12.8	19.2	9.6	9.4	22.7	12.6	...	
45 TO 54 YEARS.	100.0	0.9	4.1	6.4	10.2	15.8	8.9	8.5	19.0	19.0	...	
55 TO 64 YEARS.	100.0	0.8	3.5	5.0	8.2	13.4	7.4	8.4	23.8	27.7	...	
65 YEARS AND OVER.	100.0	0.6	3.2	3.9	6.2	11.4	5.7	6.3	21.9	40.7	...	
OTHER RACES												
TOTAL, ALL AGES.	100.0	4.0	11.6	13.4	13.1	12.1	6.0	5.2	10.6	9.3	...	
UNDER 14 YEARS.	100.0	3.9	11.0	13.4	13.3	12.5	6.5	5.4	10.2	8.6	...	
14 TO 24 YEARS.	100.0	2.2	11.3	14.9	15.5	13.5	4.4	5.4	10.8	6.6	...	
25 TO 34 YEARS.	100.0	5.4	15.4	15.1	13.5	10.5	4.4	5.8	7.8	4.9	...	
35 TO 44 YEARS.	100.0	6.0	13.3	14.9	12.1	11.4	4.8	4.2	14.4	9.5	...	
45 TO 54 YEARS.	100.0	3.5	10.3	11.7	12.3	13.4	7.0	5.4	15.7	13.2	...	
55 TO 64 YEARS.	100.0	3.2	8.3	10.0	12.0	13.0	6.7	5.8	15.7	24.3	...	
65 YEARS AND OVER.	100.0	2.8	7.7	8.1	8.9	9.0	5.9	5.8	17.0	24.3	...	
MALE, ALL AGES.	100.0	3.9	11.4	12.9	13.0	12.3	6.3	5.3	11.1	9.5	...	
UNDER 14 YEARS.	100.0	4.0	11.3	13.3	13.1	12.4	6.7	5.2	10.8	8.7	...	
14 TO 24 YEARS.	100.0	1.9	13.0	14.5	13.8	10.4	4.4	4.0	7.0	4.8	...	
25 TO 34 YEARS.	100.0	5.4	15.6	14.4	13.3	10.4	4.4	4.2	15.7	9.4	...	
35 TO 44 YEARS.	100.0	6.5	13.2	14.6	11.7	11.3	4.7	6.6	15.7	9.4	...	
45 TO 54 YEARS.	100.0	3.2	9.3	11.3	12.4	13.8	7.8	7.3	15.7	25.0	...	
55 TO 64 YEARS.	100.0	2.7	7.6	9.8	11.6	13.4	5.1	5.8	19.1	25.0	...	
65 YEARS AND OVER.	100.0	2.7	7.8	7.1	8.9	9.2	7.1	5.8	19.1	25.0	...	







Table 1.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY RESIDENCE: 1960--CON.  
(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

SUBJECT	TOTAL SCORES	SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE										MEDIAN SES SCORE	
		90 TO 99 (HIGH)	80 TO 89	75 TO 79	70 TO 74	60 TO 69	50 TO 59	40 TO 49	30 TO 39	25 TO 29	20 TO 24		10 TO 19
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.													
METROPOLITAN--CENTRAL CITIES--CON.													
ALL RACES--CON.													
MALE, ALL AGES. . . . .													
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	5.6	8.1	5.5	6.5	14.7	16.0	14.9	12.1	4.8	4.0	5.5	2.2
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	5.8	8.2	5.5	6.6	14.7	15.8	14.8	12.3	5.2	4.0	5.1	2.0
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	5.6	6.4	5.0	6.1	15.2	18.5	18.3	13.5	4.6	3.3	3.9	1.2
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	5.6	10.1	6.8	8.1	17.2	17.0	14.3	10.5	3.8	2.9	3.1	0.6
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6.9	8.9	5.9	7.8	16.2	16.3	13.8	10.1	3.8	3.1	3.7	0.8
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	5.8	6.9	5.9	6.6	15.0	16.3	14.8	11.3	4.4	3.7	5.0	1.3
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	3.5	4.4	3.2	3.9	9.3	10.4	12.2	13.9	5.7	4.9	7.3	2.4
FEMALE, ALL AGES. . . . .													
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	5.2	7.8	5.4	6.4	14.6	15.8	14.5	11.8	4.9	4.1	6.4	3.1
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	5.8	8.3	5.4	6.6	14.5	15.7	14.8	12.5	5.2	4.1	5.2	1.9
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	3.9	6.6	5.2	7.6	15.6	19.4	17.0	12.3	4.7	3.4	4.1	1.3
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	5.8	9.5	6.6	7.6	16.4	16.5	13.8	11.0	4.5	3.4	4.0	1.0
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6.2	8.3	6.6	7.4	16.0	16.4	13.9	10.5	4.2	3.3	4.3	1.5
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	4.6	6.5	4.4	5.2	12.8	14.4	14.5	11.2	4.7	3.9	5.7	2.3
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	3.1	4.6	3.4	3.9	10.2	10.7	12.5	12.8	5.7	5.3	9.1	4.9
TOTAL. . . . .													
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6.3	9.2	6.3	7.3	16.3	16.9	14.5	10.3	3.8	3.0	4.2	1.9
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.2	10.1	6.6	7.9	17.0	17.1	14.3	9.9	3.5	2.5	2.7	1.1
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	4.6	7.5	5.8	7.1	17.2	20.3	17.4	11.2	2.4	2.0	2.4	0.7
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6.8	11.4	7.7	8.9	18.8	17.6	13.1	8.5	2.8	2.0	2.0	0.5
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	8.0	11.4	7.7	8.6	17.9	17.2	13.2	8.4	2.8	2.1	2.1	0.6
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	5.7	7.4	6.5	7.2	16.6	17.4	14.7	10.0	3.6	2.7	3.2	0.9
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	3.5	4.8	3.5	4.1	10.3	11.1	12.8	12.7	6.1	4.5	6.3	2.4
TOTAL. . . . .													
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6.6	9.3	6.3	7.4	16.3	16.9	14.6	10.5	3.7	2.9	3.8	1.5
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.2	10.1	6.6	7.9	17.1	17.6	14.3	9.8	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.2
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	4.6	7.3	5.7	6.9	16.8	19.6	18.1	12.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	0.7
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6.6	11.6	7.7	9.0	18.9	17.6	13.3	8.4	2.7	1.9	1.9	0.4
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	8.5	11.8	7.9	8.7	17.8	17.0	13.0	8.2	2.7	1.9	2.0	0.5
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.8	10.1	6.7	7.4	16.5	17.5	14.6	9.8	3.4	2.6	2.9	0.5
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	3.7	4.6	3.4	4.2	9.9	11.0	12.6	14.1	5.0	4.0	5.1	1.7
TOTAL. . . . .													
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6.1	9.0	6.2	7.2	16.3	16.9	14.3	10.2	3.8	3.1	4.7	2.2
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.2	10.2	6.6	7.9	17.0	17.1	14.2	10.4	3.5	2.6	2.7	1.0
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	4.6	7.7	6.0	7.4	17.5	21.0	16.8	10.4	3.4	2.3	2.4	0.7
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.0	11.3	7.6	8.8	18.6	17.5	13.0	8.6	2.9	2.1	2.1	0.5
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.0	11.0	6.4	8.4	17.9	17.5	13.4	8.7	3.0	2.1	2.2	0.7
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	5.1	7.1	6.4	7.1	16.6	17.4	14.7	10.2	3.8	2.9	3.4	1.1
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	3.3	4.9	3.6	4.1	10.7	11.2	12.9	12.6	5.4	4.8	7.3	3.2
TOTAL. . . . .													
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	9.9	1.8	1.5	2.3	6.4	10.8	16.1	19.7	10.3	9.1	14.7	6.3
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.7	1.5	1.3	2.0	5.8	10.7	16.6	21.3	11.4	9.6	14.2	5.1
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	1.1	2.6	2.2	3.2	8.2	12.4	18.5	21.3	10.4	8.7	12.1	3.9
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	1.4	2.4	1.9	2.7	7.5	9.9	16.9	20.5	9.9	8.2	10.6	2.4
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.1	5.7	9.1	14.4	18.4	10.2	10.0	13.1	4.0
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.6	4.3	5.6	9.0	15.7	6.9	8.0	13.4	7.2
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.6	4.3	7.4	12.0	11.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	13.5
TOTAL. . . . .													
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	9.9	1.8	1.5	2.2	6.5	11.2	16.7	20.1	10.3	9.2	14.2	5.2
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.7	1.5	1.3	1.9	5.9	10.7	16.5	21.4	11.4	9.5	14.1	5.2
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	1.0	2.6	2.3	3.5	7.0	12.6	18.9	21.2	10.2	8.7	12.0	3.9
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	1.5	2.6	2.1	2.9	8.0	14.3	19.1	20.8	9.3	7.7	11.7	2.6
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.1	5.9	9.7	15.6	19.8	10.6	10.7	16.9	4.4
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	4.1	7.9	13.0	17.6	10.2	10.7	12.1	9.1
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	3.6	5.0	9.2	11.9	7.3	9.0	25.4	23.8

Table 1.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY RESIDENCE: 1960--Con.  
(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

SUBJECT	TOTAL ALL SCORES	SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE										MEDIAN SCORE		
		90 TO 99 (HIGH)	80 TO 89	75 TO 79	70 TO 74	60 TO 69	50 TO 59	40 TO 49	30 TO 39	25 TO 29	20 TO 24		10 TO 19	0 TO 9 (LOW)
<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.</b>														
<b>METROPOLITAN--CENTRAL CITIES--CON.</b>														
<b>NEGRO--CON.</b>														
FEMALE, ALL AGES. . . . .														
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	.9	1.9	1.5	2.3	6.3	10.6	15.7	19.3	10.3	9.1	15.1	7.3	...
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6	1.5	1.3	2.1	5.7	10.7	16.7	21.3	11.3	9.6	14.2	5.0	...
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6	1.6	1.4	2.3	6.9	12.4	18.1	21.4	10.6	8.7	12.1	3.9	...
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	1.2	2.6	2.1	2.9	7.7	12.4	16.9	20.3	10.4	8.6	11.8	3.1	...
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	1.2	2.3	1.8	2.5	7.0	11.4	16.0	18.9	10.0	9.0	14.4	5.4	...
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	1.1	1.8	1.6	2.2	5.6	8.5	13.4	17.1	10.0	9.7	19.0	9.8	...
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.8	4.8	7.0	11.1	14.0	8.1	9.2	22.3	17.6	...
<b>OTHER RACES</b>														
TOTAL, ALL AGES. . . . .														
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6.0	7.7	6.1	7.3	15.1	15.6	14.0	11.3	5.0	4.1	5.7	2.1	...
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6.2	7.5	6.2	7.2	14.8	16.0	14.7	11.9	5.4	4.5	3.9	1.5	...
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	16.4	19.7	17.3	12.0	4.7	3.9	3.9	1.0	...
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	8.1	9.8	7.1	8.9	18.9	15.7	13.6	8.9	3.2	2.9	2.8	.9	...
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	4.7	6.0	4.7	5.1	12.5	14.4	13.7	13.0	7.0	5.5	10.5	2.1	...
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	4.6	5.3	4.8	5.8	10.1	11.5	13.7	13.0	6.9	5.8	13.9	4.8	...
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	5.2	6.6	4.4	5.2	9.2	9.0	9.5	10.1	5.6	5.3	15.3	14.6	...
MALE, ALL AGES. . . . .														
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	5.8	7.4	5.9	7.0	14.8	15.2	13.7	11.6	5.3	4.3	6.7	2.5	...
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6.4	7.5	6.2	7.7	15.2	16.0	14.2	11.7	5.8	4.4	3.8	1.3	...
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	3.1	6.1	5.8	5.4	16.3	19.8	18.1	12.3	5.1	3.2	3.8	1.0	...
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.2	11.0	7.5	9.2	19.5	15.3	13.3	9.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	.5	...
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	8.5	9.3	7.2	9.0	15.5	15.6	10.8	10.4	3.9	4.4	4.3	1.1	...
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	4.0	5.0	4.3	4.4	11.3	14.0	14.0	13.9	8.0	6.2	12.5	2.4	...
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.7	9.2	7.4	13.8	14.2	7.2	6.3	16.7	4.9	...
FEMALE, ALL AGES. . . . .														
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6.2	8.1	6.3	7.6	15.4	16.1	14.3	11.0	4.7	3.8	4.7	1.8	...
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	6.0	7.5	6.0	7.2	14.4	16.0	15.2	12.2	5.0	4.7	4.0	1.7	...
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	4.0	6.2	6.4	7.0	16.5	19.7	16.5	11.6	4.4	2.7	4.0	.9	...
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.3	10.5	8.6	8.5	18.4	16.3	13.9	8.8	3.6	2.7	3.1	.5	...
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.6	8.6	7.0	9.3	16.7	16.3	12.3	10.0	4.1	3.3	4.0	.8	...
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	5.9	7.6	5.2	6.3	14.6	15.1	13.1	13.6	5.4	4.5	7.1	1.7	...
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	5.8	7.6	6.2	7.3	11.4	11.3	13.4	11.2	6.4	5.2	9.7	4.6	...
METROPOLITAN--OTHER URBAN														
ALL RACES														
TOTAL, ALL AGES. . . . .														
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	9.8	12.0	7.4	8.3	17.0	16.1	12.4	7.9	2.7	2.1	3.0	1.3	...
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	11.1	13.3	7.8	8.8	17.5	16.1	11.9	7.1	2.2	1.6	1.8	.8	...
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.1	9.6	6.8	9.6	18.6	19.0	15.1	9.1	2.7	1.9	2.1	.7	...
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	9.6	14.2	8.6	9.4	17.6	16.5	11.3	6.4	1.9	1.3	1.4	.4	...
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	12.1	14.2	8.6	9.4	18.0	15.7	10.9	6.0	1.8	1.3	1.5	.9	...
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	10.8	11.8	7.2	7.9	16.8	16.5	12.7	8.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	.9	...
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	8.1	8.8	5.4	6.2	14.4	15.5	14.4	11.8	4.4	3.7	5.7	2.3	...
MALE, ALL AGES. . . . .														
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	10.0	12.2	7.4	8.4	17.0	16.2	12.5	7.9	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.2	...
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	11.2	13.3	7.8	7.9	17.4	16.0	11.9	7.1	2.2	1.6	1.8	.8	...
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.2	9.4	6.6	9.8	17.3	18.6	15.8	9.6	2.2	1.9	2.2	.8	...
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	9.0	14.1	8.7	9.6	18.1	16.8	11.4	6.4	1.8	1.2	1.3	.4	...
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	12.6	14.7	8.8	9.6	19.1	15.5	10.6	5.7	1.7	1.1	1.3	.4	...
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	11.4	12.2	7.3	8.1	17.0	16.8	12.6	7.6	2.4	1.8	2.2	.7	...
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	9.0	8.9	5.4	6.3	14.8	16.4	14.9	11.0	4.1	3.3	4.4	1.5	...
FEMALE, ALL AGES. . . . .														
UNDER 14 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	9.6	11.9	7.3	8.2	16.9	16.1	12.3	7.9	2.7	2.2	3.4	1.5	...
14 TO 24 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	10.0	13.2	7.8	8.8	17.6	16.1	12.0	7.1	2.2	1.6	1.9	.8	...
25 TO 34 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	7.1	9.8	6.5	9.4	18.0	19.3	14.5	8.7	2.7	1.8	2.1	.7	...
35 TO 44 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	10.3	14.4	8.5	9.4	18.6	16.2	11.1	6.4	2.0	1.3	1.5	.6	...
45 TO 54 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	11.5	13.8	8.4	9.3	17.9	16.3	11.2	6.3	2.9	1.4	1.7	.6	...
55 TO 64 YEARS. . . . .	100.0	10.2	11.4	7.1	7.6	16.7	16.0	12.7	8.4	2.9	2.3	3.1	1.1	...
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	100.0	7.2	8.7	5.3	6.9	14.8	14.8	13.8	10.7	4.7	4.1	4.9	3.0	...

Table 1.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY RESIDENCE: 1960--Con.  
(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

SUBJECT	TOTAL ALL SCORES	SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE										MEDIAN SES SCORE				
		90 TO 99 (HIGH)	80 TO 89	75 TO 79	70 TO 74	60 TO 69	50 TO 59	40 TO 49	30 TO 39	25 TO 29	20 TO 24		10 TO 19	0 TO 9 (LOW)		
<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.</b>																
<b>METROPOLITAN--OTHER URBAN--CON.</b>																
<b>WHITE</b>																
TOTAL, ALL AGES . . . . .	100.0															
UNDER 14 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
14 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
55 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	100.0															
MALE, ALL AGES . . . . .	100.0															
UNDER 14 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
14 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
55 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	100.0															
FEMALE, ALL AGES . . . . .	100.0															
UNDER 14 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
14 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
55 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	100.0															
<b>NEGRO</b>																
TOTAL, ALL AGES . . . . .	100.0															
UNDER 14 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
14 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
55 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	100.0															
MALE, ALL AGES . . . . .	100.0															
UNDER 14 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
14 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
55 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	100.0															
FEMALE, ALL AGES . . . . .	100.0															
UNDER 14 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
14 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
55 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	100.0															
<b>OTHER RACES</b>																
TOTAL, ALL AGES . . . . .	100.0															
UNDER 14 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
14 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
55 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	100.0															
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	100.0															

Table 1.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY RESIDENCE: 1960--Con.

(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

SUBJECT	TOTAL ALL SCORES	SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE										MEDIAN SES SCORE	
		90 TO 99 (HIGH)	80 TO 89	75 TO 79	70 TO 74	60 TO 69	50 TO 59	40 TO 49	30 TO 39	25 TO 29	20 TO 24		10 TO 19
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.													
METROPOLITAN--OTHER URBAN--CON.													
OTHER RACES--CON.													
MALE, ALL AGES	100.0	7.0	9.5	5.9	6.3	15.8	16.0	14.0	10.4	4.4	2.5	5.5	2.8
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	7.2	10.4	5.9	7.0	17.4	17.4	14.2	9.5	4.1	1.6	3.5	1.4
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	3.4	6.8	4.8	6.7	15.7	15.9	19.9	13.5	5.2	1.6	5.5	1.3
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	9.2	13.2	7.7	5.9	19.3	18.7	19.9	11.2	3.0	1.2	3.0	1.0
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	10.3	12.0	7.8	8.6	15.6	15.9	12.4	7.4	2.6	1.6	3.7	1.3
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	7.0	5.4	4.6	3.6	9.7	13.0	14.4	14.5	5.4	5.9	10.4	6.2
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	4.6	6.3	2.5	3.5	11.4	13.0	13.0	14.1	6.9	5.7	10.4	8.4
FEMALE, ALL AGES	100.0	1.8	4.6	4.4	3.1	12.6	10.7	19.3	10.3	5.6	6.5	17.0	14.2
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	7.0	9.9	6.6	6.6	15.5	17.0	14.2	10.5	3.7	2.3	4.9	1.9
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.8	14.4	20.3	16.1	12.4	4.3	1.9	5.7	1.6
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	7.9	12.2	7.3	6.9	18.2	17.5	13.3	8.8	3.0	2.6	2.6	1.7
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	11.9	11.9	8.9	7.6	15.4	15.9	12.3	10.1	2.5	2.4	3.8	1.1
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	6.1	7.9	4.9	6.2	17.4	17.2	11.5	11.0	3.3	8.5	8.5	3.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	3.5	11.5	4.1	6.2	14.1	13.1	10.6	14.7	3.6	6.8	11.4	8.9
METROPOLITAN--RURAL													
ALL RACES													
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	4.8	6.6	4.5	5.7	13.5	16.2	15.9	12.4	4.8	4.1	7.3	4.3
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	5.3	7.2	4.7	6.1	14.4	17.1	16.0	12.1	4.5	3.7	5.4	3.4
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	3.0	4.6	3.7	5.0	12.8	17.4	20.2	14.6	3.8	3.0	6.3	2.6
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	4.8	7.9	5.5	7.0	16.0	18.3	15.8	11.2	4.0	4.2	4.2	2.4
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	6.4	8.7	5.8	7.0	15.2	16.8	14.8	10.8	5.1	4.4	7.3	2.7
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	5.7	6.8	4.5	5.5	13.1	15.4	15.7	12.7	5.1	4.4	7.3	2.4
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	2.3	3.4	2.2	2.8	7.3	8.5	14.5	14.4	6.8	6.2	12.9	14.8
MALE, ALL AGES	100.0	4.7	6.4	4.4	5.6	13.2	16.2	16.5	12.7	4.8	4.1	7.2	4.3
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	5.4	7.2	4.7	6.1	14.4	17.2	16.1	12.0	4.5	3.6	5.3	3.4
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	2.8	4.2	3.3	4.4	11.5	17.0	22.6	15.5	4.8	3.9	6.2	2.9
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	4.2	7.4	5.3	6.9	16.0	18.3	16.1	11.4	3.9	3.1	4.9	2.7
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	6.5	8.7	5.8	7.0	15.1	17.0	15.6	10.6	5.9	3.2	4.9	2.6
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	5.7	6.8	4.7	5.6	13.2	15.7	15.6	12.7	4.9	4.5	7.3	2.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.7	6.7	8.2	15.1	14.6	6.8	6.0	12.0	5.8
FEMALE, ALL AGES	100.0	4.9	6.8	4.6	5.8	13.8	16.1	15.3	13.0	4.8	4.1	7.3	4.2
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	5.2	7.1	4.7	6.0	14.5	17.1	15.9	12.3	4.6	3.8	5.3	3.3
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	3.3	5.2	4.1	5.7	14.4	17.9	17.3	13.5	5.0	4.0	6.3	3.4
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	5.4	8.4	5.7	7.1	16.1	18.2	15.5	11.1	3.7	2.9	3.8	2.1
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	6.7	8.6	4.8	5.3	15.3	16.6	14.8	11.0	4.1	3.2	4.8	2.4
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	5.7	6.8	4.4	5.0	13.1	15.1	15.7	12.6	5.3	4.5	7.6	3.9
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	2.4	3.7	2.3	2.9	9.6	12.3	13.9	14.1	6.8	6.5	13.6	5.8
WHITE	100.0	5.1	7.0	4.7	6.0	14.2	16.8	16.3	12.3	4.6	3.7	6.2	3.1
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	5.7	7.7	5.0	6.5	15.3	17.9	16.5	11.9	4.2	3.1	4.1	2.1
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	3.2	5.0	3.9	5.4	13.6	18.3	20.7	14.4	4.6	3.4	5.0	2.4
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	5.0	8.4	5.8	7.3	15.8	18.9	16.0	10.9	3.5	2.5	3.1	1.7
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	6.7	9.1	6.0	7.3	15.9	17.4	15.1	10.5	3.7	2.8	3.8	1.7
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	6.0	7.1	4.7	5.7	13.7	16.1	16.2	12.7	4.9	4.1	6.3	2.5
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	4.5	5.2	3.1	4.1	10.3	13.5	15.0	14.5	6.8	6.1	11.9	5.0
MALE, ALL AGES	100.0	5.0	6.8	4.6	5.9	14.0	16.9	16.9	12.5	4.6	3.7	6.1	3.1
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	5.8	7.7	5.0	6.8	15.3	17.0	15.4	11.4	4.2	3.1	4.0	2.2
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	2.9	4.6	3.7	5.2	13.9	19.0	22.9	15.4	4.5	3.4	5.0	2.7
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	6.8	9.1	6.0	7.3	15.8	17.5	16.2	11.1	3.5	2.6	3.4	2.0
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	6.1	7.9	4.9	5.7	14.1	17.5	15.0	10.7	4.7	4.0	6.0	2.4
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	4.2	5.2	3.1	4.1	11.7	14.2	15.7	14.2	6.8	6.1	11.9	5.0
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	2.8	3.7	2.3	2.9	7.6	8.8	11.0	11.2	6.6	7.1	21.8	12.9





Table 1.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY RESIDENCE: 1960--Con. (Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns: SUBJECT, TOTAL ALL SCORES, 90 TO 99 (HIGH), 80 TO 89, 75 TO 79, 70 TO 74, 60 TO 69, 50 TO 59, 40 TO 49, 30 TO 39, 25 TO 29, 20 TO 24, 10 TO 19, 0 TO 9 (LOW), and MEDIAN SES SCORE. Rows include: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON, NONMETROPOLITAN--TOTAL--CON, NEGRO--CON, MALE, ALL AGES, FEMALE, ALL AGES, OTHER RACES, MALE, ALL AGES, FEMALE, ALL AGES, NONMETROPOLITAN--URBAN, and ALL RACES.















Table 2.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR REGIONS: 1960--CON. (Based on 6-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with multiple columns: SUBJECT, TOTAL ALL SCORES, 90 TO 99 (HIGH), 80 TO 89, 75 TO 79, 70 TO 74, 60 TO 69, 50 TO 59, 40 TO 49, 30 TO 39, 25 TO 29, 20 TO 24, 10 TO 19, 0 TO 9 (LOW), and MEDIAN SES SCORE. Rows are grouped by region: NORTHEAST--NEGRO--CON., NORTHEAST--OTHER RACES, and NORTH CENTRAL--ALL RACES. Each group contains rows for 'TOTAL, ALL AGES' and 'FEMALE, ALL AGES' for age ranges: UNDER 14 YEARS, 14 TO 24 YEARS, 25 TO 34 YEARS, 35 TO 44 YEARS, 45 TO 54 YEARS, 55 TO 64 YEARS, and 65 YEARS AND OVER.

Table 2.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR REGIONS: 1960--Con. (Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns: SUBJECT, TOTAL ALL SCORES, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE (ages 90 to 9, 80 to 99, 75 to 79, 70 to 74, 60 to 69, 50 to 59, 40 to 49, 30 to 39, 25 to 29, 20 to 24, 10 to 19, 0 to 9 (LOW)), and MEDIAN SES SCORE. Rows are categorized by region (North Central--White, North Central--Negro) and age/sex groups (Female/Male, All Ages, Under 14, 14 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64, 65 years and over).







Table 2.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR REGIONS: 1960--Con. (Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns for Subject, Total All Scores, and Socioeconomic Status Score (90 to 9). Rows are categorized by region (South-Other Races, West-All Races) and sex (Female, Male). Each row lists age groups and corresponding scores. Median SES score is provided at the end of each row.









Table 2.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR REGIONS: 1960--Con. (Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns: SUBJECT, TOTAL ALL SCORES, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE (90 TO 99 (HIGH), 80 TO 89, 75 TO 79, 70 TO 74, 60 TO 69, 50 TO 59, 40 TO 49, 30 TO 39, 25 TO 29, 20 TO 24, 10 TO 19, 0 TO 9 (LOW)), and MEDIAN SES SCORE.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.

NORTH CENTRAL--OTHER RACES--CON.

MALE, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER... FEMALE, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER...

SOUTH--ALL RACES

TOTAL, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER... MALE, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER... FEMALE, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER...

SOUTH--WHITE

TOTAL, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER... MALE, ALL AGES... UNDER 14 YEARS... 14 TO 24 YEARS... 25 TO 34 YEARS... 35 TO 44 YEARS... 45 TO 54 YEARS... 55 TO 64 YEARS... 65 YEARS AND OVER...







Table 2.--SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR REGIONS: 1960--Con.  
(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

SUBJECT	TOTAL ALL SCORES	SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE										MEDIAN SES SCORE		
		90 TO 99 (HIGH)	80 TO 89	75 TO 79	70 TO 74	60 TO 69	50 TO 59	40 TO 49	30 TO 39	25 TO 29	20 TO 24		10 TO 19	0 TO 9 (LOW)
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.														
WEST--NEGRO--CON.														
MALE, ALL AGES	100.0	1.0	2.3	2.1	2.8	8.8	13.9	20.4	19.3	8.7	6.8	9.9	4.0	...
UNDER 14 YEARS	100.0	1.0	2.3	1.9	2.5	9.1	14.0	20.2	20.1	9.8	6.7	9.1	4.0	...
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.6	7.6	14.4	26.5	21.3	8.0	6.0	7.5	3.4	...
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	1.2	3.3	3.1	4.3	11.5	17.2	22.1	18.3	6.9	5.1	6.0	1.2	...
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	1.7	2.8	2.6	3.0	11.0	15.4	20.4	18.6	7.4	6.4	8.3	2.4	...
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.7	6.4	11.7	17.3	15.5	9.8	8.9	13.1	4.6	...
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	5.6	8.3	13.6	17.9	10.9	9.6	20.8	8.7	...
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.9	3.9	4.9	9.9	12.2	7.6	8.4	25.1	24.1	...
FEMALE, ALL AGES	100.0	1.0	2.3	2.0	2.8	8.9	13.6	18.4	18.9	9.1	7.0	11.0	4.9	...
UNDER 14 YEARS	100.0	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.6	9.1	14.3	19.6	20.1	9.7	6.4	8.4	3.1	...
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	1.0	2.1	1.9	2.9	9.2	15.6	21.2	20.6	8.9	6.3	7.0	2.3	...
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	1.5	3.4	2.9	3.6	11.0	15.4	19.2	15.3	8.8	7.3	10.6	1.9	...
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	1.6	2.8	2.4	2.8	9.7	15.6	18.0	17.8	9.8	7.0	10.6	3.6	...
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.8	6.3	7.9	12.7	17.8	9.2	8.7	19.7	8.0	...
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	1.5	2.0	1.4	2.3	5.2	7.4	12.7	12.9	9.2	8.7	19.7	13.4	...
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	2.3	4.6	8.0	9.6	12.9	5.6	7.0	23.0	23.7	...
WEST--OTHER RACES														
TOTAL, ALL AGES	100.0	3.8	6.1	4.7	5.4	12.4	14.3	13.1	11.6	5.7	4.7	9.4	8.6	...
UNDER 14 YEARS	100.0	3.7	6.1	4.8	5.1	12.4	14.4	13.4	11.9	6.4	4.8	9.2	8.7	...
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	2.2	4.6	4.0	4.7	12.4	15.0	15.2	13.1	6.3	4.7	9.5	7.5	...
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	5.4	9.1	6.3	6.8	15.1	15.3	13.0	9.9	4.2	3.8	6.3	4.9	...
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	5.6	7.7	6.0	7.5	14.3	15.4	12.6	10.9	4.3	3.6	6.6	4.5	...
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	3.2	5.4	3.7	4.0	10.8	12.7	12.0	13.5	6.7	5.6	13.4	9.1	...
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	2.8	4.5	3.1	4.4	8.8	9.8	11.9	12.2	6.2	6.4	14.6	15.2	...
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	3.3	5.0	3.4	4.2	8.5	9.6	9.2	8.7	5.0	5.0	14.2	23.9	...
MALE, ALL AGES	100.0	3.7	6.0	4.6	5.2	12.0	13.8	13.1	11.9	5.9	4.8	9.9	9.1	...
UNDER 14 YEARS	100.0	3.8	6.0	4.9	5.2	12.4	14.1	13.4	11.9	6.4	4.8	8.5	8.7	...
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	1.9	4.5	3.6	4.1	12.3	15.8	15.9	14.0	6.6	4.6	9.2	7.6	...
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	5.4	9.1	6.4	7.6	14.9	15.0	13.0	9.9	4.3	4.0	6.6	4.6	...
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	6.0	8.2	6.2	7.6	14.1	16.0	12.2	10.9	3.9	3.8	6.4	4.7	...
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	2.8	4.5	3.4	3.5	9.7	11.8	12.1	14.0	7.7	5.9	14.9	9.9	...
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	2.2	3.3	2.3	3.9	7.4	9.6	11.6	12.9	6.7	6.8	16.8	16.4	...
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	3.1	4.3	2.5	3.6	8.7	8.0	9.4	9.1	4.8	5.1	16.7	24.7	...
FEMALE, ALL AGES	100.0	3.9	6.3	4.9	5.7	12.8	14.9	13.1	11.3	5.4	4.5	8.9	8.1	...
UNDER 14 YEARS	100.0	3.5	5.4	4.7	5.1	11.9	14.7	13.5	11.8	6.1	4.9	9.8	8.7	...
14 TO 24 YEARS	100.0	2.6	4.8	4.4	5.3	12.5	16.1	14.4	12.3	6.0	4.7	9.7	7.4	...
25 TO 34 YEARS	100.0	5.4	9.1	6.1	6.8	15.3	15.5	13.0	9.8	4.2	3.5	5.9	5.2	...
35 TO 44 YEARS	100.0	5.1	7.2	5.7	7.4	14.6	16.9	12.9	11.0	4.7	3.4	6.9	4.8	...
45 TO 54 YEARS	100.0	4.0	6.7	4.2	4.9	12.7	14.1	11.8	12.7	5.1	5.1	11.0	7.8	...
55 TO 64 YEARS	100.0	3.7	6.5	4.2	5.3	10.8	10.1	12.3	11.1	5.8	5.8	15.4	13.4	...
65 YEARS AND OVER	100.0	3.7	6.0	4.9	5.0	8.3	12.0	8.9	8.1	5.2	4.8	10.4	22.7	...

Table 3.-SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS, BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960  
(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns: SUBJECT, TOTAL ALL SCORES, 90 TO 99 (HIGH), 80 TO 89, 75 TO 79, 70 TO 74, 60 TO 69, 50 TO 59, 40 TO 49, 30 TO 39, 25 TO 29, 20 TO 24, 10 TO 19, 0 TO 9 (LOW), and MEDIAN SES SCORE.

Table 3.--SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS, BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960--Con. (Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns: SUBJECT, TOTAL ALL SCORES, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE (90 TO 99, 80 TO 89, 75 TO 79, 70 TO 74, 60 TO 69, 50 TO 59, 40 TO 49, 30 TO 39, 25 TO 29, 20 TO 24, 10 TO 19, 0 TO 9 (LOW)), MEDIAN SES SCORE. Rows include ethnic groups like WHITE, NEGRO, AMERICAN INDIAN, JAPANESE, CHINESE, FILIPINO, and others, categorized by age groups (e.g., 65 YEARS AND OVER, 14 TO 24 YEARS) and sex (BOTH SEXES--CON., MALE).



Table 3.--SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS, BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960--Con.  
(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns: SUBJECT, TOTAL ALL SCORES, 90 TO 99 (HIGH), 80 TO 89, 75 TO 79, 70 TO 74, 60 TO 69, 50 TO 59, 40 TO 49, 30 TO 39, 25 TO 29, 20 TO 24, 10 TO 19, 0 TO 9 (LOW), and MEDIAN SES SCORE.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION

BOTH SEXES

TOTAL, ALL AGES

Summary table showing percent distribution for both sexes across ethnic groups, with rows for White, Nonwhite, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Other.



Table 3.--SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS, BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960--Con.  
(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

SUBJECT	TOTAL SCORES	SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE										MEDIAN SES SCORE	
		90 TO 99 (HIGH)	80 TO 89	75 TO 79	70 TO 74	60 TO 69	50 TO 59	40 TO 49	30 TO 39	25 TO 29	20 TO 24		10 TO 19
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.													
MALE--CON.													
UNDER 14 YEARS.													
WHITE	100.0	6.0	8.3	5.3	6.3	14.1	15.1	14.0	11.6	4.9	4.1	6.5	3.9
NONWHITE	100.0	6.9	9.3	5.9	7.1	15.6	16.3	14.3	10.8	4.1	3.2	4.4	3.0
NEGRO	100.0	.8	1.4	1.1	1.6	4.6	7.7	12.0	16.5	9.8	9.5	19.4	15.5
AMERICAN INDIAN	100.0	.5	1.4	.8	1.3	4.1	7.2	12.0	16.9	10.1	9.9	20.2	16.0
CHINESE	100.0	6.8	10.7	8.0	8.5	5.8	8.2	11.4	13.1	9.2	7.6	18.1	21.7
JAPANESE	100.0	11.0	8.9	5.9	7.9	18.1	18.9	14.0	8.3	2.6	1.6	1.7	.6
FILIPINO	100.0	1.7	3.2	2.2	2.6	10.9	13.4	12.1	12.2	6.4	6.3	3.5	.8
OTHER	100.0	3.1	4.8	2.1	3.1	14.0	14.9	14.1	14.7	6.5	4.1	9.5	5.2
WHITE PERSONS WITH SPANISH SURNAME.													
PUERTO RICAN STOCK.	100.0	1.1	2.1	1.9	2.5	6.2	9.6	12.8	15.8	9.2	9.2	17.1	12.5
OTHER	100.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.4	4.5	9.5	14.6	22.2	11.9	11.5	14.2	6.6
14 TO 24 YEARS.													
WHITE	100.0	3.6	5.6	4.2	5.3	13.2	16.9	17.9	13.8	5.1	4.1	6.6	3.6
NONWHITE	100.0	4.0	6.2	4.7	5.8	14.3	18.0	18.4	17.8	6.6	5.5	5.0	2.2
NEGRO	100.0	.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	4.8	8.8	14.6	17.5	9.4	9.1	18.2	13.9
AMERICAN INDIAN	100.0	.4	1.9	.9	1.4	4.3	8.4	12.3	14.0	9.6	9.4	18.9	14.4
CHINESE	100.0	5.5	1.1	1.4	1.2	4.7	8.4	12.3	14.0	9.6	9.4	18.9	14.4
JAPANESE	100.0	2.8	7.0	5.9	6.5	17.8	20.3	16.4	13.2	5.4	2.1	1.2	.0
FILIPINO	100.0	.6	2.1	2.5	3.1	11.7	14.9	15.9	14.2	8.0	4.7	7.8	3.0
OTHER	100.0	1.1	4.1	3.3	3.5	12.4	18.0	18.4	15.4	6.2	3.4	9.9	4.4
WHITE PERSONS WITH SPANISH SURNAME.													
PUERTO RICAN STOCK.	100.0	.6	1.5	1.4	2.4	6.3	10.4	14.6	16.4	8.7	8.2	16.0	13.6
OTHER	100.0	.4	1.3	1.0	1.5	5.0	11.6	18.4	23.9	10.2	9.5	12.4	5.2
25 TO 44 YEARS.													
WHITE	100.0	6.4	9.8	6.5	7.6	16.1	16.1	13.6	10.2	3.9	3.1	4.6	2.0
NONWHITE	100.0	7.0	10.7	7.0	8.2	17.1	16.8	13.4	9.4	3.3	2.5	3.4	1.3
NEGRO	100.0	1.5	2.7	2.0	2.8	7.2	10.9	14.9	17.4	9.0	8.8	15.0	7.9
AMERICAN INDIAN	100.0	1.0	2.1	1.6	2.4	6.4	10.5	15.2	18.0	9.4	9.3	15.8	8.2
JAPANESE	100.0	8.1	12.4	8.4	10.2	19.6	18.1	11.1	6.8	7.6	7.5	17.7	16.6
CHINESE	100.0	12.3	11.7	6.7	7.6	19.6	18.1	10.7	10.3	4.5	4.3	5.5	.7
FILIPINO	100.0	3.2	3.4	4.4	5.4	11.1	18.1	17.2	16.2	5.8	4.9	6.9	3.3
OTHER	100.0	2.9	6.1	5.6	6.2	19.0	15.2	13.8	12.5	5.3	3.8	6.1	3.5
WHITE PERSONS WITH SPANISH SURNAME.													
PUERTO RICAN STOCK.	100.0	1.5	3.3	2.6	3.4	8.7	11.8	13.8	14.4	7.5	7.2	13.5	12.4
OTHER	100.0	.8	1.6	1.2	1.7	5.6	11.3	17.3	22.4	10.6	10.2	13.4	3.8
45 TO 64 YEARS.													
WHITE	100.0	6.0	7.4	4.7	5.4	12.7	14.6	14.4	12.3	5.3	4.8	8.4	3.9
NONWHITE	100.0	6.5	8.0	5.1	5.8	13.6	15.4	14.7	12.1	4.9	4.3	7.0	2.6
NEGRO	100.0	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.6	4.1	6.8	10.9	15.0	9.2	9.3	22.4	16.1
AMERICAN INDIAN	100.0	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	3.6	6.4	10.8	15.1	9.4	10.2	23.1	16.6
JAPANESE	100.0	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.0	6.5	8.8	11.0	12.9	8.1	8.0	18.3	17.7
CHINESE	100.0	5.3	8.1	4.3	6.4	15.1	16.5	14.6	14.0	5.1	3.5	5.6	1.5
FILIPINO	100.0	2.7	4.9	4.4	4.3	7.3	9.1	14.6	14.8	8.5	9.3	19.6	4.2
OTHER	100.0	3.8	5.5	4.0	3.7	11.5	12.0	12.2	14.1	6.4	7.1	12.7	7.9
WHITE PERSONS WITH SPANISH SURNAME.													
PUERTO RICAN STOCK.	100.0	1.4	2.4	1.7	2.4	6.4	8.7	12.0	14.9	8.1	9.1	17.5	15.5
OTHER	100.0	.6	2.0	1.9	2.2	6.5	9.9	16.5	20.0	9.0	10.6	15.1	5.8
65 YEARS AND OVER.													
WHITE	100.0	2.8	3.7	2.6	3.1	7.8	8.9	10.8	13.1	6.7	7.8	19.2	13.4
NONWHITE	100.0	3.0	3.9	2.8	3.3	8.2	9.4	11.2	13.5	6.8	7.8	18.7	11.3
NEGRO	100.0	.8	1.2	.7	1.1	2.8	3.7	6.2	8.7	5.7	7.2	24.5	17.3
AMERICAN INDIAN	100.0	.6	1.0	.6	1.0	2.4	3.4	5.9	8.7	5.7	7.4	24.9	16.6
JAPANESE	100.0	.9	.9	.7	.5	3.9	3.3	7.0	7.5	6.9	7.4	23.9	17.8
CHINESE	100.0	5.6	6.7	3.6	5.5	14.1	10.5	11.7	10.7	4.3	4.4	10.6	12.2
FILIPINO	100.0	1.1	4.0	2.0	2.3	4.8	4.7	10.4	10.7	7.0	8.4	27.1	22.2
OTHER	100.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	3.7	5.6	6.3	7.3	5.5	5.6	20.9	18.5
WHITE PERSONS WITH SPANISH SURNAME.	100.0	2.5	1.8	3.1	2.5	4.9	12.8	7.4	8.8	5.5	4.4	19.3	27.0
OTHER	100.0	.4	1.2	1.0	1.6	4.0	5.5	8.5	10.2	5.9	8.0	21.1	32.6
PUERTO RICAN STOCK.	100.0	.3	1.2	2.4	1.9	4.0	5.7	11.9	13.7	8.9	7.8	20.6	22.0





Table 3.--SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS, BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AGE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960--Con.  
 (Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

SUBJECT	TOTAL ALL SCORES	SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE										MEDIAN SES SCORE				
		90 TO 99 (HIGH)	80 TO 89	75 TO 79	70 TO 74	60 TO 69	50 TO 59	40 TO 49	30 TO 39	25 TO 29	20 TO 24		10 TO 19	0 TO 9 (LOW)		
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.																
FEMALE--CON.																
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	100.0	2.8	4.1	2.9	3.4	8.9	9.5	11.4	11.1	5.7	6.6	19.5	14.1	14.1	14.1	...
WHITE . . . . .	100.0	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.6	9.3	10.0	11.8	11.3	5.7	6.6	19.4	12.1	12.1	12.1	...
NONWHITE . . . . .	100.0	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.4	3.4	4.1	6.3	8.6	5.7	6.2	21.5	39.8	39.8	39.8	...
NEGRO . . . . .	100.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.3	3.2	3.9	6.2	8.6	5.7	6.3	21.9	40.7	40.7	40.7	...
AMERICAN INDIAN . . . . .	100.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.7	3.4	3.8	7.5	9.2	7.4	8.2	19.2	38.1	38.1	38.1	...
JAPANESE . . . . .	100.0	5.6	8.2	5.7	6.5	10.8	14.6	9.7	8.5	4.4	4.5	9.9	11.6	11.6	11.6	...
CHINESE . . . . .	100.0	4.0	9.9	8.6	6.6	9.1	10.4	7.1	9.2	8.0	3.4	8.5	15.2	15.2	15.2	...
PHILIPPINO . . . . .	100.0	2.1	5.6	5.4	3.6	6.4	10.6	10.0	11.1	4.9	4.2	12.4	23.8	23.8	23.8	...
OTHER . . . . .	100.0	1.0	1.8	1.3	2.0	5.4	6.9	9.3	10.0	5.4	6.5	16.7	33.9	33.9	33.9	...
WHITE PERSONS WITH SPANISH SURNAME . . . . .	100.0	1.0	2.7	2.1	1.7	5.9	7.5	13.2	18.1	8.3	6.3	14.6	18.7	18.7	18.7	...
PUERTO RICAN STOCK . . . . .	100.0	1.0	2.7	2.1	1.7	5.9	7.5	13.2	18.1	8.3	6.3	14.6	18.7	18.7	18.7	...

Table 4.--SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS, BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, RACE, AND SEX, FOR REGIONS: 1960 (Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns for Subject, Total All Scores, Socioeconomic Status Score (90 to 99, 80 to 89, 75 to 79, 70 to 74, 60 to 69, 50 to 59, 40 to 49, 30 to 39, 25 to 29, 20 to 24, 10 to 19, 0 to 9 (low)), Median Soc. Score, and Subject. Rows include Northeast (Total, White, Nonwhite, Negro, etc.) and North Central (Total, White, Nonwhite, Negro, etc.) ethnic groups.







Table 4.--SELECTED ETHNIC GROUPS, BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, RACE, AND SEX, FOR REGIONS: 1960--CON.  
(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

SUBJECT	TOTAL ALL SCORES	SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE										MEDIAN SES SCORE		
		90 TO 99 (HIGH)	80 TO 89	75 TO 79	70 TO 74	60 TO 69	50 TO 59	40 TO 49	30 TO 39	25 TO 29	20 TO 24		10 TO 19	0 TO 9 (LOW)
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.														
SOUTH--CON.														
FEMALE . . . . .	100.0	3.9	6.0	3.9	4.6	10.4	12.0	12.3	12.5	6.3	6.1	12.3	9.6	...
NONWHITE . . . . .	100.0	4.8	7.5	4.8	5.6	12.5	14.1	13.5	12.5	5.5	5.0	9.0	5.6	...
WHITE . . . . .	100.0	.6	1.2	.6	1.1	2.5	4.0	7.9	13.4	9.3	10.3	24.8	24.3	...
AMERICAN INDIAN . . . . .	100.0	.3	2.0	.6	1.1	2.5	4.0	7.9	13.4	9.3	10.3	24.8	24.3	...
JAPANESE . . . . .	100.0	2.0	8.5	3.4	4.3	17.0	29.5	10.0	12.8	8.4	7.6	20.8	24.9	...
CHINESE . . . . .	100.0	16.1	5.9	2.6	4.1	12.4	17.5	18.0	9.9	5.5	4.8	2.6	.4	...
FILIPINO . . . . .	100.0	.8	1.6	3.7	3.4	17.7	23.0	22.2	15.2	3.7	2.8	5.3	1.5	...
OTHER . . . . .	100.0	5.3	5.6	7.2	5.4	18.2	16.6	14.7	11.0	3.9	2.2	6.8	2.5	...
WHITE PERSONS WITH SPANISH SURNAME . . . . .	100.0	.6	1.3	1.1	1.6	4.3	6.1	8.8	14.0	9.7	10.8	22.8	18.9	...
PUERTO RICAN STOCK . . . . .	100.0	5.9	8.2	5.0	5.1	11.1	17.2	12.5	12.5	4.7	4.0	8.6	5.3	...
WEST														
TOTAL . . . . .	100.0	6.8	10.0	6.5	7.3	15.4	15.6	13.7	10.0	3.8	3.2	5.2	2.6	...
NONWHITE . . . . .	100.0	7.1	10.5	6.8	7.5	15.9	13.7	13.4	9.6	3.5	2.9	4.8	2.2	...
WHITE . . . . .	100.0	2.5	4.2	3.4	4.2	10.9	13.0	16.2	17.1	7.3	5.8	9.9	6.6	...
AMERICAN INDIAN . . . . .	100.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.6	8.6	8.8	19.4	17.1	8.3	6.9	10.3	4.4	...
JAPANESE . . . . .	100.0	5.7	9.3	7.1	8.7	17.7	18.4	10.8	11.7	3.7	7.6	18.5	23.5	...
CHINESE . . . . .	100.0	8.8	11.4	7.0	8.7	13.1	12.5	3.8	9.9	3.7	2.1	3.1	3.7	...
FILIPINO . . . . .	100.0	1.0	2.0	2.3	3.0	8.6	13.4	15.8	15.5	8.7	4.7	3.1	2.2	...
OTHER . . . . .	100.0	2.5	4.9	4.4	4.1	12.6	15.8	14.2	14.2	6.1	6.5	13.1	10.2	...
WHITE PERSONS WITH SPANISH SURNAME . . . . .	100.0	1.5	3.0	2.5	3.4	8.9	12.9	16.0	15.9	7.4	6.9	12.1	9.5	...
PUERTO RICAN STOCK . . . . .	100.0	2.2	4.3	2.9	4.4	10.3	14.9	18.1	16.6	6.8	4.4	9.2	5.8	...
MALE														
NONWHITE . . . . .	100.0	6.5	10.0	6.5	7.2	15.3	15.5	13.9	10.3	3.8	3.1	4.9	2.6	...
WHITE . . . . .	100.0	7.2	10.5	3.4	4.2	10.5	13.6	13.7	9.2	7.5	2.9	4.5	2.7	...
AMERICAN INDIAN . . . . .	100.0	1.0	2.2	2.1	2.6	8.8	13.9	20.4	15.3	7.2	2.7	8.0	4.7	...
JAPANESE . . . . .	100.0	.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	5.7	8.9	11.1	11.9	8.7	9.7	18.3	22.9	...
CHINESE . . . . .	100.0	5.7	9.8	7.1	8.4	17.8	17.9	13.4	9.8	3.1	2.2	3.1	3.8	...
FILIPINO . . . . .	100.0	8.6	10.3	6.6	8.1	12.7	11.9	11.7	10.5	5.2	5.0	6.5	2.9	...
OTHER . . . . .	100.0	.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	7.6	12.1	14.9	13.3	8.2	6.5	15.2	13.2	...
WHITE PERSONS WITH SPANISH SURNAME . . . . .	100.0	2.3	4.5	4.2	4.2	12.7	15.5	14.8	14.6	6.4	4.4	10.1	6.1	...
PUERTO RICAN STOCK . . . . .	100.0	1.4	3.7	2.8	3.9	10.4	15.4	18.2	17.0	7.7	4.2	9.7	10.7	...
FEMALE														
NONWHITE . . . . .	100.0	6.7	10.0	6.5	7.3	15.6	15.7	13.4	9.8	3.9	3.2	5.4	2.5	...
WHITE . . . . .	100.0	7.0	10.3	3.5	4.3	10.8	14.3	13.2	9.4	7.6	2.0	5.0	2.5	...
AMERICAN INDIAN . . . . .	100.0	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.8	8.9	13.6	18.4	15.1	7.3	5.8	10.0	6.5	...
JAPANESE . . . . .	100.0	5.7	8.9	7.1	8.2	17.7	18.8	10.6	11.5	8.2	7.8	18.7	24.1	...
CHINESE . . . . .	100.0	9.1	12.6	7.5	9.6	13.7	13.2	12.1	9.3	4.1	2.1	3.1	1.4	...
FILIPINO . . . . .	100.0	1.3	2.6	2.9	3.9	10.3	15.6	17.5	15.6	9.2	4.2	9.4	5.0	...
OTHER . . . . .	100.0	2.7	5.3	4.7	4.1	12.6	16.2	13.4	13.5	5.9	3.9	12.1	5.6	...
WHITE PERSONS WITH SPANISH SURNAME . . . . .	100.0	1.5	3.1	2.5	3.4	9.1	13.1	16.1	16.1	7.6	7.1	12.2	8.3	...
PUERTO RICAN STOCK . . . . .	100.0	3.1	4.9	3.0	4.9	10.1	14.4	17.9	16.2	5.8	4.7	8.7	6.2	...

Table 5.--NATIVITY AND ETHNIC ORIGIN, BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960 (Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns: SUBJECT, TOTAL ALL SCORES, 90 TO 99 (HIGH), 80 TO 89, 75 TO 79, 70 TO 74, 60 TO 69, 50 TO 59, 40 TO 49, 30 TO 39, 25 TO 29, 20 TO 24, 10 TO 19, 0 TO 9 (LOW), and MEDIAN SES SCORE. Rows include categories like 'BOTH SEXES', 'TOTAL, ALL AGES', 'WHITE', 'NATIVE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE', 'NATIVE OF FOREIGN BORN', and 'NONWHITE'.









Table 5.--NATIVITY AND ETHNIC ORIGIN, BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960--Conn. (Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns for Subject, Total All Scores, Socioeconomic Status Score (90 to 0 to 9), and Median SES Score. Rows include categories like 'FEMALE', 'ALL AGES', and various ethnic groups such as 'White', 'Native of Native Parentage', 'Northern or Western Europe', etc.











Table 5.--NATIVITY AND ETHNIC ORIGIN, BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960--Con.

(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns for Subject, Total All Scores, Socioeconomic Status Score (90 to 99 (High), 80 to 89, 75 to 79, 70 to 74, 60 to 69, 50 to 59, 40 to 49, 30 to 39, 25 to 29, 20 to 24, 10 to 19, 0 to 9 (Low)), and Median SES Score.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.

MALE--CON.

25 TO 44 YEARS. . . . . 6.4 10.7 7.0 8.2 16.1 16.6 13.6 10.2 3.9 3.1 4.6 2.0

45 TO 64 YEARS. . . . . 6.0 7.4 4.7 5.4 12.7 14.6 14.4 12.3 5.3 4.8 8.4 3.9

65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . . 2.8 3.7 2.6 3.1 7.8 8.9 10.8 13.1 6.7 7.8 19.2 13.4

NONWHITE. . . . . 1.2 1.7 1.2 1.6 4.1 6.8 10.9 15.0 9.2 9.9 22.4 16.1



Table 5.-NATIVITY AND ETHNIC ORIGIN, BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1960--Con.

(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

Table with columns: SUBJECT, TOTAL ALL SCORES, 90 TO 99 (HIGH), 80 TO 89, 75 TO 79, 70 TO 74, 60 TO 69, 50 TO 59, 40 TO 49, 30 TO 39, 25 TO 29, 20 TO 24, 10 TO 19, 0 TO 9 (LOW), and MEDIAN SES SCORE. Rows include categories like PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON, FEMALE--CON, 25 TO 44 YEARS, and various ethnic/nativity groups.

















Table 6.--NATIVITY AND ETHNIC ORIGIN, BY SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR REGIONS: 1960--Con.  
(Based on 5-percent sample. Percent not shown where less than 0.1. Percent and median not shown where base is less than 1,000)

SUBJECT	TOTAL ALL SCORES	SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS SCORE										MEDIAN SES SCORE	
		90 TO 99 (HIGH)	80 TO 89	75 TO 79	70 TO 74	60 TO 69	50 TO 59	40 TO 49	30 TO 39	25 TO 29	20 TO 24		10 TO 19
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--CON.													
WEST													
BOTH SEXES. . . . .													
WHITE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE. . . . .	100.0	6.8	10.0	6.5	7.3	15.4	13.7	10.0	3.8	3.2	5.2	2.6	...
NATIVE OF FOR. OR MIXED PARENTAGE. . . . .	100.0	7.1	10.5	6.8	7.5	15.8	13.4	9.6	3.5	2.9	4.8	2.2	...
NORTHERN OR WESTERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	7.3	10.9	6.5	7.8	16.3	13.6	9.4	3.4	2.7	4.0	1.5	...
CENTRAL OR EASTERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	7.5	11.2	6.9	7.4	15.2	13.0	9.8	3.4	3.4	6.0	2.7	...
SOUTHERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	11.3	12.8	7.8	8.3	16.2	12.2	7.5	2.9	2.1	3.4	1.2	...
MEXICO, CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICA. . . . .	100.0	4.9	8.6	7.0	7.9	17.9	14.8	9.7	3.3	2.8	3.7	1.5	...
CANADA, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND. . . . .	100.0	1.5	3.4	2.6	3.4	9.2	16.5	16.0	7.6	6.9	11.8	8.2	...
OTHER. . . . .	100.0	10.8	12.9	7.4	7.2	15.8	11.7	8.5	2.5	2.0	3.2	1.1	...
FOREIGN BORN. . . . .													
NORTHERN OR WESTERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	4.5	6.8	4.5	5.1	13.0	13.0	11.6	5.0	5.0	10.6	8.9	...
CENTRAL OR EASTERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	5.2	6.9	4.4	4.9	11.3	12.4	11.5	4.6	4.3	10.8	4.1	...
SOUTHERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	2.2	3.4	3.0	3.5	9.3	13.3	13.5	5.6	5.0	11.0	9.9	...
MEXICO, CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICA. . . . .	100.0	1.3	2.4	1.9	2.2	7.1	12.8	14.6	6.8	7.3	14.0	13.0	...
CANADA, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND. . . . .	100.0	7.5	11.6	7.8	8.5	17.7	12.6	10.7	2.6	2.2	3.8	20.6	...
OTHER. . . . .	100.0	7.5	10.0	6.3	6.6	14.8	12.6	10.7	3.0	3.4	5.9	4.0	...
NONWHITE. . . . .													
MALE. . . . .	100.0	6.8	10.0	6.5	7.2	15.3	13.9	10.3	3.8	3.1	4.9	2.6	...
WHITE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE. . . . .	100.0	7.2	10.5	6.8	7.5	15.7	13.7	9.8	3.5	2.9	4.5	2.3	...
NATIVE OF FOR. OR MIXED PARENTAGE. . . . .	100.0	7.4	10.8	6.6	7.3	16.2	13.1	9.7	3.3	2.6	3.8	1.5	...
NORTHERN OR WESTERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	7.9	11.6	6.9	7.5	15.0	12.1	9.2	3.4	3.0	5.4	2.5	...
CENTRAL OR EASTERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	12.4	13.0	8.0	8.5	14.5	11.9	7.5	2.5	1.9	3.2	1.9	...
SOUTHERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	5.0	8.7	7.1	8.0	18.1	15.1	9.8	3.0	2.6	3.0	1.9	...
MEXICO, CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICA. . . . .	100.0	1.5	3.0	2.7	3.6	9.1	13.6	16.1	7.5	6.9	11.3	8.2	...
CANADA, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND. . . . .	100.0	10.2	13.6	8.3	8.9	17.0	11.7	7.3	2.4	1.9	2.7	1.9	...
OTHER. . . . .	100.0	11.9	13.0	7.3	7.6	15.1	11.3	8.7	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.8	...
FOREIGN BORN. . . . .													
NORTHERN OR WESTERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	4.4	6.5	4.1	4.7	11.3	12.8	12.0	5.3	5.2	10.7	10.5	...
CENTRAL OR EASTERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	5.4	7.9	4.6	5.6	13.2	13.4	11.5	5.0	4.5	10.6	8.8	...
SOUTHERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	2.2	3.5	2.5	3.0	8.8	11.1	12.2	6.3	5.1	10.7	8.1	...
MEXICO, CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICA. . . . .	100.0	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.8	5.9	11.7	13.5	6.5	7.7	14.3	12.4	...
CANADA, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND. . . . .	100.0	7.7	12.4	8.1	8.9	17.3	12.1	8.0	2.7	2.2	3.4	1.3	...
OTHER. . . . .	100.0	7.7	9.2	5.9	5.9	14.3	12.4	12.1	3.4	3.9	6.3	4.3	...
NONWHITE. . . . .													
FEMALE. . . . .	100.0	6.7	10.0	6.5	7.3	15.6	13.4	9.8	3.9	3.2	5.4	2.5	...
WHITE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE. . . . .	100.0	7.0	10.5	6.8	7.6	16.0	13.2	9.4	3.6	3.0	5.0	2.2	...
NATIVE OF FOR. OR MIXED PARENTAGE. . . . .	100.0	6.8	10.1	6.5	7.0	15.2	12.9	9.1	4.0	2.7	4.2	1.6	...
NORTHERN OR WESTERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	7.1	10.7	6.9	7.4	15.7	12.2	9.1	3.5	3.6	6.5	2.9	...
CENTRAL OR EASTERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	10.1	12.6	7.5	8.2	16.5	11.8	7.6	3.2	2.3	3.7	1.5	...
SOUTHERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	4.9	8.6	6.9	7.8	17.7	14.4	9.5	3.7	3.0	4.1	1.9	...
MEXICO, CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICA. . . . .	100.0	1.6	3.1	2.5	3.2	9.2	16.3	16.0	7.6	6.9	12.4	8.2	...
CANADA, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND. . . . .	100.0	9.5	14.1	8.1	8.4	12.9	11.7	7.6	2.5	2.1	3.6	1.2	...
OTHER. . . . .	100.0	9.8	12.9	7.4	6.9	16.4	12.3	8.4	3.6	2.1	3.5	1.9	...
FOREIGN BORN. . . . .													
NORTHERN OR WESTERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	4.6	7.1	4.8	5.4	12.8	13.3	11.1	4.6	4.7	10.5	7.3	...
CENTRAL OR EASTERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	5.0	8.9	4.1	5.9	13.7	13.8	10.2	4.2	4.1	11.0	4.2	...
SOUTHERN EUROPE. . . . .	100.0	2.2	4.4	3.7	4.9	11.1	12.2	10.8	5.3	4.9	11.3	11.7	...
MEXICO, CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICA. . . . .	100.0	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.7	9.9	12.8	12.9	4.8	4.8	13.6	13.7	...
CANADA, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND. . . . .	100.0	7.4	11.1	7.6	8.7	11.0	14.1	15.9	7.2	7.7	13.8	12.6	...
OTHER. . . . .	100.0	7.3	10.9	6.8	7.5	13.4	12.8	7.5	2.6	2.8	5.4	3.6	...
NONWHITE. . . . .													
NONWHITE. . . . .	100.0	2.5	4.3	3.5	4.3	10.8	15.7	15.1	7.3	5.8	10.0	6.5	...