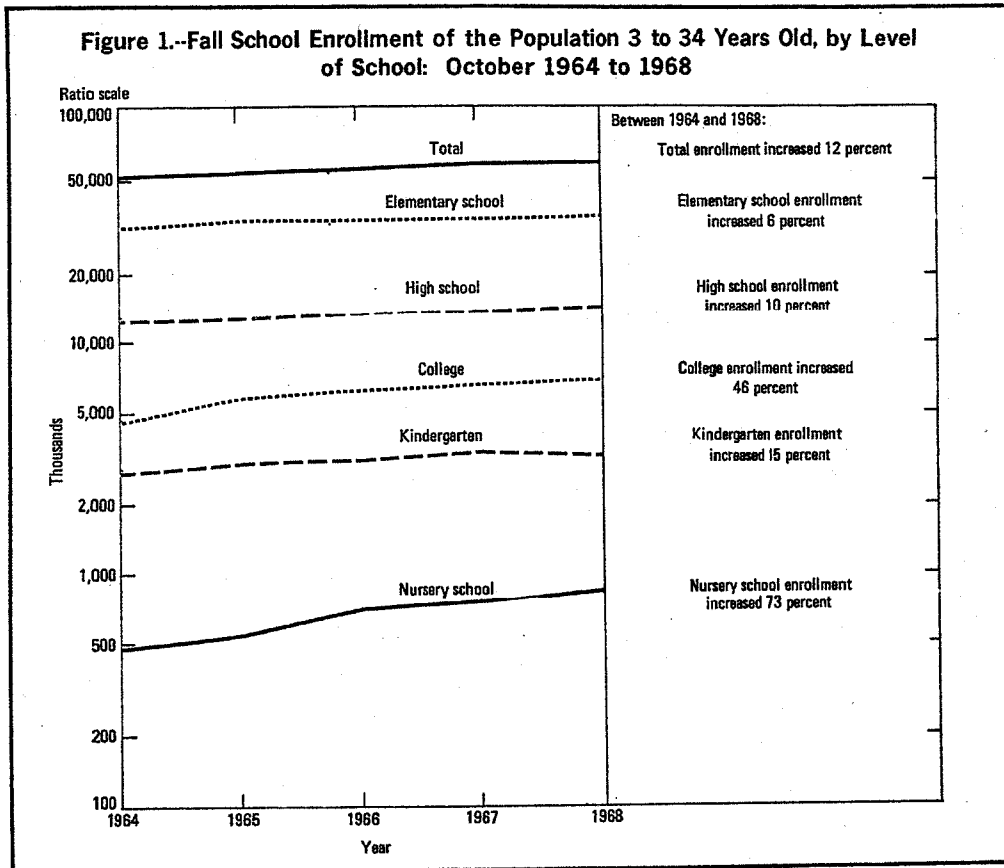




Population Characteristics

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT: OCTOBER 1968 AND 1967



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SCHOOL ENROLLMENT: OCTOBER 1968 AND 1967

About 58.8 million persons 3 to 34 years old in the United States were enrolled in school or college in the fall of 1968, according to the results of the Current Population Survey conducted in October 1968 by the Bureau of the Census. There were 4.1 million enrolled below the elementary school level (3.3 million in kindergarten and 800,000 in nursery school), 33.8 million enrolled in elementary school, 14.1 million in high school, and 6.8 million in college.

Some further highlights of the 1968 survey findings are as follows:

1. The number of 3- and 4-year-old children enrolled in school was 1.2 million--an increase of 54 percent over the number enrolled in 1964.

2. Nursery school enrollment increased by 73 percent between 1964 and 1968.

3. There were 4.7 million persons aged 14 to 24 who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates, and 682,000 of these had dropped out of school in the 12 months preceding October 1968.

4. Among Negroes aged 14 to 24, 22 percent were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; but among whites of this age only 12 percent were in this category.

5. Among Negroes aged 3 to 34 enrolled in school, over half were residing in the central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas; but only one-fourth of the white students resided in central cities.

6. Negro students were far more likely to reside in the poverty areas of large metropolitan areas than were white students; 32 percent of all the Negro students resided in such poverty areas compared with only 5 percent of the white students.

7. There were 6.8 million students enrolled in college--an increase of 46 percent over the number enrolled in 1964. Among persons 18 and 19 years old, 38 percent were enrolled in college in 1968.

8. There were 434,000 Negro students enrolled in college--6 percent of total college enrollment--an increase of 85 percent over the number of Negroes enrolled in 1964.

Between 1964 and 1968 total school enrollment increased by 6.3 million students, or 12 percent, but the rate of increase varied widely by level of school. Thus, nursery school enrollment increased by 73 percent, kindergarten enrollment by 15 percent, elementary school enrollment by 6 percent, high school enrollment by 10 percent, and college enrollment by 46 percent (figure 1 and table A).

Table A.--FALL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF THE POPULATION 3 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL, TYPE OF CONTROL, AND AGE: OCTOBER 1968 AND 1964

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Level of school, type of control, and age	1968	1964	Percent increase, 1964 to 1968
Total enrolled, 3 to 34 years old.....	58,791	52,490	12.0
Level and type of control:			
Nursery.....	816	471	73.2
Public.....	262	91	187.9
Private.....	554	380	45.8
Kindergarten.....	3,268	2,830	15.5
Public.....	2,709	2,349	15.3
Private.....	559	481	16.2
Elementary school (grades 1 to 8).....	33,761	31,734	6.4
Public.....	29,527	26,811	10.1
Private.....	4,234	4,923	-14.0
High school (grades 9 to 12).....	14,145	12,812	10.4
Public.....	12,793	11,403	12.2
Private.....	1,352	1,410	-4.1
College.....	6,801	4,643	46.5
Public.....	4,948	3,025	63.6
Private.....	1,854	1,618	14.6
Age:			
3 years old.....	317	182	74.2
4 years old.....	911	619	47.2
5 years old.....	3,144	2,846	10.5
6 years old.....	4,097	4,028	1.7
7 to 13 years old.....	28,620	26,725	7.1
14 to 17 years old.....	14,118	13,014	8.5
18 to 24 years old.....	6,305	4,244	48.6
25 to 34 years old.....	1,280	835	53.3

Enrollment of 3- and 4-year-olds.--Statistics on the enrollment of children 3 and 4 years old were first collected by the Bureau of the Census in 1964. By 1968, there were 1.2 million children 3 and 4 years old enrolled in school--an increase of 54 percent over the approximately 800,000 enrolled in 1964 (figure 2 and table B). This increase in enrollment occurred even though the number of children 3 and 4 years old actually decreased from 8.4 million to 7.8 million. The percent of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in school increased from 10 percent in 1964 to 16 percent in 1968. This increase was caused, in part, by the enrollment of children in the Head Start programs at the nursery and kindergarten level which began in 1965.

The enrollment of nonwhite 3- and 4-year-olds in school grew especially rapidly between 1964 and 1968. The percent enrolled for nonwhite children of this age increased from 10 percent in 1964 to 19 percent in 1968, while that for white children increased from 9 percent to 15 percent.

Table B.--FALL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF THE POPULATION 3 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND COLOR: OCTOBER 1968 AND 1964

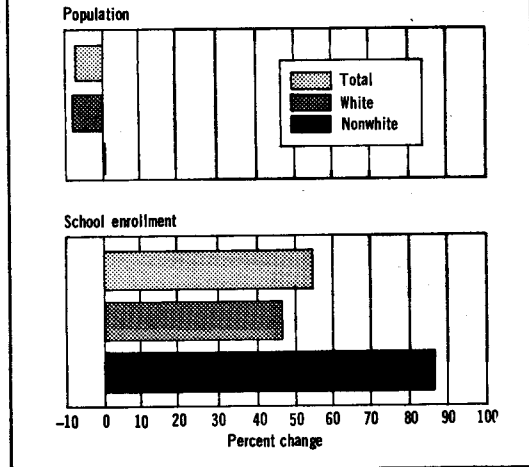
(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and color	1968	1964	Percent increase, 1964 to 1968
Total enrolled, 3 to 34 years old.....	58,791	52,490	12.0
Age and color:			
3 and 4 years old.....	1,227	798	53.8
White.....	977	663	47.4
Nonwhite.....	250	134	86.6
5 to 13 years old.....	35,861	33,601	6.7
White.....	30,584	28,883	5.9
Nonwhite.....	5,276	4,717	11.9
14 to 24 years old.....	20,423	17,258	18.3
White.....	17,872	15,252	17.2
Nonwhite.....	2,550	2,005	27.2
25 to 34 years old.....	1,280	835	53.3
White.....	1,174	745	57.6
Nonwhite.....	107	90	18.9

Enrollment of 5- to 13-year-olds.--About 35.9 million children 5 to 13 years old were enrolled in school in October 1968, or 97 percent of all children of this age group (table 1). The percent of this age group enrolled in school has been above 94 percent for the past several years.

Enrollment of 14- to 24-year-olds.--There were 35.5 million persons 14 to 24 years old in October 1968, of whom 20.4 million, or 57 percent, were enrolled in school; 10.5 million, or 29 percent, were not enrolled in school but were high school graduates; and 4.7 million, or 13 percent, were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates. About 98 percent of persons 14 and 15 years old were enrolled in school in October 1968, 90 percent of those 16 and 17 years old, 50 percent of those 18 and 19 years old, and 21 percent of those 20 to 24 years old. Of the 4.3 mil-

Figure 2.--Percent Change in Population and School Enrollment of 3- and 4-Year-Olds, by Color: October 1964 to 1968



lion Negroes 14 to 24 years old, 22 percent were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates. Only 12 percent of the 30.8 million white persons of this age were not enrolled and not high school graduates.

There were 3.3 million persons 14 to 24 years old who had been enrolled in school in October 1967 but who were not enrolled in October 1968. There were 682,000 persons 14 to 24 years old who dropped out of school in the 12-month period prior to October 1968 without completing high school (table 8).

Enrollment of 25- to 34-year-olds.--In October 1968, there were 1.3 million persons 25 to 34 years old enrolled in school, or 6 percent of all persons of this age. In 1964, only 4 percent of this age group were enrolled in school. In 1968, about one-half of these students were enrolled in the first four years of college, four-tenths in the fifth or higher year of college, and the remaining one-tenth below the college level (table C).

Table C.--FALL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF THE POPULATION 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL AND AGE: OCTOBER 1968

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age	Total enrolled	Level of school		
		Below college	College, 1 to 4 years	College, 5 years or more
Total, 25 to 34 years.....	1,280	117	640	525
25 to 29 years.....	863	73	435	357
30 to 34 years.....	417	44	205	168
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION				
Total, 25 to 34 years.....	100.0	9.1	50.0	41.0
25 to 29 years.....	100.0	8.5	50.4	41.4
30 to 34 years.....	100.0	10.6	49.2	40.3

Enrollment by residence.--Between 1964 and 1968 the number of students 5 to 17 years old enrolled in school increased from 46.6 million to 50.0 million, or by about 7 percent. In central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), the number of white students of this age decreased by 6 percent whereas the number of nonwhite students increased by 16 percent (tables D and 2). In metropolitan areas outside of central cities the number of white students enrolled in school increased by 12 percent whereas the number of nonwhite students increased by 25 percent. Only in the nonmetropolitan areas was the percent of increase in enrollment between 1964 and 1968 greater for whites than for nonwhites--9 percent compared with 3 percent. Of the 7.5 million Negroes 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school in 1968, over half (54 percent) were residing in the central cities of SMSA's. About one-fourth (23 percent) of the 50.6 million white students resided in central cities.

Table D.--FALL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF THE POPULATION 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD, BY COLOR AND RESIDENCE: OCTOBER 1968 AND 1964

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Color and residence	1968	1964	Percent increase, 1964 to 1968
Total enrolled, 5 to 17 years old.....	49,979	46,581	7.3
White.....	42,810	40,244	6.4
Nonwhite.....	7,168	6,337	13.1
Metropolitan--central cities...	13,245	13,334	-0.7
White.....	9,481	10,091	-6.4
Nonwhite.....	3,765	3,243	16.1
Metropolitan--outside central cities.....	18,610	16,567	12.3
White.....	17,418	15,616	11.5
Nonwhite.....	1,193	951	25.4
Nonmetropolitan.....	18,124	16,676	8.7
White.....	15,913	14,533	9.5
Nonwhite.....	2,212	2,143	3.2

Statistics are presented in tables 3 and 16 on the school enrollment of persons in SMSA's of 250,000 or more with separate data for those residing in poverty areas and those residing outside poverty areas. In 1968, 54 percent of the 3- to 34-year-old population living in poverty areas were enrolled in school compared with 58 percent of those living outside poverty areas. Among persons 20 and 21 years old living in poverty areas 19 percent were enrolled in school compared with 36 percent of those living outside poverty areas. Among persons 25 to 29 years old living in poverty areas in 1968, 50 percent were not high school graduates (and were not enrolled in school) compared with only 19 percent of those living outside poverty areas. Negro students were far more likely to reside in poverty areas than were white students; 32 percent of all the Negroes in the United States enrolled in school resided in poverty areas of large metropolitan areas compared with only 5 percent of the white students.

College enrollment.--The number of students enrolled in college nearly doubled in the last 8 years--from 3.6 million in 1960 to 6.8 million in 1968 (table E). The increase in college enrollment between 1960 and 1964 was only 1.1 million as compared with 2.2 million for 1964 to 1968. Of those enrolled in 1968, 4.1 million were men and 2.7 million were women. In 1968, 38 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 18 and 19 were enrolled in college, 30 percent of the persons aged 20 and 21, and 13 percent of those aged 22 to 24.

Around 22 percent of the college students in 1968 were married and residing with their spouse--26 percent of the college men and 16 percent of the college women. Since 1960, there has been little variation in the percent of college students who are married.

Family income was directly related to the chances that a young man or woman would attend college. In 1968, only 16 percent of the families with unmarried children 18 to 24 years old and incomes of under \$3,000 included a full time college student compared with 63 percent of such families whose incomes were \$15,000 or more (table 13).¹

Table E.--MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 16 TO 34 YEARS OLD, ENROLLED IN COLLEGE: OCTOBER 1960 TO 1968

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year	Total enrolled	Married, spouse present	
		Number	Percent
1968.....	6,801	1,506	22.1
1967.....	6,401	1,437	22.4
1966.....	6,085	1,256	20.6
1965.....	5,675	1,242	21.9
1964.....	4,643	942	20.3
1963.....	4,336	971	22.4
1962.....	4,208	909	21.6
1961.....	3,731	679	18.2
1960.....	3,570	855	23.9

The 434,000 Negro students enrolled in college in 1968--6 percent of total college enrollment--represented an 85 percent increase over the 234,000 enrolled in 1964. In 1968, 15 percent of the 18- to 24-year-old Negroes were enrolled in college compared with 8 percent in 1964. Among whites of this age, 27 percent were enrolled in college in 1968 compared with 22 percent in 1964 (table F). A larger proportion of Negroes than whites of this age were continuing to attend high school--9 percent of the Negroes 18 to 24 years old were enrolled below college level but only 4 percent of the whites were enrolled at this level.

Enrollment in public and private schools.--Of the 52 million students enrolled in school below the college level in 1968, 87 percent were attending public schools

¹In the Current Population Survey students who temporarily live away from home while attending college are counted as members of their parental family unless they are married and living with their spouse.

(table 4). However, there was considerable variation by grade level. At the nursery school level, only 32 percent of those enrolled were attending public school, but at the kindergarten level 83 percent were enrolled in public schools. At the elementary school level, 87 percent were in public schools, and at the high school level, 90 percent were enrolled in public schools. Of the 6.8 million students enrolled in college in 1968, 73 percent were attending public schools.

Table F.--ENROLLMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION 18 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY RACE: OCTOBER 1968 AND 1964

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Year and race	Total, 18 to 24 years old	Enrolled in college	
		Number	Percent
1968			
White.....	17,951	4,929	27.5
Negro.....	2,421	352	14.5
1964			
White.....	15,308	3,369	22.0
Negro.....	1,930	157	8.1

The number of students enrolled in private elementary schools decreased from 4.9 million in 1964 to 4.2 million in 1968--a decline of 14 percent--but in the same interval the number of students enrolled in public elementary schools increased by 10 percent. At the nursery school level, the number in private schools increased by 174,000, or 46 percent, between 1964 and 1968, whereas the number enrolled in public schools showed about the same absolute increase, 171,000, but a far larger relative increase, 188 percent.

Among those enrolled in school below the college level in 1968, a larger proportion of Negro students attended public schools than did white students. The difference was greatest at the nursery school level where 67 percent of the enrolled Negro children were in public schools compared with 25 percent of the enrolled white children. At the kindergarten level, 89 percent of the Negro children were enrolled in public schools compared with 82 percent of the white children. At the elementary school level, 97 percent of the enrolled Negro students were in public schools compared with 86 percent of the white students; and at the high school level, 96 percent of the Negro students were in public schools compared with 90 percent of the white students.

Of the students enrolled in school below the college level who resided in poverty areas of SMSA's of 250,000 or more, 89 percent were enrolled in public schools compared with 82 percent of those residing outside poverty areas. Also, those enrolled in school below the college level who resided in the nonmetropolitan areas of the country were more likely to attend public schools (93 percent) than were the children residing in the metropolitan areas (84 percent). Most of the private schools are operated by the Roman Catholic Church, and

the proportion of Roman Catholics living in large urban areas is relatively high.

Enrollment by regions.--In October 1968, school enrollment rates for persons 3 to 34 years of age differed only slightly among the four major regions of the country (table 9). However, a comparison of enrollment rates by age shows some noteworthy differences. Among children 3 and 4 years of age, the North Central Region had the lowest enrollment rate, 12 percent, and the West had the highest rate, 21 percent. Among 5- and 6-year-old children, the enrollment rates ranged from a low of 75 percent in the South to a high of around 94 percent in the North and West. (In 1960, however, only 65 percent of the 5- and 6-year-olds in the South were enrolled in school.) At ages 7 to 13, regional variation in enrollment rates was negligible. At ages 14 to 34 the rate was lowest in the South. Among persons 25 to 34 years old, 8 percent of those residing in the West compared with 4 percent of those in the South were enrolled in school.

RELATED REPORTS

Advance data on school enrollment for October 1967 and 1968 were presented in Series P-20, No. 179. Statistics on school enrollment for October of the years prior to 1967 have been published in other reports in Series P-20.

Data on characteristics of high school seniors by graduation status and high school graduates by college attendance status are presented in "Factors Related to High School Graduation and College Attendance: 1967," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 185. Statistics on college attendance and related factors, including type of college, living arrangements, marital status, field of specialization and college rank, can be found in "Characteristics of Students and Their Colleges: October 1966," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 183.

A report titled "Preprimary Enrollment of Children Under Six: October 1968," has been released by the Office of Education of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Funds from the Office of Education made possible the collection and analysis of data on 3- and 4-year-old children in this report.

1950 and 1960 census data.--Statistics on school enrollment for cities, standard metropolitan statistical areas, States, regions, and the United States appear in reports of the decennial censuses. Detailed statistics on school enrollment by age and socioeconomic characteristics for regions and the United States are presented in Subject Reports of the 1960 Census, especially in PC(2)-5A, School Enrollment.

Figures on school enrollment from the October Current Population Surveys differ from decennial census data for reasons in addition to the difference in the dates. In the first place, the survey data exclude the institutional population and members of the Armed Forces. These two groups were included in the census. Second, there were differences in field work. The small group of Current Population Survey enumerators

were more experienced and had more intensive training and supervision than the large number of temporary Census enumerators and may have more often obtained more accurate answers from respondents. Third, the census was taken in April and relates to enrollment since February 1, whereas the surveys were taken in October and relate to enrollment in the current term. This difference in months of the year affects not only the extent of school enrollment (through "dropouts" during the school year, etc.) but also the level of school in which persons of a given age are enrolled.

Data from school systems.--Information on school enrollment and educational attainment is also collected and published by Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, and by independent research organizations. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning, and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census by household interviews, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, and enumeration methods. The census data are subject to sampling variability, which may be relatively large where numbers for specific age or population groups, or for given school categories, are small.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--The figures shown are for the civilian population excluding the relatively small number of inmates of institutions.

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. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 Census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

The population inside SMSA's is further classified as "in central cities" and "outside central cities." 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.
2. 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.

Geographic regions.--The four major regions of the United States, for which data are presented in this report, represent groups of States, as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Poverty Areas.--Poverty Areas were determined by first ranking census tracts in SMSA's of 250,000 or more according to the relative presence (as reported in the 1960 Census) of each of five equally weighted poverty-linked characteristics, and then combining these rankings into an overall measure termed a "poverty index." The five socioeconomic characteristics used to construct this poverty index were:

1. Percent of families with money incomes under \$3,000 in 1959.
2. Percent of children under 18 years old not living with both parents.
3. Percent of males 25 years old and over with less than 8 years of school completed.
4. Percent of unskilled males (laborers and service workers) in the employed civilian labor force.
5. Percent of housing units dilapidated or lacking some or all plumbing facilities.

After each tract had been ranked by the poverty index, those falling in the lowest quartile were designated as "poor" tracts.

In an attempt to approximate neighborhood concentrations of poverty, the following Poverty Area definition was developed:

1. Any area having five or more contiguous poor tracts regardless of the number of families contained within.
2. Any area of one to four contiguous poor tracts, containing an aggregate of 4,000 or more families.
3. Any area of one or two contiguous tracts not ranked in the lowest quartile that was completely surrounded by poor tracts. In some cases, areas of three or four contiguous tracts, not themselves poor but surrounded by poor tracts, were included in the neighborhood after analysis of their characteristics.

Areas of five or more contiguous tracts not ranked in the lowest quartile but surrounded by poor tracts were not designated as poor tracts.

Because poverty designations were based on 1960 Census data, it was considered desirable to update these designations on the basis of information on subsequent urban renewal received from local renewal agencies. Any tract where 50 percent or more of the 1960 population was displaced as a result of clearance, rehabilitation, or code enforcement was then further examined on the basis of location as follows:

1. Any previously poor tract completely surrounded by poor tracts was retained as part of the Poverty Area.

2. Any previously poor tract not completely surrounded by poor tracts was excluded from the final Poverty Area designation.

3. A "nonpoor" tract originally surrounded by poor tracts which no longer remained surrounded was also deleted from the final Poverty Area designation.

School enrollment.--The school enrollment statistics from the current surveys are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Such schools include nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Children enrolled in nursery schools and kindergarten are included in the enrollment figures for "regular" schools, and are also shown separately.

"Special" schools are those which are not in the regular school system, such as trade schools or business colleges. Persons attending "special" schools are not included in the enrollment figures.

Persons enrolled in classes which do not require physical presence in school, such as correspondence courses or other courses of independent study, and in training courses given directly on the job, are also excluded from the count of those enrolled in school, unless such courses are being counted for credit at a "regular" school.

School enrollment in year preceding current survey.--An inquiry on enrollment in regular school or college in October of the preceding year was asked in both the 1967 and 1968 surveys concerning persons 14 to 34 years old who were not currently attending regular school or who were enrolled in college.

Level of school.--The statistics on level of school indicate the number of persons enrolled at each of five levels: Nursery, kindergarten, elementary school (first to eighth grades), high school (ninth to twelfth grades), and college or professional school. The last

group includes graduate students in colleges or universities. Persons enrolled in junior high school through the eighth grade are classified as in elementary school, and the others as in high school.

Nursery school.--A nursery school is defined as a group or class that is organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. It includes instruction as an important and integral phase of its program of child care. Private homes in which essentially custodial care is provided are not considered nursery schools. Children attending nursery school are classified as attending during either part of the day or the full day. Part-day attendance refers to those who attend either in the morning or in the afternoon, but not both. Full-day attendance refers to those who attend both in the morning and afternoon.

"Head Start".--Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide pre-school education to young children are counted under "Nursery" or "Kindergarten" as appropriate.

Public or private school.--In this report, a public school is defined as any educational institution operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and supported by public funds. Private schools included educational institutions established and operated by religious bodies, as well as those which are under other private control. In cases where enrollment was in a school or college which was both publicly and privately controlled or supported, enrollment was counted according to whether it was primarily public or private.

Full-time and part-time attendance.--College students were classified, in this report, according to whether they were attending school on a full-time or part-time basis. A student was regarded as attending college full time if he was taking 12 or more hours of classes during the average school week, and part time if he was taking less than 12 hours of classes during the average school week.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Race and color.--The term "race" refers to the division of population into three groups, white, Negro, and other races. The group designated as "other races" consists of Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. The term "color" refers to the two-fold classification white and nonwhite.

Marital status.--The marital status category shown in this report, "married, spouse present," includes persons who are currently married and living with their spouse.

Family.--The term "family," as used here, refers to a group of two persons or more related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of one family.

Head of family.--One person in each family residing together was designated as the head. The head of a family is usually the person regarded as the head by members of the family. Women are not classified as heads if their husbands are resident members of the family at the time of the survey.

Dependent family members.--For the purpose of this report, a dependent family member is a relative of the household head, excluding the head's wife or any other relative who is married with a spouse present. Such persons are generally sons and daughters of the household head. However, members who are living away from home while attending college are also counted as dependent family members, if they are not married with a spouse present.

Years of school completed.--Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

High school graduation status.--Information was obtained as to whether persons, who at the time of the survey were not enrolled in a regular school, had graduated from high school.

Family income.--Income as defined in this report represents the combined total money income of the family before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc. It is the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings received by all family members during the 12 months prior to the surveys. It should be noted that, although the family income statistics refer to receipts during the previous 12 months, the characteristics of the person, such as age, marital status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the date of the survey.

The income tables include in the lowest income group (under \$3,000) those who were classified as having no income in the previous 12 months and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and non-farm self-employment or in rental income.

The income tables in this report include a separate category for families for whom no income information was obtained. In most of the other Current Population

Survey Reports showing income data, the missing income data have been allocated.

Rounding of estimates.--Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. With few exceptions, percentages are based on the unrounded absolute numbers.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data.--The estimates are based on data obtained in October 1967 and 1968 in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. The sample is spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 50,000 occupied housing units are designated for interview each month. Of this number 2,250 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 50,000, there are also about 8,500 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, color and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of the estimates.--Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figure that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the differences would be less than twice the standard error.

The figures presented in tables G and H are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table G.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated number of persons	Total persons in age group (thousands)							
	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
25,000.....	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
50,000.....	7	7	7	7	7	-	-	-
100,000.....	8	8	10	10	10	10	-	-
200,000.....	7	8	10	11	14	14	14	-
250,000.....	-	11	11	13	15	15	16	-
400,000.....	-	9	12	14	16	16	17	19
500,000.....	-	-	16	16	16	18	18	20
800,000.....	-	-	12	17	20	21	24	25
1,000,000.....	-	-	-	20	22	24	26	29
2,000,000.....	-	-	-	19	24	29	37	42
2,500,000.....	-	-	-	-	27	32	42	49
4,000,000.....	-	-	-	-	26	37	49	61
5,000,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	49	59	69
8,000,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	38	72	84
10,000,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	94
20,000,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	99
25,000,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
40,000,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82

- Represents zero.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. Table H contains the standard errors of estimated percentages.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors.-- Table 1 of this report shows that 1,227,000 or 15.7 percent of the 7,810,000 persons in the 3- and 4-year-old age group were enrolled in school at the time of this survey. Table G shows the standard error of the

estimated 1,227,000 out of a total of 7,810,000 persons in this age group to be approximately 24,000. Chances are 68 out of 100 that this estimate would differ from a census figure by less than 24,000. Chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would differ from a census figure by less than 48,000 or twice the standard error.

Table H shows the standard error of 15.7 percent with a base of 7,810,000 to be approximately 0.4 percent. Therefore, chances are about 68 out of 100 that the estimate would differ from a census figure by less than 0.4 percent. Chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would differ from a census figure by less than 0.8 or twice the standard error.

Table H.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES OF PERSONS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentages	Base of estimated percentages (thousands)						
	500	1,000	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000
2 or 98.....	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
50.....	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2