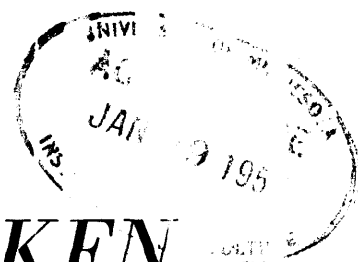


Procedural Studies  
of the  
1950 Censuses, No. 2  
C 3. 225.2



# *THE 1950 CENSUSES— HOW THEY WERE TAKEN*



Population

Housing

Agriculture

Irrigation

Drainage



U. S. DEPARTMENT  
OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE  
CENSUS

# *The 1950 Censuses— How They Were Taken*

---

Procedural Studies of the 1950 Censuses, No. 2

Population, Housing, Agriculture, Irrigation, Drainage



Prepared in the Office of the  
Assistant Director for Statistical Standards  
Statistical Reports Division, under the  
supervision of

MORRIS B. ULLMAN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Sinclair Weeks, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Robert W. Burgess, *Director*

Washington 25, D. C. 1955

# BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Washington 25, D. C.

ROBERT W. BURGESS, *Director*  
A. ROSS ECKLER, *Deputy Director*  
HOWARD C. GRIEVES, *Assistant Director*  
CONRAD TAEUBER, *Assistant Director*  
MORRIS H. HANSEN, *Assistant Director for Statistical Standards*  
LOWELL T. GALT, *Assistant Director for Operations*  
WALTER L. KEHRES, *Assistant Director for Administration*  
CALVERT L. DEDRICK, *Coordinator, International Statistics*  
A. W. VON STRUVE, *Acting Public Information Officer*

Administrative Service—EVERETT H. BURKE, *Chief*  
Agriculture—RAY HURLEY, *Chief*  
Budget and Management—CHARLES H. ALEXANDER, *Chief*  
Business—HARVEY KAILIN, *Chief*  
Census Operations—MARION D. BINGHAM, *Chief*  
Field—JACK B. ROBERTSON, *Chief*  
Foreign Trade—J. EDWARD ELY, *Chief*  
Geography—CLARENCE E. BATSCHLET, *Chief*  
Governments—ROBERT F. DEURY, *Acting Chief*  
Industry—MAXWELL R. CONKLIN, *Chief*  
Machine Tabulation—C. F. VAN AKEN, *Chief*  
Personnel—HELEN D. ALMON, *Chief*  
Population and Housing—HOWARD G. BRUNSMAN, *Chief*  
Statistical Reports—EDWIN D. GOLDFIELD, *Chief*  
Statistical Research—WILLIAM N. HURWITZ, *Chief*  
Transportation—DONALD E. CHURCH, *Chief*

*Photograph on cover by Milwaukee (Wisc.) Journal.*

## RECOMMENDED CITATION

U. S. Bureau of the Census, *The 1950 Censuses — How They Were Taken*. Washington, D. C., 1955.

## FOREWORD

At ten-year intervals the Government of the United States, through the Bureau of the Census, takes a complete inventory of its population and of its homes and farms. In similar fashion other inventories of manufacturing plants, mines, and service and trade establishments are taken at periodic intervals. These inventories, known as Censuses, are an important part of the work of the United States Government, since they provide the basic facts necessary for understanding and solving many public problems.

The censuses which enumerate and describe the nation's resources are large-scale undertakings. The 1950 Censuses involved visits to 45 million homes to get information on more than 150 million people and their dwellings as well as on more than five million farms. The total cost of this work was over 90 million dollars. More than 160 thousand people were involved in carrying out this program.

The experience in this activity has been summarized in this report to provide a public record of how the job was done. Such a record, even though condensed, is extremely important so that all who participated in any phase of the work or make use of the figures may have comprehensive understanding of the way in which the Censuses were taken. What could be a simple count in a small village becomes a highly complex operation when all the villages and cities, as well as the open country, are included. Millions of schedules and hundreds of millions of punch cards must be handled in such a manner that each person, house, or farm is counted in the right geographic area. Careful attention must be given to each step of the operation so that the relationships among the various items of information are properly shown for each area.

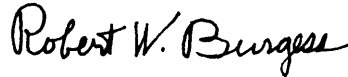
Although the Census Bureau has long specialized in handling the complexities of large-scale statistical operations, it has not always taken effective steps to insure that the experience gained in one census is fully utilized in planning the next one. This report is intended to cover all parts of the 1950 experience in order to assist in developing plans for the 1960 Censuses.

Census taking is a major national activity in many parts of the world. Increasingly attention has been focused on arranging for international comparability in census statistics. This record of procedures used in our 1950 Census is expected to be helpful to those taking Censuses in other countries in suggesting procedures adapted to their situation. Similarly, it is expected that comparable reports issued by the census authorities of other countries will prove of value in the formulation of our own census plans, as well as in our interpretation of the data provided by their censuses.

This report will also serve to meet the obligation of a statistical agency like the Bureau of the Census to provide its users with a full set of facts concerning the manner in which the information was collected and processed. Such information is invaluable in interpreting the census results and in suggesting uses, as well as limitations on the uses, of the data. It may also lead to suggestions from users which will be helpful in planning the next censuses.

For a full understanding of the various aspects of the census, there should be a comprehensive statement of the reasons for the methods used and an evaluation of the decisions made, in addition to the brief descriptions given in this report. Such evaluations, however, would have greatly increased the size of this report. Perhaps the most significant materials contributing to an evaluation of the procedures used in the censuses are those reflecting the quality of the data collected and published. Some of the Bureau's findings concerning the quality of the data have already appeared in the census reports. Additional findings are to be included in a report now in preparation which will present the results of an intensive quality check of the 1950 Censuses.

No report, however, can expect to answer all the questions that takers of Censuses elsewhere and careful users may wish to raise. To the extent that the Bureau has additional information, it will be glad to provide available detail to persons interested in pursuing particular questions.



Robert W. Burgess  
Director  
Bureau of the Census

June 30, 1955





*"It's OK Boys. You can tell him everything...  
He's the Census Man!"*

You're right, Rafe! The Census-Taker hasn't got any connection with the "Revenooers." Anything anybody tells him is strictly confidential. By law, Census facts and figures can't be shown to the tax people, the police, or anybody else.

Everything the Census-Taker asks is important to you and your family. Your answers will help leaders in industry, business, labor and civic groups to plan such things as better schools, better roads, better housing; better distribution of such services as telephones, gas, water, and electricity.

What's more, if you want to have a voice in the government you have to be counted in the Census. According to the Constitution, the number of Representatives your state is entitled to send to Congress is determined by the Census taken every ten years.

The Census man will come around to your house some time after April 1. Be ready to answer all his questions accurately, and honestly, and *quickly*. (Remember, it's a big job to count upwards of a hundred and fifty million noses!)

#### WHAT TO DO WHEN THE CENSUS-TAKER COMES

1. Ask him to show his official card. This identifies him as an employee of the Census Bureau.
2. Be friendly. Invite him in. He will stay only a few minutes.
3. In non-English-speaking homes, have an adult or older child ready to translate.
4. Answer all questions accurately and honestly. Remember—the information you give is strictly confidential. Under law, it is not available to any individual or any other Government agency.



Radio and newspapers will do their best to tell you beforehand what most of the questions are. Watch for them and have your answers ready.



*Like other American business firms, we believe that business has a responsibility to contribute to the public welfare. This advertisement is therefore sponsored by*

**NAME OF SPONSOR**

Public service advertisement prepared by the Advertising Council, Inc. as part of the 1950 Censuses information campaign.

# CONTENTS

## PART I. THE CENSUS OPERATION

	Page		Page
Introduction.....	1	The Enumerator's Job.....	19
Chapter I. Preparing for the Enumeration.....	1	Population.....	19
Legal Authority for the 1950 Censuses.....	1	Housing.....	20
The Bureau Organization.....	2	Agriculture.....	20
Executive Staff.....		Irrigation.....	21
Divisions.....		Drainage.....	21
The Seventeenth Decennial Census Committee.....		Reports and Field Controls.....	22
Size of Staff.....		General Program.....	22
Financing the Censuses.....	3	Time-Records Program in 40 District Offices.....	22
Choosing the Questions.....	3	Special Controls on Coverage.....	23
Staff Members.....	4	"T-Night".....	23
Consultants.....	4	Checks by Crew Leaders.....	23
Technical Advisory Committees.....	4	Apartment House Lists.....	23
American Statistical Association Advisory Committee.....	4	Large Farm Lists.....	23
Special Committees.....	5	Consecutive Numbering of Dwelling Units.....	23
Pretests of Questionnaires.....	5	Callback Record.....	23
Testing Field and Control Procedures.....	5	Dwelling Unit Control Lists.....	24
Special Enumerations.....	5	Missed Persons Form.....	24
Agriculture Surveys.....	5	Local Announcements.....	24
Survey of Residential Financing.....	5	Other Field Enumerations.....	24
Post-Enumeration Survey.....	5	Post-Enumeration Survey.....	24
Experimental Areas.....	5	Survey of Residential Financing.....	24
The Sampling Plan.....	5	Local Housing Authority Survey.....	24
Population 20-Percent Sample.....	7	Chapter V. Steps Preliminary to Processing.....	25
Population 3 1/3-Percent Sample.....	7	Field Review and Checking.....	25
Housing 20-Percent Sample.....	7	Shipping the Portfolios.....	25
Agriculture Sample.....	7	Receiving the Portfolios.....	26
Survey of Residential Financing.....	8	Special Projects.....	26
Post-Enumeration Survey.....	8	Post-Enumeration Survey Transcription.....	26
Informing the Public.....	8	CPS-Census Match.....	26
Chapter II. Defining Geographic Areas.....	9	Urban Redevelopment Transcription.....	26
Maps and Political Boundaries.....	9	Preliminary Sample Transcription.....	26
Urbanized Areas.....	10	Organizing Work Units.....	26
Unincorporated Places.....	10	Follow-up Problems in the Field.....	27
Urban-Rural Classification Changes.....	10	Handling Supplemental Population Forms.....	27
Minor Civil Division Lists.....	10	Military Individual Census Reports.....	27
Census Tracts.....	10	Crews of Vessels Reports.....	27
Census County Divisions in the State of Washington.....	11	Confidential Reports on Income, Individual Census Re- ports, and Missed Persons Forms.....	27
Blocks in Cities With 50,000 or More Inhabitants.....	11	Infant Cards.....	27
Special Coverage Problems.....	11	Correction Sheets.....	28
Defense Installations.....	11	Final State Population Counts.....	28
Institutions.....	11	Review of Field Count.....	28
Hotels and Apartment Buildings.....	11	Additions to Field Count.....	28
Colleges.....	11	Apportionment Computations.....	28
Indian Reservations.....	11	Report to the President.....	28
National Parks.....	12	Chapter VI. Editing, Coding, and Tabulating.....	29
Special Local Areas.....	12	Population.....	30
Persons on Vessels.....	12	Editing.....	30
Persons Stationed Abroad.....	12	Coding.....	30
Island Possessions.....	12	General Coding.....	30
Enumeration Districts.....	12	Occupation and Industry Coding.....	31
Chapter III. Organizing for the Field Work.....	13	Punching.....	31
The Field Structure.....	13	Mechanical Recode.....	31
The Field Staff.....	13	Tabulating.....	31
Compensation of Field Personnel.....	15	Family and Fertility Data.....	32
Training.....	15	Housing.....	32
Administrative Training.....	15	Manual Editing.....	32
Technical Training.....	16	Manual Coding.....	32
Setting up the Field Offices.....	17	Punching the H Card.....	32
Space.....	17	Mechanical Editing of H Card.....	32
Furniture, Supplies, and Equipment.....	17	Mechanical Recodes on the H Card.....	32
Payroll and Accounting.....	18	Reproducing Population and Housing Information.....	33
Chapter IV. Collecting the Information.....	19	Tabulations.....	33
The Time Schedule.....	19	Survey of Residential Financing.....	33

	Page		Page
Chapter VI. Editing, Coding, and Tabulating--Con.		Advance Reports .....	43
Agriculture .....	33	Number of Inhabitants (P-A Bulletins and Volume I)...	43
General Editing and Coding .....	34	Characteristics of the Population (P-A, P-B, and	
Review of Editing and Coding and Disposition of		P-C bulletins and Volume II) .....	43
Problem Cases .....	34	Census Tract Statistics (P-D Bulletins--Volume III) .	43
Arranging, Numbering, and Counting.....	34	Special Reports (P-E Bulletins--Volume IV) .....	43
Punching the Agriculture Cards .....	34	Monographs.....	43
Mechanical Editing of the Punched Cards.....	35	Housing .....	45
Tabulating the Agriculture Data .....	35	Field Counts.....	45
Irrigation.....	35	Preliminary Sample Tabulations .....	45
Drainage.....	36	Local Housing Authority Reports.....	45
Post-Enumeration Survey .....	36	Advance Reports .....	45
Mechanical Equipment.....	36	General Characteristics (H-A Bulletins and Vol-	
Preparing Punch Cards .....	36	ume I) .....	45
Arranging the Cards .....	37	Nonfarm Housing Characteristics (H-B Bulletins	
Tabulating the Cards.....	37	and Volume II) .....	45
Testing the Machines .....	38	Farm Housing Characteristics (Volume III).....	45
		Residential Financing (Volume IV).....	45
Chapter VII. Publication of the Results.....	39	Block Statistics (H-E Bulletins--Volume V) .....	45
The Publication process.....	41	Census Tract Statistics (P-D Bulletins).....	45
Reviewing the Tabulations.....	41	Monographs.....	45
Preparing the Tables .....	41	Agriculture .....	45
Machine Check.....	41	Preliminary Reports.....	45
Reviewing Tables .....	41	Counties and State Economic Areas, Volume I .....	46
Printing.....	41	General Report, Volume II .....	46
The Publications .....	41	Irrigation of Agricultural Lands, Volume III.....	46
Population.....	43	Drainage of Agricultural Lands, Volume IV.....	46
Field Counts.....	43	Special Reports, Volume V.....	46
Preliminary Tabulations.....	43	Farms and Farm People.....	46
		Maps and General Reports .....	46

## PART II. THE ITEMS ON THE QUESTIONNAIRES

	Page		Page
Introduction.....	47	Serial Number and Coverage Question.....	67
Chapter VIII. Population .....	47	Block Number.....	67
Identification Items.....	47	Type of Living Quarters .....	68
Heading Items.....	47	Structure Characteristics .....	68
Household Identification.....	48	Type of Structure and Number of Dwelling Units .....	68
Institutions.....	48	Business Unit in Structure .....	68
Relationship and Family Status .....	49	Condition of Dwelling Unit.....	68
Relationship .....	49	Number of Rooms.....	69
Family Status of Persons.....	50	Plumbing Facilities .....	69
Marital Status.....	50	Equipment, Fuels, and Year Built.....	70
Current Marital Status .....	50	Occupancy and Tenure.....	70
Times Married and Duration of Marital Status.....	50	Vacant Units.....	71
General Characteristics .....	51	Seasonal or Nonseasonal.....	71
Race .....	51	Monthly Rent or Value.....	71
Sex .....	51	Financial Characteristics of Nonfarm Occupied Units ...	72
Age.....	51	Market Value and Mortgage, Owner-Occupied Units...	72
Place of Birth and Citizenship .....	51	Rent and Utilities, Renter-Occupied Units.....	72
Birthplace of Parents.....	53		
Migration.....	54	Chapter X. Agriculture.....	73
Education.....	55	Person in Charge, April 1, 1950, and Agricultural Op-	
Labor Force.....	56	erations (Section I) .....	73
Current Employment Status.....	56	Ownership, Rental Agreement and Location of Land,	
Hours Worked During Census Week .....	58	April 1, 1950 (Section II) .....	73
Duration of Unemployment .....	58	Crops Harvested in 1949 (Section III) .....	74
Weeks Worked in 1949.....	58	Land Use in 1949 (Section IV) .....	75
Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker.....	59	Year Began Operation, Off-Farm Work, and Other In-	
Occupational and Industrial Classification Systems...	59	come in 1949 (Section V) .....	77
Instructions to Enumerators.....	62	Year Began Operation .....	77
Coding Procedure.....	62	Off-Farm Work and Other Income .....	77
Machine Tabulation Procedures .....	62	Irrigation (Section VI) .....	77
Presentation of Data .....	63	Forest Products in 1949 (Section VII).....	77
Income .....	63	Pasture Receipts (and Grazing Permits) in 1949 (Sec-	
Definition of Income Concepts.....	63	tion VIII) .....	78
Processing the Income Data .....	63	Livestock on This Place, April 1, 1950, and Livestock	
Screening.....	63	Production in 1949 (Section IX).....	78
Coding.....	63	Sample Items.....	80
Tabulation.....	63	Facilities and Equipment (Section X).....	80
Veteran Status .....	64	Farm Labor Last Week (Section XI).....	80
Families.....	64	Expenditures in 1949 (Section XII) .....	81
Fertility .....	65	Miscellaneous Information (Section XIII).....	81
		Work Power .....	81
Chapter IX. Housing.....	67	Economic Class of Farm .....	81
Identification of Living Quarters .....	67	Type of Farm .....	82
Sheet Number .....	67		

# APPENDIXES

	Page
Appendix A. Principal Data Collection Forms.....	85
Appendix B. Punch Cards and Summary Outline of Tabulations.....	141
Appendix C. Publications of the 1950 Censuses.....	186
Appendix D. Selected Progress and Cost Tables.....	201
Appendix E. Dates of Principal Activities .....	207
Appendix F. Basic Legislation .....	213
Appendix G. Key Personnel.....	217
Part 1. Bureau of the Census .....	217
Part 2. Advisory Committees for the 1950 Censuses.....	221

List of Text Tables		Figure	
Table	Page		Page
A. Employment on the 1950 Censuses by Major Organizational Unit, June 1948-December 1952.....	4	15. Reasonable and Acceptable Grades for Each Year of Age.....	55
B. Pretests of Parts of the 1950 Censuses .....	6	16. Tabulation of Highest Grade Attended and School Enrollment From Schedule Entries Specified.....	55
C. Total Number of Field Positions During the 1950 Censuses .....	15	17. Tabulation of Highest Grade Completed From Schedule Entries Specified.....	56
D. Portfolio Types.....	18	18. Employment Status Recode for Persons 14 Years of Age and Over.....	57
E. Machines Used for Punching and Tabulating Operations, 1950 Censuses.....	38	19. Relationships Among Condensed, Intermediate, and Detailed Industrial Classification Systems Used in the 1950 Census of Population .....	60
F. Number of Printed Pages in Publications of the 1950 Censuses.....	39	20. Type of Structure Recode.....	69
G. Factors Used in Converting Fruit and Nut Quantities From the Units of Measure Enumerated in Specified States to the Units Selected for Showing Them for the United States .....	76	21. Persons Per Room Recode.....	70
H. Items for Livestock and Livestock Products for Which Data Were Obtained, Census of 1950.....	79	22. Condition and Plumbing Facilities Recode.....	71
		23. Questions on Agricultural Operations in Section I of the Agriculture Questionnaire (A1) .....	72

## Illustrations

List of Figures			Page
Figure	Page		
1. Organization of Bureau of Census at the Time of the 1950 Censuses.....	2	Front piece - Public Service Advertisement Prepared by the Advertising Council, Inc. as part of the 1950 Censuses Information Campaign.....	iv
2. Area Division .....	13	Headquarters of the Bureau of the Census at Suitland, Maryland, a suburb of Washington, D. C. ....	1
3. Field Organization and District Office Functions...	14	Checking enumerators assignments .....	9
4. Training Program Timetable.....	16	Using aerial photographs to check boundaries.....	11
5. Filmstrips Used in Training Enumerators in the 1950 Censuses.....	17	"Mommie, the Census Taker's Here".....	19
6. Persons to Enumerate on the Population Schedule.	20	Checking portfolios prior to shipping .....	25
7. How to Enumerate Special Types of Living Quarters .....	21	Constitution.....	28
8. Field Reports and Control System .....	22	Section of office staff checking results .....	29
9. Release Dates of Publications for the 1950 Census of Population.....	40	Punching the population information using the Richards copyholder.....	31
10. Release Dates of Publications for the 1950 Census of Housing .....	42	The Census Multicolumn Sorter, developed for the 1950 Censuses.....	32
11. Release Dates of Publications for the 1950 Census of Agriculture .....	44	The Census recode machine, developed for the 1950 Censuses.....	33
12. Age Assignment Chart for General Population Under 14 Years of Age .....	51	Working on a machine in the Census Machine Development Laboratory .....	35
13. State Codes .....	52	Univac, which was first used for tabulating part of the 1950 Censuses.....	37
14. Codes for Foreign Countries .....	53	Percent Distribution of Residence of Population by Regions: Census of 1950 .....	65
		Illustration of Living Quarters.....	66

## PREFACE

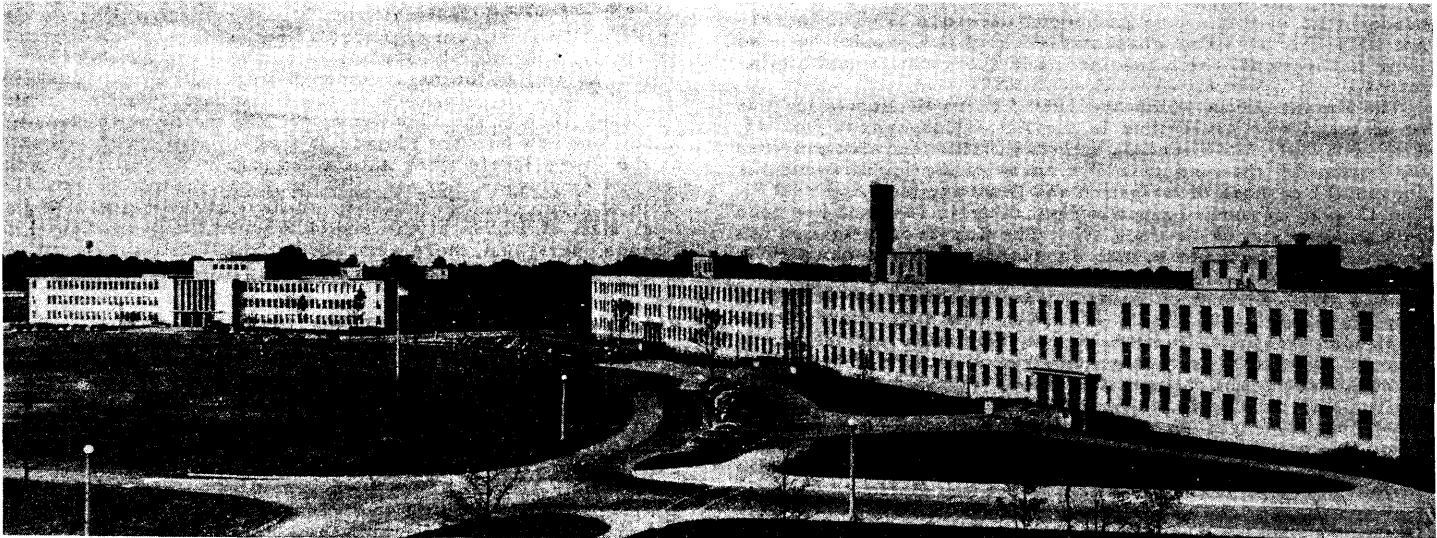
In a very real sense this report is the product of the work of the 160,000 persons who were associated with the conduct of the 1950 Censuses of Population, Housing and Agriculture. Of necessity it cannot give a detailed account of all the actions that were taken, the reasons they were taken, or the reasons other actions which had been proposed were not taken. Many persons took part in the preparation of the report through supplying memoranda or other accounts of the work actually done, through assembling records which were made at the time, and through the preparation of drafts of sections of the report.

No attempt has been made in this report to evaluate the procedures actually used or to analyze possible alternatives. This is being done in other and more detailed technical reports. The fact that a procedure was adopted for use in the 1950 Censuses cannot be taken as a recommendation for future use, but is presented simply as a record of what was actually done. A great deal of analysis of past experience and current needs went into the development of the procedures in 1950 and similar processes will be used in developing procedures for later censuses.

For some readers the report will appear to be quite general and lacking in the specific detail which would be necessary to carry out a particular operation. Such material was omitted because of its limited interest to most readers, but it does exist in the form of detailed statements of specifications, flow charts, and work procedures, and can be made available to interested persons.

The first seven chapters, which are included in Part I, describe in relatively broad terms how the censuses were taken. Part II includes, in chapters 8 to 10, information on how specific subject items were treated. The appendixes present more detailed information on a number of the subjects treated in the main body of the report.

Since this report is a consolidation of the experience and efforts of many people between 1947 and 1953, it is difficult to give full acknowledgments. Most of the individuals who contributed directly through consultation, memoranda, reports, or first drafts of entire sections are included in Appendix G in the listing of key personnel. The material for this report was assembled and the final draft was prepared in the Office of the Assistant Director for Statistical Standards, by Morris B. Ullman and, during his absence on foreign assignment, by Edwin D. Goldfield. They were assisted by Elva Marquard and Bernard J. Marsh. Nat Grossblat and Nathan Krevor supervised the early stages of assembling material and the preparation of early summaries and drafts. Appendix A, containing the principal data collection forms, has been issued previously, and is still available as a separate bulletin, "Principal Data Collection Forms Used in the 1950 Censuses".



*Headquarters of the Bureau of the Census at Suitland, Md., a suburb of Washington, D. C.*

## PART I. THE CENSUS OPERATION

### Introduction

In the United States, official census-taking on a nation-wide basis dates back to 1790, when U. S. marshals collected the data required by the Constitution for apportionment purposes, with some additional detail specified by the Congress. In each subsequent decade, the enumeration was repeated, with additional subjects added from time to time. For example, in 1810 inquiries on manufacture were added and in 1840, inquiries on agriculture. The technique for collecting the information remained the same until 1880, when new legislation provided that a special field force (instead of the U. S. Marshals) be organized to do the job. Each decade the staff was organized on a temporary basis to take the particular census.

In 1902, the Census Office was created as a permanent agency of the Government. One of the advantages ascribed to this form of organization was that the workload could be spread over a decade, and various statistical inquiries were separated from the decennial census and taken at different times. In addition, many inquiries could be taken on a current basis. Since the early part of the century, Censuses of Manufactures, Business, Governments, Religious Bodies, and other subjects have been rescheduled for years other than those ending in "0" and a large number of current reports has been issued by the Bureau. As an example, Censuses of Manufactures were taken every five years from 1904 to 1919, then every two years

until 1939. Since the early 1920's, the Bureau has issued monthly and quarterly reports on specific products.

In 1940, there was still quite a concentration of major censuses, in the years ending in "0". Censuses were taken covering Population, Housing, Agriculture, Manufactures, Business, Mineral Industries. New legislation enacted in 1948 provided for taking the Censuses of Manufactures, Business and Mineral Industries on a quinquennial basis in years ending in "4" and "9". Thus, in 1950, the major censuses to be taken in that year covered only population, housing, agriculture, irrigation, and drainage.

Work on the 1950 Censuses covered several years. Every step had to be planned in advance so that it would fit into the succession of operations which converted the information into volumes of statistics in an efficient manner. The results of most use to the largest number had to be made available most readily, with facilities provided to meet the needs of those who required more specialized information.

The process of taking the 1950 Censuses is described, step by step, in the first seven chapters of this volume. That process began with the granting of authority and funds from Congress to do the job, and it was rounded out with the publication of the results. In these chapters, the general procedures are described. The chapters in Part II show how specific items of information were collected and processed.

## CHAPTER I

### PREPARING FOR THE ENUMERATION

The law required that the census enumeration start on April 1, 1950. More than 150,000 persons were to take active part in this enumeration, while another 10,000 were to help process the data and prepare them for publication. Before April 1, all the planning and preliminary work had to be completed so that the task could be done efficiently. Preliminary work included reviewing the authority for taking the census, obtaining funds from the Congress, determining the questions to be asked, designing the survey (including determination of the sampling plan), informing the public, and defining and mapping the various geographic areas.

#### Legal Authority for the 1950 Censuses

The Constitution of the United States authorizes the Census of Population. Article I, section 2, provides that "the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct." The First Decennial Census was taken in 1790. The 1950 Census was the Seventeenth Decennial Census of Population.

The 1790 Census was relatively simple. It gave the number of inhabitants in each State and a few facts about them. Decade by decade, the scope of the census was enlarged to meet the needs of an ever-growing number of users. In 1950, it covered not only the personal characteristics of the people, but also their occupations, their incomes, and their educational attainments.

The "manner" in which the 1950 Census of Population was to be taken was prescribed in the Act of Congress of June 18, 1929 (46 Stat. 21; 13 U.S.C. 201-218). This Act also provided for continuing the quinquennial Census of Agriculture and the decennial Censuses of Irrigation and Drainage (see Appendix F). The Census of Agriculture was first taken in 1840 and has been on a quinquennial basis since 1920. The Census of Irrigation has been taken in conjunction with the decennial census since 1890, and the Census of Drainage has been taken since 1920.

The 1950 Census of Housing was authorized by the Act of July 15, 1949 (63 Stat. 413; 42 U.S.C. 1442). The first Census of Housing was taken in 1940, but the legislation for that operation did not provide for subsequent censuses. The 1949 law authorized decennial Censuses of Housing beginning in 1950.

The Act of June 18, 1929, applied to all the enumerations of the decennial census. Its provisions required persons enumerated to supply complete and accurate information, to the best of their knowledge. The law in turn protected such persons by providing severe penalties for Census employees who disclosed to unauthorized persons the information supplied.

Changes in laws have modified the Bureau's program and simplified the administration of the censuses. Through 1940, the Census program had included Censuses of Manufactures, Mineral Industries, and Business in the years ending in "0." By a 1948 Act of Congress, these Censuses were changed to cover the years ending in "3" and "8," thereby enabling the Bureau to concentrate its resources in the years ending in "0" on the Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture.

In the course of reviewing the legal authority, a number of questions were raised which required interpretation of the law. For example, two important questions which were referred to the Attorney General involved the methods of enumerating persons residing abroad and college students. The question of authority to cover the Trust Territories of the Pacific and other territory not specifically mentioned in the law was also the subject for legal discussion. To the extent possible, such questions were resolved before enumeration plans were made final.

### The Bureau Organization

Large-scale censuses are an important part of the Bureau's job, but not the only task which the Bureau performs. The regular organization must carry forward a continuing program of annual, quarterly, and monthly statistical surveys and special assignments, as well as the major quinquennial and decennial censuses.

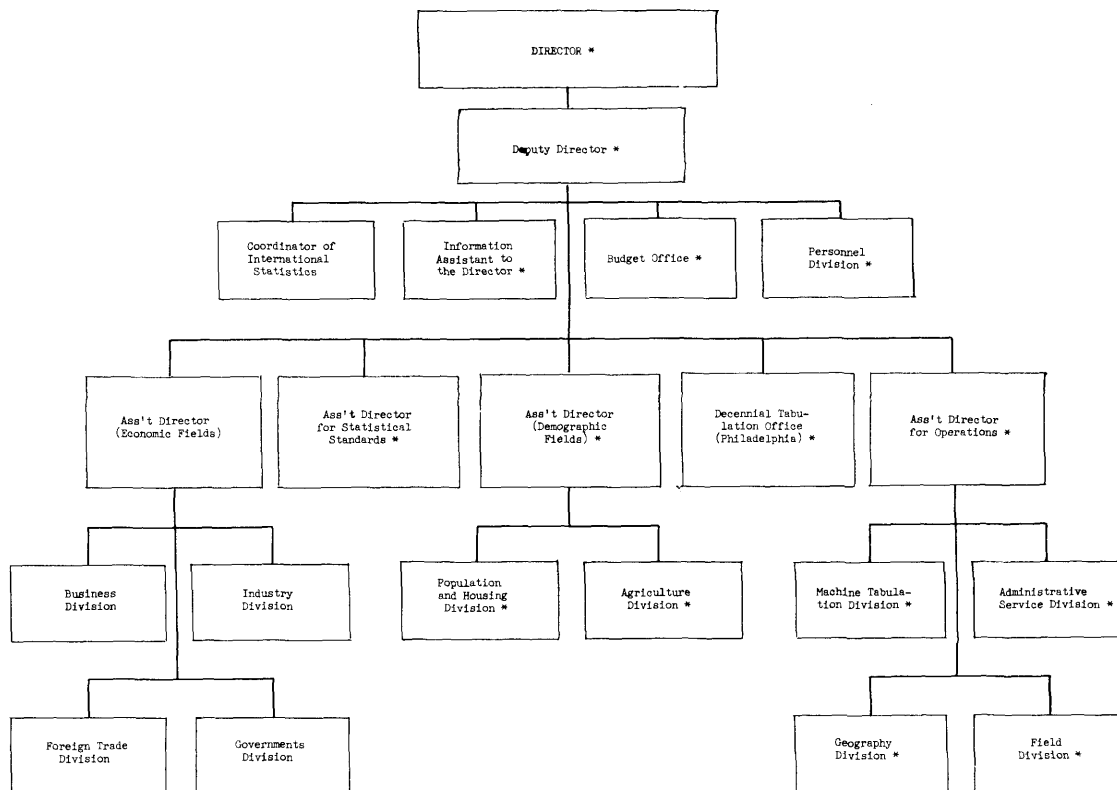
This basic organization of the Bureau provided for major censuses such as the 1950 Censuses. The major units remained intact, one new one (the Philadelphia office) was added, and units at the lower levels were subdivided to provide supervision for the new employees. For the 1950 Censuses, the Bureau expanded from a group of 2,575 full-time workers at the end of 1948 to a total staff of 10,935 at the end of 1950. At the peak of the 1950 Census operations, there were about 150,000 full-time and part-time employees, most of them on short temporary assignments.

### Executive Staff

The Director, the chief executive of the Bureau, was assisted by a Deputy Director, who shared his responsibilities. On their immediate staff were four Assistant Directors, the Coordinator, International Statistics, the Information Assistant to the Director, the Budget Officer, and the Chief of the Personnel Division (see Fig. 1).

The four Assistant Directors controlled the various operating divisions of the Bureau. Two divisions--the Agriculture Division and the Population and Housing Division--were under the direction of the Assistant Director for Demographic Fields. The Assistant Director for Operations was in charge of the Machine Tabulation, Administrative Service, Geography, and Field Divisions. The Assistant Director for Economic Fields supervised the activities of the Business, Industry, Foreign Trade, and Governments Divisions. The Assistant Director for Statistical Standards was responsible for statistical techniques throughout the Bureau. The personnel in this office worked in a staff capacity with the Assistant Directors and the divisions on many phases of the censuses. This office was responsible for the technical direction of the sampling, quality control, research and experimental work on methods, and related activities; for developing and advising on publication practices and standards; and for the Post-Enumeration Survey, which was taken to evaluate the quality of the censuses.

Figure 1. --Organization of Bureau of Census at the Time of the 1950 Censuses



### Divisions

Six of the twelve divisions were concerned with subject matter--Population and Housing, Agriculture, Business, Industry, Foreign Trade, and Governments. Three--Machine Tabulation, Geography, and Field--provided technical services; and the other three--Personnel, Administrative Service, and Budget--performed administrative functions. A new unit, the Decennial Tabulating Office, was established on a temporary basis, to meet the requirements of the work.

All the service and administrative divisions worked on the 1950 Censuses; but the Agriculture Division and the Population and Housing Division were the only subject-matter divisions involved.

The Geography Division determined the boundaries of the various geographic areas involved in the enumeration and in the presentation of the statistics, including the enumeration districts--the smallest geographic entity enumerated as a unit--and prepared the maps used during enumeration (see Chapter II).

The Administrative Service Division formulated the policies and practices for obtaining space, supplies, and equipment. It arranged for communication, transportation, and related facilities. It maintained official accounting records, prepared fiscal reports, audited vouchers, prepared Washington payrolls, and arranged for printing of schedules, forms, and publications. In addition, it carried on an administrative survey program in the field offices to see that the administrative problems were properly handled.

The Budget Office was responsible for budgetary planning and control. It coordinated the budget estimates and justifications, handled allocation and control of funds, and developed budget and fiscal policies.

The Personnel Division formulated personnel policies and prepared procedures to guide the various offices in applying personnel regulations. Recruitment, training, and orderly decrease of staff after completion of the work were among its major activities during the 1950 Censuses. This division also classified jobs, reviewed changes in organization, and directed employee services.

The Field Division collected the data. For this purpose, it set up 14 Area Offices to direct the work of the 476 District Offices. The District Offices supervised the actual collection of the data (see Chapter III).

The Decennial Tabulation Office in Philadelphia was organized to meet the needs of processing the 1950 Census of Population and Housing returns. Recruitment of qualified workers in the Washington area was difficult, and space was not readily available. Accordingly, the Philadelphia office functioned from May 1950 until July 1951. District Offices in 30 States shipped their completed schedules directly to Philadelphia. About 70 percent of the Population and Housing Schedules were edited, coded, and punched in Philadelphia.

### The Seventeenth Decennial Census Committee

Because the 1950 Census program involved eight operating divisions and covered three major censuses, coordination was essential for efficient planning and operation. As one of the devices to effect this coordination, the Seventeenth Decennial Census Committee began to meet regularly in the spring of 1948.

The Committee ranged in size from 15 to 25 persons. It included the Deputy Director, the Assistant Directors, representatives of all divisions concerned with the 1950 Censuses, and other key persons. They reviewed time schedules and survey plans, watched the progress of operations, noted the effect on the budget, and proposed solutions for problems and emergency situations.

Subcommittees handled specific problems. One of the most effective was the Budget Clinic, which reviewed the Census budget and recommended changes in levels of operation and in the balance between various working units.

### Size of Staff

The number of employees varied considerably among the divisions as the work progressed. One group might be completing an operation when another was starting one. Consequently, workers who finished a job in one division could be moved to another. Such reassignment and adjustment of staff was one of the major problems of the 1950 Census operation.

In the field offices, employment rose sharply before enumeration and then declined as the work progressed. The number of

employees in those offices at the end of each month in the period of greatest activity was as follows:

February 1950.....	2,054
March 1950.....	148,171
April 1950.....	63,731
May 1950.....	13,206
June 1950.....	4,199

Fluctuations in the number of persons employed on the 1950 Censuses in each division are shown in Table A.

### Financing the Censuses

Work on the 1950 Censuses extended over a period of several years. For proper planning, it was desirable to know approximately how much money would be available for the entire period. An over-all plan was needed to decide upon the level of the budget request and to make appropriate decisions on work load. Collection of statistics in 1950 would be futile if funds were not available in 1951 and 1952 for their processing.

In July 1947, Congress appropriated \$200,000 for preliminary work on the Censuses of Population and Agriculture. These funds permitted the Bureau to start the map work and to conduct small-scale enumerations in which census questions, schedule formats, and techniques of enumeration were tested. These tests also provided data on costs which were used in developing the overall plan.

As a first step in budgeting, costs of different kinds of censuses were estimated. These censuses ranged from one that met the minimum legal requirements to one that satisfied all the important needs for data. Staff members studied the specifications for these censuses and agreed upon a set of conditions which would produce a good census at a reasonable cost.

A budget for the Censuses of Population and Agriculture for the entire five-year period was then prepared; it was sent to the Office of the Secretary of Commerce on September 15, 1948, for review, adjustment and submittal to the Bureau of the Budget. The revised budget was then submitted by the Bureau of the Budget to the President and to the Congress. Funds for the 1950 Census of Housing were requested after July 1949 when that Census was authorized.

Congress reviewed plans and estimates for the entire Census period, but it appropriated funds for only one year at a time. Consequently, the Bureau submitted a budget request each year showing what funds were needed for the coming year, what progress had been made, and what funds were required for the remainder of the Census period (see Table 8, Appendix D).

While the long-term budget was still being prepared, funds were requested for the fiscal year 1949, and Congress appropriated an additional \$2,676,000 for preparatory work. The Bureau was thus able to continue the map work, conduct additional pretests, and develop general technical and administrative plans.

The funds spent on preparatory work helped in the efficient planning of the Censuses. The schedules, the sampling plans, and the instructions to enumerators and administrators were tested in actual field operations. In this process, methods of improving the data and of saving money were determined; and potential errors were eliminated. The most up-to-date maps obtainable were prepared beforehand, so the enumerator could find his way around his district and locate the people living there. The public was made acquainted with the Censuses through newspapers, magazines, radio broadcasts and other means so they would give the required information accurately and without hesitation. Finally, the money permitted development of a good training program for administrators and enumerators; hence, when the time for enumeration arrived, they were ready to operate more efficiently and economically.

The appropriation of money for only one year at a time imposed certain limitations on the Bureau's activities. The Bureau had to operate on a schedule which could be changed rapidly and radically rather than on one which could be initially established and followed throughout the period. The fact that the amount of funds available was fixed for only one year in advance thus introduced an element of uncertainty which had to be considered in advance planning.

### Choosing the Questions

Under authority delegated to him by the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Census selected the specific questions to be asked in the 1950 Censuses. Helping him were the technical staff of the Bureau and advisory committees of experts in specific fields. Under the Federal Reports Act of 1952, the



## THE CENSUS OPERATION

Table A. --Employment on the 1950 Censuses by Major Organizational Unit, June 1948-December 1952

(Figures from Washington personnel records for end of month, except for Field Division, which are based on payrolls for period ending nearest end of month)

Month	Total	Pop. and Housing Div.	Agriculture Div.	Field Division		Admin. Service Div.	Mach. Tab. Div.	Personnel Div.	Geography Div.	Philadelphia Office	Other
				Central office	Field offices						
June 1948.....	88	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-
Sept. 1948.....	470	-	18	6	7	10	16	11	330	-	<sup>1</sup> 72
Dec. 1948.....	568	13	16	6	115	18	12	10	274	-	<sup>1</sup> 104
March 1949.....	483	38	19	8	3	18	11	11	368	-	7
June 1949.....	860	46	22	26	166	31	14	20	523	-	12
Sept. 1949.....	1,133	126	32	33	77	115	57	40	629	-	24
Dec. 1949.....	1,608	98	47	43	440	230	80	61	577	-	32
March 1950.....	149,399	110	47	53	148,171	<sup>2</sup> 285	115	73	506	-	39
June 1950.....	7,783	610	1,151	108	4,199	326	403	73	380	490	43
Sept. 1950.....	8,828	1,329	<sup>3</sup> 934	41	1,199	286	1,734	<sup>4</sup> 68	276	2,904	57
Dec. 1950.....	9,505	<sup>5</sup> 1,667	872	30	347	234	2,671	59	267	3,311	47
March 1951.....	8,256	1,224	748	54	60	204	3,019	54	222	2,630	41
June 1951.....	4,148	985	825	55	-	194	1,784	38	204	29	34
Sept. 1951.....	3,009	585	792	35	-	146	1,218	40	158	-	35
Dec. 1951.....	2,398	523	617	28	-	131	938	31	90	-	40
March 1952.....	1,893	630	312	17	-	121	688	28	45	-	52
June 1952.....	1,711	716	169	16	-	121	566	25	50	-	48
Sept. 1952.....	1,453	687	158	14	-	114	368	25	41	-	46
Dec. 1952.....	682	427	4	9	-	80	78	29	17	-	38

<sup>1</sup>Includes employees on Census of Business prior to passage of the Act of June 19, 1948.<sup>2</sup>Peak employment 395, February 1950.<sup>3</sup>Peak employment 1,228, July 1950.<sup>4</sup>Peak employment 88, August 1950.<sup>5</sup>Peak employment 1,708, November 1950.

Division of Statistical Standards of the Budget Bureau reviewed and approved the questionnaires before they were adopted. The final decision thus reflected the views of the Department of Commerce, other Government agencies, and users of the data.

The 1950 Censuses were an inventory and a description of the Nation's people, farms, and houses. Because of the basic character of the Census and its universal use, the questions had to be selected to furnish as much information as possible to legislators, business men, educators, research workers, and others, within the framework of available resources. The data which result from the Census affect public policy and important business decisions, making it essential that extreme care govern the formulation of the questionnaires.

#### Staff Members

As early as 1946, the staffs of the Agriculture Division and of the Population and Housing Division, as well as other parts of the Bureau, began to study the use of data from previous censuses and the requests for new information. They examined not only the extent to which earlier data were used but also the shortcomings revealed when the figures were applied to specific problems. New questions were evaluated in terms of the need for information and the problems and costs in getting it. Tests were made to see if respondents could provide the new information with reasonable accuracy.

The first draft of questions tentatively scheduled for the 1950 Censuses was drawn up early in 1947. These questions were submitted to the advisory committees for criticism. Individual items were revised many times as suggestions and information became available.

#### Consultants

Experts on specific problems, such as survey techniques or reactions of respondents, and specialists in particular fields, such as agriculture or housing, were asked to supplement the knowledge of the Bureau staff members. Their advice was particularly valuable because they usually were important users of Census data. These authorities usually worked as a group in advisory committees; but, if a problem of limited interest confronted the Bureau, an expert best informed on that problem was called in for consultation.

#### Technical Advisory Committees

Technical committees in four fields advised the Bureau on the 1950 Censuses. These four committees covered: (1) General Population Statistics, (2) Economic Statistics in the Census of Population, (3) Housing Statistics, and (4) Agricultural Statistics.<sup>1</sup>

The committees pointed out needs for information and recommended criteria for the inclusion of certain questions in preference to others. They considered specific problems and recommended methods of handling these problems. They also reviewed the form and content of the publication program.

The Technical Advisory Committee on General Population Statistics advised on questions of age, sex, race, marital status, education, residence, and migration. The Technical Advisory Committee on Economic Statistics in the Population Census considered problems in labor force, employment, unemployment, income, and related subjects. The Technical Advisory Committee on Housing Statistics helped with the questions and publications on housing and set up a subcommittee to work on the Survey of Residential Financing. The Technical Advisory Committee for the Census of Agriculture considered the problems related to that Census.

#### American Statistical Association Advisory Committee

Since 1919, the Census Advisory Committee has been a standing committee of the American Statistical Association for the purpose of advising the Directors of the Bureau on program and policies. This Committee expresses the viewpoint of the professional statisticians of the country. During the 1950 Censuses, it had a representative on each of the technical advisory committees and also served as a final clearing house for their recommendations. The members were able to apply a broader perspective to problems on which the technical advisory committees may have made conflicting recommendations and also to bring wide experience and knowledge in many fields into the discussions.

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix G, Part II, for names of the persons who served on these committees during the Census period.

### Special Committees

On occasion, unusual problems resulted in forming committees for special purposes. For example, a committee studied the establishment of an "urban fringe" (the built-up area around large cities). Another worked on training methods.

Existing committees of various organizations with an interest in the Census were also given an opportunity to review Census plans and make recommendations. The Business Statistics Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce named a special subcommittee to consider problems of the Census of Population. The needs of the marketing groups for Census data were pointed out by the Census Advisory Committee of the American Marketing Association. The Committee on Social Statistics transmitted the suggestions of the American Sociological Society to the Bureau. The Bureau staff also worked closely with the Committee on Labor Force Statistics of the Social Science Research Council. In addition, some regional and local Census committees were established under various auspices. These illustrate the types of committees, but do not exhaust the list.

Two principal committees supplemented the work of the Technical Advisory Committee for the Census of Agriculture. The Joint Census-U.S. Department of Agriculture Committee, which followed a pattern established for past Censuses of Agriculture, worked through a number of subcommittees on various problems. This committee helped plan the questionnaire, the procedures, and the tabulations. The other principal committee was named in 1946 by the President of the Agriculture Publishers Association and was called the Committee for the Development of Census Data. It presented to the Bureau the needs of the agricultural publishing industry.

Within the Government, Census plans and procedures were reviewed under the sponsorship of the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget. Interdepartmental committees were organized for this purpose. This was in addition to many conferences with individuals during the drafting of the questionnaires.

### Pretests of the Questionnaires

Past experience indicates that one of the best means of evaluating a proposed questionnaire is to have Census enumerators take it to the field and try it out on a group of people. Such an operation reveals not only the flaws in the questionnaire but also the public reaction to it. Did the respondent understand the questions? Did he have the information to answer them? Did he resent them? Were there so many questions that he got tired and inattentive? Could the enumerator follow the questionnaire effectively? Were the answers reasonable? Most of these questions could be answered by putting the questionnaire to a field test.

Wording and arrangement of questions, methods of enumeration, operating procedures, and costs were among the factors tested in this manner. Was a schedule for each household better than one for a number of households? Was it more accurate and convenient to mark one of several boxes with an "X" than to write in a reply for different types of questions? Was it feasible to get basic population data for all persons and additional data for a sample of persons? Was enumeration by the respondent (that is, self-enumeration) as accurate as that by the enumerator? Did it cost less? If self-enumeration were used, should the enumerator or the postman distribute the questionnaires?

Field tests were made in several ways. One way was to add a proposed question or group of questions to the schedule for another existing survey; the enumerator could then ask the census questions when he finished those for the regular survey. The Current Population Survey, which is taken each month to get labor force information, was used for this purpose. So were the special censuses which are taken for localities which want a special count of their populations. Tests such as these could be made at little extra cost.

Another way of making the field test was to simulate the conditions of an actual census as closely as possible. In some pretests, only specific phases of the censuses were examined. Several pretests, however, were "full dress"; that is, enumerators were trained, and they asked the householder the full list of questions (see Table B).

### Testing Field and Control Procedures

The first "full dress" pretest for the 1950 Censuses was held in April 1948, the second in October 1948, and the last in May 1949. Field offices had to be set up to conduct these pretests. Accordingly, some idea could be obtained of the administrative problems involved.

Recruiting and training personnel, obtaining office quarters, and equipping the staff were the initial problems to be solved. The pretests showed what steps had to be taken to attract applicants, what tests would identify those who could do satisfactory work, and what training they would need. The space required for storing the supplies, training the enumerators, and doing the office work was determined. Whether free space--usually in government or community buildings--was available and how it could be obtained was studied. Observers reported whether supplies arrived in sufficient quantity, in good condition, properly labeled, and on time.

Procedures for controlling the workers and the materials were determined during the pretests. What kind of an organization was needed in the field office? What records should be kept and what reports should be made? How much of the enumerator's work should the Crew Leader check? How much of the completed work should field offices edit before sending it to Washington? The information obtained during the pretests helped answer such questions.

A brief summary of various tests made prior to the 1950 Censuses is shown in Table B. For convenience, these tests are divided into 4 groups--those conducted as supplements to the Current Population Surveys; those conducted in conjunction with other surveys; those designed to test specific phases of the Census; and the "full dress" pretests.

### Special Enumerations

The two main schedules used in the 1950 Censuses--the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule and the Agriculture (A1) Questionnaire--could not carry all the questions needed.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, certain types of information required specialized treatment or could be collected more efficiently by different techniques. To supplement the main Censuses, a number of enumerations were planned to obtain additional data and to check the quality of the Censuses.

**Agriculture Surveys.**--A Census of Drainage, using Forms D1 and D2, was taken in 40 States; and a Census of Irrigation, using Forms I-1 and I-2, was taken in 20 States. Landlord-tenant operations were reported on a special questionnaire (A3) in 14 States. This questionnaire provided information on large economic units in which persons farm their land with tenants, and it helped to determine the units for which Agriculture Questionnaires (A1) were required. Horticultural specialties (nursery products, flowers, and vegetable and flower seeds) were surveyed by mail with Forms A11 to A14.

**Survey of Residential Financing.**--Mortgages of residential property were studied in this survey. The number, amount, and other features of the mortgage were related to the characteristics of the property and the borrower. A sample of owner-occupied properties and rental properties (including vacant) was selected for this purpose from the entries on the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule.

**Post-Enumeration Survey.**--The Bureau conducted this survey to find out whether it counted all the people, dwellings, and farms, and whether it described the characteristics of these units accurately. This survey also provided a basis for evaluating the different procedures tried out on a limited basis in experimental areas during the 1950 Census. The forms used were PE-101 to PE-106 and PE-109.

**Experimental Areas.**--A number of variations in the procedures for collecting data were introduced in ten District Offices. These variations made possible a comparison of procedures under actual census conditions. The experimental areas were located in Ohio and Michigan. In six of these districts, the alternative procedures involved the use of a household schedule (instead of a line schedule for a number of households), of the household as a sampling unit (instead of the person), and of self-enumeration (instead of direct enumeration). In four of the districts, assignments were made to enumerators in such manner that the variation in response could be studied in terms of enumerator differences.

### The Sampling Plan

Improved techniques, rising costs, and increasing demands for information were factors in the more extensive use of sampling in the 1950 Censuses than in previous censuses. If only one person out of five is asked a question, the cost is lower and there is less burden on respondents than if all questions are asked of every person. Moreover, the data can be tabulated and released to the public more quickly and more economically.

<sup>2</sup> The forms used for collecting information are shown in Appendix A.

## THE CENSUS OPERATION

Table B.--Pretests of Parts of the 1950 Censuses

Date	Area	Methods or items tested	Results
<u>I. Supplements to the Current Population Survey</u>			
3/46	CPS areas	Enumeration of people where enumerator finds them as well as where they usually live	Information obtained on enumeration of non-residents and college students
4/48	CPS areas	Method of obtaining income data; enumeration of people where enumerator finds them as well as where they usually live	Pattern for income questions determined; decisions made on enumeration of nonresidents and college students
5/48	CPS areas	Questions on physical characteristics of dwellings	Definition of dwelling unit revised
<u>II. Experiments conducted in other surveys</u>			
4/46	Wilmington, N. C.	Enumeration of people where enumerator finds them as well as where they usually live; enumerator training; questions on general population characteristics (Special Census)	First draft of population questions prepared
2/48	Washington, D. C.	Questions on income (Survey made for National Park and Planning Commission, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Housing and Home Finance Agency)	Schedule format, questions, and instructions changed
5/48	Little Rock and North Little Rock, Arkansas	Self-enumeration (Special Census)	Response rates and comparative costs determined
6/48	Philadelphia, Pa.	Methods of measuring housing quality (Survey made for Interdepartmental Subcommittee on Housing Adequacy)	Explanation of "dilapidation" revised
3/49	Chicago, Ill., and adjacent counties	Obtaining complete enumeration in sample of households (Chicago Community Survey)	Provided basis for consideration and test of household schedule
6/49	Baltimore, Md.	Check on quality of housing data collected in survey made for Baltimore Housing Authority	Housing questions revised
<u>III. Tests of Specific Phases of the 1950 Censuses</u>			
5/47	Altoona, Pa., Charlotte, N. C., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky.	Document sensing (Marketing schedule so card can be punched automatically)	Test indicated technique possible
1/48	6 Southern counties	Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaire	Procedures revised
4/48	33 field offices	Agriculture questions, particularly livestock questions	Questions revised
10/48	Longman, Colorado, and Caldwell, Idaho	Irrigation questionnaire and procedures	Questions revised and plans adjusted
8/49	33 field offices	Alternative population and housing schedules	Final schedule form determined
8/49 and 9/49	5 counties	Drainage questionnaire	Questions and procedures modified
9/49	Puerto Rico	Population, housing, and agriculture questions	Questions revised
10/49	Raleigh, N. C. and Roxboro, N. C.	Training procedures	Final training plan determined
11/49	Raleigh, N. C.	Survey of Residential Financing questions	Plans modified
1/50	Areas in 13 States	Horticulture questionnaires	Questions revised
1/50	Chicago, Ill.	Survey of Residential Financing questions	Procedures determined
<u>IV. "Full Dress" Pretests of the 1950 Censuses</u>			
4/48 and 5/48	Cape Girardeau and Perry Counties, Mo.	Comparison of quality of data from schedule with few questions and one with many questions; enumeration of people where enumerator finds them as well as where they usually live; check on quality of data	Short schedule led to no material improvement in quality of data; persons to be enumerated where found as well as at usual residence; questions revised; costs determined; duties of Crew Leaders formulated
10/48	Oldham County, Ky., Carroll County, Ky., Putnam County, Ill., Union County, Ill., Minneapolis, Minn.	Enumeration procedures (Self-enumeration, distribution of materials by post office, etc.); check on quality of data	Self-enumeration to be used in Census of Agriculture; cost, time and quality of data under different procedures determined
5/49	Anderson City, S. C., School District 17, S. C., Edgefield County, S. C., Atlanta, Georgia, and rural areas near each of 64 CPS field offices	Training methods; questionnaires; operating procedures	Training procedures revised; questionnaire modified; procedures for shipping supplies modified; Post-Enumeration Survey procedures determined

Sampling plans were formulated at the same time the schedules were designed. Two samples were used in the Census of Population--a 20-percent sample and a 3-1/3-sample of persons. A 20-percent sample of dwellings was selected for the Census of Housing. The sample for the Census of Agriculture included all large farms and about one-fifth of the other farms. Separate samples were also designed for the Post-Enumeration Survey and for the Survey of Residential Financing.

#### Population 20-Percent Sample

To get the count of people, the enumerator listed each person on a separate line on the population side of the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule. The lines were numbered 1 to 30 and every fifth line was labeled "Sample line." The sample line numbers varied from sheet to sheet. On one sheet, the sample lines were 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, and 26; on another, 2, 7, 12, etc.; on another, 3, 8, 13, etc.; on another, 4, 9, 14, etc.; and on another, 5, 10, 15, etc.

A person whose name was listed on a sample line was automatically in the sample; and after the enumerator had entered information on age, sex, race, and the other 100-percent items, he asked all the sample questions which pertained to that person. These questions referred to: migration 1949 to 1950, birthplace of parents, educational attainment, school enrollment, period of unemployment (if unemployed), number of weeks worked in 1949, income in 1949, and veterans status.

Whether information on an item was to be obtained for all persons or only for one in five depended primarily on the amount of detail needed. For example, accurate data on age were needed for very small areas. Because the sampling error in small figures is large, the age data for these small areas were collected for the entire population. On the other hand, the data on weeks worked in 1949 were not needed for small areas or small groups; so, a sample could be used.

The use of schedules with different sample lines prevented a bias in the selection of the sample persons. For example, if the first line had always been a sample line, the first head of the household in the enumeration district would always be in the sample.

The sample deviated from 20 percent in some localities, because some of the population lines on the schedule were not filled or because a person was not listed on a sample line. Population lines were not filled because the housing information for a household had to be on the same sheet as the population information for the household head. If an area had only 2 persons in each household, only 24 of the 30 population lines would be used when the housing lines were completed and the next household had to be listed on a new sheet. An unfilled sheet might have sample information for 5 persons out of 28 (18 percent), for 6 persons out of 26 (23 percent), etc. In other cases, a note of "no one at home," "vacant," or "occupied by nonresidents," was entered on one sample line; so, even if all 30 lines of the schedule were filled, sample information was obtained for only 5 persons (17 percent). Analysis of the sample revealed, however, that the deviations from 20 percent were virtually negligible and could be ignored.

#### Population 3-1/3-Percent Sample

For a few items, data were needed only for large groups of people, so a sample smaller than 20 percent could be used. Accordingly, all persons listed on the last of the six sample lines on the population side of the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule were selected for inclusion in a 3-1/3-percent sample. The person listed on that sample line gave information for the 100-percent items, the 20-percent sample items, and the 3-1/3-percent sample items. The questions in the 3-1/3-percent sample were on occupation and industry (if recently, but not currently, in the labor force), on times married and duration of present marital status (if ever married), and on number of children ever borne (if female ever married).

The person listed on the last sample line of the sheet was included in the 3-1/3-percent sample. In areas where households had few people, however, persons were not listed on the last few lines of the schedule, and thus persons living in such areas were somewhat underrepresented in the sample in the field collection. It had been planned that the 3-1/3-percent sample would be supplemented by a sample of every sixth sample line in those areas where the last sample line was not filled in the field. This supplementary sample was selected, but it did not prove feasible to collect supplementary data for these people.

#### Housing 20-Percent Sample

The housing sample was somewhat different from the population 20-percent sample. A 20-percent sample was obtained for certain items; but instead of asking all sample questions in one household out of five, the sample questions were divided into five groups and one group was asked in each household. One household gave information on heating equipment and heating fuel used most. Another told whether they had electric lighting and what type of refrigeration they used. The third was asked whether they had radio and television. The fourth indicated whether they had a kitchen sink and what cooking fuel they used most. The fifth household gave the year in which the structure was built.

The group of questions appearing first on the schedule varied from sheet to sheet. On one schedule, the questions on heating equipment and heating fuel appeared on the first housing line; on another, those on electric lighting and type of refrigeration came first; and so on.

Like the population sample, the housing sample failed to provide information from exactly 20 percent of the households. When the instructions were followed, however, the procedure provided an unbiased sample for each of the characteristics.

#### Agriculture Sample

The agriculture sample was designed to provide data from all large farms and from one-fifth of the other farms. The subjects covered in the sample were: farm facilities and equipment; farm labor; farm expenditures; and miscellaneous information, such as distance to trading center, kind of road on which farm was located, value of farm land and buildings, mortgage debt, taxes, and rent.

A farm was a large farm for Census purposes if it met one of the following criteria:

Criteria	Western States <sup>3</sup>	Other States
Land in farms.....	5,000 acres or more	1,000 acres or more
Total cropland (cropland harvested plus cropland pas- tured plus crop- land not harvested or pastured).....	1,000 acres or more	750 acres or more
Cattle of all ages..	500 or more	200 or more
Sheep of all ages..	4,000 or more	500 or more
Value of farm products sold or to be sold.....	\$70,000 or more	\$70,000 or more

In the Southern States where the Landlord-Tenant Operations (A3) Questionnaire was used, the criteria applied to the totals for the entire landlord-tenant operation, plantation, or other type of large farm holding.<sup>4</sup> Thus, if the landlord-tenant operation qualified as a large farm, the home farm portion of that operation was considered a large farm even though it did not itself meet any of the criteria.

Lists of large farms were prepared and partially verified by field survey before enumeration and sent to the field. Crew Leaders were instructed to see that the information required for these farms was obtained.

Other farms to report on the sample items were selected during enumeration. Each Agriculture (A1) Questionnaire carried one of five numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, or 5) in a box opposite the title of Section X. Each enumeration district was also given a number from 1 to 5; this number was stamped on the label of the portfolio in which the enumerator carried maps and schedules for that district. When the number on the portfolio was "1," the enumerator asked the sample questions whenever he used a questionnaire on which "1" was printed opposite Section X; if "2" was stamped on the portfolio, he filled the sample items on questionnaires marked "2" opposite Section X; and so on.

<sup>3</sup>Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

<sup>4</sup>Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and specified counties in Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

The sample numbers stamped on the portfolio labels were determined as follows:

Number of enumeration district ended with	Number stamped on portfolio label
1 or 6.....	1
2 or 7.....	2
3 or 8.....	3
4 or 9.....	4
5 or 0.....	5

#### Survey of Residential Financing

The sample for the Survey of Residential Financing was selected from the dwelling units for which the household head (or a vacant dwelling unit) was listed on a sample line on the population side of the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule. The sample consisted of nonfarm residential properties--both owner-occupied properties and rental properties (including vacant)--of various sizes.

The sample was designed to provide estimates of financial characteristics for the entire United States, for each of the four regions, and for 25 of the largest standard metropolitan areas. A sample of counties was first selected, then a sample of the enumeration districts within those counties, and finally a sample of dwelling units of each size and type (owner-occupied or tenant-occupied) within those enumeration districts. The pattern was established in Washington, but the field offices selected the dwelling units according to the sampling instructions.

So that large mortgages would be adequately represented, a supplementary sample was selected consisting of structures with 50 or more dwelling units. A list of these large properties was compiled in Washington, and the sample was selected from that.

#### Post-Enumeration Survey

The Post-Enumeration Survey was taken to evaluate coverage (the extent to which the census included every person, dwelling unit, and farm) and to evaluate content (the accuracy of the replies entered on the schedules). The sample was therefore a combination area and list sample--the area sample to check coverage and the list sample to check content.

The area sample was selected by dividing the entire country into about 280 strata, based on geographical contiguity, urban and rural population, and various demographic and economic characteristics. Each stratum was composed of one or more primary sampling units (a primary sampling unit was usually a county or group of counties). One primary sampling unit was then selected from each stratum with the chance of its being drawn proportionate to the size of its population. Each primary sampling unit chosen was then divided into segments (small areas which were expected to have about six households in urban areas and about ten households in rural areas). A sample of these segments was then selected to obtain an over-all expected sample of 25,000 households. Each segment was canvassed completely to evaluate coverage.

The list samples were drawn from the segments in the area sample. Households and farms enumerated in the 1950 Census in these segments were listed; and samples were drawn from them. The content of the Agriculture Questionnaire and of the Population and Housing Schedules was checked only in the households or on the farms in the list sample.

Additional area and list samples were drawn in the experimental areas in Ohio and Michigan where different enumeration procedures were tested.

#### Informing the Public

The 1950 Censuses brought the Bureau into contact with at least one person in every family in the United States. The information program for the 1950 Censuses sought to make the enumerator a welcome figure at each door and to prevent unpleasant incidents caused by lack of information. Time was saved by establishing confidence and eliminating the need for the enumerator to explain the purpose of his visit. An attempt was made to make "census" meaningful to the people.

The Bureau emphasized several types of information in this program. One was the purpose of the Censuses; another, some uses of the results; another, the need for accurate replies; and finally, the kinds of questions that would be asked. Reference to compulsion, possible under the Census law, was avoided.

The information programs explained that the main purpose of the Censuses was to determine the number of Representatives to be sent from each State to the House of Representatives. The Constitution requires that this count be made. The need for facts was also emphasized, and uses made of some of the data were described. People learned that their local communities used the population figures to plan police and fire protection, road building, and schools. They also learned that slum clearance was often planned from facts collected in the Censuses, and that many agricultural programs were built around the facts for farms.

The confidential character of the Census data and the need for accurate replies were usually emphasized at the same time. People were urged to give information accurately and were assured that such information was not made available to any individual or to any other Government agency.

The questions to be asked in the 1950 Censuses were printed in many newspapers so respondents could have the answers ready. Most of the questions, of course, were simple; but some of them, such as those on income or agricultural operations, required reference to records. Time was saved and better data were obtained when respondents were familiar with the questions.

The public information began in 1948 and built up in a constantly increasing tempo. A small staff of experienced information specialists kept in touch with media of information, such as the press, radio, trade journals, and magazines; and they provided information on the 1950 Censuses to these media when it could be used most effectively.

Early in 1948, the Bureau suggested ideas for articles on the 1950 Censuses to magazine editors, feature writers for national press services, outstanding free lance writers, and others. As a result, articles on the "big count" appeared in magazines with national circulation or were distributed by newspaper wire services.

During the early period of preparation, publicity was distributed mainly at the national level. The press wire services and staff correspondents of newspapers with offices in Washington received all newsworthy releases. They, in turn, distributed the stories by telegraph and mail to their newspapers. Similar arrangements were made with the program directors of the national radio broadcasting chains and the television chains. The National Association of Broadcasters sent Census materials to radio broadcasters throughout the country and urged them to broadcast the information as a public service.

As the time for enumeration drew near, the Bureau more intensively solicited the cooperation of nationwide press, radio, and television facilities. This cooperation paved the way for the use of these facilities by the Census Area and District Offices, to which some of the publicity work was delegated. As a result, 19,000 newspapers and 2,000 periodicals told the Census story to the American people; 1,800 radio stations broadcast it and 100 television stations telecast it. In addition, thousands of motion picture theaters showed it on their screens.

The Bureau trained Area and District Supervisors for their part in the public information program. A manual, "Public Relations Program Outline for District Supervisors" was distributed to field offices; it explained methods of getting local publicity. Field offices were also supplied with newsworthy press releases, radio skits, and speeches designed for local adaptation.

Local committees were organized through many of the field offices. Community leaders, serving on these committees, emphasized the value to the community of a complete and accurate census. The field offices made available to these committee members information on the 1950 Censuses. County agricultural committees, which deal with governmental programs relating to farmers, helped to publicize the Census of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture assisted in getting their cooperation.

The Advertising Council, which represents the advertising industry, gave valuable assistance in the Census programs. This group is organized to work with the government on public information campaigns. It prepared a series of magazine and newspaper advertisements which were published without charge by sponsoring organizations. It also designed and distributed posters. One of these, which emphasized the fact that individual replies to Census inquiries were confidential, was placed in every street car and bus.

Many other organizations and individuals assisted with the program. Members of Congress and outstanding radio and television personalities broadcast information. In addition, many radio and television entertainers made brief references to the 1950 Censuses. The National Education Association cooperated in preparing a booklet, "We Count in 1950," which teachers used to acquaint school children with the Censuses.

## CHAPTER II

### DEFINING GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

The enumeration of the entire population of the United States in a short period of time required specific delineation of the area each enumerator was to cover. The most efficient way to define each enumerator's area and to control the progress of the job was to provide a series of maps of small administrative areas, called enumeration districts. The enumeration district was used as the work unit and the control unit, not only in the field operation, but also in the various processing operations.

To simplify the compilation of totals, these enumeration districts were planned so that they could be added together to make other areas for which statistics were to be shown. Thus, data for enumeration districts were added together to obtain totals for cities, towns, and villages. To these areas were added other enumeration districts to form minor civil divisions. Minor civil divisions were added together to form totals for counties. Totals for other areas were obtained in similar fashion.

The areas for which statistics were to be presented had to be determined in advance so that enumeration districts could be formed and used as building blocks to make up those areas. The formation of the enumeration districts also had to take into account coverage problems which might require special attention, such as military installations, hospitals, and large apartment houses.

To develop this aspect of the Census properly, the Bureau started geographic planning early. Most of the work, however, was concentrated in the 3-year period before the 1950 Census. In addition to defining new areas for which statistics were to be shown, maps were obtained, boundaries were checked and plotted, and special coverage problems were located. The areas then were subdivided into enumeration districts so that work assignments for each of the enumerators would be clear and specific.

#### Maps and Political Boundaries

To obtain the best maps available for planning enumeration districts, the Bureau explored the map resources of the country and secured the most suitable maps. These maps covered every county and almost every incorporated place in the United States.

For the areas outside of cities, the desirable scale for the maps was one mile to the inch; this was large enough to show the road pattern. Certain other features on the maps which would help establish the boundaries of areas in the field and would help the enumerator identify locations, were also considered desirable. For the most part, the maps used were those prepared by State Highway Departments according to specifications of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads. Wherever possible, the Bureau secured special negatives (van dyke) of the maps. From these, it could readily reproduce the additional copies needed for the field canvass.

Collecting the maps continued from the latter half of 1947 almost to the time of enumeration. About 10,000 map sheets covering more than 3,000 counties or county equivalents were obtained. Additional maps at larger scales were also secured from various sources for many urban fringe areas.

To secure minor civil division information, the Bureau sent questionnaires and copies of the county maps to the appropriate county officials during the latter half of 1948 and early 1949. The latest known boundaries of the minor civil divisions and incorporated places were shown on the maps and the names of these places were also listed on the questionnaires. The officials were asked to correct spelling and names if necessary, to list any changes in the boundaries, to note new minor civil divisions created or old minor civil divisions abolished, and to indicate any new municipal incorporations or disincorporations. The officials were especially requested to indicate on the map the correct boundaries of the county and the minor civil divisions and to certify to their correctness. Finally, they were asked to keep the Bureau informed of any changes made before April 1, 1950.

The changes submitted were reviewed and verified. The new information was compared with that previously obtained to see which changes resulted from legal action and which ones resulted from new and better maps or more accurate reporting. Doubtful cases were cleared up by correspondence. This review was needed so that comparisons could be made with results from previous censuses. The detailed changes are shown in footnotes to the appropriate areas in Volume I of the U. S. Census of Population, 1950.

The United States has more than 17,000 incorporated places. Boundaries had to be checked so that population coverage would be accurate as of the Census date. Starting in July 1947, letter-questionnaires were sent to officials of these places. The letter requested a copy of the latest map showing the corporate limits, the limits of any existing wards, and any county or minor civil division lines within the corporate limits. Maps and boundary



*Checking enumerators assignments. Photo by San Antonio (Texas) Express.*

information were obtained for about 13,000 incorporated places including almost every one with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The Bureau compared the revised maps and boundaries with previous information and wrote to the municipal officials where changes appeared questionable. The field staff secured maps and boundary information for many incorporated places which failed to answer the questionnaire. Information was also obtained from other sources. Where the maps so obtained were not satisfactory for census purposes, new maps had to be acquired or compiled. Boundaries of the 435 congressional districts had been obtained from each State immediately after the enactment of each new districting law. Copies of the laws were generally supplied by the Secretary of State in each State. Where counties were split by congressional district limits, further correspondence was sometimes required to establish the exact boundaries.



### Urbanized Areas

In the 1950 Censuses, the Bureau presented statistics for 157 new statistical areas. They were called urbanized areas. To delineate these areas, the limits were determined for the closely-settled urban fringe around cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants in 1940 or in a subsequent special census.

A major objective in delineating these areas was to separate the urban from the rural population in the vicinity of larger cities. All persons living within urbanized areas were classified as a part of the urban population in 1950. In 1940, however, many persons living under distinctly urban conditions in fringe areas were classified as rural.

To insure comparable information throughout the country, the Bureau established criteria for defining the urbanized areas and applied them consistently. The following types of areas were included in a city's urbanized area if they were contiguous to the central city or cities, or if they were contiguous to any area already included in the urbanized area:

(a) Incorporated places with 2,500 or more inhabitants in 1940 or in a subsequent special census.

(b) Incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants if the place had at least 100 dwelling units so close together that the density was 500 units or more per square mile. This density represents about 2,000 persons per square mile and is the minimum normally associated with a closely-spaced street pattern.

(c) Unincorporated territory with at least 500 dwelling units per square mile.

(d) Territory devoted to commercial, industrial, transportation, recreational, and other uses functionally related to the central city.

The urbanized area included outlying noncontiguous areas if they had the required dwelling unit density and if they were located within  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the main urbanized part measured along the shortest connecting highway. Other outlying areas with the required dwelling unit density were also included if they were within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of such noncontiguous areas.

The terminology adopted applied the term "urbanized area" to the entire aggregate. Such areas were made up of the central city and an urban fringe.

The boundaries of the urbanized areas were determined after carefully examining all available maps, aerial photographs, and other materials. Trained investigators then checked the boundaries in the field to insure that the criteria were followed, and that the boundaries were identifiable. The boundaries of unincorporated territory were selected to follow observable features, such as roads, railroads, and streams.

Discussions and experimental work on the delineation of the urbanized areas started in early 1947, but final techniques for bounding the areas were not determined until mid-1948. The delineation of areas for use in the 1950 Census was completed by April 1, 1949 so that the boundaries could be integrated into the enumeration district pattern.

### Unincorporated Places

Because the large unincorporated places were becoming increasingly important in the population distribution of the Nation, the Bureau decided to identify those which were not in the new urbanized areas.<sup>1</sup> This was another step in separating the urban and rural population in a meaningful manner. The technique for delimiting these places was determined early in 1947 and was an amplification of the procedures developed in connection with the 1940 Censuses.

Each unincorporated place possessed a definite nucleus of residences and was so defined that it included, if feasible, all the surrounding closely-settled area. Aerial photographs, the latest State highway planning maps, and other source materials were examined in the actual delimitation. Census personnel supplemented this work with field inspection. Many State Highway Departments gave considerable aid in mapping and in field delimitation.

The Bureau planned to publish statistics for all unincorporated places (not in urbanized areas) with a population of 1,000 or more. To be sure that it included all such places, it identified, before the 1950 Census was taken, all places that had estimated populations of 800 or more. About 2,400 unincorporated places were so identified, and 1,430 of them had 1,000 or more inhabitants in the 1950 Census.

### Urban-Rural Classification Changes

One of the basic groupings for presenting census data divides the population into urban and rural segments. The urban population, according to the definition used in previous censuses,

including all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and selected areas (usually minor civil divisions) which were classified as urban under special rules. The need for a definition that would effect a more realistic division of urban and rural areas had been discussed for a considerable period of time. The development of the urbanized area and the delineation of unincorporated places made possible a new definition of urban area for the 1950 Censuses.

Under the new definition, the urban population included all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns,<sup>2</sup> and villages; (b) the densely-settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants; and (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants not in the urban fringe. The remaining population was classified as rural.

In both old and new definitions, the most important component of the urban territory was the group of incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants. A definition of urban territory restricted to such places, however, excluded a number of equally large and densely-settled places, merely because they were not incorporated. Under the old definition, the more obvious omissions were avoided by defining places as urban under special rules. Even with these rules, however, many large and closely-settled places were excluded from the urban territory. To improve the definition, the Bureau included as urban not only the incorporated places with 2,500 or more inhabitants, but also the urban-fringe areas around cities of 50,000 or more and also other unincorporated places with a population of 2,500 or more. The inclusion of the last two groups made the special rules of the old definition unnecessary.

### Minor Civil Division Lists

Minor civil divisions may be defined, in general, as the primary county divisions that are recognized for statistical purposes by the Bureau of the Census. The minor civil divisions include a variety of county divisions, 39 different types being reported in the 1950 Census. By far the most numerous of all of the minor civil divisions are the civil townships, which are predominant in 17 States and total 20,395 out of the minor civil division total of 48,529.

Minor civil division lists were prepared for all counties or county equivalents in the United States. These lists gave the townships or similar county divisions, incorporated places, unincorporated places, wards, and special enumeration areas in the county. Footnotes explained new areas and changes made since the 1940 Census in names and boundaries.

These lists were used in compiling the total number of people, dwelling units, and farms for each of the smaller publication areas. The field supervisors used them to post the preliminary census returns; and the Washington staff followed them in preparing the final statistical tables. The Bureau also checked the shipment and receipt of materials with these lists.

### Census Tracts

Census tracts are small permanent statistical areas established within many of the larger cities. In some instances, the tract pattern was extended to the area adjacent to the city. In general, the boundaries of tracts are kept constant so that comparisons can be made from one census to another. Census tracts had an average population of about 4,300 inhabitants in 1950, but individual tracts varied considerably from that average. For the most part, each was designed originally to include an area fairly homogeneous with respect to the race, national origin, economic status, and living conditions of its population.

Census tracts are established by local organizations in areas which have at least one city with 50,000 inhabitants or more. Local groups delineate the tracts, and boundaries are subject to modification and review by the Bureau of the Census.

For the 1950 Census, 3,013 new census tracts were established, bringing the total to 12,633. While most of the new tracts were in cities, there was a significant increase in the number in areas adjacent to the cities. There were census tracts in 115 cities with populations of 50,000 or more. For publication, these tracted cities were grouped into 72 areas.

<sup>1</sup> The term, "place," as used in reports of the 1950 Census, refers to a concentration of population, regardless of the existence of legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Many places have been incorporated by the State as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. Those communities which have not are called "unincorporated places."

<sup>2</sup> Except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are minor civil divisions of counties and are not necessarily densely-settled centers like the towns in other States.

### Census County Divisions in the State of Washington

In a number of States the minor civil divisions are not satisfactory units for reporting statistics either because they have lost all local meaning or because they are changed frequently and do not provide comparable areas from one census to the next. For example, most counties in the State of Washington are subdivided into election precincts whose boundaries change frequently. To provide divisions with stable boundaries, the Bureau cooperated with the State Census Board of Washington in establishing specially created census county divisions as permanent statistical areas. The boundary lines were drawn on the basis of established criteria and were reviewed by interested State and local groups and by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of the Census approved the boundaries, and it adopted these areas as the ones to be used in lieu of minor civil divisions in presenting the census results.

All counties in Washington were subdivided, and 642 census county divisions resulted. Every effort was made to establish divisions which were socially, economically, and physiographically homogeneous and which were bounded by easily recognizable features such as roads, railroads, and streams. Each incorporated place with a population of 2,500 or more, according to the 1948 estimate of the Washington State Census Board, was made a separate census county division; and each place with a population of over 10,000 which was not divided into census tracts was divided into census county divisions. Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, and areas adjacent to Seattle and Tacoma were tracted; and those tracts which were outside incorporated places with populations of over 10,000 were also made census county divisions.

If the use of these divisions is successful in this State, it is planned to form similar areas in those States where existing minor civil divisions are not satisfactory for census purposes.

### Blocks in Cities With 50,000 or More Inhabitants

The smallest areas for which data were published by the Bureau of the Census were blocks. They were used, however, only to present housing data in cities which had a population of 50,000 or more in 1940 or in a subsequent special census taken before 1950.

Each block in these cities was given a number, which was entered on the base maps before reproductions were made for use in the Census. When the enumerator canvassed one of those blocks, he entered the block number on the housing side of the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule for every dwelling unit enumerated in the block.

### Special Coverage Problems

For the most part, the people of the United States live in private homes. Some persons, however, live in hotels, aboard ships, in homes for the aged, and in other special types of living quarters, where they may present unusual enumeration problems. Where people lived in places which were likely to involve such problems, these locations were identified, and arrangements for their enumeration were made in advance to insure complete coverage and efficient operation.

### Defense Installations

The Department of Defense provided information on the location of defense installations. The Departments of the Army and the Air Force indicated the location and boundaries of their installations within the limits of the United States, its Territories, and possessions. The Bureau then prepared maps and asked the commanding officers of these installations to supply missing information. The Navy Department lent the Bureau maps showing the boundaries of naval installations, and the Bureau recorded this information. The locations of the largest Coast Guard installations were also obtained.

Each installation was established as a separate enumeration district, but the boundaries normally were not shown on the enumeration maps.

### Institutions

A survey was made to determine the locations of the following types of institutions so they could be enumerated separately:

- (1) State and Federal prisons, reformatories, and institutions for the insane or feeble-minded.
- (2) All Roman Catholic institutions having 25 or more residents.



*Using aerial photographs to check boundaries.*

- (3) Veterans hospitals, Public Health hospitals, and other Federal hospitals, excluding hospitals on defense installations.
- (4) Non-Federal hospitals having 1,000 or more beds or providing nurse and interne training.
- (5) All other institutions, such as orphanages and old people's homes, having 100 or more inmates or residents.

Such institutions were established as separate enumeration districts.

### Hotels and Apartment Buildings

Large residential buildings required special enumeration procedures. Lists of the larger hotels and apartment buildings were compiled so that these buildings could be designated as special enumeration districts. All hotels with 100 or more rooms or apartments were included on such lists. Apartment buildings were listed at this stage, however, only if they were located in cities with 500,000 or more inhabitants and if they had 100 or more apartments (see also page 23).

### Colleges

For the 1950 Census of Population, college students were enumerated at the colleges rather than at their parental homes, as was the practice in previous censuses. This procedure brought the enumeration of college students under the general census rule which prescribes that each person should be enumerated at his usual place of residence. Most students live in college communities for as much as nine months of the year, so the college is their usual place of residence.

The 1950 rule for the enumeration of college students was adopted not only because it was in accord with the "usual place of residence rule," but also because the Bureau expected the procedure to result in a more complete enumeration of college students. Such persons were often overlooked in the enumeration of their parental homes.

In planning for this revised enumeration procedure, the Bureau mailed questionnaires to all large educational institutions early in 1948. It asked for information concerning the location and size of the institution, the number of students housed in college dormitories, and the location of these facilities. This survey disclosed that many of the students do not live on the college campus; therefore, educational institutions were not set up as separate enumeration districts. The information on the questionnaire was used, however, to help measure the workload for each enumeration district.

### Indian Reservations

A special enumeration of areas with a large proportion of Indian population was conducted in conjunction with the 1950 Censuses to provide the Bureau of Indian Affairs with information it needed to formulate plans and policies. The Bureau of



Indian Affairs delimited the boundaries of Indian Reservations on maps supplied by the Bureau of the Census; and these areas, with some modifications, were made enumeration districts. The Census enumerator filled a supplementary schedule for Federal Indian Reservations (Form P8) after he had obtained the regular information for the 1950 Censuses. In many cases, personnel from the Bureau of Indian Affairs served as enumerators, and in other cases they helped the enumerators fill the special form.

#### National Parks

National parks were made separate enumeration districts if past experience showed that this procedure was necessary to facilitate the enumeration.

#### Special Local Areas

Local authorities sometimes wanted data for a certain local area. The Bureau enumerated such areas separately if this would not unduly complicate the enumeration.

#### Persons on Vessels

Naval, merchant marine, and other vessels were enumerated with the cooperation of the Navy Department, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Merchant Marine. Mailing registers were established listing the vessels and the approximate number of crew members aboard each vessel. Packages of the special enumeration forms for crews of vessels (P4) with letters of instructions were mailed directly to the captains of all vessels in the Navy and Coast Guard and to other government-operated vessels. Those for the merchant marine were grouped and mailed to the companies operating the ships and then reshipped by them to each vessel.

#### Persons Stationed Abroad

Members of the armed forces (except Military Attaches), civilian employees of the Department of Defense, and members of their households were enumerated by the Department of Defense if they were stationed abroad.

The Department of State was responsible for the enumeration of all other government employees (including Military Attaches) and their households and other civilians residing abroad. Persons residing overseas were self-enumerated on the Overseas Census Report (Form P5).

The Department of State supplied lists of all defense installations outside the territorial limits of the United States and its possessions. The Department of Defense gave the Bureau the addresses of persons stationed abroad and the number of persons at each address. From these lists, the Bureau prepared control cards. It sent special enumeration forms (P5) to each location, and it entered the number of forms and date of mailing on the Transmittal and Receipt Record (Form 17P-15).

#### Island Possessions

The Bureau considered the possibility of extending the 1950 Censuses to the miscellaneous island possessions of the United States and to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. However, in the absence of sufficient legal justification for taking the initiative, and in the absence of provisions by the administrative agencies responsible, the Bureau covered very few such areas.

### Enumeration Districts

Enumeration districts are administrative areas which are used in the censuses taken in the field. Each enumeration district is assigned to one enumerator, and he is responsible for covering that area. Many enumerators completed more than one enumeration district in the 1950 Censuses, but it was a practice not to assign more than one to an enumerator at one time. Approximately 230,000 enumeration districts were established for the 1950 Censuses in the United States, its Territories and possessions. They ranged in size from a part of a city block to hundreds of square miles.

Enumeration districts had to be planned not only so that one enumerator could conveniently canvass a district in the time allowed but also so that, taken together, they would provide the necessary statistics for all publication areas. Thus, a town which had only 20 people and could be canvassed in a few hours had to be set up as a separate enumeration district.

Obtaining maps and determining both political area boundaries and special area boundaries was the first step in establishing enumeration districts. Political areas included States, counties, congressional districts, minor civil divisions, incorporated places, and certain political subdivisions of the larger cities, such as wards. Special areas included urbanized areas, unin-

corporated places, census county divisions, census tracts, and other special areas previously mentioned.

The boundaries of all these areas were drawn on copies of the maps selected as most suitable for enumeration purposes. Some areas (or parts of areas) bounded in this manner on the maps were the right size for an enumeration district (or smaller), and they were set up as enumeration districts without further planning. The areas (or parts of areas) that were too large were subdivided. The approximate population in these large areas was determined from counts of dwelling units made in the field, from the Sanborn maps used by fire insurance companies (which show each structure to scale), and from other materials.

The desired size for an enumeration district in closely-settled areas was 900 inhabitants, and the maximum size was 1,000. In open-country areas, the ideal population size was 1,200, and the maximum was 1,400 inhabitants and 200 farms. With such districts, most enumerators could complete their assignments in two weeks in urban areas and in a month in rural areas; these time limits were provided for in the Census law.

The average population size of all enumeration districts was less than 700 persons. Some districts were small because the boundary lines of political subdivisions and special-purpose census areas crossed in such a way that they enclosed an area with little or no population. About 1,000 enumeration districts had no population. Other districts included only an institution which was considered a special enumeration problem.

For nonpolitical boundaries of enumeration districts, it was necessary to use features which enumerators could locate easily. Streets and roads were the best boundaries, but other identifiable features, such as railroads and streams, were also used.

Each enumeration district was set up so the enumerator could travel directly from one part of it to another. Consequently, a district could not include sections separated by a natural barrier, such as a canyon.

In sparsely populated sections of the country, the area of the enumeration district was limited so the enumerator would not have to travel too many miles to cover his territory.

Finally, the 1940 enumeration districts were used if they did not violate any of the foregoing principles. This was possible in areas where political boundaries had not changed and the population had not grown very much. The chief advantage of using the same districts was that statistics for the two censuses would be comparable in these areas. There was also some saving in the time and cost of laying out new enumeration district boundaries.

Identification numbers were assigned to enumeration districts so that records could be maintained and enumeration could be controlled in terms of area coverage. Within each State, consecutive numbers were given to counties arranged alphabetically and then to cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants, also arranged alphabetically. This was the first part of the enumeration district number. Within each of these counties or cities, the enumeration districts were numbered after a prescribed pattern. This was the second part of the enumeration district number. A designation such as "California, 27-14" thus identified the enumeration district as the fourteenth district in the twenty-seventh county (alphabetically) of California.

Four complete sets of maps which showed the location of the enumeration districts were prepared. The first set was kept in Washington as a permanent record. The second and third sets were sent to the field offices, each District Office receiving two sets of maps for the area it supervised. Ordinarily, the District Supervisor kept one set in the District Office and divided the other set among the Crew Leaders, giving them maps for the areas they covered. The fourth set consisted entirely of individual maps for enumeration districts; normally, they were enlargements of the map held by the District Supervisor. The map for a given enumeration district was placed in the portfolio for that district, for use by the enumerator. No maps were supplied for special enumeration districts, such as institutions, large apartment buildings and defense installations, but they were identified by name and location.

The maps were usually blue-line prints of the county and city maps collected by the Bureau. Boundaries were outlined in appropriate colors. Maps were not available for about 400 enumeration districts in small unincorporated places, so aerial photographs were used.

Typed descriptions of all the enumeration districts and their boundaries accompanied the maps. The boundary description was pasted below the map in the enumerator's portfolio so that boundaries could be checked not only from the map but also from the description. In cities of 50,000 or more population, it had been the practice in past censuses to describe the boundaries of each of the blocks which made up an enumeration district. For the 1950 Census, however, only the outer boundaries of the enumeration districts were described, and the numbers of the blocks included in this area were listed.

## Chapter III

### ORGANIZING FOR THE FIELD WORK

The basic pattern or organization of the Bureau's field operation was governed by the legal provision that the enumeration be completed in two weeks in urban areas and in one month in rural areas. To meet these requirements, more than 2-1/4 million homes had to be visited each day that field work was in progress to obtain information on 7-1/2 million persons and more than 250,000 farms.

Most of the enumeration (92 percent of the population and 85 percent of the farms) was, in fact, completed within the first month. About two more months were required, however, to complete the field work. In addition to the job of finishing the regular enumeration, this "clean-up" operation involved such tasks as: getting information from persons who had not been at home on previous calls or who had refused to answer the questions; following up reports that people had not been enumerated; examining the enumerator's work and, on occasion, sending it back for re-enumeration; preparing the preliminary field counts of the population; shipping questionnaires to Washington or Philadelphia; completing the office records; and closing the offices.

The field organization, which expanded to undertake this gigantic operation and then contracted to its usual size, is described in the following pages.

#### The Field Structure

Plans for enumerating people, dwellings, and farms in the 1950 Censuses were made in the Washington Office of the Bureau. A network of field offices throughout the continental United States, the Territories, and the possessions carried out these plans. The Washington Office directed the operation through the Chief of the Field Division.

The field organization of the Bureau consisted, in 1947, of 8 Area Offices and 67 District Offices maintained for the conduct of current surveys. In 1948, 17 additional temporary offices were added to take the 1947 Census of Manufactures; and in 1949, 235 temporary offices were established to take the Census

of Business. When plans for field offices for the 1950 Censuses were completed in mid-1949, 153 offices were available. They included 8 Area Offices, the 67 "permanent" District Offices, and 78 temporary offices remaining open from the Census of Business. These were the nucleus for the expanded field organization.

For the 1950 Censuses, 6 additional Area Offices were opened, with each Area Office covering an average of 3 or 4 States or parts of States. Headquarters for the 14 administrative areas were located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Atlanta, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, Dallas, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, and Birmingham (see Fig. 2).

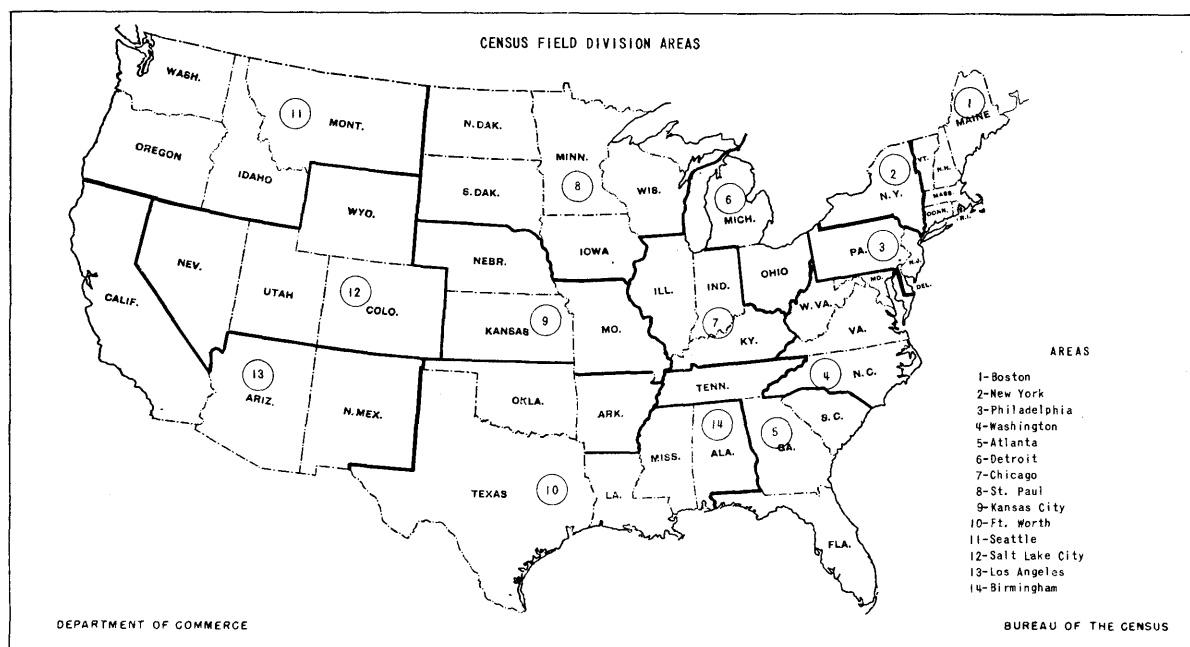
Each area was divided into districts, the number varying from 13 to 41. Of the 476 District Offices in the 1950 Census field organization, 458 were located in the continental United States, 4 in Alaska, 8 in Puerto Rico, 2 in Hawaii, and 1 each in Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Canal Zone. As indicated above, 145 District Offices were open in the preceding year (1949), and the remaining 331 were newly opened for the 1950 Censuses.

Each District Office covered usually (but not invariably) one congressional district with an average population of about 350,000 and with an area including from 1 to 20 counties. The headquarters were selected so that all parts of the district could be conveniently reached from them. The structure and functions of the District Office are given in Figure 3.

#### The Field Staff

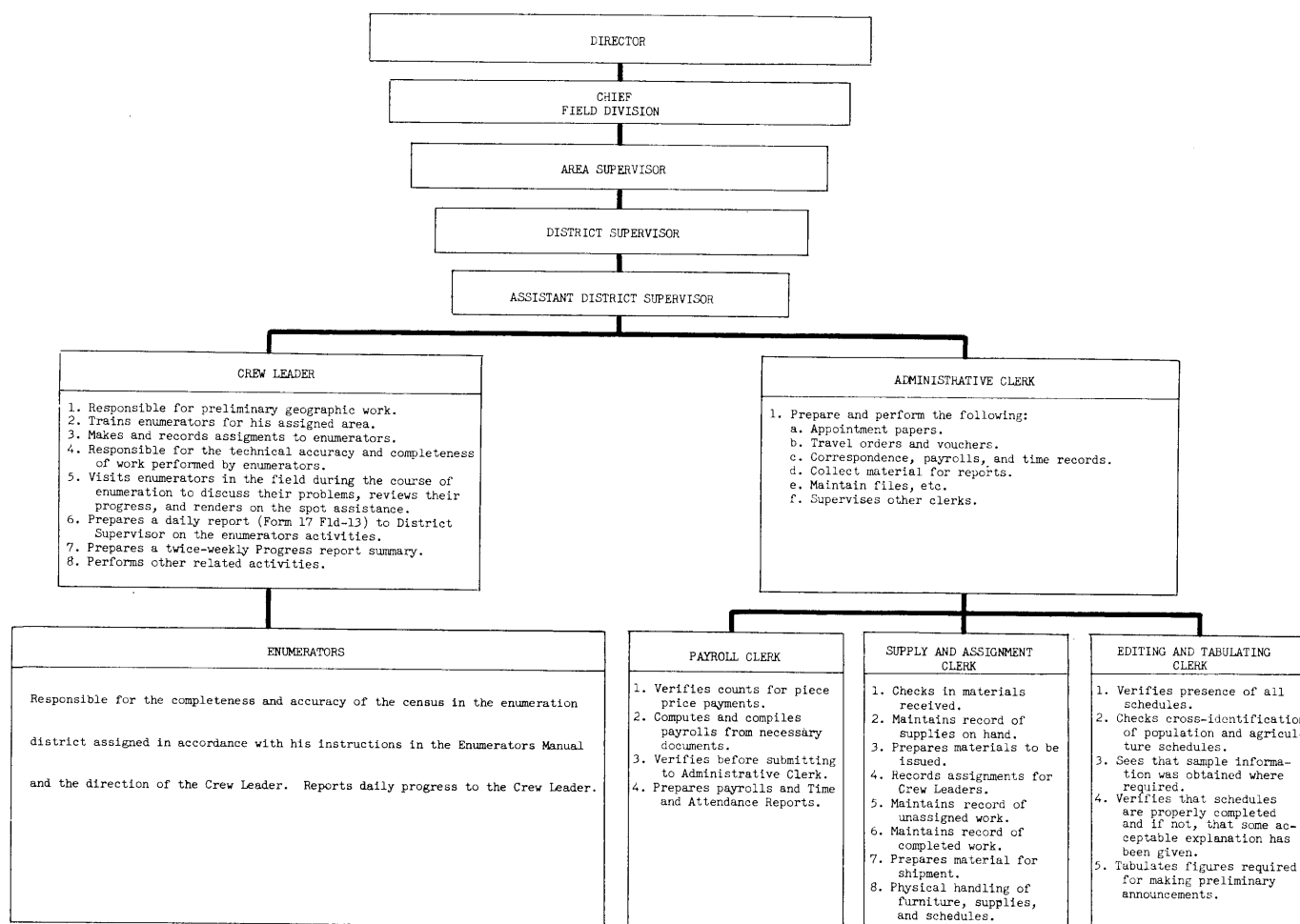
Of the approximately 162,000 positions on the field staff during the 1950 Censuses, 159,000 involved work in the continental United States and 3,000 were in the various Territories and possessions. The number and types of positions provided for field personnel are shown in Table C. Not all of these positions were filled. For example, only about 140,000 enumerators

Figure 2. --Census Field Division Areas For the 1950 Censuses



## THE CENSUS OPERATION

Figure 3. --Field Organization and District Office Functions



completed training and only about 136,000 (133,000 in the continental United States) were employed on March 31. Moreover, the total of the different positions involves some duplication of persons, because some persons held two different positions successively. For example, Crew Leaders and enumerators sometimes accepted clerical jobs after they completed their field assignments. Enumerators accounted for a large proportion of the total field staff.

The staff of an Area Office included an Area Supervisor, an Assistant Area Supervisor, and from 3 to 20 Area Field Assistants. Assignments to Area Field Assistants varied. In some offices they worked on a fixed assignment; in some they rotated assignments; and in some they had both fixed and rotating assignments. For example, in one office, one Assistant might procure office space and equipment, one might handle press relations, etc.; in another office, all Assistants might work on all tasks.

The positions of Area Supervisor, Assistant Area Supervisor, and Area Secretary were Civil Service positions, with appointments made from appropriate Civil Service registers. All Area Supervisors had worked in Area Offices on the Census of Business in the previous year. In fact, over 60 percent of the career staff in the Area Offices had been developed in other field programs. Area Field Assistant positions were not under the Civil Service system.

Each District Office was administered by a District Supervisor. His staff usually included an Assistant District Supervisor, an Administrative Clerk (who acted also as office secretary), a Payroll Clerk, a Supply and Assignment Clerk, and 2 to 14 Editing and Tabulating Clerks (the number fluctuating with the workload of schedules coming from the field). In addition to the office personnel, an average of 18 or 20 Crew Leaders aided the District Supervisor and his Assistant as first line supervisors on the enumeration.

The positions in the District Office were outside the Civil Service system. Qualification statements were prepared for

each position, and candidates were judged in terms of these qualifications. Following procedures used in previous censuses, the Bureau selected District Supervisors and Assistant District Supervisors from lists of qualified candidates recommended by Congressmen or by State and local organizations. Each of the candidates was interviewed by the Area Supervisor or the Assistant Area Supervisor, and his qualifications were evaluated before he was appointed.

Candidates for Crew Leader and enumerator positions took a special "selection aid" test devised by the Bureau. Crew Leaders were to be selected from the applicants who scored 20 or higher on this test. The minimum score for enumerators was 10.

Both Crew Leaders and enumerators were required to be citizens of the United States, to have at least a high school education or its equivalent, to be physically able to discharge the duties required (such as climbing stairs, walking or standing for long periods), to be able to write neatly and legibly, to be able to do simple arithmetic quickly and accurately, and to be able to talk easily with people and gain their cooperation. In rural areas, a knowledge of farming and farm operations was required, and enumerators were expected to have the use of an automobile. Preference was given to qualified veterans who applied.

In general, Editing and Tabulating Clerks in the field offices were chosen from enumerators who had satisfactorily completed their assignments.

Most of the enumerators selected had no previous experience in collecting data. Housewives made up the largest group. In rural areas, farmers and farmers' wives were numerous. Other enumerators were retired businessmen, retired businesswomen, and substitute teachers. Many enumerators had worked with clubs or associations in their communities. Tax and law-enforcement officials were not employed, because respondents might associate them with their previous jobs and hesitate to give information.

In Fort Worth, Texas, an attempt was made to have public-school teachers take the census during the spring vacation period, but, after the vacation period ended, the staff had to be augmented by a number of full-time enumerators. In Puerto Rico, where the schools were closed for one month, the census was taken almost entirely by public-school teachers.

#### Compensation of Field Personnel

Enumerators' rates of compensation for each enumeration district were fixed in advance, either on a piece-price basis or at a flat rate of \$1.00 per hour which was approximately the prevailing rate for this type of work at the time. In districts requiring use of a car, additional compensation at the rate of 5 cents per mile on official travel was authorized. However, Area Supervisors were authorized to convert from piece-price to the hourly rate when this appeared justified. This authority resulted in an additional 1.5 percent of the enumeration districts (3,499) being allowed additional mileage and the conversion of another 2,715 enumeration districts from a piece-price to an hourly basis.

Piece-price rates, which were designed to yield estimated average earnings of \$1.00 per hour, were 7 cents per person, 7 cents per sample line, 7 cents per dwelling unit, 10 cents per infant card, and 7 cents per A2 Special Agriculture Questionnaire in urban areas. Agriculture Questionnaires (A1) not filled beyond Section I were 10 cents and a completed Agriculture Questionnaire was 35 cents or more. The over-all average earnings turned out to be \$1.11 an hour, with urban enumerators averaging \$1.14 and rural enumerators \$1.07.

The hourly rate was used as a standard pattern only in the rural areas of 11 Rocky Mountain States, and in enumeration districts consisting of large institutions or areas in central business districts containing a small resident population.

Training fees were based on payments of \$1.00 per hour of planned classroom instruction. Such fees ranged from \$12 to \$28 per enumerator according to the type of training required.

Travel costs averaged 11 cents in urban enumeration districts, 39 cents in enumeration districts which covered institutions, and \$13.79 in rural enumeration districts.

Supervisors and other field personnel were paid according to the pay scale of the classified Civil Service which was used as a framework for the allocation of positions. The annual rate of pay for supervisors in most offices started at \$4,600. Higher salaries were paid in offices with larger workloads. Area Supervisors and their assistants were classified at a higher level. Most of the clerical positions started at a rate of \$2,650 per year. Crew Leaders were paid at a rate of \$3,100 per year.

Personnel working on irrigation and drainage required technical skills and were paid at higher rates. The Technical In-

structors included regular employees of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture, detailed for this purpose and compensated at the salaries of their regular employment. The 220 Technical Instructors recruited for this purpose were paid at the average rate of \$1.86 per hour.

#### Training

The training program for the regular enumeration was divided into two parts: administrative and technical. It is summarized in Figure 4. Special training was given for the Post-Enumeration Survey and the Survey of Residential Financing.

#### Administrative Training

In November 1949, one or two persons from each Area Office took the administrative training in Washington. The area staffs then arranged training classes, usually in the Area Office, for other area staff members and for successive groups of District Supervisors and Administrative Clerks. The Administrative Clerks, in turn, instructed the Payroll Clerks and the Supply and Assignment Clerks. By January 1950, administrative training of District Supervisors and Administrative Clerks had been virtually completed.

The administrative training centered around the Field Administrative Manual. This Manual, which was completely revised for the 1950 Censuses, described the procedures required to run an office according to Federal Government regulations and practices.

Supervisors also received the District Supervisor's Program Manual, which showed the time sequence of the operations for which the District Supervisor was responsible. Instructions for dealing with special problems, such as enumerating institutions and issuing preliminary population announcements, were also included in this Manual.

The Office Procedures Manual furnished to the District Offices was really a continuation of the District Supervisor's Program Manual. It contained the instructions for operations which were the responsibility of the Supply and Assignment Clerk, the Administrative Clerk, the Payroll Clerk, and the Editing Clerks. Major sections dealt with receipt and control of supplies, filing, application and appointment forms, processing of forms, reports and controls, transmittal of completed portfolios, the local housing authority advance tabulation program, and the sample for the Survey of Residential Financing.

All three of these manuals were issued in loose-leaf form. Revised instructions were then printed on new pages and sent to the field for substitution in the book. The manuals were thus kept up to date.

Table C.--Total Number of Field Positions During the 1950 Censuses

(Involves some duplication of persons because of successive assignments. Also includes positions filled by Washington employees temporarily assigned to field duties.)

Classification	Total	Continental United States	Territories and Possessions
Total.....	162,242	158,190	3,052
Area and Territorial Supervisors.....	16	14	2
Assistant Area Supervisors.....	18	14	4
Area Field Assistants.....	149	149	-
Area Secretaries and Office Clerks.....	60	59	1
District Supervisors.....	476	458	18
Assistant District Supervisors.....	545	528	17
Program Supervisors.....	66	66	-
Administrative Clerks.....	476	462	14
Payroll Clerks.....	609	607	2
Editing and Tabulating Clerks.....	6,986	6,888	108
Supply and Assignment Clerks.....	473	462	11
Other Clerks.....	57	57	-
Crew Leaders.....	8,834	8,761	73
Enumerators.....	142,962	140,160	2,802
Drainage Census Personnel.....	18	18	-
Irrigation Census Personnel <sup>1</sup> .....	157	157	-
Technical Instructors.....	330	330	-

<sup>1</sup> Excludes selected Crew Leaders retained (approximately 300).

## THE CENSUS OPERATION

Figure 4. -- Training Program Timetable.

EMPLOYEE	TECHNICAL			ADMINISTRATIVE		
	BY WHOM	WHEN	WHERE	BY WHOM	WHEN	WHERE
DISTRICT SUPERVISOR	Technical Instructor	3-8-50 to 3-14-50 Inclusive or 3-16-50 to 3-22-50 Inclusive	District Office City	Administrative Trainer from Area Office	At Class Scheduled by Area Supervisor	At Location Determined by Area Supervisor
ASSISTANT DISTRICT SUPERVISOR	Technical Instructor	3-8-50 to 3-14-50 Inclusive or 3-16-50 to 3-22-50 Inclusive	District Office City	Administrative Trainer from Area Office	At Class Scheduled by Area Supervisor	At Location Determined by Area Supervisor
CREW LEADERS	Technical Instructor	3-8-50 to 3-14-50 Inclusive or 3-16-50 to 3-22-50 Inclusive Together with District and Asst. Dist. Supervisor	District Office City	Informal Training by District Supervisor	On the Job	During Times Crewleaders Report to District Office
ENUMERATORS	Crew Leader	Rural begin March 27 Urban begin March 28	Training Locations Selected by District Supervisors			
ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK				Administrative Trainer from Area Office	At Class Scheduled by Area Supervisor	At Location Determined by Area Supervisor
PAYROLL CLERK				Informal Training by Administrative Clerk	As soon as Payroll Clerk Enters on Duty	In District Office
SUPPLY AND ASSIGNMENT CLERK				Informal Training by District Supervisor, Assistant District Supervisor and Administrative Clerk	As soon as S and A Clerk Enters on Duty	In District Office
EDITING, TABULATING, AND IRRIGATION CLERKS	Informal Training by District Supervisor or Assistant and sometimes Technical Instructor	On the Job	In District Office			

Several series of memoranda supplemented the instructions in the manuals and covered modifications and interpretations which were made necessary as problems arose during the enumeration. The series also covered special instructions (administrative and technical) for the Area Offices and those instructions for both the Area and District Offices. The memoranda were issued in the following series.

**Area Administration Memoranda**--Seventy-two, containing administrative instructions for Area Supervisors or their staffs, were issued.

**Area Technical Memoranda**--Twenty-five, relating to technical matters in the Area Offices, were sent to them.

**Transmittal Memoranda**--One was sent whenever publicity releases or supplies were shipped. In all, 40 were issued.

**Administrative Memoranda**--These were applicable to District, as well as to Area Offices; 93 were released.

**Technical Memoranda**--These were also applicable to both District and Area Offices; 46 were issued.

**Special Technical Memoranda**--The 68 memoranda in this series covered technical points applicable to selected offices only.

A few memoranda were also issued on special subjects like mapping, drainage, and irrigation. Each of these subjects constituted a separate series.

Crew Leaders were recruited early in March and were oriented to their duties by the District Supervisor. A special instruction book--the Crew Leader's Manual (17Fld-107)--outlined the Crew Leader's responsibility for the conduct, completion and quality of the census in the enumeration districts assigned to him. It indicated his pre-enumeration functions--checking boundaries of his districts, assisting in recruiting enumerators, securing enumerator training space, training enumerators, and getting publicity. His most important function, supervising enumerators, was described in detail. The manual also explained such jobs as handling refusals and enumerating transients and other persons living in special types of dwelling places. It listed the reports the Crew Leader was to make and

the steps he was to take in reviewing the forms for a completed enumeration district.

#### Technical Training

The objective of the technical training was to prepare the 8,800 Crew Leaders and 140,000 enumerators to discharge their duties in a manner that would result in complete and accurate census data. Direct instruction of small groups (about 20), the use of filmstrips and other audio-visual aids, and extensive use of practice exercises were basic to the plan. The training followed the program and the "prepackaged" material prepared in Washington. It was passed along through 26 Chief Instructors to 330 Technical Instructors to 8,800 Crew Leaders to 140,000 enumerators. Enumerators were paid for training periods, which were in half-day sessions to avoid the loss of learning efficiency which results from long periods of instruction. Periods of practice enumeration were part of the enumerator's training.

Instructors were carefully selected and trained for this program. In December 1949, a faculty of 26 Chief Instructors was organized in Washington and then divided into 5 teams of 4 members each, the other 6 being specialists in certain subjects. Between January 9 and March 3, 1950, the 5 teams conducted 16 classes in 3 cities and trained 370 persons, of whom 330 were selected to be Technical Instructors. Two teams worked in Washington, two in St. Louis, and one in San Francisco. Technical Instructors were selected from several sources, including the professional staff and field organization of the Bureau of the Census, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, State agricultural colleges, and other groups. Training for Technical Instructors lasted 10 days and included 1 day of practice training. These mock training sessions gave a preview of the Technical Instructor's teaching performance.

The Technical Instructors trained the Crew Leaders at the District Offices in the methods of instructing and supervising enumerators, and then most of them remained in the field office to assist the District Supervisor on technical problems. The

Technical Instructor usually conducted two training classes; so some Crew Leaders were trained immediately after entering on duty, while others were trained just before they trained the enumerators.

The Crew Leaders trained the enumerators at 5,000 locations during the latter part of March. They followed the plan of instruction in the Crew Leader's Guide (17Fld-102). Each enumerator used the Enumerator's Workbook (17Fld-101) in the training sessions and was encouraged to review his work at home. This Workbook covered the main points which the enumerator had to know. Different versions of the Crew Leader's Guide and the Enumerator's Workbook were used for urban and rural enumerators and for areas where Landlord-Tenant Operations and Irrigation Questionnaires were filled.

The Enumerator's Reference Manual (17Fld-100) contained detailed instructions for enumerators. It gave the solution for almost any problem the enumerator was likely to encounter and the answer to almost any question he was likely to ask. The enumerator was expected to carry this during enumeration and to refer to it when an unusual situation arose. Accordingly, the Manual was so arranged that he could readily find the answers to his questions. The book was divided into four parts--General, Population, Housing, and Agriculture--and much of the material was arranged according to the grouping of items on the questionnaires and schedules. A detailed index further helped the enumerator to find detailed information.

In addition to the guides, workbooks, and manuals, audio-visual aids were used in training. The audio-visual aid kit, available at each training center, contained a projector, record player, folding screen, filmstrips, and recordings. Twelve filmstrips were prepared especially for this training program. They are described in Figure 5.

In addition to the recordings used with the filmstrips, recordings were also used for practice in filling the questionnaires and other forms. A recording of a mock interview was played, and the trainees filled the forms which were used in the interview.

The training classes were organized according to the ultimate assignment of the enumerators. The following variations of the training were used:

"U" training was given by Crew Leaders who supervised urban enumeration districts only. They gave the enumerators 16 hours of training in 4 days.

"A" training was given by Crew Leaders who supervised both urban and rural enumeration districts. This training generally lasted 24 hours and was spread over 5 days. Enumerators who were to work only in urban enumeration districts joined the class after the agriculture instructions had been presented.

"B" training was given by Crew Leaders who supervised both urban and rural enumeration districts and who were in areas where the Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaire was filled. This training also lasted 24 hours and was spread over 5 days.

"C" training was given by Crew Leaders who supervised both urban and rural enumeration districts and who were in areas where the Irrigation Questionnaire was filled. They gave the enumerator 28 hours of training in 5 days.

"D" training was given by Crew Leaders who supervised both urban and rural enumeration districts and who were in areas where both the Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaire and the Irrigation Questionnaire were filled. This training also lasted 28 hours and was given in 5 days.

The training was further specialized to fit the 41 versions of the Agriculture (A1) Questionnaire. Enumerators thus received instructions only on the forms they would use.

#### Setting Up the Field Offices

The operation of the 14 Area and 476 District Offices involved various administrative problems, some of which were particularly acute where new offices had to be opened. All offices had to be organized and functioning before March 1. Moreover, the offices had to be operated so that all work could be completed by June 30, the target date for closing the last field offices.

#### Space

Obtaining office space was a major task in setting up the field network. Every effort was made to obtain the use of free space. The first source explored was space in Federally-owned or controlled buildings, such as Post Office buildings. Local governments and civic organizations were asked for free space in public buildings such as court houses, city halls, and schools. Free space was obtained for 90 offices. For 66 other offices,

space was secured rent-free, but the Bureau had to pay for janitor service and utilities.

In cities where free space was not available, space had to be leased. Area Offices arranged these leases by direct contacts in the field. They subleased space for 102 offices from Public Buildings Service or other Government agencies, paying rent on a pro-rata basis. Space for the other offices was leased directly from the owners.

The average District Office covered about 1,500 square feet. These offices were located in Federal buildings, city halls, schools, business buildings, and even in lofts and warehouses.

#### Furniture, Supplies, and Equipment

Several methods were used to obtain furniture, equipment, and supplies for the field offices.

Large quantities of office furniture were obtained free from various War Assets Administration offices, which were closing about the time the Census offices were opening. Furniture was borrowed from Post Offices, other Government agencies, and local organizations. When free furniture was not obtainable, the Bureau purchased standard items of reconditioned furniture from regional supply centers of Federal Supply Service (then called the Bureau of Federal Supply).

Reconditioned adding machines and typewriters were also purchased from Federal Supply Service regional supply centers. Some reconditioned office machines from Department of Commerce excess stock were shipped to field offices. In other cases, adding machines and typewriters were rented locally by the District Supervisors.

Specialized equipment, such as the 5,000 record players and the 5,000 projectors needed for the enumerator training program were obtained by advertising for formal bids. The National Bureau of Standards cooperated in testing the machines proposed for purchase. The records and filmstrips used with this equipment were also obtained through the usual Government purchasing procedure.

In the second half of 1949, the Bureau purchased large quantities of office supplies, mostly from Federal Supply Service or through firms holding Federal Supply Service contracts. These supplies were purchased and distributed by two different methods. Under the first method, regional supply centers of the Federal Supply Service prepared "packages" of standard

Figure 5. --Filmstrips Used in Training Enumerators in the 1950 Censuses

Title of filmstrip	Contents	Running time
<u>General</u>		
The Big Count	Orientation to the Census Bureau: historical background; kinds of information to be gathered; how information is used; a little on processing census data	10 min.
How's Your Interviewing Technique	Tips on interviewing for the Census Bureau: good technique; approaching the respondent; gaining cooperation; handling problem situations	12 min.
<u>Use of Maps</u>		
Your Map is Your Guide	Kinds of maps in census work, urban and rural, and how to use them	20 min.
Use of Aerial Photographs	How to use aerial photos in census work: identifying features on the photo	13 min.
<u>Population</u>		
Where and How Many?	Coverage in the census: tips on locating dwelling places and finding people; how to list respondents under various circumstances	9 min.
Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker	How to record occupational information: importance of being specific; examples of proper and improper entries	14 min.
Income	Why the Bureau collects income information: definitions of three kinds of income collected; examples of what is not considered income by the Bureau	15 min.
<u>Housing</u>		
Dwelling Unit and Type of Structure	Census definition of a "dwelling unit" and "structure" with typical examples	13 min.
Condition of a Dwelling Unit	Census criteria for evaluating the condition of a dwelling unit; examples shown	14 min.
<u>Agriculture</u>		
Getting an Agriculture Questionnaire	When an Agriculture Questionnaire is required: in whose name to fill it; what to do with a farm located in more than one enumeration district	14 min.
Acres in This Place	Determining what acres are to be reported by the person in charge	9 min.
Land Use in 1949	Census definitions of cropland, pasture, wasteland, etc.	13 min.

## THE CENSUS OPERATION

Table D. --Portfolio Types

Portfolio type	Number <sup>1</sup>	Urban or rural	Expected number of people	Expected number of farms	Landlord-tenant operations	Irrigation operations
1	120,000	urban	over 500	-	-	-
2	16,000	urban	under 500	-	-	-
3	13,163	rural	over 500	large	no	no
4	6,584	rural	over 500	small	no	no
5	9,541	rural	under 500	small	no	no
6	12,147	rural	over 500	large	yes	no
7	437	rural	over 500	small	yes	no
8	2,158	rural	under 500	small	yes	no
9	5,402	rural	over 500	large	no	yes
10	2,079	rural	over 500	small	no	yes
11	15,754	rural	under 500	small	no	yes
12	2,659	rural	over 500	large	yes	yes
13	1,008	rural	over 500	small	yes	yes
14	839	rural	under 500	small	yes	yes
15	- Institution -					

<sup>1</sup>Excluding experimental areas and institutions.

office items (pencils, papers, clips, etc.) for the Census offices scheduled to open in their regions. When the field office was ready to open, the Bureau notified the supply centers to ship the supplies. Usually, they arrived the day the field office opened. Under the second method, the Bureau purchased supplies in bulk for delivery in Washington. These bulk supplies were shipped to the field offices as they were needed.

Most of the supplies used by the enumerator, including the questionnaires, were assembled in Washington and placed in the enumerator's portfolio or "folio." A reserve supply of these items was sent to each field office.

Preparing the 230,000 portfolios in the Washington office was an assembly line operation. A separate portfolio was prepared for each enumeration district. The portfolio was made of two pieces of heavy black cardboard, 13 inches wide and 20 inches long, joined together by a canvas back. The label on the outside of the portfolio indicated all the steps through which the forms would pass and provided space for the identification of each person who worked on them. A postal section was also included on the label to identify the District Office and provide for mailing where necessary. An elastic band attached to the portfolio kept it securely closed when not in use.

The inside cover of the portfolio had a map of the enumeration district and a description of the boundaries of the area for which the enumerator was responsible. Each district was given a type code, which was stamped on the Portfolio Control Label. This code indicated whether the district was urban, rural, or institution, whether the estimated population and number of farms were large or small, and whether it was in an area where Landlord-Tenant Operations and Irrigation Questionnaires were to be used (see Table D).

The exact contents of the portfolio varied according to the location and expected size of the district and the type of enumeration involved. In general, supplies of the following items were included:

- Population and Housing Schedules, P1
- Heading strip for P1
- Individual Census Reports, P2
- Infant Cards, P3
- Agriculture Questionnaires, A1
- Special Agriculture Questionnaires, A2
- Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaires, A3
- Irrigation Questionnaires, I-1
- Callback Record, 17F1d-3
- Record of Production Form, 17F1d-4
- Daily Report, 17F1d-5 (Enumerator's Daily Progress Report)
- Daily Report 17F1d-14 (Rural Enumerator's Daily Progress Report)
- Request for Appointment Card, 17F1d-2
- New Occupant Card, 17F1d-6
- Scratch pad, paper clips, string, etc.

The forms and supplies were "stuffed" in the portfolios by about 150 employees, working in two shifts, in about 3 months. This operation required about 43,000 square feet of floor space. Supplies were received in bulk and placed on "skids" which could be moved from one location to another. When small numbers (5 or 10) of a form were needed for each portfolio, they were counted and fastened together with rubber bands or clips. When large numbers were needed, they were measured with "spoons." The measuring spoon could be set for a certain number; when it was pushed into a stack of forms, it would separate approximately that number. A special collating machine arranged the different parts of the Agriculture (A1) Questionnaire in order. This machine assembled 7,600,000 sheets at an average rate of 14,600 sheets per hour. Three assembly lines brought the schedules and forms together so they could be put into the portfolios.

After the portfolios were stuffed, they were packed in heavy wooden boxes and shipped to the District Offices. These boxes could be stacked and used as shelves when their covers were removed. After the enumeration had been completed, the portfolios were repacked in the same boxes and shipped to Washington or Philadelphia. About 35,000 wooden boxes were built especially for this operation.

#### Payroll and Accounting

In order to expedite payment to the large field staff and to simplify operations, the payroll procedures were decentralized from April 17, 1949, to September 16, 1950. The field employees appointed on a per-annum, per-diem, or hourly basis were paid from the Regional Disbursing Office of the Treasury Department upon submission of payrolls certified by the Census field offices. Enumerators worked, for the most part, on a piece-price basis. Payrolls were prepared for them after they finished their training period and satisfactorily completed an enumeration district.

Except for payroll, the accounting operations were centralized. All payments for services, other than personal services, were made in Washington. The field offices prepared travel orders, travel vouchers, and public vouchers for purchases and services (other than personal services). Each document and voucher they submitted for payment in Washington was supported by a cost distribution statement. This statement identified the District Office incurring the expense and the project and appropriation to be charged. The official cost and operating reports were prepared in Washington, but each District Office prepared certain accounting reports on an unofficial basis.

Administrative personnel from Washington visited each field office during the field operation. They reported on payroll, accounting, procurement and other administrative activities in the field offices and assisted field personnel in performing their administrative functions.



## CHAPTER IV

### COLLECTING THE INFORMATION

On April 1, 1950, Census enumerators began the visits which eventually took them to the 46,000,000 homes in the United States. From each home, they collected the information for the 1950 Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture, or they made appropriate arrangements to obtain what was needed.

The Washington Office of the Bureau maintained close supervision over these visits although enumerators were far removed geographically and administratively. The enumerator was responsible to a Crew Leader who reported to the District Supervisor or Assistant District Supervisor in the District Office. The District Supervisor reported to an Area Supervisor in the Area Office; and the Area Supervisor reported to the Washington Office through the Assistant Chief of the Field Division for Operations. These were the normal administrative channels of communication. They were effective for over-all control, but they did not permit quick solution of problems. Accordingly, the Assistant Chief for Operations established a field inspection staff of six persons to work directly with Area Supervisors and District Offices. This staff could give immediate aid to a District Office that faced an unforeseen and urgent problem.

#### The Time Schedule

Field operations followed a predetermined time schedule. Under this schedule: (1) all District Supervisors were to be appointed by January 31, 1950; (2) all Crew Leaders were to be selected and trained during the first two weeks of March; (3) all enumerators were to be selected before and trained during the last week of March; (4) enumeration was to begin on April 1; (5) the bulk of the enumeration was to be completed before the end of May; and (6) all District Offices were to complete their work on the 1950 Censuses by June 30.

In a few districts, this schedule had to be modified because of bad weather, floods, recruitment problems, short working hours, and unsatisfactory enumeration. Late winter storms in North Dakota and South Dakota blocked all rural enumeration in those States for about six weeks; while floods along the Mississippi River and other waterways delayed enumeration in the flooded areas. Some offices failed to recruit their quota of enumerators, so that only 136,000 of the 144,000 enumerators authorized for the operation were ready to enumerate on April 1. Then, later examination of reports revealed that some enumerators spent only about six hours a day at work instead of the eight hours required. Finally, some enumerators failed to do satisfactory work and had to recanvass their districts. Despite these hindrances, only eight of the 476 District Offices failed to complete their work on the 1950 Censuses by June 30.

#### The Enumerator's Job

The enumerator's job was outlined in the Enumerator's Reference Manual. This manual served as the basis for his training and as a guide to the solution of problems he encountered in the field.

A method of canvass was prescribed to assure complete coverage. Where an urban area was divided into blocks, the enumerator was to canvass one block at a time, beginning at a corner and proceeding clockwise around the block until he reached his starting point. He was to number the blocks (if they were not already numbered), and he was to put a mark (✓) on the map in each block after he canvassed it.

If his district was in a rural area or in a town or village without blocks, he was to canvass the population street by street and road by road. He was to indicate on his map with a light line the areas he had completed; and he was to enter on the map the serial numbers of the dwelling units he had enumerated. The Crew Leader could thus detect an area that had not been canvassed.

When the enumerator completed his training, he received the portfolio for the enumeration district to which he was assigned. This contained all the forms and supplies which he would need and a map of the area he was to canvass.

#### Population

The interview in each household started with the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule. On that schedule, the enumerator listed the names of all persons in the household who usually lived there. He also listed the names of persons who were living there and who did not have a usual place of residence elsewhere. If he was in doubt about the usual place of residence of someone, he referred to the chart at the back of the Enumerator's Reference Manual, which summarized the instructions on persons he should enumerate (see Figure).

In some cases, the enumerator also got population information for nonresidents (persons temporarily living in the enumeration district but having a usual place of residence elsewhere); but he



"Mommie, the Census Taker's Here." Photo by Tupelo (Miss.) Daily Journal.

put this information on an Individual Census Report (P2). He got the information if the nonresident was staying in a place where guests usually pay for quarters or if the nonresident was not likely to be enumerated at his usual residence. The Individual Census Reports were checked in Washington. If the nonresident was not enumerated at his usual place of residence, the information on the Individual Census Report was entered on the Population and Housing Schedule for that place. If he was already listed there, the information on the Individual Census Report was not used. Under this procedure, persons away from home were less likely to be missed in the census.

The first six items on the Population and Housing Schedule identified the household and were entered only once for each



## THE CENSUS OPERATION

Figure 6.--Persons to Enumerate on the Population Schedule

- I. Usually lives here—no usual place of residence elsewhere:
- A. Here now..... Enumerate
  - B. Temporarily absent on vacation, on business, in a hospital, away in connection with a job (bus driver, traveling salesman, canal or river vessel crewman, etc.), and the like..... Enumerate
  - C. Temporarily absent serving as officer or crew member of Navy vessel, Coast Guard vessel, or merchant vessel in coastwise, intercoastal, or foreign trade (including Great Lakes)..... Do not enumerate
- II. Does not usually live here—no usual place of residence elsewhere:
- A. Here now..... Enumerate
- III. Does not usually live here—has usual place of residence elsewhere:
- A. Here now..... Do not enumerate
- IV. Has living quarters here and elsewhere:
- A. College student:
    - 1. Lives here in your ED (at a college dormitory, fraternity house, lodginghouse, etc.) while attending school and also has a home elsewhere:
      - a. Here now..... Enumerate
      - b. Temporarily elsewhere (e.g., at home on vacation)..... Enumerate
    - 2. Is at home in your ED temporarily on vacation from school but he lives in some other ED during the term..... Do not enumerate
    - 3. Is not at his home in your ED because he is living during the school term in some other ED where he goes to school..... Do not enumerate
  - B. Student below college level:
    - 1. Lives here in your ED (at a dormitory, lodginghouse, etc.) while attending school and also has a home elsewhere:
      - a. Here now..... Do not enumerate
      - b. Temporarily elsewhere (e.g., at home on vacation)..... Do not enumerate
    - 2. Is at his home in your ED temporarily on vacation from school but he lives in some other ED during the term..... Enumerate
- IV. Has living quarters here and elsewhere—Continued
- 3. Is not at his home in your ED because he is living during the school term in some other ED where he goes to school..... Enumerate
  - C. Persons who stay in a home in your ED regularly but only for weekends or less frequently:
    - 1. Here now..... Do not enumerate
    - 2. Not here now because he works in some other ED and lives there most of the time..... Do not enumerate
  - D. Persons who live in your ED most of the time because they work nearby but who have a home elsewhere where they stay weekends or less frequently:
    - 1. Here now..... Enumerate
    - 2. Not here now..... Enumerate
  - E. Persons in the armed forces:
    - 1. Quartered on a military installation in your ED..... Do not enumerate
    - 2. Usually sleeps in a home in your ED although stationed in a nearby military installation..... Enumerate
    - 3. Stationed in a distant military installation but temporarily staying in his former home or any other home in your ED..... Do not enumerate
    - 4. Stationed in a distant military installation but formerly lived in your ED—not here now..... Do not enumerate
  - F. Persons in special types of living quarters where they stay a long time, such as correctional or penal institutions (including jails—no matter how short the stay), mental institutions, homes for the aged or needy, homes or hospitals for the chronically ill or handicapped, nurses' homes, convents, and monasteries:
    - 1. Here now in your ED in the special living quarters..... Enumerate
    - 2. Formerly lived in your ED but are now in the special living quarters..... Do not enumerate
- V. Citizens of foreign countries temporarily in the United States:
- A. Students and members of their families..... Enumerate
  - B. Persons employed here and members of their families (but not living at an Embassy, etc.)..... Enumerate
  - C. Any other visitors from a foreign country not included in A and B..... Do not enumerate
  - D. Persons living on premises of an Embassy, Ministry, Legation, Chancellery, or Consulate..... Do not enumerate

visit. If an Agriculture Questionnaire was filled, its number was entered to facilitate cross-reference. Information on name, age, sex, race, marital status, relationship to household head, place of birth, and citizenship was obtained for all persons; but questions on labor force were asked only for persons 14 years of age and over. For one person out of five, additional questions were asked; some of these did not apply to children under 14. Finally, for one person out of thirty, a few more questions were asked. (See Chapter I for a description of the population samples.)

If a person did not wish to tell the enumerator the amount of his income, the enumerator left a form, Confidential Report on Income (P6), for him to complete. This report was to be mailed to the Washington Office of the Bureau. Eventually, the income information for that person was entered on the Population and Housing Schedule which carried the other information about him.

When the enumerator listed an infant born in January, February, or March 1950, he was required to fill an Infant Card (P3). He could copy most of the information for this card from the Population and Housing Schedule, but he had to get some additional information, such as actual place of birth, name of hospital, type of attendant, and maiden name of mother. With this information, the Infant Cards could be checked against the birth records, and studies made of the completeness of the census enumeration of infants and of the birth registration.

### Housing

After the enumerator completed the population items, he turned the schedule over and filled the housing items for the dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit was defined as a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters by a family or other group of persons living together or by a person living alone. More precisely, such quarters constituted a dwelling unit if they had (a) separate cooking equipment, or (b) two or more rooms and separate entrance. Exceptions to this rule were made for a one-room apartment in a regular apartment house, or one room which was the only living quarters in the structure; these were considered dwelling units even if they did not have separate cooking equipment. The persons living in a dwelling unit constituted a household.

Some persons live in places which are not dwelling units, such as military barracks; and some live in places which have some dwelling units and some nondwelling-unit quarters, such as a mental hospital where the doctor lives in a dwelling unit, but the patients do not. A summary table, "How to Enumerate Special Types of Living Quarters" in the Enumerators Reference Manual outlined the instructions for getting the housing information in these places (see Fig. 7).

The enumerator filled 16 housing items for all dwelling units; he filled another one for all vacant dwelling units, two more for nonfarm vacant dwelling units, three more for nonfarm

dwelling units occupied by the owner, and four more for nonfarm dwelling units occupied by the renter. Only three items were filled for nondwelling-unit quarters.

### Agriculture

Before enumeration started, the Bureau sent Agriculture Questionnaires (A1) to mail boxholders in areas which did not have city-type mail delivery, except in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and 65 of the 75 counties in Arkansas. In an accompanying letter, it explained the conditions under which a questionnaire was required; if one was required, it asked the farm operator to examine the questionnaire and answer as many questions as possible before the enumerator called. This procedure gave the farmer time to check his records and to get information not readily available.

When the enumerator called, he determined whether an Agriculture Questionnaire was required. One was to be filled for:

- a. Every place locally considered a farm
- b. Every place of three or more acres, whether or not it was considered a farm
- c. Specialized operations:
  - (1) Every greenhouse or nursery
  - (2) Every place on which there were 100 or more poultry or on which 300 or more dozen eggs were produced in 1949
  - (3) Every place having three or more hives of bees.

If an urban enumerator, who was not trained for agricultural enumeration, found one of these places in his district, he filled a Special Agriculture Questionnaire (A2). This was a short form which gave enough information about the farm production to indicate whether an entire Agriculture Questionnaire (A1) was needed. If it was, an enumerator trained in agricultural enumeration later returned to the place to get the necessary information.

If a rural enumerator found a place requiring an Agriculture Questionnaire, he determined who was in charge of the place and, if it was self-enumeration territory, whether that person had completed the form. If he had, the enumerator checked it with him. If he had not, the enumerator obtained the information from him. If the farm operator was not available, the enumerator interviewed someone else who was familiar with the farm operations.

In 14 Southern States, enumerators filled a Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaire if: (1) a person operated a farm and had one or more tenants or croppers, or (2) he did no farming himself but had two or more tenants or croppers. This form provided data for the plantation as a unit, and it also indicated how the land was parceled out to tenants. The enumerator could then determine the land to be reported by each tenant or cropper in his Agriculture Questionnaire, and he could avoid duplications and omissions in reporting. Moreover, he could often get better information from the landlord than from the tenants, especially if the tenant was a new operator on that farm.

Irrigation

The Census of Irrigation was conducted in 20 States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida. Irrigated land, for the purpose of the Census, was land to which water was applied for agricultural purposes by artificial means at any time during 1949. Information was obtained on the source and costs of water, number of acres irrigated, crops irrigated, etc. Two questionnaires, I-1 and I-2, were used.

The Irrigation Questionnaire, I-1, was filled for each farm that operated its own irrigation supply works. The regular census enumerator completed it if the answers to the irrigation questions on the Agriculture Questionnaire indicated that the farm was irrigated and that the water was supplied by the farm's own individual ditches or pipe lines, or its wells, pumps, diversion dams, or reservoirs.

The Irrigation Questionnaire, I-2, was filled for irrigation companies, districts, and other organizations that operated irrigation works. The information for this form was obtained in a separate survey. A list of names of enterprises supplying water to ten or more farms was compiled in Washington from the 1940 Census of Irrigation reports. In most cases copies of the I-2 were mailed to these large enterprises before the special enumerator called so that respondents could fill the questionnaires or have the necessary data ready. Technicians, mostly professional employees detailed from the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, enumerated these enterprises in January, February, and March 1950.

To check and supplement this information, the regular census enumerator entered the names of suppliers of water for irrigation purposes on the Agriculture Questionnaire. Lists of these suppliers were then compiled in the District Office and compared with the list prepared in Washington. Enterprises listed on the Agriculture Questionnaire but not included in the enumeration of January, February, and March were then identified. These were chiefly enterprises that supplied water for two to nine farms. A special enumerator obtained information from

these suppliers on the I-2 questionnaire. Practically complete coverage of irrigation enterprises was thus obtained.

Acres of irrigated land were also checked. The acres reported by the user on the Agriculture Questionnaire were compared to the acres reported by the supplier on the I-2 questionnaire. Differences in acreage of ten percent or more were investigated.

Drainage

Special enumerators collected the data for the 1950 Census of Drainage. The Census was to cover only the enterprises with 500 or more acres of drained farm land; but acreage was not clearly shown on some maps and a few smaller enterprises may have been included. The enumerators got information on the extent and location of land included in drainage projects, the cost of drainage, the assessment collected to meet the cost, the characteristics and extent of drainage works constructed since January 1, 1940, and similar information.

Before the Census was taken, State officials were asked if organized drainage enterprises existed within their States. All States except the New England States, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia reported such enterprises. The 40 States with drainage enterprises were divided into two groups: "county-drain" States and "drainage-district" States. Different questionnaires were used for the two groups.

The D-1 questionnaire was used in ten county-drain States, where most of the drainage enterprises were under the county government. In these States, the land owners organized, and the county government assessed the lands to be benefited. Accordingly, each county was treated as one enterprise in the Census of Drainage and one questionnaire was filled for the county. Census technicians trained special enumerators to procure or prepare a map for each county showing land in drainage projects and to fill the D-1 questionnaire. The county official who had jurisdiction over county drains usually had maps showing the land in drainage enterprises. If he did not, the enumerator prepared one, using county records and a list of drainage enterprises compiled from the 1940 Census of Drainage and from information provided by the Soil Conservation Service.

Figure 7.-How to Enumerate Special Types of Living Quarters

Rooming house, lodginghouse, tourist home.	Enumerate as a separate dwelling unit each of the quarters which have either separate cooking equipment or two or more rooms and separate entrance.	Hotel, lodge, motel, motor court, tourist court.	Before you start to enumerate in a hotel, lodge, motel, motor court, etc., determine whether the majority (more than one-half) of the rooms, suites, or other accommodations are "permanent" or "transient." Permanent accommodations are those occupied or reserved for occupancy by guests who seek lodging for a period of time usually a month or more and who are as a rule granted reductions from the daily or weekly rates. The remaining quarters should be considered transient accommodations.
	Quarters which do not fulfill either condition are to be combined with the quarters of the landlord, or with each other if the landlord does not live in the structure. If the combined quarters contain fewer than 10 lodgers (roomers), enumerate the combination as one dwelling unit (box 1 in item 3—house, apartment, flat); if the combined quarters contain 10 or more lodgers, enumerate the combination as nondwelling-unit quarters (box X in item 3) on one Housing line.	Permanent.	If the majority of the accommodations in the hotel, motor court, etc. are permanent, apply the following rules to all of the accommodations, whether they are usually occupied by permanent guests, occupied by transients, or vacant. Enumerate as a separate dwelling unit (box 1 in item 3) each of the quarters which have either (a) separate cooking equipment, or (b) two or more rooms which are rented as a suite. Do not consider as a suite, a group of sleeping rooms which are temporarily rented together but which are usually rented separately.
Dormitory, sorority house, fraternity house, residential club, bunkhouse, convent, monastery, nurses' home, "flophouse," mission, Y, Salvation Army shelter.	Enumerate the structure as nondwelling-unit quarters (box X in item 3) on one Housing line, regardless of the living arrangements of the occupants.	Transient.	Combine the remaining quarters and enumerate the combination as nondwelling-unit quarters (box X in item 3) on one Housing line.
Institution or general hospital:		Separate structure for apartment use.	If the hotel management operates a separate structure as a regular apartment house, enumerate each apartment as a separate dwelling unit (box 1 in item 3).
Building containing only family quarters for staff members.	Enumerate each of the family quarters as a separate dwelling unit (box 1 in item 3).		
Building(s) containing living quarters for nonstaff members, such as patients or prisoners, and building(s) containing living quarters for staff members not in families.	Enumerate the structure or group of such structures as nondwelling-unit quarters (box X in item 3) on one Housing line, regardless of the living arrangements of the occupants.		
Military installation:			
Barracks, bachelor officers' quarters, base hospital.	Do not make any entries on the Population and Housing Schedule. Persons will be enumerated on ICR's by special assignment.		
Building containing only family quarters.	Enumerate each of the family quarters as a separate dwelling unit (box 1 in item 3).		
Transient quarters.	Combine all the transient quarters and enumerate the combination as nondwelling-unit quarters (box X in item 3) on one Housing line, regardless of the living arrangements of the occupants.	Trailer, tent.	Enumerate as a separate dwelling unit each trailer (box 2 in item 3) and each tent (box 3 in item 3) whether singly or in a camp, if it is occupied as separate living quarters. If the trailer or tent is vacant, do not enumerate it.

## THE CENSUS OPERATION

The D-2 questionnaire was used in 30 drainage-district States. It was filled for every drainage enterprise of 500 acres or more, which was (a) organized as one drainage district, or (b) assessed for the same public drain, or (c) drained by works operated as one undertaking under private or corporate ownership. Drainage supervisors trained special enumerators and supervised the drainage enumeration in these States. The enumerators obtained information from a variety of sources, such as officials of drainage enterprises, county engineers, drainage companies, and county records; and they plotted the drained areas on maps. They used lists of projects compiled from the 1940 Census, but these lists had not been brought up to date so the enumerators used them only as guides to locate the large drainage projects.

## Reports and Field Controls

Because of the magnitude and timing of the enumeration, those directing the operation had to be informed quickly on the progress of the work. Some 2-1/4 million homes were visited every day at an approximate cost of \$1,000,000; so it was necessary to spot trouble quickly and to expedite the work if it failed to proceed at the planned rate. The usual methods of reporting were too slow to permit swift corrective action. For example, a lag of only three days during which enumeration was delayed or improperly carried out might mean a considerable unnecessary cost. Consequently, reporting techniques were highly streamlined during the period of greatest field activity.

## General Program

A staffing and cost pattern was given to each District Supervisor before the work started. This pattern indicated how many employees he should have on specified dates and how much he might spend for travel and overtime. Every Friday, the District Supervisor reported to the Area and Washington Offices the

number of workers employed, amount of payrolls prepared, travel expense incurred, and other office operations. The Area Office checked these reports against allotments and authorizations and took action necessary to bring office operations into line.

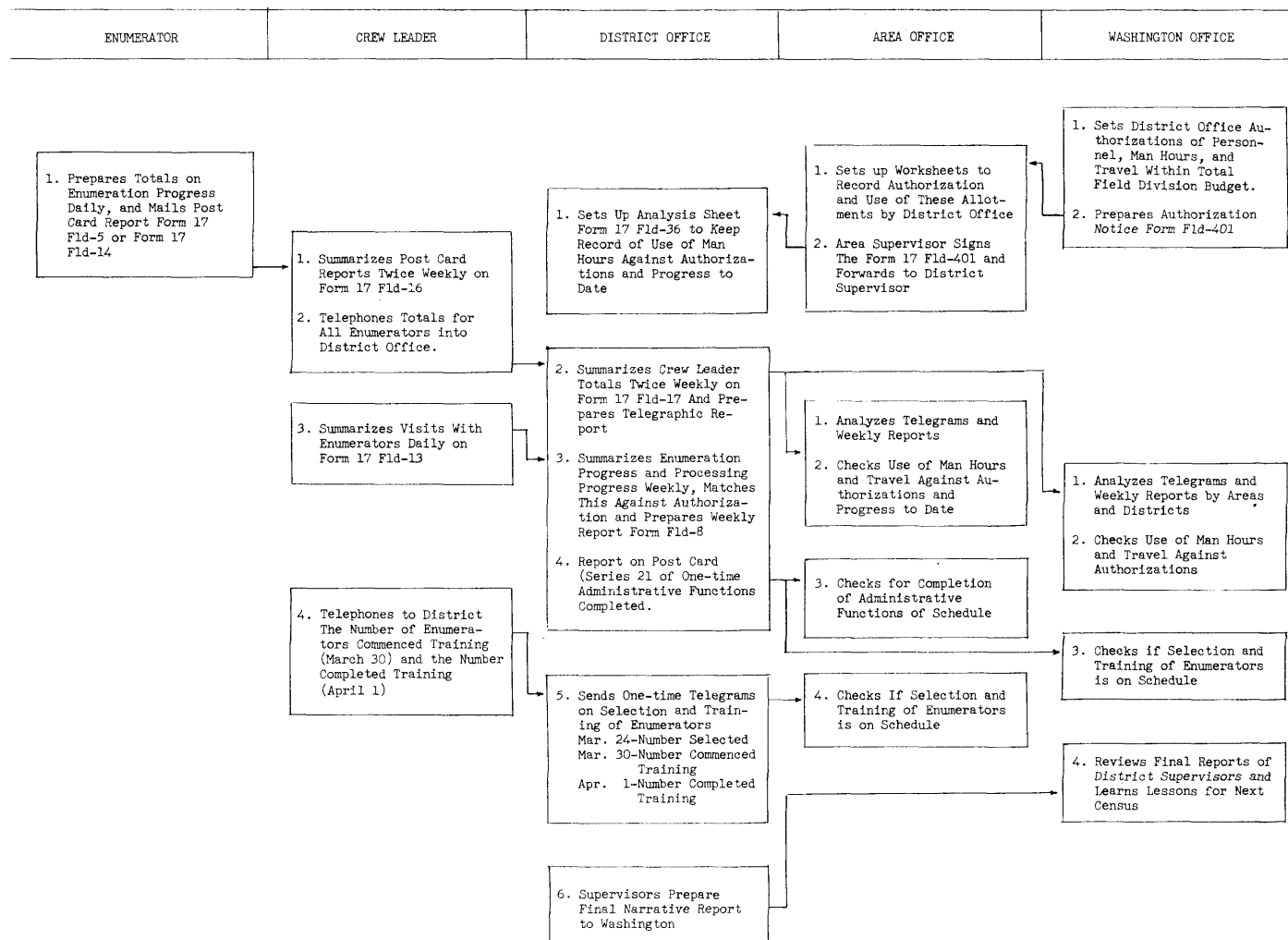
Costs were carefully watched in both the Area and Washington Offices. The Area Supervisor adjusted deficits and surpluses within the Area, and the Washington Office withdrew or allotted funds to the Area Offices as needed. The Bureau made arrangements with the Treasury Department to receive daily telegraphic reports on expenditures for Census accounts from the Treasury's 14 regional disbursing offices so it would be quickly and fully informed on the status of its operations. The Bureau was thus able to make emergency allotments when they were needed to keep the work flowing smoothly; but it was also able to keep expenditures within the limits set by the budget.

Enumerator activities, which indicated the progress of the enumeration, were the subject of several reports. The District Offices were required to send telegrams to the Area and Washington Offices on March 24, March 30, and April 1, giving, respectively, the number of enumerators selected, the number beginning training, and the number completing training. Enumerators reported to Crew Leaders daily by post card on the number of persons, farms, and dwelling units they had enumerated. Crew Leaders summarized these reports and telephoned the results to the District Office twice a week. The District Offices reported the totals by telegram to the Area and Washington Offices. Those offices systematically reviewed the progress of the enumeration and took action if any District Offices appeared to be behind schedule. (See Fig. 8.)

## Time-Records Program in 40 District Offices

A special time-records program was set up to provide detailed information needed for improving procedures in subsequent large-scale surveys. This program was conducted in 40 District

Figure 8. --Field Reports and Control System



Offices to see how much time enumerators, Crew Leaders, and District Office clerical personnel spent on each phase of the Census operations. Detailed field costs were determined by analyzing such factors as travel time, enumeration time, frequency and reasons for callbacks, and allocation of office clerical time. These data were also used to analyze the piece-price rates paid to enumerators and to evaluate the procedures for editing completed enumeration forms.

In 40 offices, detailed time and mileage records were kept for 48 enumerators, 9 time clerks, and all Crew Leaders and clerical office personnel. These records were in addition to the regular enumerators' reports.

The enumerators in this time-records program were divided into four categories: (1) those who kept their own special time records during the entire enumeration; (2) those who were accompanied by a time clerk during the entire enumeration (limited to urban enumerators); (3) those who were accompanied by a time clerk for the first two weeks of the enumeration and kept their own special time records thereafter (limited to rural enumerators); and (4) those who kept their own special time records for the first two weeks and were accompanied by a time clerk for the remainder of the enumeration period (limited to rural enumerators).

Special training programs in the administrative and technical aspects of this program were conducted at selected Area Offices for Chief Time Clerks. Additional personnel were authorized for the 40 offices so a special record-keeping staff could be provided.

#### Special Controls on Coverage

A number of devices were included in the field procedures to facilitate the enumeration and to insure complete coverage. Some of these devices are described in the following paragraphs.

#### "T-Night"

The enumeration of the transient population, that is, persons who were traveling during enumeration or who had no fixed place of residence, was one of the most difficult problems connected with the census. It was possible to count most persons in their homes, but many persons were absent from home and would not be reported there, while some who were staying in transient accommodations had no place of residence elsewhere. As an aid in obtaining complete coverage, a "T-Night" ("T" for transients) procedure was designed.

A concentrated effort was made to enumerate on the Individual Census Reports (P2) on a single night (April 11) all persons who were staying in the larger hotels, tourist camps, "Y's", and other similar transient accommodations. A similar all-out effort was made to enumerate persons in the larger "flophouses", missions, and similar establishments on April 13. Rather than to risk omitting any such persons, the Bureau decided to obtain these forms from everyone in those places, whether or not they were likely to be enumerated elsewhere. The forms were later checked with the schedules for their homes to eliminate duplication.

Before "T-Night", the Crew Leaders designated the large hotels, Y's, etc. to be enumerated April 11, and listed the rooms in each of these places on a special form. The American Hotel Association, local hotel associations, and individual hotels cooperated in these preparations.

On the afternoon of April 11, Individual Census Reports were distributed to occupants of hotels, Y's, etc., with a request that they be returned to the management. Special posters informed hotel guests of the procedure. Crew Leaders and enumerators were in the lobby to answer questions and to assist anyone who needed help in filling the forms. After a reasonable time elapsed, inquiries were made for each room for which a form had not been returned.

Transients in "flophouses" and missions were enumerated on April 13 by enumerators who stationed themselves at the main entrance or in the lobby and filled the Population and Housing Schedule by direct interviews. In some instances, the place would not give transients food or lodging until they were enumerated. Employees and staff members who lived on the premises were also included in this enumeration.

#### Checks by Crew Leaders

Each Crew Leader was required to check the enumeration district boundaries in his area before the enumeration started. This check was made to locate those parts of the enumeration district boundaries likely to give the enumerator difficulty, to find overlaps or omissions, and to see that the map boundaries and the enumeration district descriptions were in agreement. The Crew Leader was also to ask local officials if any political boundary changes had been made that were not shown on the maps. If an

enumeration district involved a workload that was too large for one enumerator to canvass in the time allotted, it was subdivided. This check also familiarized the Crew Leader with his territory so that he would be able to anticipate and solve boundary problems encountered by the enumerators.

The Crew Leader was also required to fill an ED Spot Check Report for each enumeration district in his territory before the enumeration. He listed 10 consecutive households, starting in any corner of the enumeration district and obtained: (1) the name of the head of the household; (2) the complete address; (3) information on whether the house was on a farm; and (4) information on whether the house was on a place of 3 or more acres. The Crew Leader kept these forms, and when the enumerator completed the enumeration district, he checked his list of 10 addresses against the completed schedules to see if the households had been enumerated. The Crew Leader also made spot checks of the enumerator's work to be sure that the enumerator was doing his job properly; and he maintained a record of these activities on the Crew Leader's Record of Enumeration Review.

#### Apartment House Lists

In large cities (those that had a population of 100,000 or more in 1940), the District Offices prepared lists of all apartment houses with 20 or more dwelling units. Garden type developments were included even if no one structure contained 20 or more units. To compile the lists, the Office used telephone directories and consulted municipal licensing and inspection agencies, fire departments, utility companies, large real estate firms, and similar sources.

After the lists were compiled, the District Office sent a special form to the owner or manager of each apartment house asking for the number of apartments, how they were numbered, etc. This information was inserted in the enumerator's portfolio so he could canvass the apartment house quickly and completely.

#### Large Farm Lists

Large farms may account for a sizable proportion of the farm production in a given area. Moreover, all large farms were to be included in the agriculture sample; so the sample questions on the Agriculture Questionnaire had to be filled for them. Accordingly, the Bureau took special precautions to see that the large farms were properly enumerated.

A list of large farms for each district was prepared from the 1945 Census of Agriculture. With the assistance of the field staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Bureau brought the lists up to date. These lists gave the name of the farm operator and the location of the farm.

The lists were sent to the District Offices, and the Crew Leaders were charged with the responsibility for seeing that an Agriculture Questionnaire was properly filled for each large farm during enumeration. As he reviewed the questionnaires, the Crew Leader entered on the list the number of the Agriculture Questionnaire obtained for the farm and the number of the enumeration district in which it was taken. If a questionnaire was not obtained for a large farm on the list, the reason was to be indicated. For example, a large farm might have been sold to the owner of another large farm who reported the entire operation on one questionnaire.

#### Consecutive Numbering of Dwelling Units

As the enumerator canvassed an area, he gave a number to each dwelling unit and entered that number on a line on the Population and Housing Schedule. If no one was at home to give him information, he entered on that line, "No one at home. See sheet ... lines ...." He was to return later and get the necessary information. When he got that information, he was to indicate the sheet number and the lines on which he enumerated the household on the Population and Housing Schedule. When the Crew Leader reviewed the completed portfolio, he looked for entries of "No one at home" without sheet and line numbers. Such omissions indicated that the enumerator probably had not enumerated the household.

#### Callback Record

The enumerator used the Callback Record Form to record notations about an enumeration that was incomplete and therefore required a return visit. The enumerator noted there a place which he had to revisit because no one was at home at the time of the first visit, because the respondent was too busy to give him any information at his first call, because the respondent could give only part of the information, or because he had left

an Individual Census Report for some member of the household, such as a lodger, to complete.

The Callback Record helped the enumerator to plan each day's itinerary so that he would not backtrack and to reduce the time needed to check schedules and questionnaires for missing data. It also helped to insure complete coverage by reminding the enumerator that his information was incomplete. The Crew Leader was instructed to review this Callback Record when a district was completed to be sure all callbacks were made.

#### Dwelling Unit Control Lists

The Bureau prepared Dwelling Unit Control Lists for most cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants and sent them to the District Offices. These lists showed the number of dwelling units in each block. When an enumeration district in one of these cities was completed, the Population and Housing Schedules were checked to be sure that all dwelling units were listed. If more dwelling units were shown on the list than were enumerated on the Population and Housing Schedules, the block was rechecked.

#### Missed Persons Form

A Missed Persons Form was released locally when the enumeration of an area was nearly complete. This form was printed in newspapers and on post cards. Local radio announcers were asked to mention it.

The form pointed out that the enumeration was nearing completion and requested all persons who believed they had not been counted to fill the form and mail it to the District Office. At the District Office, the form was checked to the schedule on which the person should have been enumerated. If he had been missed, a special enumerator called on him to get the necessary information. This enumerator also checked to see whether other persons in the household and in the neighborhood were missed.

#### Local Announcements

The District Office made a count of population, dwelling units, and farms as soon as enumeration was completed. This count was made for cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants (or for smaller places if requested) and for counties. The District Supervisor telegraphed the figures to Washington and issued a preliminary local announcement. These announcements made Census data available quickly and gave the community an opportunity to question the accuracy of the figures before they were final.

Some communities made special efforts to locate missed persons after the local announcements were made so that their population count would be raised. The District Office enumerated all missed persons who were reported, and it rechecked the figures for areas which appeared to be underenumerated. In addition to finding some areas that had not been enumerated, this operation uncovered some hitherto unreported annexations to cities.

These preliminary announcements also gave the Washington Office a chance to look at the figures and to have them checked while the schedules and questionnaires were still in the field. This Office compared the figures with current estimates and questioned those that appeared to be out of line. Instructions were then sent to the field to check the figures and explain the discrepancies. Field checks of the farm count were made in about 130 counties.

A number of counties and cities expressed dissatisfaction with the Census count after the schedules had left the District Offices. The Bureau asked for the names of persons missed, and 136 communities submitted lists. About 40 percent of the persons listed were immediately found to have been enumerated. Frequently, a neighbor had given information when the enumerator could not find the persons at home in several calls. The Bureau mailed Individual Census Reports to those not enumerated and asked them to complete them; or, if 20 or more persons had been missed in one enumeration district, the Bureau asked the Area Office to check the addresses for the entire district against the entries on the Population and Housing Schedule in addition to interviewing the missed persons. Completed Individual Census Reports were thus obtained, which made possible a more careful check of the Census schedules. If the person's name still was not found, his record was added to the Census count (see page 27).

Lists of missed persons sent to the Bureau after the final Census count had been made, sometimes indicated additional

names that had been missed. Although such persons could not be included in the Census count, information for those missed was added to the Census records so that the Census information on individuals would be as complete as possible.

#### Other Field Enumerations

Immediately after the regular enumeration for the 1950 Censuses, three supplementary surveys were conducted in selected areas: the Post-Enumeration Survey, the Survey of Residential Financing, and the Local Housing Authority Survey. These surveys utilized the staff of experienced enumerators and other field personnel who were still in the field offices.

#### Post-Enumeration Survey

The Post-Enumeration Survey was a sample re-enumeration of the 1950 Censuses. It made a coverage check (to determine how completely the people, dwelling units and farms had been covered in the enumeration) and a content check (to see how accurately the population, housing and farm characteristics had been described).

The Survey was administered from the Area Offices. Technical observers from Washington were assigned to various areas to assist in instruction, supervision, and handling technical problems. Supervisors and technical observers were given a 2-week training course; and they, in turn, conducted a 1-week course for interviewers. About 250 of the better interviewers who had worked on the regular enumeration were employed. Some had been trained for urban interviewing and some for rural interviewing.

#### Survey of Residential Financing

The Survey of Residential Financing was part of the 1950 Census of Housing. It was designed to get more detailed information on the financing of residential properties than could be obtained during the regular enumeration. The sample covered properties in selected enumeration districts in about 700 counties. It was selected from the dwelling units for which the household head (or a vacant dwelling unit) was listed on a sample line on the population side of the Population and Housing Schedule. The vacant properties were treated as rental properties.

The Survey involved the following broad field operations:

- (1) Selecting the sample from the Population and Housing Schedule.
- (2) Transcribing data for selected units from the Population and Housing Schedule to control cards. Comparing properties on these cards with those on the list of large properties compiled in Washington and eliminating duplications.
- (3) Obtaining from occupants of rental properties the names of owners or rental agents.
- (4) Mailing schedules to the owners of properties and also to the mortgage holders.
- (5) Enumerating a subsample of owners and lenders who failed to fill schedules.

The first three operations were performed in the District Offices during the regular enumeration. The last two operations were done after that enumeration had been completed.

#### Local Housing Authority Survey

Local housing authorities needed population and housing data relating to rental units which were "substandard" according to the Public Housing Administration's definition; and they asked the Bureau to provide advance tabulations for those units. The housing authorities in 224 cities provided funds, and the Bureau transcribed data for a sample of units in those cities from the Population and Housing Schedules. This work was done in the District Offices.

Income information had been obtained only for one person in five; so it was not available for the occupants of each unit in the sample. When income data were not available for a sufficient number of families to yield the desired sampling reliability, additional interviews were conducted to obtain this information.

Advance transcription and tabulation of the housing data put this information to use much earlier than would otherwise have been possible.

## CHAPTER V

### STEPS PRELIMINARY TO PROCESSING

In processing a large-scale statistical survey, specialization and mechanical devices are used wherever possible to expedite handling and reduce costs. This type of operation requires an assembly-line procedure thoroughly planned in advance so that all the material moves from step to step at a fairly constant rate. Before entering the assembly line, the material is inspected and major faults are corrected, so that the flow of work will not be interrupted at any step by problems which might have been foreseen.

Thus, the questionnaires filled in by the enumerators did not go immediately to the main assembly line of editing, coding, and tabulating. In the preparatory operations, some of the questionnaires were found to be defective and had to be rechecked. Some were drawn aside for special projects and restored before the material entered the later operations. All questionnaires for an area had to be complete before the mass production operations could begin.

The first preliminary operation took place in the field where the completed portfolios were examined both by the Crew Leaders and by the editors in the District Office. The portfolios were then shipped to Washington or Philadelphia where they were checked to be sure the contents were complete. The forms were separated and sent to appropriate working groups. The Agriculture Questionnaires, for example, were all sent to one location; the Individual Census Reports and Infant Cards to another, and so forth. The Population and Housing Schedules were kept in the portfolios which were routed along one of the main assembly lines. Some of the portfolios were needed for the selection of the Post-Enumeration Survey information, for the Current Population Survey match of Census data, for Urban Redevelopment Transcription, or for Preliminary Sample Transcription. In addition to these preliminary operations, persons enumerated away from home were added to the Population and Housing Schedules for their home communities. As an important step in this processing, the population count was prepared by States and reported to the President.

#### Field Review and Checking

Work was reviewed in appropriate detail at each stage to insure that the preceding group had properly completed its assignment. Checks were planned so that errors would be detected at the level where action could best be taken. For example, checks for coverage and completeness were made in the field offices, where deficient portfolios could be most easily corrected.

During enumeration, the Crew Leader met the enumerator in the field, reviewed a sample of his work, and answered his questions. When the enumerator completed his enumeration district, he turned the portfolio over to his Crew Leader, who reviewed the contents and applied specified checks. These checks included an examination of the map to be sure that in urban areas the enumerator had checked all blocks, and in rural areas he had entered the serial numbers of dwelling units. The Crew Leader examined the Population and Housing Schedules to see that all sheets were accounted for and that all cross references requiring callbacks had been completed. The Agriculture Questionnaires were reviewed for completeness and for proper handling of the sample. The Crew Leader checked the addresses he had entered on his ED Spot Check Report to see if the enumerator had listed all of them on the Population and Housing Schedules. Finally, he reviewed the enumerator's Callback Record to see that all required callbacks had been made.

If an enumeration district was not complete, the Crew Leader returned the portfolio to the enumerator and told him what to do to complete it. If the district was complete and the work appeared to be properly done, the Crew Leader sent the portfolio to the District Office.

In the District Office, editors (who had usually been enumerators or Crew Leaders) reviewed each portfolio before the enumerator was paid for his work. They examined all forms,

but they made no changes in the Agriculture Questionnaires except for identification items. They checked particularly to see if the enumerator had completely covered his district and had made all necessary entries on the Population and Housing Schedules. An enumerator was not paid for enumerating any person unless at least two personal characteristics (relationship, race, sex, and age) could be given for that person. If these characteristics could not be provided, the person's name was canceled. These cancellations were relatively rare, because, even if the enumerator did not find a person at home, the neighbors could usually provide more than the minimum amount of information. Moreover, race could often be inferred from the entries for other family members and sex from the given name.

The editors recorded the errors they found and referred them to the District Supervisor. When the errors in a portfolio



*Checking portfolios prior to shipping. Photo by Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil.*

justified action, the District Supervisor returned the entire portfolio to the original enumerator for recanvassing, or he assigned it to a special enumerator who worked on an hourly basis. If there were no errors or if the errors were few or could be properly corrected, the portfolios were approved for shipment to Washington.

#### Shipping the Portfolios

After the District Office had edited the portfolios, it made a preliminary count of population, dwelling units, and farms in the area. This count was telegraphed to Washington and also released locally. If the Washington Office did not reply to the telegram within 5 days telling the District Office to hold the portfolios, the District Office prepared them for shipment. Instructions to hold the portfolios were based on inconsistencies uncovered by internal checks or other information which indicated the possible need for further field checking.

The District Office shipped the portfolios with the completed schedules in the same wooden boxes that had carried the portfolios with the blank schedules to the field. The completed forms were arranged within the portfolios in a prescribed sequence; and the transmittal listing gave the number of each type of schedule as well as the numbers of the enumeration districts. An additional form gave the preliminary count of the population, dwelling units, and farms for each minor civil division.



The first shipment for an entire county arrived in Washington on April 19, 1950, and by September, all schedules had been received. Enumeration was virtually completed by the end of June, but unfavorable weather had delayed the work in a few sections of the country.

District Offices in 30 States, covering three-fourths of the population, shipped their completed portfolios to the Philadelphia Decennial Tabulation Office; the other District Offices shipped their work to Washington. The Philadelphia Office kept the Population and Housing Schedules for editing, coding and preparation of punch cards, but it sent the Agriculture Questionnaires and certain other forms to Washington for processing.

#### Receiving the Portfolios

All forms filled in by the enumerator were accounted for when the portfolios were received. Forms were sorted into appropriate groups and routed rapidly to the units organized to carry out various parts of the job.

As boxes were opened, the enumeration district numbers and the contents of the portfolios were checked against an advance copy of the transmittal listing prepared in the field. Every form in the 230,000 portfolios had to be accounted for in this operation.

Sorting the materials into appropriate groups was the next step. The number of schedules listed on the enumerator's record of production was matched to the number on the Portfolio Control Label before the production records were sent to another unit for summarization. Agriculture forms were placed in labeled wooden boxes for transmission to the Agriculture Consolidation Unit. Supplemental population enumeration forms, such as Individual Census Reports, Infant Cards, and Indian Reservation schedules, were forwarded to the Population Supplemental Forms Units. Supplies and unused materials were then removed and returned to the stock room. After these operations, only the Population and Housing Schedules were left in the portfolios. These schedules were counted and reinserted in the portfolios where they were kept when not in use.

The population and housing questionnaires for certain enumeration districts had to be used immediately for special projects. Lists of these districts had been prepared in advance so the portfolios could be diverted and processed as soon as they arrived. Eventually, they were restored to the usual processing channels.

In the regular processing, priority was to be given to portfolios for the 57 large standard metropolitan areas. A red label marked "METRO AREA ADVANCE SAMPLE" was placed on these portfolios so they could be quickly identified.

#### Special Projects

A number of projects were considered of sufficient urgency to justify identifying portfolios and handling them before the regular processing started. Portfolios were used for these special projects without unduly delaying the regular flow of work. This was done by making microfilm copies, by timing the operations precisely, by concentrating a large clerical force on the special jobs, and by taking advantage of the fact that, in any event, a large percentage of schedules would normally be held in storage bins awaiting regular processing. Microfilm units were established both in Washington and Philadelphia so that schedules could be microfilmed quickly.

Portfolios as received were labeled and given a code which indicated the order of subsequent operations, as follows:

Special project	Code	Color of label
Post-Enumeration Survey Transcription	1	Light blue
CPS-Census Match .....	2	Pink
Urban Redevelopment Transcription .....	3	Light green
Preliminary Sample Transcription .....	4	White

A portfolio which was selected both for Post-Enumeration Survey Transcription and for CPS-Census Match would have both a light blue and a pink label, but it would go first to the unit working on Post-Enumeration Survey Transcription.

#### Post-Enumeration Survey Transcription

The portfolios selected for the Post-Enumeration Survey were checked in and sent to a special unit. About 8,000 enumeration districts were involved. Transcription sheets were prepared from Population and Housing Schedules and Agriculture Questionnaires. These sheets were used in the field to determine the quality of the original enumeration. Approximately four months and about 8,000 clerk days were spent in preparing the needed transcription.

#### CPS-Census Match

A matching project was planned to determine the differences, if any, between the information obtained in the regular monthly survey (Current Population Survey) and that obtained in the Census. The Census Population and Housing Schedules selected for this project were microfilmed, and the microfilm copy of the schedule was matched with the CPS schedule. About 5,000 enumeration districts were selected for this comparison. Approximately 450 clerk days were spent in the matching operation, which lasted about 4 months.

#### Urban Redevelopment Transcription

Some cities and other political units wanted to request assistance from the Housing and Home Finance Agency for slum clearance and urban redevelopment. They were confronted with the immediate problem of defining slum and blighted areas which might be eligible for assistance under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949.

The Bureau of the Census adopted a procedure whereby cities could obtain, at cost, tabulations of certain areas by city blocks, before the Census results were published. Specified Population and Housing Schedules were microfilmed for this project. The color of the head of the household was transcribed from the population side of the schedules to the housing side, and only the housing side was microfilmed.

#### Preliminary Sample Transcription

To provide preliminary statistics for population and housing, a sample of the Census results was selected and tabulated before the final results were available. A sample of 14,000 enumeration districts was drawn. Within these 14,000 enumeration districts, a subsample of 150,000 persons enumerated on sample lines and of 45,000 dwelling units was chosen. Data for these persons and dwelling units were entered on transcription sheets in the form of codes, and cards were punched from those sheets. Preliminary data on population and housing characteristics were prepared for the United States, its four regions, and the 10 largest States. These data were adjusted to the total population of each area and published in series of preliminary releases (PC-6, PC-7, HC-4, and HC-5), which appeared from 6 to 18 months before the final data became available.

#### Organizing Work Units

Individual handling of 230,000 portfolios would require a vast amount of recordkeeping. By grouping them, this paper work could be simplified. Accordingly, the portfolios (now containing only the Population and Housing Schedules) were organized into work units, each of which contained all the portfolios for a county or a large city. If a county or city were very large, however, one work unit might contain only a part of its portfolios. Most records were kept in terms of work units rather than portfolios.

Portfolios were put either into a Regular Work Unit or into a Metro Area Advance Sample Unit. The Metro Area Advance Sample Units were set up to get preliminary population and housing data for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more. Portfolios for these areas were labeled in the receiving operation and were given top priority in editing, coding, and punching.

The work units were placed in specially constructed, portable steel bins. They were moved from one place to another in these bins, which were identified by File Bin Identification Cards. A Work Unit Routing Slip was used to record the movement of a work unit from one operation to another.

Agriculture Questionnaires were also combined into county work units. The forms were placed in special portfolios, each of which contained about 400 questionnaires. Generally, about five portfolios were needed for a county.

At first, all the agriculture forms were arranged by enumeration district, but before cards were punched, the different types of questionnaires were separated. The Agriculture Questionnaires (A1) for each county were then divided into three groups: large farms, sample farms, and other farms. Sheets were inserted to separate the questionnaires for minor civil divisions.

The portfolios were kept in a central file when not in use, and records were maintained of the location and stage of processing for the forms of each county.

### Follow-up Problems in the Field

After the regular enumeration was completed, some follow-up work was required to complete the canvass and to clear up major discrepancies. Follow-up information was obtained both through the mail and through field checks.

Mail follow-up was used mainly to get needed additional sample information for persons and farms. Sample data for the farms were obtained by sending the farm operator a form letter with the sample agriculture questions printed on the back. Sample data for persons were obtained on Individual Census Reports. These were mailed to the persons selected with a request that the sample questions be answered.

Field checks were made when discrepancies could not be cleared up by correspondence. Generally, these checks involved coverage problems. Where people or dwelling units in an area appeared to have been missed by the enumerator, or farm acreage reported failed to equal the acreage expected, the households were revisited to see whether the enumeration had been properly done.

Pilot studies were made in a few areas to determine the cost or difficulty of checking block counts. These studies were conducted in cities where dwelling units were not enumerated in some blocks although the maps showed that dwelling units were located in those blocks. In January 1951, field checks were undertaken in selected enumeration districts in 36 locations. These checks were of three types: (1) checks in areas where people but not dwelling units were enumerated, and it appeared that the dwelling units in which they lived were missed; (2) checks in areas where housing information had not been properly entered; and (3) checks in areas where entire blocks appeared to have been missed by the enumerator. These checks of population and dwelling units were in addition to those made when a community protested the Census count of its population and submitted a list of missed persons.

Technicians analyzed the Agriculture Questionnaires as soon as they were received in Washington to see if the farm acreage for an area agreed with acreage reported in other sources. They also sought explanations for underenumeration. For example, some New England areas were classified primarily as summer resorts, and acreage from which hay had been cut was evidently not reported. Field checks were needed in 133 counties in 30 States to explain discrepancies. Members of the Washington staff made the checks after being trained to detect underenumeration of certain types of farm operations.

### Handling Supplemental Population Forms

Supplemental enumeration forms were used where, for various reasons, it was not possible to put the information directly on a Population and Housing Schedule, or where detailed additional information was needed for a specific group, such as infants. To facilitate processing and to complete the Census records, the information on most of these forms was transcribed to Population and Housing Schedules.

### Military Individual Census Reports

Persons living on military installations in barracks, bachelor-type quarters, station hospitals, or any other nonfamily quarters were enumerated on Individual Census Reports. In this use, this form was called the Military ICR. Military installations were defined as land-based establishments within the continental United States operated by the Air Force, Army, Coast Guard, Navy, or Marine Corps. They included posts, camps, stations, air fields, factories, hospitals, prisons, disciplinary barracks, Navy Yards, testing ranges, or any other type of establishment operated by the armed forces.

Military ICR's were transcribed to Population and Housing Schedules for the district in which the post was located. A count was made by State, county or city, and district, and was added to the regular enumeration count for that district.

### Crews of Vessels Reports

The Crews of Vessels Report (P4) was an individual enumeration form filled by officers and crew members of the Navy, Coast Guard, and the American merchant marine who were living aboard ship on April 1, 1950. The completed reports for a vessel were mailed directly to Washington where they were placed in one of two groups: (1) vessels berthed in United States ports on April 1, 1950, and (2) vessels at sea or berthed in foreign ports on April 1, 1950. Crews of vessels not in United States ports were added to the overseas population. Reports for

vessels in United States ports were assigned the enumeration district number of the dock where the vessel was berthed. Forms for civilian and military personnel were separated and then transcribed to Population and Housing Schedules for the enumeration districts indicated. A total of 211,800 Crews of Vessels Reports were received, of which 132,700 were for persons on vessels in United States ports. These persons were included in the population of the continental United States.

### Confidential Reports on Income, Individual Census Reports, and Missed Persons Forms

The Confidential Report of Income (P6) was used when a person did not wish to divulge his income to the enumerator; or, in some cases, it was used when a person was not at home when the enumerator called and someone else in the household could report everything but his income. The enumerator entered on the form the State, enumeration district number, and the sheet and line numbers of the Population and Housing Schedule on which the other information for that person was listed. The individual then completed the form and mailed it directly to Washington.

Individual Census Reports were filled by persons who were away from their usual place of residence at the time the census was taken. These reports were used to supply or complete information for those persons in the enumeration district where they usually lived.

Persons who believed they had been missed in the enumeration filled Missed Persons Forms and mailed them to the District Office. Most of these were investigated by the District Office, but if the portfolios had already been sent to Washington, the Missed Persons Forms were also sent to Washington for processing. In addition, lists of missed persons had been submitted by some communities (see page 24).

To avoid duplication, the names on the Individual Census Reports, the Missed Persons Forms, and the lists of missed persons were compared with those on the Population and Housing Schedules which were filled where the person should have been enumerated--his usual place of residence. Before this comparison could be made, however, it was necessary to determine the enumeration districts for their usual places of residence. This procedure involved tracing the home address given on the Individual Census Report, the Missed Persons Form, or the list of missed persons. References to maps and to city and telephone directories were needed to supplement the information on the forms. Of the 1,200,000 Individual Census Reports received, 92 percent were successfully allocated to specific enumeration districts.

The three types of forms--the Confidential Report on Income, the Individual Census Report, and the Missed Persons Form (including lists of missed persons)--were first sorted by enumeration district and then by name and address to be sure that groups of related persons were kept together. All the forms for one enumeration district were placed in an envelope.

The Population and Housing Schedules of the enumeration districts were then checked to see if the persons had been enumerated at their home addresses. If the person had not been enumerated, the information on the Individual Census Report was transcribed to the Population and Housing Schedule. About 344,000 of the Individual Census Reports were eliminated when names were found on the Population and Housing Schedules, and 773,400 names were added.

If the name on the Missed Persons Form or on the list of missed persons was unmatched, an Individual Census Report was mailed to that person, or an interviewer from the Area Office called on him to complete an Individual Census Report. The Bureau received the names of 104,500 persons who presumably were missed in the regular census enumeration. Of that number, 40,700 (39 percent) had been enumerated either on the Population and Housing Schedule, on an Individual Census Report, or, in some cases, on both.

Information from the Confidential Reports on Income was inserted on the proper Population and Housing Schedule when the other forms for that enumeration district were checked. About 300,000 income slips were transcribed.

The entire matching and transcription operation took about 8 months and required 46,600 man days.

### Infant Cards

Infant Cards were required for infants born in January, February, or March 1950. They were to be matched by the National Office of Vital Statistics to birth registrations for the same period to see how many infants registered at birth were not enumerated in the census and how many enumerated infants were not registered at birth.



## Correction Sheets

### Final State Population Counts

## Review of Field Count

The population hand count was made by canceling the lines on the Population and Housing Schedules on which persons were not enumerated. The number of lines used in enumeration (the number of persons enumerated) was then determined by subtracting the number of canceled lines from the total number of lines on the schedule. All field counts met the extremely narrow tolerances established.

Under the law, final population figures for States had to be reported to the President by December 1, 1950. To get those figures by that time, the number of persons enumerated on Individual Census and Crews of Vessels Reports was added to the field count before the information on those Reports was fully transcribed to the Population and Housing Schedules. Reports were allocated to the proper enumeration districts, checked for duplication, and counted separately. The number for each district was added to the number of persons already enumerated there. This was done for each enumeration district and recorded on the minor civil division lists. From the minor civil division totals, county totals were prepared; and from the county totals, a final State total was obtained.

Legislation effective November 15, 1941, makes the procedure for apportioning Representatives entirely automatic, requiring no action by Congress other than review unless a change from the indicated procedure is desired. Under existing law, the Bureau of the Census is required to report the number of persons in each State and the District of Columbia, as ascertained by the Decennial Census, within 8 months after the start of the enumeration. Along with the report of State population, the Bureau is required to report the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled; this is to be computed by apportioning the present number of Representatives by the method known as "equal proportions." In 1950, the Director of the Bureau of the Census submitted this information to the Secretary of Commerce for transmittal to the President of the United States one month earlier than required by law.

On November 2, 1950, the Secretary of Commerce transmitted to the President of the United States the report from the Director of the Census, showing the population of each State and the District of Columbia on April 1, 1950, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled in the 83rd and subsequent Congresses. As required by the Congressional Apportionment Act, the President transmitted this information to the 82nd Congress in the first week of its regular session on January 9, 1951. The report was published as House Document No. 36.

# We the People

we the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Wenche. 1.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have Qualifications requisite for Electors in that State.

His Honor shall be a Clerk  
 and he shall not, when elected  
 be a member of the House of Representatives.

*To your relatives and  
to mine, which I shall desire  
to draw those I like to  
live with me.*

...the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States  
...Representatives shall not exceed one for every

and in the year of the meeting

These Words of Christ to fill such Vacancies.  
of Synodical Councils.

...in every united State of the Union, and each

as equally as may be into three States. The visit  
the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third

cannot  
happen by designation, or otherwise, during the  
Meeting of the Legislature, which shall there, be

No Person shall be  
admitted as a Juror

Law shall be equally divided.

*The Senate shall have the sole Power*

*Judgment in Cases of Shipwreck shall not cabine passengers therein to removal from Office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honor*

1. *Every one who is admitted to the United States; but the Party concerned, shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.*

## CHAPTER VI

### EDITING, CODING, AND TABULATING

The Census data, which had been collected by enumerators throughout the country, were edited, coded, punched, and tabulated in Washington or Philadelphia on a mass production basis. Thousands of new employees were hired by the Bureau in the summer and fall of 1950 to help with this work.

Briefly, "editing" involves inspection of the schedule entries to make sure that they are complete and consistent. It prevents improper information from entering the tabulation process, where it can be buried in a mass of detail and become hard to trace. A considerable amount of editing is done by machine after the information has been transferred from the schedules to punch cards (see "mechanical editing" below).

"Coding" involves preparation of schedule entries for transfer to a punch card. Only the numerals, 0 to 9, and the letters, X and V, can be punched on that card (see Appendix B). Consequently, all data to be punched on the cards and run through the tabulating machines must be converted to those symbols. For example, the enumerator entered "M" on the Population and Housing Schedule for male and "F" for female. These entries were translated into "1" and "2", respectively, before they were punched.

Many codes, such as the one for sex, are simple enough so that the punch card operator can punch them directly from the schedule entries. This is "punch coding." Other codes, however, are more complicated or they require more checking for their determination; so a special coder enters them on the schedule. Some codes, or recodes, are determined after the cards have been punched (see "mechanical coding" below).

"Punching" involves transferring the codes for the schedule entries to the punch cards. A card is usually prepared for each person, each farm, or each dwelling unit. Each column (or group of columns) on the card represents a characteristic of that person, farm, or dwelling unit, and only one entry is made in each column (except when codes are used for letters of the alphabet). Thus, column 26 on the population P card was for the sex of the person enumerated. On the card for a male, a hole was punched in the space allotted to "1", the code for male. When the card was tabulated, one male was counted.

"Mechanical editing" involves inspection of the punch cards by machine to detect errors in punching, coding, or enumerating. The machines make three types of checks: (1) checks for impossible codes, (2) checks for inconsistent code combinations, and (3) checks of quantitative data for relationships, magnitudes, and arithmetic.

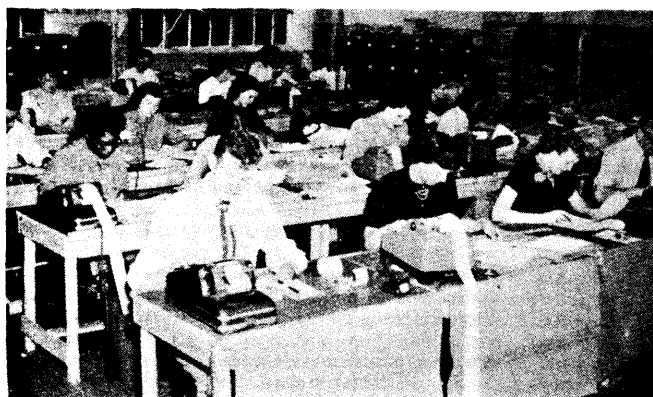
An impossible code is a number which has no meaning attached to it. For example, a perforation of "4" in column 26 (sex) of the population P card was "impossible" because only "1" and "2" had meaning ("1" for male and "2" for female).

Inconsistent code combinations result when the code punched in one column or group of columns is inconsistent with that in another. For example, a code in one column indicating that a dwelling unit was vacant would not be consistent with a code in another column indicating that five persons lived there.

Relationship checks are made when two figures are closely related. For example, farm acreage irrigated could not be greater than the total acreage of the farm. Magnitude checks are used when any figure above or below a certain amount would be unreasonable. Thus, a report for a farm indicating a yield of 100 bushels of wheat per acre is unusual and probably wrong. Arithmetic checks are made when an arithmetic relationship exists among figures punched on the card. For example, total cattle on hand should equal the sum of the numbers of cows, calves, heifers, bulls, and steers.

"Mechanical coding" or "recoding" involves the development of a code mechanically from entries already on the punch card. A machine sorts the cards into groups according to specified combinations of entries. The code for each group is then punched in another field of the cards. Finally, the code punched in each card is mechanically verified. For example, if a column were needed to give the combination, male white, male nonwhite,

female white, and female nonwhite, the cards could be sorted into those groups according to columns 25 and 26 on the population P card. Then, all cards in the male white group could be punched "1" in another column, all cards in the male nonwhite group could be punched "2" in that same column, etc. Finally each card recoded "1" would be checked to be sure that it was punched "1" (for white) in column 25 and "1" (for male) in column 26, and so on. Most of the recoding for the 1950 Censuses was done on the Census Multi-Column Sorter (which sorted the cards), the Census Gang Punch Machine (which punched them), and either the Census Unit Count or the IBM Electronic Statistical Machine (which verified them). The Census Recode Machine, which became available late in the Census period, can sort, punch, and verify in one operation.



*Section of office staff checking results.*

"Tabulating" is summarizing the information from the punch cards. The machine reads the entries on the cards, adds or counts the number in each classification, and prints the results. For example, the number of males and females in each 5-year age group could be determined by wiring the machine to relate the entries in column 26 (sex) of the population P card to those in columns 27 and 28 (age). When so wired, the machine would determine the number of males under 5 years of age by counting the cards with "1" (for male) punched in column 26, with "0" punched in column 27, and with "0", "1", "2", "3", or "4" punched in column 28. The numbers in each age and sex group would be printed on the "tabulation sheet."

Plans for editing, coding, and tabulating were started in the summer of 1949. After the questions to be asked in the Censuses had been determined, subject-matter specialists began to draft the table outlines and to plan the editing and coding. Machine technicians worked with them to insure optimum use of the mechanical equipment. The plans included not only the data to be published, but also those data to be used for checking and for more intensive research work.

Interested persons, including the appropriate advisory committees, reviewed the proposed table outlines. The plans were then adjusted and coordinated. By March 1950, the subject-matter specialists had prepared working copies of table outlines, and machine technicians had drafted tabulation specifications for the initial operations. On the basis of these specifications, the machine technicians formulated the tabulation procedures, prepared instruction materials, trained personnel, and scheduled the machine operations.

In addition to planning the tables, the subject-matter divisions handled the manual editing and coding operations. The Machine Tabulation Division punched the cards (punch coding many entries), made mechanical edits, tabulated the data, and sent the tabulation sheets to the subject-matter divisions, which reviewed the tabulations and prepared the material for publication.

This chapter is divided into parts corresponding to the subject matter of the data handled--population, housing, Survey of Residential Financing, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, and Post-Enumeration Survey. A final section describes some of the mechanical equipment used.

This chapter describes the general procedures followed in handling the schedules. Details on how the various subject items were treated are given in Chapters VIII, IX, and X.

### Population

#### Editing

The editing of the population and housing questionnaires involved: (1) a screening operation in which all portfolios were inspected and those that had been poorly enumerated were rejected; and (2) an editing operation in which the rejected portfolios were "repaired." The initial screening operation included an inspection of the housing items as well as the population items.

The screening determined whether a portfolio was ready to go into the general coding operation or whether the schedule entries would raise so many questions in that process that it could not be handled routinely. If considerable editing was needed, it was less costly to separate the faulty portfolios, correct them centrally, and then return them to the regular processing channels than to have them interrupt the smooth flow of subsequent coding and punching operations.

The portfolios that had been poorly enumerated were identified with a minimum amount of time and effort by inspecting a sample of schedules. Every fourth schedule in the portfolio was examined for types of errors which the coder was not expected to correct. These errors were of three kinds: (1) errors in items which were not to be inspected by the coder but were to be punched directly from the schedule (housing items, for example); (2) errors which could be detected only by comparing related entries on the schedule (inconsistencies between entries for migration, for example); and (3) errors which required considerable time to correct or which could be corrected only under very complex rules (incorrect entries of serial numbers, for example).

The screener made the following checks of the sample schedules:

#### A. General population entries:

1. The portfolio was to contain only the schedules for the enumeration district described on the Portfolio Control Label.
2. Entries in the basic population items (relationship, race, sex, age, marital status, birthplace, and citizenship) were to be codable.
3. Entries on the sample lines were to be consistent with entries on the 100-percent lines.
4. Migration entries were to be consistent and complete.
5. Education entries were to be acceptable.

#### B. Economic data entries:

1. Employment status entries were to be consistent.
2. Employment status entries were to be reasonable in terms of the entries for occupation and industry.
3. Entries for weeks looking for work and for weeks worked were to be acceptable.
4. Entries for individual income were to be consistent with entries for weeks worked, for class of worker, and for family income.

#### C. Housing entries:

1. The serial number of the dwelling unit and the number of persons in the household were to be the same on the population and housing sides of the schedule.
2. Entries for housing characteristics (items 3, 4, 5, 16, and 24) were to be acceptable.

The screener also checked all housing lines on all schedules for cities of 50,000 or more population to see if the block numbers had been entered correctly. The housing edit was limited at this stage, because many of the items were later edited mechanically.

The screener tallied each error in a portfolio on a Screening Reject Slip, and when he had entered a specified number of tally marks for some check item, he rejected the portfolio. (The number of permissible errors varied with the items checked and the number of schedules in the portfolio.) After the screener rejected the portfolio, he discontinued tallying errors for the check which caused the rejection, but he continued tallying errors for other checks. Some portfolios were rejected for more than one reason. The screener rejected portfolios without tallying the errors if they had erroneous or missing block numbers when such numbers were required, inconsistencies in migration entries, or any defect of major importance. About half of the portfolios were rejected in the screening operation.

The portfolios accepted by the screeners were expected to be free of major defects. A sample of them was checked, however, to be sure that the screeners had done their work properly.

Editors were organized into groups to "repair" the rejected portfolios. One group edited portfolios rejected for errors in general population entries, another repaired those with errors in the economic data, and another corrected the housing items. Although the screeners had inspected only a sample of the schedules of the portfolio, the editors examined every schedule. They confined their corrections, however, to the items for which the folio was rejected.

After the editors had corrected the schedules, they returned the portfolio to the bin which held the other portfolios in that work unit. The entire bin was then moved to a coding section.

The screening and special editing operations were started the latter part of June 1950 and were completed the first week of January 1951. During that period, portfolios were screened and repaired at a rate of approximately 8,800 lines (or persons enumerated) per clerk day. The entire operation required more than 17,000 clerk days.

#### Coding

Much of the coding was done by the punch card operator as he punched the cards. Some coding (or recoding) was done mechanically on equipment which assigned codes according to the combinations of entries in different items. Some items, however, were best coded by a clerk who examined the entries; he then wrote the codes near them on the schedule. Special code columns had been printed on the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule for a few of these items--column A for relationship, column B for birthplace and citizenship, column C for occupation and industry, etc.

Types of items which required manual coding were:

- a. Items which had so many categories that it was necessary to refer to complex code schemes and reference books (for example, occupation and industry).
- b. Items for which some entries could be punch-coded but other entries required reference to instructions. In such cases, the code clerk examined every entry, but he entered the codes only in certain cases. For example, the code clerks did not code relationship entries of "head," "wife," "son," or "daughter" if they were correct, but did code other entries such as mother-in-law, cousin, maid, lodger, and inmate.
- c. Items which required inspection of the information for more than one person. (The punch card operator could examine entries for only one person at a time, and the mechanical coding equipment inspected only one card at a time.) For example, "married, spouse present" could be entered only by checking the line for the spouse to see if he was enumerated in the same household.
- d. Items which required some operations before coding. For example, blanks in income items were changed to entries of "None" if other information made such an entry reasonable.

Coders were organized into specialized units. Each section had a General Coding Unit and an Occupation-Industry Coding Unit. The general coders usually worked on the portfolios first and then made them available to the occupation and industry coders.

To process the schedules with maximum speed and efficiency, the coders usually worked on one item at a time, coding vertically down the schedule and disregarding entries in other items except when special editing was needed. They coded each sheet completely before proceeding to the next sheet. In a further attempt to speed up the process, the coder did not stop to get an answer to an isolated problem unless it would affect the coding for a large part of the portfolio. In that case, he referred it immediately to one of the technical assistants assigned to the unit. Otherwise, he entered a brief description of the difficulty on a Problem Referral Slip and turned in the slip with the completed portfolio. The problem was reviewed later by a technical assistant, and, if he could not solve it, by a subject-matter specialist.

**General Coding.**--The general coders entered all required population codes except those for occupation and industry. They used a manual "General Coding Instructions", which gave the codes in full detail, and a summary "Code Card" which provided, in convenient form for quick inspection, the codes used most frequently. To determine the birthplace or ancestry of a person from his surname, the coders referred to lists of common Spanish surnames, of typical French-Canadian surnames, and of surnames common to Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

General coding was checked by a system of quality control. The work of each coder was completely verified at first, and

records were kept for him. Coders who reached a certain level of accuracy were designated "qualified coders"; thereafter, only 8½ percent of their work was verified. Verification of the coding was also verified. One method used was to note coding errors before the portfolio went to the verifier; after the verifier completed his work, the errors he listed were compared with those noted.

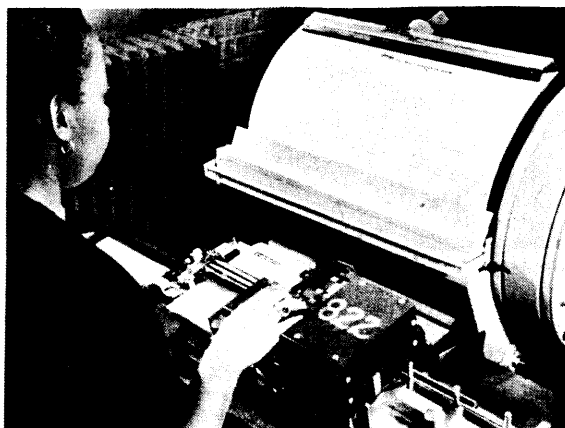
General population coding began in June 1950 and lasted about 10 months. The coders processed the schedules at an average rate of 1,800 lines (persons enumerated) per clerk day.

**Occupation and Industry Coding.**--The occupation and industry coders used the manual, "Alphabetical Index of Occupations and Industries," to determine the codes for the schedule entries. Occupations and industries not listed in the "Index" were coded by experienced persons until the regular coders became skilled in interpreting the entries. The verification procedure was the same as that for general coders except that 10 percent of the work of the qualified occupation and industry coders was verified.

Occupation and industry coding started in July 1950 and proceeded at an average rate of 1,665 lines (persons enumerated) per clerk day. This operation took 10 months to complete.

### Punching

After the schedules were coded, information for each person was transferred to the basic population P punch card. One card was punched for each person giving his residence (farm or nonfarm), race, sex, age, marital status, citizenship, birthplace, employment status, occupation and industry, migration status, parents' birthplaces, education, income, and veteran status. The numbers of the sheet and line on which the person was enumerated were punched on the card. Area identification codes for all persons in each enumeration district were automatically duplicated from a prepunched master deck of punch cards.



*Punching the population information using the Richards copyholder.*

A special copy holder was designed to hold the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule for this operation. After the 100-percent questions were punched for the sample line, the machine spaced itself automatically to the sample questions, then returned to the next line.

The punch card operators began work on the P cards in August 1950 and completed the job by July 1951. About 112,000,000 of the 151,000,000 cards for the continental United States were punched at the Philadelphia Decennial Tabulation Office; the other 39,000,000 were punched in Washington. About 114,000 man days were used on this operation.

A variation of the P card was used for each of the Territories and larger possessions. About 2,200,000 cards were punched for residents of Puerto Rico, 500,000 for Hawaii, 128,000 for Alaska, 27,000 for the Virgin Islands, 53,000 for the Canal Zone, 59,000 for Guam, and 19,000 for Samoa. The punching operation for the Territories and possessions took 7,300 man days; it was started in March 1951 and completed the following November. All cards for the Territories and possessions were punched in Washington.

The punching was verified by a system of quality control. Initially, each punch card operator's work was completely verified. When he met certain minimum efficiency standards, he became a "qualified puncher," and only 5 percent of his work was verified. Punchers also worked under an incentive pay plan whereby their pay was adjusted if they exceeded certain rates of production and maintained certain standards of quality.

### Mechanical Recode

After the P card was punched, the employment status classification was determined for each person 14 years old or over, and the recode was punched on the card. This classification was based on the perforations in 10 columns of the punch card: column 24, relationship; columns 27-28, age; column 33, main activity; column 34, work at all; column 35, looking for work; column 36, have a job; columns 37-38, hours worked; and column 45, class of worker.<sup>1</sup>

The cards for the continental United States were put in the Census Multi-Column Sorter, which sorted them into appropriate groups on the basis of the perforations in the 10 columns. Cards for all persons working at a civilian job went into one group, cards for persons with a civilian job but not at work fell in another, etc. The code for each group of cards was then "gang-punched" in column 78 of the card on the Census Gang Punch Machine. Thus, all cards for persons who were at work on a civilian job were punched "1", those for persons with a civilian job but not at work were punched "2", etc. Finally, the codes were mechanically verified on the Census Unit Count Machine.

The mechanical recodes for the Territories and possessions were prepared on the Census Recode Machine.

### Tabulating

The population data collected by the enumerators reached the tabulating process in the form of punch cards--at least one for each person enumerated. These cards were in county groups. Within each county, they were divided first into cities of 50,000 or more and the balance of the county; then, within those groups, they were arranged by minor civil divisions and enumeration districts.

The information, which was scattered through the 150,000,000 P cards, had to be funneled into meaningful groups. These groups had been generally determined by the Census staff in consultation with users of the data. The subject-matter specialists put the general requirements in the form of tables, which were translated by the machine specialists into tabulation specifications. Those specifications indicated how the cards should be grouped and how the machines should be wired to provide the data for the proposed Bureau publications.

The tabulations of the basic population P cards provided data for three series of State bulletins, for census tract bulletins, and for special studies. The first series of reports (Series P-A) gave the number of inhabitants in all political subdivisions of the State. Series P-B gave the general characteristics--such as sex, age, race--of the people in small areas of the State. Series P-C provided detailed characteristics--such as age of employed persons in each occupation--of people in relatively large areas of the State. Series P-D provided general characteristics by census tracts in tracted areas.

Other tabulations of the P cards were needed to get more detailed data on some subjects or on particular groups of people. A 3 1/3 percent sample of the cards was drawn for Series D tabulations, which provided detailed cross-classifications of selected characteristics for the United States and, in a few cases, for regions. Series W tabulations provided data for six special reports: (1) institutional population, (2) nativity and parentage of foreign-white stock, (3) State of birth, (4) Puerto Ricans in the continental United States, (5) white persons with Spanish surnames, and (6) nonwhite population by race. Series Z tabulations provided data on the mobility of the population.

The tabulations for each series resulted in a series of "counts," which were the data-producing steps. Each count was planned so that it would use as much of the capacity of the tabulating machine as possible. Details of these counts are given in Appendix B.

The tabulation specifications for each count showed exactly how the cards were to be handled. In count 2 of Series B, for example, the cards for each county were grouped according to census tracts, untraced urban places of 2,500 or more, remainder of urban fringe, rural nonfarm balance of the county, and rural farm balance of the county. These groups were run through the machine separately so that data could be obtained for each. The cards for each area were sorted by sex and color, and each of the sex-color groups (male white, etc.) was classified by age, veteran status, school completed, type of household, race and nativity, marital status, and employment status.

Wherever possible in the tabulation process, techniques were introduced to save time and reduce costs. One of these techniques was the preparation of summary cards. When totals

<sup>1</sup>See Figure 18, Employment Status Recode, in Chapter VIII.

were obtained for a specified group of people, summary cards giving these totals were punched automatically. The summary cards were then run through other machines to get the data for larger groups. This summarization process reduced the number of cards needed for tabulating the Series B data for final publication from 150,000,000 to 1,500,000.

Cards needed for special purposes were duplicated to expedite the work. Machines selected and reproduced these cards. The duplicate cards were then used for the special tabulations without interrupting the main operations. For example, a duplicate 20-percent deck was established for the tabulation of sample data.

#### Family and Fertility Data

Family and fertility data for persons on selected lines of the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule were transcribed to special sheets.<sup>2</sup> From these sheets, the family F card and the fertility C card were punched.

A family card was punched for each person in the sample who was head of a primary or secondary family or of a subfamily, who was a primary or secondary individual (that is, was living alone or with persons not related to him), or who was a male who had been married but was not head of a family unit. For heads of households (primary family heads and primary individuals), data for some columns were reproduced from the PH cards (the card with both population and housing data for heads of households).

A fertility card was punched for each ever-married woman in the sample. Most of the data for this card were taken from the transcription sheet, but some columns were reproduced from the population P card or, in a few cases, were punched from additional data transcribed from the Population and Housing Schedule.

#### Housing

The housing entries, which were on one side of the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule, were precoded on the questionnaire and mechanically edited. Consequently, almost no manual operations were required for these questions.

#### Manual Editing

Editing of the housing entries was similar to that of the population entries; and it was done at the same time. In the screening operation, portfolios were rejected if they had errors in block numbers (in cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants) or in serial numbers, or if the entries were unacceptable in the items for type of living quarters, type of structure, number of dwelling units in structure, occupancy, or cost of utilities. In the serial number check, item 8 (number of persons in the household) was examined and corrected if in error. The rejected portfolios were edited and repaired by housing statistics specialists.

#### Manual Coding

The housing entries were precoded. That is, the code for the answer (if it was not a numerical answer which could be punched directly on the punch card) was printed opposite it. For example, a "1" was printed beside the "not dilapidated" check box in item 7. When that box was checked, the punch card operator punched a "1" in the appropriate column on the punch card.

Only one housing item was coded manually and that only in certain instances. That item was "type of living quarters." When the general population coder found a lodging house with 5 to 9 lodgers, he entered a code of "9" in that item and canceled the entry previously made.

#### Punching the H Card

The basic housing card was the H card. It carried information on the type of living quarters, type of structure, number of dwelling units in the structure, number of persons living in the unit, occupancy, condition of the unit, number of rooms, number of persons per room, and type of facilities. Most of the data were punched manually, but a number of columns were used for recodes or for reproduction of population data from the PH card.

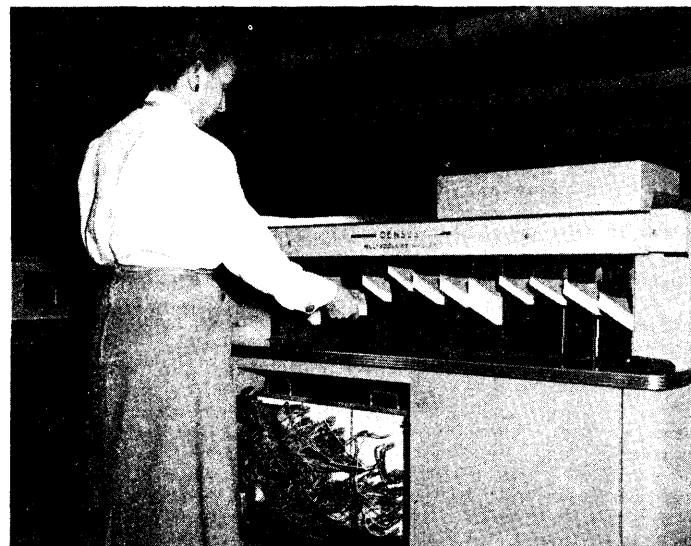
An H card was punched for each of the 46,000,000 dwelling units in the continental United States. Approximately 12,000,000 of these cards were punched in Washington, and the remaining 34,000,000 were punched in the Decennial Tabulating Office in

Philadelphia. Another 620,000 cards were punched for dwelling units in the Territories and possessions. This included 458,000 for Puerto Rico, 119,000 for Hawaii, 34,000 for Alaska, and 8,500 for Virgin Islands. Punching cards for the Territories and possessions required 1,000 man days. The entire operation required about 44,000 man days.

#### Mechanical Editing of H Card

Most of the editing of the housing schedule was done mechanically. The H card was subjected to six mechanical edits to detect and eliminate inconsistencies in the entries for a dwelling unit and, in some cases, to supply missing information. These six checks were concerned with occupancy, amounts paid by renters, and plumbing facilities.

In the occupancy edit, the entry in item 16 (occupancy) was made to conform to that in item 8 (number of persons in household). Amounts paid by renters were edited before the gross-rent recode was determined; cards were examined when the amount paid for utilities was unusually large. Four edits were concerned with plumbing facilities. Entries of flush toilet for exclusive use were related to the number of dwelling units in the structure,



*The Census multi column sorter, developed for the 1950 censuses.*

the type of living quarters, and the availability of a bathtub or shower. Entries of shared bathtub or shower were checked against type of living quarters, type of toilet, and number of dwelling units in the structure. Cards for dwelling units without running water inside were examined to see if logical entries were made for type of toilet and bathtub or shower. Entries of shared kitchen sink were made consistent with entries for number of dwelling units in the structure and type of living quarters.

#### Mechanical Recodes on the H Card

When combinations of entries on the punch card are used frequently, or when several different combinations have the same meaning, it is economical to put the combinations in the form of a "recode" and punch that recode in one of the columns of the punch card. Tabulations can then be made from that one column instead of from several columns. For example, the following 25 combinations of housing items 8 and 9 were needed to identify the dwelling units in which there were 0.5 persons or less per room:

Number of rooms (item 9)	Number of persons (item 8)	Number of combinations
Total .....		25
2	1	1
3	1	1
4	1, 2	2
5	1, 2	2
6	1, 2, 3	3
7	1, 2, 3	3
8	1, 2, 3, 4	4
9	1, 2, 3, 4	4
10+	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	5

<sup>2</sup>For more detailed discussion of procedures and for definitions of different types of families and individuals, see sections on "Families" and "Fertility" in Chapter VIII.

All these combinations were coded "1" which was punched in another column of the card to identify the dwelling units with 0.5 persons or less per room.

Four recodes were used for the housing H card (see Chapter IX). The type-of-structure recode combined information on type of living quarters, number of dwelling units in structure, type of structure, and business unit in structure. The persons-per-room recode (described above) used data on number of rooms and number of persons. The condition-and-plumbing-facilities recode related information on water supply, toilet, bath, and condition of dwelling unit. In the gross-monthly-rent recode, gross rent was computed by adding amounts paid for utilities to the amount paid for rent on an unfurnished basis.

The gross-monthly-rent recode was computed and punched on the cards by the IBM Electronic Calculating Punch Machine. For the other recodes, the Census Multi-Column Sorter, the IBM Reproducing Punch Machine, and the IBM Electronic Statistical Machine were used.

#### Reproducing Population and Housing Information

The PH card required both population and housing data for occupied dwelling units. The initial entries for these cards were taken from selected P cards for heads of households. The area and household identification, as well as population information, were reproduced mechanically from the P cards to the PH cards.

The PH cards were then matched to the H cards for the same households through the common entries of geographic area and serial number. While the cards were in this relationship, two operations were performed: (1) the housing data from the H card were mechanically reproduced on the PH card, and (2) certain population data from the PH card were punched on the H card.

The population data needed for the H card related to type of family (available only if the household head was on a population sample line), farm residence, and color of occupants. The H cards were punched in two groups. The first group contained cards for all farm households, all nonwhite households, and all households for which the head fell on a sample line; the second group contained all other cards--those for nonfarm white households whose head did not fall on a sample line. For the first group--which was 40 percent of the total--data on type of family, farm residence, and color of occupants were mechanically reproduced, card by card, from the PH cards to the matching H cards. Because the H cards in the second group were all for nonfarm white households whose head did not fall on a sample line, they could be gangpunched as a group.

Vacant, as well as occupied, dwelling units had to be classified as farm or nonfarm on the H cards. This information for vacancies had not been punched on any card so it had to be obtained from other sources. In urban areas, all vacant units were assumed to be nonfarm, and in some other cases nonfarm residence was assumed. In rural areas, however, information on the farm or nonfarm status of many vacant units had to be taken directly from the Population and Housing Schedule.

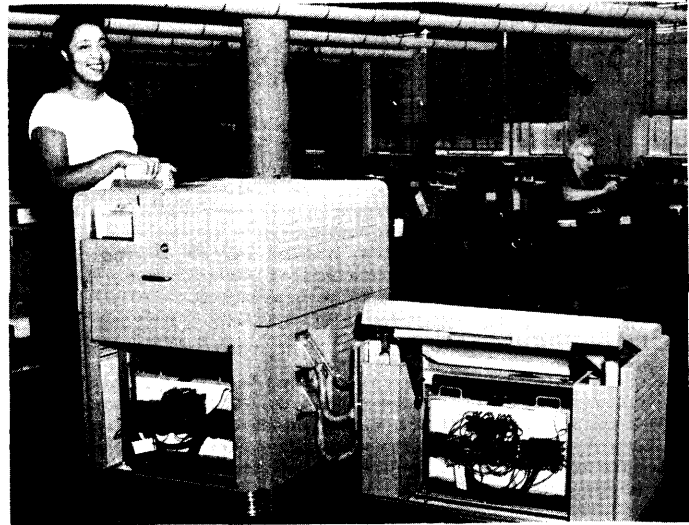
#### Tabulations

The H and PH housing cards were tabulated in three series. Series A tabulations resulted in State bulletins presenting basic data on virtually all subjects for which housing information was collected. Series B tabulations were limited to the housing characteristics of nonfarm households, and Series C tabulations to farm households.

The data for most of the subjects in Series A were based on the 46,000,000 H cards. For some subjects, however, a 20 percent sample of the dwelling units were used. The tabulations were run in five basic counts (see Appendix B). Data for the larger geographic areas--such as counties, standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, and States--were obtained from summary cards for smaller geographic areas. These summary cards had been punched automatically when data for the smaller areas were tabulated.

The PH cards were used to get the data for Series B. These cards were transcribed to magnetic tape which was run through the Universal Automatic Computer (Univac). Five tabulations (two for owners and three for renters) were made for each city and standard metropolitan area of 100,000 or more population. The PH cards were matched to the F (family) cards on the Univac magnetic tape to provide housing data for nonfarm households in the United States and in its nine geographic divisions.

In the Series C tabulations, the farm PH cards were tabulated to provide data for 119 economic subregions of the United States. These subregions are groups of two or more counties which are relatively homogeneous with regard to agriculture.



*The Census recode machine, developed for the 1950 censuses.*

Data for nonwhite households were tabulated in 35 of these subregions, and data for households of each race were tabulated for the United States.

Housing data were tabulated from the H cards for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The tabulations for Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were similar to those for Series A, but they also included some special cross-classifications. For example, the Puerto Rico dwelling units were classified according to the composition of the exterior walls and roof. Tabulations for the Virgin Islands, which had only 8,000 dwelling units, consisted only of verifying the hand count made in the field.

#### Survey of Residential Financing

A sample of owner-occupied properties and rental properties (including vacant) was selected for the Survey of Residential Financing, and schedule forms (P51, P52, P53, P54) were filled in the field after the regular enumeration was over (see page ).

The questionnaires were received from the field in five groups: mortgaged, not mortgaged, not within the scope of the survey, not selected for personal enumeration, and nonresponse. The forms were examined to see if they had been properly classified, and those representing properties with more than half their floor space devoted to business purposes were removed. In a second step, the schedules were examined to be sure that the correct form was used, that the schedule was made out for the property in the sample, and that income data were complete. The questions were then edited and, where necessary, coded. The data card, which carried information for the owner from the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule, was completed and coded. Owner and lender schedules for the same properties were matched and compared to be sure that entries were consistent. Finally, the schedules were sorted into three groups according to the type of property: owner-occupied; rental, small; and rental, large.

A basic card was punched from information on the questionnaire and on the data card. Entries on this punch card were edited mechanically to eliminate inconsistencies. A work card was reproduced mechanically from the basic punch card, but some of the entries on the basic card were combined into recodes, which were punched on the work card. A number of ratios were computed mechanically and punched on the work card.

All tabulations for this survey were made from the work card. These tabulations resulted in basic data for 25 large standard metropolitan areas, the United States, and its four regions. They also produced detailed cross-classifications for analytical purposes for the United States, for the properties inside the standard metropolitan areas, and for properties outside such areas.

#### Agriculture

When the agriculture enumeration forms were removed from the enumerators' portfolios, they were counted, recorded on a check list, arranged by enumeration districts, and placed in special portfolios. Each special portfolio contained about 400 questionnaires. The preliminary count of the questionnaires was



recorded on the portfolio label, which also carried the names of the State and county. An average of about five portfolios were needed for a county. The portfolios were kept in a central file, from which they were sent to the appropriate processing unit. Control records were maintained on a county basis.

The first step in preparing the questionnaires for punching involved general editing and coding. In the second step, the general editing and coding were reviewed, the questionnaires in the sample were edited and coded, and problems were solved. In the third step, the questionnaires were arranged, numbered, and counted to obtain final control totals.

Approximately 900 persons worked for an average of six months to prepare the questionnaires for punching and tabulating. These forms were all processed in Washington.

#### General Editing and Coding

Each questionnaire was carefully edited. It was checked for completeness, consistency of response, and for agreement with other forms. Figures which had been entered carelessly were rewritten, and fractional answers were converted to common denominators. In the later stages of this check, some items were coded.

The first step in the general editing and coding operations was to match the Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaires (A3) and the Irrigation Questionnaires (I-1) with the Agriculture Questionnaires (A1) for the same farms. During this matching process, the questionnaires were separated into two groups: (1) those for landlord-tenant areas, and (2) those not for landlord-tenant areas. Instruction manuals were provided for each of these two groups, and they were edited and coded separately.

Codes were entered on the Agriculture Questionnaires (A1) for color of operator, tenure, size of farm, irrigation (in 17 Western States, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida only), and the month the farmer began to operate the place. Other items were also coded if the responses were so varied that the card punch operator could not efficiently punch them directly from the questionnaire. These included such items as "other poultry" (ducks, geese, guineas, pheasants, pigeons, and quail), and miscellaneous crops. Space for codes had been provided on the Agriculture Questionnaire in columns which were usually labeled "For Office Use Only."

In the landlord-tenant areas, a plantation might be located in two or more enumeration districts or in two or more counties. Duplicate reporting of tenants and land was therefore a possibility despite the precise rules given to the enumerators. Agriculture Questionnaires for adjoining enumeration districts and counties were examined to detect and eliminate any that were for land reported on another Agriculture Questionnaire. Most of the duplication was discovered when the Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaires were separated from the Agriculture Questionnaires and alphabetized by name of operator.

On the Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaires (A3), each unit was given a tenure code to indicate whether it was operated by the owner, a cropper, a cash tenant, etc. The landlord-tenant operation was coded as a "multiple-unit" operation if it covered a home farm and one or more units rented to sharecroppers or if it covered no home farm and two or more units rented to sharecroppers. If the tenants were not sharecroppers, the operation was not classified as a multiple unit.

The questionnaires were then checked to see if the entire landlord-tenant operation met the criteria for a large farm. If it did, the home farm (if any) was designated as a large farm.

A special editing section checked county and State identification on the Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaires and entered a color and tenure code for multiple-unit operations. It also supplied omitted tenure codes for individual subunits. Figures for acreage, production, value, etc., for the tenants were added to get totals for the over-all operation. Finally, each Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaire was numbered. These questionnaires were kept in the front of the first portfolio for the county.

General editing and coding clerks brought problems to the attention of technical assistants and members of the professional staff by filling a reference note. This note was attached to an Agriculture Questionnaire when it was for a place which did not appear to be a farm according to the Census definition, or for a place which appeared to be a large farm but was not so classified.<sup>3</sup> The note was used for farms in non-irrigation States which reported irrigation works and for Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaires which covered multiple-unit operations outside the landlord-tenant area. It was also attached to questionnaires which appeared to be duplicates and to others which presented

problems not to be handled by editing and coding clerks, according to the instructions.

#### Review of Editing and Coding and Disposition of Problem Cases

In this operation, general editing and coding were reviewed, additional reference notes were prepared for problem questionnaires, problems were disposed of, questionnaires for farms in the sample were separated from questionnaires not in the sample, coding was completed, and specific enumeration problems were investigated.

In the review of general editing and coding, codes were verified and reference notes were checked to make sure that all problem cases were listed. Initially, every entry made by an editor-coder was checked, but after his work reached a specified quality, only a sample was reviewed.

Problem cases were referred to technical assistants or members of the professional staff. They reviewed the materials and decided how the cases should be handled.

All forms except the Agriculture Questionnaires (A1) were then removed from the portfolios and filed. Agriculture Questionnaires for places not qualifying as farms under the Census definition were stamped "Reject" and moved to the front of the portfolio. The sample and large farm Agriculture Questionnaires were placed in special portfolios.

The sample and large farm questionnaires were edited and coded for economic class and type of farm. If the sample questionnaires had not been answered, the information was requested by mail. Any operator of a large farm who was not accounted for in the reviewing process was asked to fill an Agriculture Questionnaire.

If the enumerator failed to follow the prescribed method of selecting the sample farms, sample biases were introduced. To detect such biases, a check was made on the selection of farms. Corrections were made if the sample did not meet prescribed specifications.

A number of other checks were made. Reports for farms with land in two counties were examined to make sure that the farm (or part of it) was not enumerated in both counties. If large inventories but no sales of livestock or poultry were reported, other questionnaires filled by the same enumerator were reviewed to see if he had failed to understand the instructions. Similarly, enumerator bias was checked in questionnaires showing production of cash crops (such as cotton or tobacco) but no sales for those crops, and in questionnaires showing unusually high yields per acre.

#### Arranging, Numbering, and Counting

The Agriculture Questionnaires had been arranged by enumeration districts within each county in the previous operations. Separate portfolios were set up for large farms, sample farms, and other farms within each county; divider sheets were inserted to separate the reports for each minor civil division. The questionnaires in each portfolio were numbered with an automatic numbering machine and simultaneously counted. Numbers for the nonsample questionnaires started with "0001," those for the sample questionnaires started with "8,001," and those for large farms were numbered with a prefix "X" (X001, X002, etc.). The results of the counts were recorded on a label on the front of the portfolio and were used as an over-all control totals in subsequent operations.

#### Punching the Agriculture Cards

Thirteen card types were used to record the entries on the Agriculture (A1) Questionnaire (see Appendix B). Items were arranged on the cards according to their subject matter and their relationships to each other. The columns common to all cards--card identification, geographic identification, questionnaire number, etc.--were initially established and other necessary columns were added. The number of columns used for each item was based on the experience of previous censuses.

Two land use cards were designed. The one for the Eastern States included the irrigation questions; but the one for the Western States was so designed that it could be related to a separate card which carried the more extensive information on irrigation for the Western States.

For other subjects, however, the differences between areas were not great enough to require an additional card. One card was therefore designed to carry all the information on the subject. If some topic did not apply to a particular area, the columns for that topic were not punched on the card. An "X" was printed in the code column of the questionnaire in the

<sup>3</sup>See page 7 for definition of a large farm and page 20 for Census definition of a farm.

position of the missing topic to tell the punch card operator that column was to be skipped.<sup>4</sup>

The different card types used for the Agriculture Questionnaire (A1) and the number punched for each are shown in Table 3, Appendix D.

One card form was punched from the Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaire (A3). This card had information on the entire landlord-tenant operation--land owned and rented by the landlord, land rented to tenants, land in crops, production and acreage of different crops (cotton, tobacco or rice, peanuts, corn for grain), horses and mules owned by the landlord and tenants, and the number of tenants. About 147,000 cards were punched.

Punch card operators worked in units of about 40 persons. Each operator in the unit usually worked on one to three specific card types--land in farms, corn and sorghums, etc. Portfolios were assigned to the operator in lots of two, those for counties with the highest priority being assigned first. When an operator punched his card types, he gave the portfolios to the punch operator for another type or to a verifier. This process continued until all card types for the portfolios were completed.

When all cards for a county had been punched, the different card types were boxed separately. Slips identifying the portfolios and county were placed in the card boxes.

At the peak of the agriculture punching operations, more than a thousand persons were employed--700 punch card operators, 200 verifying operators, 68 clerks, 12 typists, and 45 supervisors. Operators punched 647 cards per day, on an average. Verifiers averaged about 316 cards per day.

#### Mechanical Editing of the Punched Cards

Mechanical editing greatly simplified examination for errors. For most of the card types, unusual or inconsistent reports could be detected in one run through the Electronic Statistical Machine. Inconsistencies were disclosed by cross-classifying two or more entries on the card; unusual situations were found by comparing an entry on the card with a fixed number which was set in the machine. Some of the cards which were selected were for reports showing: bushels of wheat sold greater than bushels harvested; acres irrigated greater than acres in the farm; number of cows milked greater than number of milk cows; bushels of corn harvested for grain but no acreage; 10 or more bales of cotton per acre; pasture receipts of \$5,000 or more; and 10 or more hired workers.

Cards with impossible or misspunched codes were also selected during the mechanical edit. For example, only two entries in the column for telephone had meaning--a "1" if the farm had a telephone and a "0" if it did not. Any other numbers punched in that column were impossible codes, and the cards having them were withdrawn.

The selected cards were machine listed, and the listed items were examined for possible errors. Other items on the card sometimes explained the entry or indicated the correct one. If they did not, the questionnaire was examined. If changes were necessary, new cards were punched. If no change was necessary, an explanation was entered on the listing sheet. Then, if the figures were questioned in the critical examination of the tabulations, the listing sheets usually provided the explanation. For most counties, the number of cards selected did not exceed 7 percent.

All cards for large farms were listed and examined. Because these cards were to be used in the economic area tabulations, punching of codes on color-tenure, size of farm, economic class, and type of farm was checked. The totals for these groups were used as controls in the tabulations.

After the cards were corrected, they were again arranged by card type. They were then counted, and the counts were checked to the totals obtained after punching. Each card type group was then returned to the proper county file.

#### Tabulating the Agriculture Data

The cards punched from the Agriculture Questionnaires (A1) were sorted mechanically into the groups for which totals were needed--minor civil divisions, size of farm, etc. The cards for each county were tabulated as a unit, and each tabulation sheet carried separate totals for each group into which the cards had been sorted. Totals for the county were obtained by adding the printed totals for each minor civil division, each size of farm group, etc. The figures on the tabulation sheets were critically examined by the subject-matter specialists before they were transferred to tables.

<sup>4</sup>For discussion of different versions of the Agriculture Questionnaire (A1), see U. S. Bureau of the Census, *U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1950*, Vol. II, General Report, Statistics by Subjects, p. xiii.

After the county tabulations, the cards for large farms and sample farms were tabulated to produce data for each of the 363 State economic areas. These data were in four parts: color-tenure, class of farm, size of farm, and type of farm. Separate totals were printed for sample and large farms, and data for the sample farms were expanded by mechanical weighting techniques.

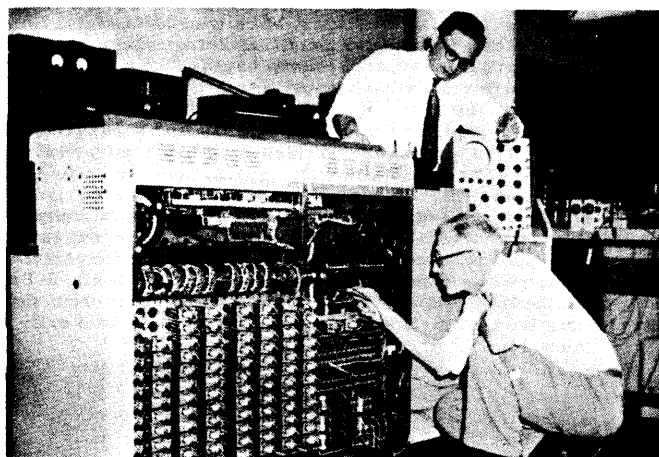
Fourteen tabulations were made from the landlord-tenant operations card. Two were used to get the characteristics of these operations by counties and twelve to get them by economic subregions. In the tabulations for subregions, the general characteristics were cross-classified with each of the following: color-tenure of operator, cropland harvested, kind of subunit, number of sharecropper subunits, size of unit, and type of farm.

#### Irrigation

Data on irrigation from the Agriculture Questionnaire (A1) and the Irrigation (I-1) Questionnaire were edited simultaneously. Where the reply to question 227 on the Agriculture Questionnaire indicated that the farm had its own supply works for irrigation, an Irrigation (I-1) Questionnaire was required. Related questions on the two forms were compared in the editing process and significant differences were reconciled. The Irrigation (I-1) Questionnaires were marked "Reject" if (1) the farm had less than one acre of irrigated land; (2) the irrigation works consisted only of a supply ditch or pipeline less than one mile in length, which was also used to obtain water from a partnership ditch, ditch company, or other irrigation enterprise; or (3) the irrigation supply works consisted only of a small reservoir or "overnight pond" that regulated the daily delivery of water from an irrigation enterprise.

The Agriculture Questionnaires for farms reporting irrigated land were then coded to indicate the supplier of water as follows: (1) farm operated own supply works and obtained water from no other source, (2) farm operated own supply works and also obtained water from another source, and (3) farm obtained all water from one or more irrigation enterprises and did not have own supply works.

The Irrigation (I-1) Questionnaires were edited for internal consistency and coded. Codes were entered to indicate the source of water (pumped well, spring, natural stream, etc.); whether all, part, or none was pumped; and whether all, part, or none was obtained from irrigation enterprises. A frequency distribution code for the number of irrigated acres was also entered. Data were then summarized and posted in the shaded boxes on the questionnaire.



Working on a machine in the Census Machine Development Laboratory.

Most of the Irrigation (I-2) Questionnaires were filled before the regular enumeration. When irrigation information from the Agriculture (A1) Questionnaires became available, the District Office made a follow-up card for each irrigation enterprise listed on those forms. Special irrigation enumerators then completed Irrigation (I-2) Questionnaires for those enterprises which had not been enumerated. The number of farms and the amount of irrigated land reported on the I-2 Questionnaire were compared with those data on the follow-up card. When the I-2 Questionnaire differed by one or more farms or by 10 percent of land, the District Office rechecked the information to reconcile the difference.

Complete field checking was not possible, however, so the Washington Office made further examinations. The I-2 Questionnaires were checked for internal consistency and compared to



the follow-up cards. Acreage by enumeration districts and by primary supplemental sources on the follow-up cards was adjusted to the information on the I-2 Questionnaire. Data were then posted to a work sheet, and maps showing irrigated land by counties and drainage basins were prepared.

Several codes were entered on the I-2 Questionnaire. These were for: type of enterprise; identification of drainage basin; type of water; whether or not the enterprise obtained 10 percent or more of the water from other enterprises, or used 10 percent or more of the water furnished by other enterprises; size of enterprise (number of acres irrigated); source of water; delivery of water direct or through other enterprises; and season of irrigation.

The checking procedure for large enterprises was more detailed than that for small ones, because large ones had to be divided into several parts to get statistics by counties and by drainage basins. To maintain an accurate count of enterprises, a special inclusion or exclusion code was used. This code prevented counting each part of an enterprise in a county or drainage basin as a whole enterprise.

Technicians separated parts of the enterprises and allocated the parts to the proper area on the basis of the location of the irrigated land in a county or drainage basin. Additional I-2 Questionnaires were prepared when the land irrigated by one enterprise lay in more than one county.

Comparisons with information from other sources were made to insure completeness and accuracy. Data on the I-2 Questionnaires for the larger storage reservoirs were compared with those in published lists of water-storage reservoirs. Representatives of the Bureau of Reclamation, which supplied part or all of the water for nearly 20 percent of the total irrigated acreage in the 17 Western States, checked the information obtained on its projects.

After the questionnaires were edited, they were arranged, numbered, and counted. The counts were posted on a label affixed to the portfolio.

Four cards (A, B, C, and D) were needed to record the data from the two irrigation questionnaires. Data from both questionnaires were punched on cards A, B, and C, but the D card was punched only from the I-2 Questionnaire. The cards and the number punched are shown in Table 3, Appendix D.

The data were tabulated by county, by drainage basin, by type of enterprise (single farm, mutual, commercial, etc.), by size of enterprise, and by type of water (surface, ground, etc.).

#### Drainage

The Drainage Questionnaire (D1) was used in the 10 States (Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Dakota) where drainage projects were organized on a county basis. The questionnaire was designed for a county as a reporting unit, and was especially edited to obtain the area of drained land in each county. The drained area was outlined on a county map and measured with a planimeter. This procedure yielded a more accurate figure than would have been obtained by asking county officials to estimate the area.

The planimeter reading of the drained area was compared with the area reported in the Census of 1940. The increase in acreage was then related to the amount spent by drainage enterprises between the censuses. If a direct relationship did not exist, both the map and the financial data were rechecked. Correspondence was sometimes needed to get data to verify or correct the maps.

In the 30 States that had organized drainage districts, the number of acres drained by each enterprise of 500 or more drained acres was entered on the D2 Drainage Questionnaire. The enumerator then plotted the location of the drained area on a map of the county. These areas were also measured with a planimeter during the editing, and the computed acreage was compared to the amount entered on the D2 Questionnaire to see if the two figures were in reasonable agreement.

The D2 Questionnaires were examined for consistency and completeness. Letters were written to drainage officials and others in an attempt to supply missing information and to resolve discrepancies for the larger enterprises.

Statistics for each county and State were compared with those from the 1940 Census of Drainage. Location of the drained areas in the two censuses was also compared. Most of the large discrepancies were discovered by testing a simple relationship. In this relationship, it was assumed that the indebtedness at the beginning of the period plus construction and maintenance costs during the period should be approximately equal to the tax collections and special assessments during the period plus the outstanding indebtedness at the end of the period.

Data were posted to county and State tables from the questionnaires. Detailed drainage data were hand-tabulated, using intermediate transcription sheets.

#### Post-Enumeration Survey

The Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) was designed primarily to check the completeness of coverage and the accuracy and consistency of response in the Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture. The PES enumeration took place after the censuses had been taken, but before the field organization had been dispersed.

PES questionnaires were edited in the field as well as in Washington. A specially trained PES editor in each field office examined all questionnaires, chiefly for completeness. In Washington, the questionnaires were reviewed, again primarily for completeness. If faulty questionnaires were discovered, they were returned to the field for completion or correction.

Following the initial editing operations, selected data were transcribed from the PES questionnaires so that "record check" studies could be made. In these studies an attempt was made to match information on the PES questionnaire with information for the same person on the records of other government agencies. Information from the following records was compared with the PES data: (1) birth certificates (to study age), (2) 14th Decennial Census records (1920) for persons 30 years old and over (also to study age), (3) records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (to study citizenship of foreign-born persons), (4) records of the Veterans Administration (to compare veteran status entries), (5) records of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (to study wage and salary income and industry), and (6) records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue (to study income).

The record checks were made by transcribing identification data from the PES questionnaires and sending the transcripts to the cooperating agency. That agency entered on the transcript the information it had for that person. The transcript was then returned to the Census Bureau where corresponding data from the Census and the PES were entered on it. Stringent restrictions were imposed to maintain the confidential character of the data in these operations.

After the record check transcripts were prepared, the PES questionnaires were given a final editing, and selected entries were coded for punching. Census questionnaires were then matched with the accompanying PES questionnaires and the Census codes for selected characteristics were transcribed to the PES questionnaires. When a household, person, or farm was missed in the Census and enumerated in PES, the Census schedules were searched to be sure of the omission.

The last operation before punching was to code such information as results of the record checks and reasons for difference in Census and PES agriculture reports.

Seven punch cards were needed for the population and housing data from the Decennial Census, the PES, and the records of cooperating agencies. The data on these cards were transferred to magnetic tape and were processed on the Univac. The resulting tabulations provided a basis for estimating the completeness of the Census coverage and the accuracy of the Census data.

Agriculture data required four punch cards. In the first series of tabulations, the amount of difference between the PES and the Census data was measured. From the second series of tabulations, analytical tables were prepared.

#### Mechanical Equipment

Many types of machines were needed to process the data collected in the 1950 Censuses. Some of them were developed and built by the Bureau of the Census; others were rented from International Business Machines Corporation (IBM). The machines available and used are listed in Table E.

The functions performed by the mechanical equipment, from a subject-matter point of view, are determining recodes, calculating, editing, and tabulating. The three main operations required to carry out these functions include the preparation of the punch cards; the arrangement of the cards into groups for mechanical editing, tabulating, or reproducing; and the tabulating to permit editing or to prepare final results. For convenience, the machines are grouped according to these three operations, but it will be evident that some machines are used for more than one purpose.

#### Preparing Punch Cards

Holes may be punched in the card in several ways. A punch machine operator may read the information from the schedule and punch it in the card. A machine can reproduce automatically

in one card holes punched in another. Another machine can determine a recode from combinations of entries punched in the card and punch the recode in another column of the card. Another will divide one entry by another and punch the result in the card. One machine can be set to punch the same entries in a group of cards. Another can punch automatically a summary card giving totals for a number of cards. These machines are described in more detail below.

Individual cards were punched on electrically-powered, manually-operated machines (see punch cards in Appendix B). The keypunch machine used most in the Population and Housing Censuses was the IBM Numerical Punch #016. This machine has 14 keys, of which 12 are for the different punching positions in each column of the card (0 to 9, X, and V), and are electrically actuated. (One key is for spacing and the other is for ejecting an incomplete card.) The card is automatically fed into the machine so that column 1 is punched first, then column 2, etc. A light depression of a key causes a punch to be electrically driven through the card, cutting a hole in the column under the punch. As each column is punched, the card is advanced automatically to the next column. As soon as column 80 is punched, the card is ejected and stacked, and the next card automatically enters the machine. An "X-skip-bar" arrangement enables the punch operator to skip several columns for which data are not to be entered.

The keypunch machine used most for the Census of Agriculture was the IBM Numerical Punch #024. This machine is operated in the same way as the #016, but it is newer and faster. Skipping and duplicating are controlled by a punched program card which is mounted on a program drum.

In punching population data from the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule, a special schedule holder (the "Richards" copyholder) was used to hold the schedule and indicate the line of information being punched. Every fifth person enumerated on that schedule was in the sample, and an additional line of information for him appeared at the bottom of the schedule. Shifting from the regular schedule line to the sample information at the bottom and then back to the next regular schedule line was done automatically with the Richards copyholder. The more conventional "Pres-to-line" copyholder was also used to hold questionnaires during the punching operations. A special method of inserting the population schedule to simplify the punching of the sample information was devised. The agriculture copyholder was a special container developed by the Census Bureau to hold the agriculture questionnaires. This was used with a series of special "masks" which showed the data needed for the particular card type for which the mask was designed.

Punching was verified on Census-owned mechanical verifiers, which are similar to card-punching machines. The operator depresses the keys as in punching, and plungers pass through the holes in the card and permit it to advance through the machine. If the keys depressed by the operator do not agree with the holes already in the card, the card does not advance and the verifying operator checks the punched entry against the questionnaire. If the original punch was wrong, an entirely new card is punched.

The IBM Reproducing Punch #514 reproduces in one card the holes punched in another card. It reads all or part of the information in one set of cards and punches it in the same or a different arrangement into another set of cards. It can also be used for gang-punching, in which information common to a group of cards is punched into each card in the group. In the 1950 Censuses, this machine made duplicate sets of cards so that one set could be used to make regular tabulations and the other to make special tabulations.

The Census Recode Machine was developed by the Bureau of the Census with the assistance of the National Bureau of Standards. It was constructed in the Census Bureau's laboratories. In determining recodes and in punching and verifying them in one operation, it does the work formerly done by three separate machines, and it punches at more than four times the speed of other punching machines. It can also edit and select cards which have a size or value which is higher than, lower than, or equal to a certain figure. It can detect cards with blank columns and cards having columns with double punches.

The IBM Electronic Calculating Punch #604 adds or subtracts amounts punched in the same card or in successive cards. It also multiplies and divides and is used to compute averages and percentages. The results are punched automatically in the same or different cards. For example, this machine was used to compute and punch the gross rent recode, for which rent on an unfurnished basis was added to costs of different utilities.

The Census Gang Punch Machine punches codes in groups of cards which require the same punched information. Although the number of columns which can be punched in one run is limited to 18, cards are punched at a rate of 400 per minute--

four times the rate of the IBM Reproducing Punch. Cards are fed end-wise into the machine and can be punched in the first 18 columns on either end of the card. The Census Gang Punch Machine was used to punch the recodes for employment status in the population P card.

When the IBM Duplicating Summary Punch Machine is attached to an IBM Electronic Statistical Machine, it punches totals in a summary card at the same time that the totals are printed on the tabulation sheet. Thus, summary cards are punched for every printed line of information. Running summary cards instead of the individual cards greatly reduced the number of card passes needed to obtain the final tables for the 1950 Censuses.

#### Arranging the Cards

The punched cards are usually subdivided into groups to simplify obtaining the cross-classifications needed. Population cards, for example, are often sorted by sex before they are tabulated; then each sex group is tabulated separately. Sometimes cards are sorted for editing purposes to disclose inconsistencies or impossible codes. In another type of arrangement, two sets of cards are matched, card by card, before the information from one set is reproduced on the other.

The IBM Sorter #082 sorts the cards according to the entries in one column on the punch card. It has 13 pockets; 12 of them correspond to the 12 punching positions in a card column (0 to 9, X and V). All cards punched "1" in the selected column go into the "1" pocket, all those punched "2" go into the "2" pocket, and so on. The 13th pocket is for rejected cards--those which have no entry in the column.

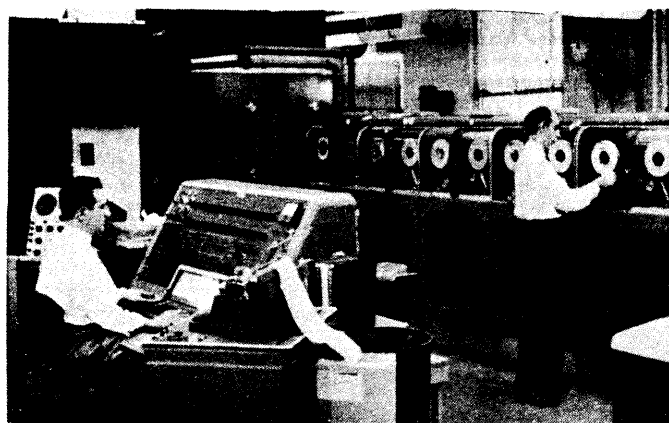
The Census Multi-Column Sorter #488 was developed by the Bureau of the Census for the 1950 Censuses. It sorts cards into groups on the basis of: (1) entries in one or more columns on the punch card, (2) comparison of information punched in one part of the card with information punched in another part, or (3) comparison of a number on the card with a number set in the machine. Acceptable cards are sorted into 12 pockets and rejected cards into a 13th. Thus, the machine sorted the cards into groups for the employment status recode from information punched in 10 columns on the card. It was used in mechanical editing to detect inconsistencies between two entries on a card and to locate cards with impossible codes. The machine can sort cards into groups which are higher than, lower than, or equal to a determined figure. It can also select every Nth card to obtain a sample.

The IBM Collator #077 compares two sets of data punched on a card or it compares one set with a constant; then it separates cards which do not meet the specifications wired into the machine. The machine matches one set of cards with another, merges two sets of cards into one set, selects cards with specified characteristics, and checks sequences. It was used to match housing H and PH cards so that information could be transferred from one to the other.

#### Tabulating the Cards

All tabulating machines print figures showing either the number of persons, farms, or dwelling units in each classification or the indicated totals. Four types of tabulating machines used for the 1950 Censuses are described below.

The Census Unit Count Machine selects cards, counts characteristics, and prints the results. Its reject mechanism permits



*Univac, which was first used for tabulating part of the 1950 censuses.*

## THE CENSUS OPERATION

Table E.--Machines Used for Punching and Tabulating Operations, 1950 Censuses

Machine type	Maximum number	Census of Population	Census of Housing	Census of Agriculture
IBM Numerical Punch #016.....	1,445	1,015	459	46
IBM Numerical Punch #024.....	691	167	20	530
IBM Alphabetical Duplicating Punch #031	11	8	3	-
IBM Punch Card Verifiers #055.....	159	6	2	151
Census Verifiers #280.....	709	364	210	135
Census Unit Count Machine #581.....	32	27	24	-
Census Multi-Column Sorter #488.....	28	27	15	2
Census Gang Punch.....	12	8	4	-
Census Recode Machine.....	1	1	-	-
IBM Duplicating Summary Punch #524.....	84	30	30	34
IBM Sorter #082.....	103	23	45	36
IBM Electronic Statistical Machine #101	45	28	17	19
IBM Alphabetic Accounting Machine #402.	60	12	24	35
IBM Accounting Machine #407.....	5	1	-	5
IBM Electronic Calculating Punch #604..	6	1	5	1
IBM Reproducing Punch #514.....	82	20	40	34
IBM Collator #077.....	33	4	16	13
IBM Alphabetical Interpreter #552.....	1	1	-	-
Richards Copyholder.....	900	900	-	-
Pres-to-line Copyholder.....	900	491	535	-
Agriculture Copyholder.....	785	-	-	785

it to be used for mechanical editing. The machine has three pockets: the first is for rejected cards, the second is for cards that have been counted, and the third is for cards especially selected. The machine is wired to count cards according to certain characteristics--such as relationship to household head and age--and the 60 counters will print totals for 60 different groups. The card passes into the machine and stops momentarily while those characteristics are read from the punched holes. If the card fulfills the conditions for one of the groups--such as parent of household head, aged 50 to 54--it is counted in that group and goes into the second pocket. If the card does not fulfill the conditions for any of the groups--such as parent of household head, aged 5, for which no group was established--it is rejected and falls in the first pocket. Rejected cards can then be examined and corrected. The machine can also select every Nth card for sampling purposes, and the selection can vary from the 2nd to the 110th card. Moreover, the machine can select the Nth card in a specified group, such as every 15th card for male white married persons or every 10th card for female nonwhite widowed persons. It can also make selections regardless of spacing, such as every 3rd, 10th, 16th, 25th, and 32nd card in a group of 32. With the installation of special "sample wheels" or counters, the machine can be used to inflate sample results to 100 percent. A 20 percent sample wheel, for example, will count 5 for each card.

The IBM Electronic Statistical Machine #101 tabulates, edits, and sorts in one card pass through the machine. It can select cards with inconsistencies between entries, with impossible codes, or with entries higher than, lower than, or equal to a certain figure. In tabulating, it prints not only the totals for the selected groups, but also an identification of each group. Its self-balancing feature enables it to indicate on the tabulation sheet any discrepancy between the sum of the individual columns and the total count. This machine was used extensively in the mechanical edit of housing and agriculture items.

The accounting tabulating machine is designed primarily to accumulate data shown on the cards while the statistical machine primarily makes count distributions of the characteristics punched in the cards. The Alphabetic Accounting Machine #402 lists and tabulates. In listing, the machine prints either alphabetic or numeric information. Information on the

punch card may be read, added, subtracted, compared, or selected, and then printed in the proper place on the report form.

The development and testing of the Univac (Universal Automatic Computer) was the most far-reaching innovation in automatic tabulating equipment for the 1950 Censuses. This machine did not become available until late in the tabulating program and was used for only a small part of the population and housing tabulations. Instructions and data are coded on an 8-channel magnetic tape which is fed into the computer. Information from punched cards can be transferred to that tape by means of a "Card to Tape" machine. After the data are in the Univac, it will duplicate, sort, arrange in sequence, merge, and calculate automatically according to the prepared instructions. Calculations are recorded on other tapes, which are processed on the "Uniprinter." The Uniprinter translates the codes on these tapes and types the results.

Information which requires several runs through punched card equipment can be obtained from the Univac in one run. For example, in the 1950 Census of Population, the Series B tabulations for some States were prepared on the Univac. In one run, the Univac prepared tables which on the punched-card equipment required five separate tabulations, a manual rearrangement, and two sorting operations. With machines like the Univac, future censuses should be processed with considerably greater speed.

#### Testing the Machines

Each machine used in the 1950 Censuses was tested daily in a specified manner to insure accurate mechanical operation. For some machines, these tests were simple; but for others, they were more complicated. The tabulating machines were usually tested at the beginning, the middle, and at the end of each day. The test was made with a set of punched cards especially prepared for each tabulation wiring. A master tabulation sheet gave verified results of running the test deck. If a run of the cards produced figures different from those on the master sheet, operations were discontinued until the trouble was found, and the machine was again operating correctly.

## CHAPTER VII

### PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS

Publications are the principal end product of the 1950 Censuses, and their content, form, and timing were carefully planned. Most of the Census results appeared in published form. Some of the detailed tabulations were not published but were made available to persons who needed and requested the information and who were willing to pay the cost of furnishing the data.

The content of the publications received early consideration in planning the Censuses. It entered into the determination of which questions were placed on the schedule, what codes were used, and what tabulations were made.

The form of the publications was related to timing. For some purposes, statistics deteriorate with age and should be available early to be of greatest value. For example, a local community whose population had increased and made it eligible for a larger allocation from the State needed the population figures as soon as possible. Other groups needed data so they could take action on specific problems or programs. In its publication plans, the Bureau tried to meet these needs with early releases in preliminary form. It issued field counts, preliminary reports based on a sample of the returns, and advance reports giving final summary figures.

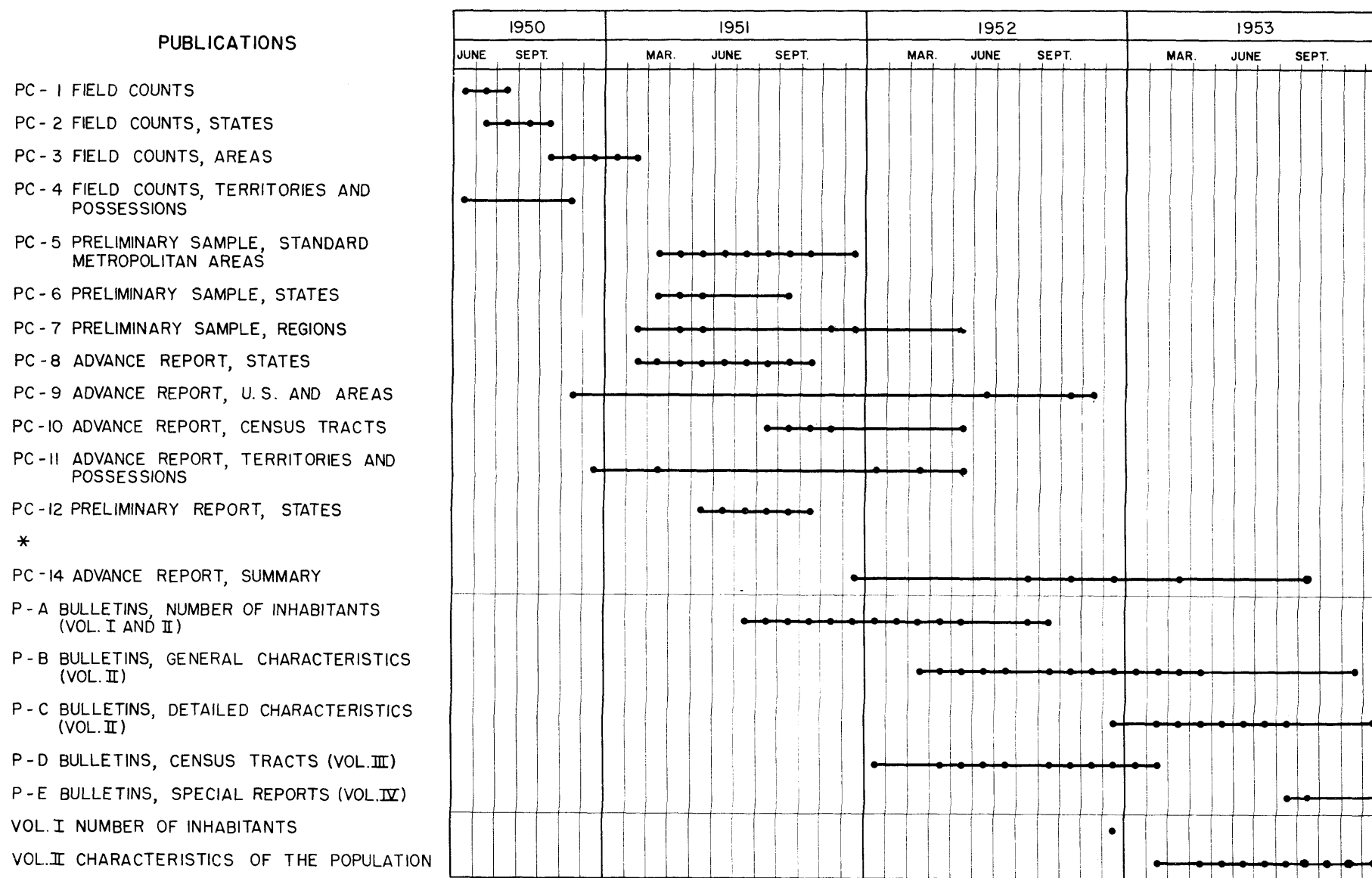
Table F. --Number of Printed Pages in Publications of the 1950 Censuses

Census and report series	Printed pages
Total, all censuses-----	107,318
CENSUS OF POPULATION	
Total-----	40,582
Preliminary and advance releases-----	2,716
Volume I. Number of Inhabitants:	
Volume-----	*1,471
P-A bulletins (State preprints of Vol. I chapters)-----	1,770
Volume II. Characteristics of the Population:	
Volume-----	*15,929
P-A bulletins (State preprints of Vol. II, Chapter A)-----	(1,770)
P-B bulletins (State preprints of Vol. II, Chapter B)-----	5,713
P-C bulletins (State preprints of Vol. II, Chapter C)-----	7,597
Volume III. Census Tract Statistics (Issued in bulletin form only)-----	*4,113
Volume IV. Special Reports (P-E bulletins)-----	*1,273
CENSUS OF HOUSING	
Total-----	31,769
Preliminary and advance releases-----	3,048
Volume I. General Characteristics:	
Volume-----	*4,724
H-A bulletins (State preprints of Vol. I chapters)-----	4,978
Volume II. Nonfarm Housing Characteristics:	
Volume-----	*3,430
H-B bulletins (Preprints of Vol. II chapters)-----	4,670
Volume III. Farm Housing Characteristics-----	* 311
Volume IV. Residential Financing-----	*1,616
Volume V. Block Statistics (Issued in bulletin form only)-----	*8,992
CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE	
Total-----	34,967
Preliminary releases-----	13,127
Volume I. Counties and State Economic Areas:	
Parts 1 to 34-----	*13,131
Separate chapters (Part 34)-----	275
Volume II. General Report:	
Volume-----	*1,404
Separate chapters-----	2,193
Volume III. Irrigation of Agricultural Lands:	
Volume-----	*1,040
Parts 1 to 18-----	1,245
Volume IV. Drainage of Agricultural Lands-----	*329
Volume V. Special Reports-----	*1,989
Other-----	234

\*Final report.

FIGURE 9.—RELEASE DATES OF PUBLICATIONS FOR THE 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## RELEASE DATES



DOT IN COLUMN FOR MONTH INDICATES THAT ONE OR MORE PUBLICATIONS WERE ISSUED IN THAT MONTH.  
 \* SERIES PC-13 WAS CANCELED.

Census data are also used extensively for background information and for basic research on technical problems. Detailed figures are required for evaluation of proposed legislation, for critical analysis of specific problems, for determination of trends, for substantiation or rejection of economic theories, and for similar purposes. The Bureau tried to meet these needs with carefully prepared tables in well-organized reference volumes. It issued bulletins and special reports to provide a reservoir of basic factual information.

#### The Publication Process

More than 100,000 pages of printed matter had to be prepared to issue the results of the 1950 Censuses. The final reports involved about 59,000 pages, and about four-fifths of them consisted of statistical tables. The preparation of these publications was thus on a scale which warranted mass-production techniques.

The printing process was geared to the type of material presented. For text material and sometimes for tables, letterpress was used; in this process, type was set by the printer. For most statistical tables, however, and sometimes for text material, reproduction of typed pages by a photographic process--offset or multilith--had proved satisfactory and less expensive than letterpress. The offset process was the principal one used for printing results of the 1950 Censuses.

The offset process was particularly effective when the same table form was to be printed a number of times--for example, in a bulletin for each State. The table form was set in type and printed by letterpress before the figures were available. The figures were then typed on the printed forms as they became available. State names and other identification, which were pre-printed on special patch sheets, were pasted in the appropriate places, and the table was printed by offset reproduction.

To transform the figures on the tabulation sheets into the tables in the printed volumes, five steps were needed: reviewing the tabulations, preparing the tables, "machine checking" (adding the figures and recomputing ratios), reviewing the tables, and printing.

#### Reviewing the Tabulations

Tabulations were reviewed by the subject matter specialists to detect possible machine failure and also errors in enumeration, editing, coding, and punching. Machine failure could often be revealed by adding the subgroups in a line on the tabulation sheet to see if they equaled the printed total for the group. Some tabulations had "built-in" checks where this process was done mechanically. The IBM Electronic Statistical Machine was designed so that a zero was printed if the sum of the subgroups equaled the total. If it did not, a figure indicating the difference was printed. In other cases, the tabulations were planned so that a characteristic was counted twice, and the two totals were mechanically compared.

Errors could also be detected by examining the reasonableness of the figures. Reasonableness was determined by checking the relationships among figures on the tabulation sheets, between those figures and figures in the 1940 census, and between the census data and those collected by other agencies. The following relationships among figures on the tabulation sheets suggested possible errors: the number of regular households was different from the number of occupied dwelling units, the number of persons in the civilian labor force was larger than the number in the total labor force, or the amount of cotton sold from the 1949 crop was greater than the amount produced. In making comparisons, allowance was made for sampling error when appropriate.

Apparent inconsistencies could sometimes be explained. If an explanation was not forthcoming, tabulations were examined for error; and if the tabulations were correct, the questionnaires were examined.

#### Preparing the Tables

The figures on the tabulation sheets were not always arranged in the order they were to take in the final tables. The data for one table might be drawn from several places on one tabulation sheet, from several tabulation sheets in one count, from tabulation sheets in different counts, and even from earlier published volumes. Moreover, simple transfer of figures was not always possible. Often several figures were added, sometimes a figure was subtracted, and frequently derived measures, such as ratios or percentages, were computed.

Detailed instructions for summarizing the data were written as soon as the table outlines were determined and the tabulation

specifications prepared. These instructions indicated the tabulation sheets or other sources from which the figures were to be taken and the procedures for assembling them. Table forms were duplicated and provided to eliminate unnecessary writing.

The typing facilities needed to prepare the materials for printing centered in a special typing pool in the Bureau. This pool was supplemented by the facilities of the Department of Commerce, of the Government Printing Office field plant, and of three private contractors.

#### Machine Check

After the tables were prepared, they were given a cursory check and then typed (if they were to be printed by offset reproduction) or sent to the printer (if they were to be printed by letterpress). A machine check was made when the tables were in final form so that it would locate not only the arithmetic errors in the original figures but also the typing or typesetting errors which were missed by the proofreaders. Delaying the machine check had the advantage of checking figures when they were in final form, but it had the disadvantage of disclosing more errors and requiring more correction at an advanced stage of the processing, when corrections were more expensive.

Checking, at this stage, was extensive. Each row and column in the table was added to be sure the totals were correct. This crisscross method disclosed figures which had been put in the wrong row or column as well as those which were incorrect. Derived figures, such as medians or percentages, were verified, and the totals on one table were compared with those on related tables.

#### Reviewing Tables

Reviewing tables was generally limited to a test of reasonableness. Machine checking had been completed, and recomputation of totals was usually unnecessary. Related figures on the tables were checked to see if they were consistent, and the 1950 data were compared with those for 1940 and with those published by other agencies.

Errors could usually be cleared up by checking the posting of the figures from the tabulation sheets to the tables or, more rarely, by re-tabulating the punch cards. If these operations failed to change an unexplainable inconsistency, the original schedules were examined.

#### Printing

Advance planning and precise scheduling were required for the prompt release of the publications. The printing load taxed the available facilities of both the Department of Commerce, which multilithed the preliminary and advance releases, and the Government Printing Office, which handled the other materials. The Government Printing Office, following its established practice in similar instances, contracted some reports out to private printers to complete the job within a reasonable time.

Chapters of many of the bound volumes were issued separately as bulletins before the volume was published. Some savings in printing costs were made by printing in one "press run" the pages that appeared both in the bulletin and in the volume. Where this technique was used, bulletins were printed in two parts--a "keep section" and an "introductory section." The "keep section" consisted of all the pages that were needed both for the bulletin and the final volume--tables, maps, etc. During the process of printing, this material for the volume was folded and delivered to the Bureau as untrimmed signatures. The "introductory section" consisted of the pages that were used only for the bulletin--title, preface, etc. (usually Roman numeral pages). When data for all bulletins in the volume had been released, the final volume was prepared by printing a new introductory section and assembling, in proper sequence, the "keep sections" of the various bulletins.

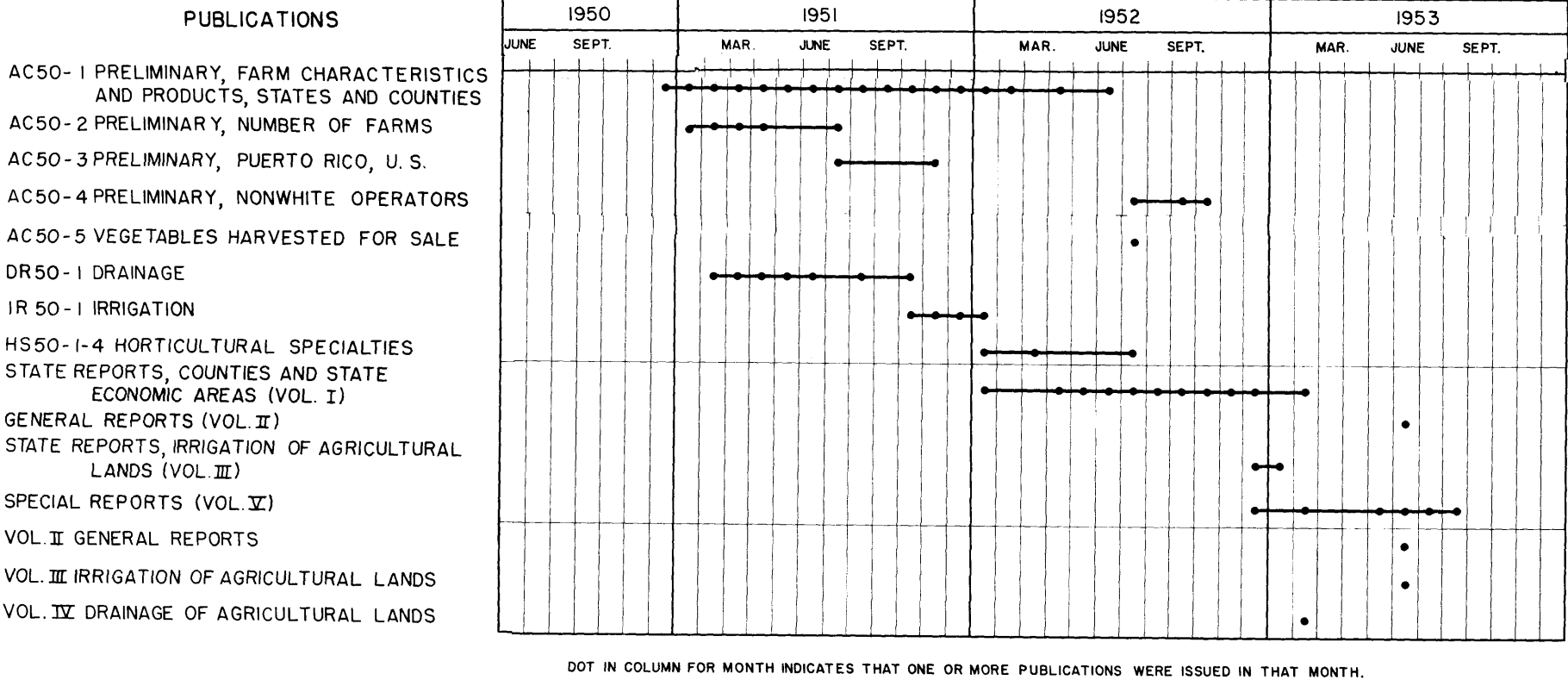
Printed pages in publications of the 1950 Censuses numbered 107,000 (see Table 4, Appendix D, and Table F). Of these, 18,800 were in preliminary and advance releases, 29,000 were in separate reports which were combined in volumes when all data were available, and 59,000 were in the final volumes.

#### The Publications

Publications of the 1950 Censuses were organized according to the major censuses--population, housing, and agriculture. Within each of these censuses, series of publications were set up, partly to give priority to the publication of some data, and partly to get the data in logical groups which would be convenient to refer to as well as convenient to prepare.

FIGURE II.—RELEASE DATES OF PUBLICATIONS FOR THE 1950 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE DATES



## Population

Publications of the 1950 Census of Population were organized into the following groups:

1. Preliminary releases based on field counts (PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, and PC-4)--first release was issued in June 1950
2. Preliminary releases based on the preliminary sample tabulations (PC-5, PC-6, and PC-7) and on preliminary figures from the first complete count (PC-12)--first release was issued in February 1951
3. Advance reports giving final figures in summary form (PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11, and PC-14)--first report was issued in November 1950
4. Final figures on number of inhabitants (State P-A bulletins, chapters of Volume I, and Chapters A of Volume II)--first bulletin was issued in July 1951
5. Final figures on general characteristics of the population (State P-B bulletins and Chapters B of Volume II)--first bulletin was issued in March 1952
6. Final figures on detailed characteristics of the population (State P-C bulletins and Chapters C of Volume II)--first bulletin was issued in December 1952
7. Final figures for census tracts (P-D bulletins--Volume III--for tracted areas)--first bulletin was issued in January 1952
8. Special reports (P-E bulletins--Volume IV)--first bulletin was issued in August 1953
9. Monographs (studies of economic and demographic subjects)

**Field Counts.**--The single figure most needed for immediate use was the population count. For many purposes, the preliminary figures obtained in the field offices were satisfactory. Moreover, early announcements of these population totals helped to locate areas in which the enumeration results required checking.

The District Offices reported the preliminary county and city figures for their districts through the local newspapers as soon as the counts were made. Reports were prepared in the PC-1 series giving preliminary counts of population as they became available in Washington. That series was followed by the PC-2 series, in which the preliminary totals were presented in a report for each State, giving the figures for counties and for incorporated places of 1,000 or more inhabitants. Reports in the PC-3 series summarized the population counts for various kinds of areas--regions, divisions, congressional districts, standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, etc. Series PC-4 was similar to PC-2, but the data were for the Territories and major possessions instead of the States.

**Preliminary Tabulations.**--To provide early information on the characteristics of the population, as well as its size, advance data based on a sample of the persons enumerated were tabulated. The characteristics included in these tabulations were: race, nativity, sex, age, school enrollment, migration status, marital status, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker, number of families and households, and income of families and individuals. In the PC-5 series, reports were issued for each of 57 large standard metropolitan areas. Data for each of the 10 largest States (according to 1940 population), Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were given in the PC-6 series. Various subjects were treated in the PC-7 series. Data on general characteristics, employment, and income were given for the United States and its four regions; family income was estimated for the United States, the regions, and the 10 largest States; and data on the characteristics of the population of the 57 large standard metropolitan areas were summarized.

The sample was not large enough to provide data on characteristics for the smaller States. Preliminary data for the 38 smaller States and the District of Columbia were therefore taken from the first complete count and published in the PC-12 series. Figures were given on color and sex by urban and rural residence, and on age by sex for the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of the State.

**Advance Reports.**--The advance reports were the first ones to give final figures. Most of the data were in summary form. The first report was issued in November 1950 after the Bureau had officially determined the number of persons in each State for the purpose of reapportioning members of the House of Representatives among the States. This report was in the PC-9 series, and it gave the population of the continental United States by regions, divisions, and States. Subsequent reports in that series gave the final population in various areas--congressional districts, standard metropolitan areas, counties, urbanized areas, urban places, etc.

In the PC-8 series, a report was issued for each State. These reports gave the final figures for counties and cities in the State and replaced the PC-2 field count data. The PC-10 series gave final population totals for census tracts in 69 tracted areas, and

the PC-11 series gave the final counts for the Territories and major possessions. In the PC-14 series, data were given for selected characteristics, such as color, age, sex, and residence.

**Number of Inhabitants (P-A Bulletins and Volume I).**--Detailed population figures were put in final form in the P-A bulletins. A separate bulletin was issued for the United States, for each State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Another bulletin gave data for American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, and Virgin Islands of the United States. Each State bulletin presented population figures for the State, for each county, for each minor civil division within the county, and for all towns, including the smallest. These P-A bulletins were bound together to form Volume I, Number of Inhabitants. Each State bulletin also became Chapter A in the State part of Volume II.

**Characteristics of the Population (P-A, P-B, and P-C Bulletins and Volume II).**--Volume II contained statistics on the characteristics of the population and was published in 51 parts, each a separate book. The first part gave summary data for the entire United States. Subsequent parts were published for each State, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions. Each part included Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants (originally published as a P-A Bulletin and also published in Volume I), Chapter B, General Characteristics (originally published as a P-B Bulletin), and Chapter C, Detailed Characteristics (originally published as a P-C Bulletin). Basic statistics for a State were thus brought within the covers of one book.

Chapter B for each State showed the general characteristics of the population for relatively small areas of the State. Data were given for each county, for the rural-nonfarm and rural-farm parts of the county, for each urban place of 2,500 or more inhabitants, each urbanized area, and each standard metropolitan area. Limited data were also presented for incorporated and unincorporated places of 1,000 to 2,500. Subjects included were: age, sex, race, nativity, citizenship, school enrollment, educational attainment, marital status, mobility, number of married couples, families, households, country of birth of the foreign-born white, employment status, major occupation group, major industry group, and income of families and unrelated individuals.

Chapter C for each State showed detailed characteristics of the population for relatively large areas of the State--urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of the State, cities and standard metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more inhabitants, and cities of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. Statistics were given on the population by sex and single years of age, as well as the relationship between sex and age and various population characteristics, such as race, nativity, citizenship, school enrollment, educational attainment, family relationship, marital status, and employment status. The relationship of income to occupation and industry and to other population characteristics was also shown.

**Census Tract Statistics (P-D Bulletins--Volume III).**--The P-D bulletins were issued separately for each tracted area and were not bound into volume form. They gave both population and housing data for each census tract in the tracted areas. The population statistics related to age, race, mobility, employment status, occupation, number of families, number of households, and income of families and unrelated individuals. The housing statistics related to occupancy and tenure of dwelling units, type of structure, condition and plumbing facilities, year built, number of persons per room, heating fuel, refrigeration equipment, television, contract monthly rent, and value of one-dwelling-unit structures.

**Special Reports (P-E Bulletins--Volume IV).**--Special reports were issued to give data which were too detailed to present in the regular volumes, even at the State level. They were therefore published in the form of separate reports by subject. The data pertained usually to the United States as a whole, or to the United States by broad regions. The subjects covered in these reports included: employment and personal characteristics, occupational and industrial characteristics, family characteristics, marital status, institutional population, nativity and parentage, nonwhite population by race, persons of Spanish surname, Puerto Ricans in continental United States, State of birth, population mobility, characteristics by size of place, education, and fertility.

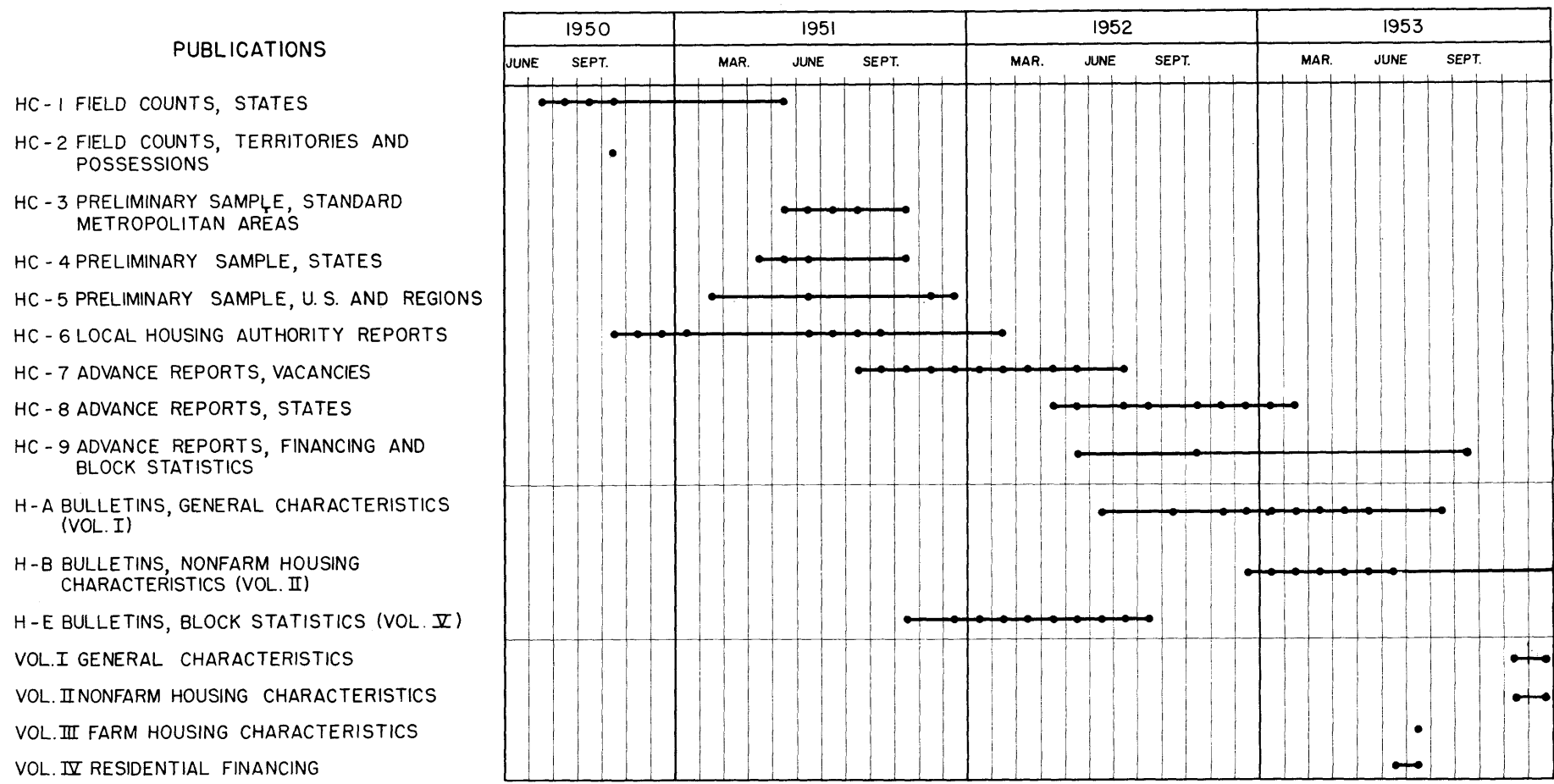
**Monographs.**--A monograph program was developed jointly by the Social Science Research Council and the Bureau of the Census. Other Government agencies, research organizations, and universities cooperated in this project. Arrangements were made with experts in various fields to analyze the census data, examine relationships, explain patterns, and evaluate trends. These monographs are being printed privately under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council.

Population monographs were planned to cover the following subjects: growth of population, foreign-born population, aged



FIGURE 10.-RELEASE DATES OF PUBLICATIONS FOR THE 1950 CENSUS OF HOUSING

RELEASE DATES



DOT IN COLUMN FOR MONTH INDICATES THAT ONE OR MORE PUBLICATIONS WERE ISSUED IN THAT MONTH.

population, child and youth population, families, fertility, village and urban population, internal migration, education, income, labor force, and occupation and industry.

### Housing

Publications of the 1950 Census of Housing were organized into the following groups:

1. Preliminary releases based on field counts (HC-1 and HC-2)--first release was issued in July 1950
2. Preliminary releases based on the preliminary sample tabulations (HC-3, HC-4, and HC-5)--first release was issued in February 1951
3. Preliminary reports prepared for local housing authorities (HC-6)--first release was issued in October 1950
4. Advance reports giving final figures in summary form (HC-7, HC-8, and HC-9)--first report was issued in August 1951
5. Final figures on general characteristics of housing (State H-A bulletins and Volume I)--first bulletin was issued in June 1952
6. Final figures on nonfarm housing characteristics (H-B bulletins and Volume II)--first bulletin was issued in December 1952
7. Final figures on farm housing characteristics (Volume III)--issued in July 1953
8. Figures on financing of residential nonfarm properties (Volume IV)--first part was issued in June 1953
9. Block statistics for cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants in 1940 (H-E bulletins)--first bulletin was issued in October 1951
10. Final figures for census tracts (P-D bulletins for tracted areas)--first bulletin was issued in January 1952
11. Monographs (studies of housing problems)

Field Counts.--Counts of dwelling units were needed by city planning groups and by research organizations. The preliminary figures prepared in the District Offices were therefore made available in two series of reports--HC-1 and HC-2. In the HC-1 series, a report was issued for each State. It gave the number of dwelling units in each county and in each place with 5,000 or more inhabitants. Reports for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands were issued in the HC-2 series.

Preliminary Sample Tabulations.--From preliminary sample tabulations of housing data, three series of reports were issued--HC-3, HC-4, and HC-5. The HC-3 series included reports for each of 57 large standard metropolitan areas. They gave data on occupancy, tenure, condition and plumbing facilities, number of rooms, type of structure, monthly rent of rental units, and value of one-dwelling-unit structures occupied by the owner. Housing characteristics in the 10 largest States (according to 1940 population), Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were shown in the HC-4 series. The HC-5 series presented statistics for the United States and each of the four regions. Data for the 57 large standard metropolitan areas were summarized in one of the reports in the HC-5 series.

Local Housing Authority Reports.--Local housing authorities in 224 areas provided funds to get selected housing statistics in advance of the regular processing. Data were provided for dwelling units which were substandard according to the Public Housing Administration definition. Information was given not only on the housing characteristics of these dwelling units but also on the size, composition, and income of the families who occupied them. Separate reports for 219 cities were issued in the HC-6 series.

Advance Reports.--The reports in the HC-7, HC-8, and HC-9 series were the first to give the final figures for housing characteristics. Vacancy data for each of the States, the District of Columbia, and the United States were given in the HC-7 series. In the HC-8 series, data were given for all dwelling units (vacant and occupied). A report was issued for each State showing the housing characteristics in the State, in the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of the State, in the standard metropolitan areas, and in the urban places with 10,000 or more inhabitants. One report in the HC-9 series presented data from the Survey of Residential Financing. Another summarized block statistics published in the H-E series.

General Characteristics (H-A Bulletins and Volume I).--An H-A bulletin was issued for the United States and for each State, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions. These bulletins (later bound into Volume I) carried the general results of the Census of Housing. They included data on occupancy and tenure of dwelling units, type of structure, color of occupants, condition and plumbing facilities, number of rooms, number of occupants, persons per room, contract and gross monthly rent of rental units, and the value of owner-occupied one-dwelling-unit structures. These data were given for urban places of 2,500 or more, for counties, for the rural-farm and

rural-nonfarm parts of counties, for standard metropolitan areas, and for urbanized areas. Limited data were shown for incorporated and unincorporated places of 1,000 to 2,500. For States in the South, additional statistics were given for dwelling units occupied by non-white households; and for five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), statistics were given for dwelling units occupied by white persons with Spanish surnames.

Nonfarm Housing Characteristics (H-B Bulletins and Volume II).--Separate H-B bulletins were issued for each of the 152 standard metropolitan areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more, for the United States, and for each of the nine geographic divisions. Each bulletin showed the housing characteristics in relation to monthly rent, value, sex and age of head, type of household, and family income.

Farm Housing Characteristics (Volume III).--Data on occupied dwelling units in rural-farm areas were given for each of 119 economic subregions of the United States. These subregions are groups of two or more counties which are relatively homogeneous with regard to farm characteristics. Some subregions include counties in different States. Basic housing characteristics, such as number of rooms and condition of dwelling unit, were cross-classified with year built, heating equipment, plumbing facilities, number of occupants, and sex and age of head.

Residential Financing (Volume IV).--Data on the financing of residential nonfarm properties were given in Volume IV. These data related to: type of mortgage holder, outstanding debt, interest rate, terms of the mortgage, annual mortgage payments, characteristics of the owner, purchase price, items included in periodical mortgage payments, and the purpose of financing and refinancing. Part 1 of the volume gave detailed statistics for the United States and the four regions. Part 2 gave general statistics for the 25 largest standard metropolitan areas (according to 1940 population) and comparative data for the United States.

Block Statistics (H-E Bulletins--Volume V).--H-E bulletins were issued for each of the 209 cities which had a population of 50,000 or more in 1940 or in a subsequent special census. Statistics were given for each block, and maps identified the blocks and the boundaries of the census tracts or wards. Dwelling units were classified by occupancy and tenure, condition and plumbing facilities, persons per room, and color of occupants. Monthly rent was given for renter-occupied and for some vacant units, and average value was given for one-dwelling-unit structures which were owner-occupied and also for some vacant units. The separate bulletins were not bound into volume form.

Census Tract Statistics (P-D Bulletins).--The housing data for census tracts were published in the P-D bulletins in the population series.

Monographs.--As part of the monograph program developed jointly by the Social Science Research Council and the Bureau of the Census, arrangements were made with housing experts to study the data collected in the 1950 Census of Housing. Monographs on the following subjects were planned: utilization of housing, residential financing, housing expenditure, growth of metropolitan areas, and farm housing.

### Agriculture

Publications of the 1950 Censuses of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Drainage were organized into the following groups:

1. Preliminary reports based on first counts made in the Washington Office (AC50, IR50, DR50, and HS50)--first release was issued in December 1950
2. Final figures for counties and State economic areas (Volume I)--first part was issued in January 1952
3. Final figures for various subjects covered in the Census of Agriculture (Volume II)--issued in June 1953
4. Final figures on irrigation (Volume III and State parts)--first part was issued in December 1952
5. Final figures on drainage (Volume IV)--issued in February 1953
6. Special reports (Volume V and 10 parts on different subjects)--first part was issued in December 1952
7. Special study relating farm, population, and housing data

Preliminary Reports.--The first reports for the Census of Agriculture were not based on the field counts, because those counts included all places with any agricultural operations, and some of these did not meet the Census definition of a farm. Accordingly, the preliminary reports were based on counts made in the Washington Office in the early stages of processing.

Reports in the AC50-1 series were issued for each county, State, and Territory, and for the United States. These reports gave the number of farms and data on acreage, facilities, equipment, expenditures, value of products sold, number and kinds of livestock, and acreage and production of crops.

In the AC50-2 series, a report for each State compared the number of farms in 1945 and 1950 for each county. The number of farms from 1925 to 1950 was given for geographic divisions and States in a summary report. Another report showed the number of farms in each municipality in Puerto Rico from 1920 to 1950.

Characteristics of farms in the United States and its four regions and in Puerto Rico were shown in the AC50-3 series. In the AC50-4 series, data were given on farms of nonwhite operators in ten Southern States. Vegetable acreage and production were shown in the AC50-5 series.

For the 20 States in which irrigation was extensively practiced, reports on that subject were issued in the IR50-1 series. Drainage data were given in the DR50-1 series for 40 States.

Figures for horticultural specialties were given in four groups of releases: HS50-1, Cut Flowers and Flowering or Foliage Plants, Including Vegetables Grown Under Glass and Propagated Mushrooms; HS50-2, Nurseries; HS50-3, Bulb Farms; and HS50-4, Flower Seed Farms.

Counties and State Economic Areas, Volume I.--Final agricultural data for the counties and economic areas of each State were given in Volume I. A state economic area is a grouping of counties having similar characteristics. Data for the economic areas were more detailed than those for the counties. Statistics were given on farm characteristics, acreage, value of farm land and buildings, land use, facilities, equipment, livestock, crops, by type of farm, economic class, size, tenure of operator, etc. Volume I was issued in 34 parts with a part for each State except the following which were combined as indicated: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; North Dakota and South Dakota; Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia; Virginia and West Virginia; North Carolina and South Carolina; Wyoming and Colorado; New Mexico and Arizona; Utah and Nevada; Washington and Oregon. One part (Part 34) was published for the Territories and possessions, but separate chapters were also issued for Alaska, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The 34 parts were not bound together in one volume.

General Report, Volume II.--In addition to the combined Volume II, separate chapters on the following subjects were made available:

- I. Farms and Land in Farms
- II. Age, Residence, Years on Farm, Work off Farm
- III. Farm Facilities, Roads, Trading Center, Farm Equipment
- IV. Farm Labor and Farm Expenditures
- V. Farm Taxes and Cash Rent
- VI. Livestock and Livestock Products
- VII. Field Crops and Vegetables
- VIII. Fruits and Nuts, Horticultural Specialties, Forest Products
- IX. Value of Farm Products
- X. Size of Farm
- XI. Color, Race, and Tenure of Farm Operator
- XII. Economic Class of Farm
- XIII. Type of Farm

Each chapter gave summary data for States, geographic divisions, and the United States. It also included an analysis of the data.

Irrigation of Agricultural Lands, Volume III.--The data on irrigation enterprises and irrigated farms which were collected in the Census of Irrigation were given in Volume III. A summary report for the United States and 18 separate State reports for 20 States were issued (Arkansas and Oklahoma were combined in one report; North and South Dakota in another).

Drainage of Agricultural Lands, Volume IV.--Drainage data for the 40 States with drainage enterprises were given in Volume IV. The State reports were not issued separately except as preliminary bulletins.

Special Reports, Volume V.--Ten separate reports treating the subjects listed below were issued as Volume V. They were not bound in one volume.

Part 1, Horticultural Specialties, gave detailed data on: (a) cut flowers and flowering or foliage plants (including vegetables grown under glass and propagated mushrooms), (b) nurseries, (c) bulb farms, and (d) flower-seed farms. Much of the data for this report were obtained in the special mail survey of horticultural establishments.

Part 2, Multiple-Unit Operations, gave statistics on multiple units in selected counties in 13 Southern States and Missouri. A multiple-unit operation covered a home farm and one or more units rented to sharecroppers or, if there was no home farm, two or more units rented to sharecroppers.

Part 3, Ranking Agricultural Counties, gave data on inventory and agricultural production for the leading agricultural counties.

Part 4, Graphic Summary of Land Utilization, was prepared jointly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census. It gave facts on both farm and nonfarm land and information on changes in the use of land in farms during the last half century.

Part 5, Graphic Summary of Farm Tenure, was also a cooperative study by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of the Census. In addition to giving data on farm tenure in 1950, the report showed changes since 1900.

Part 6, Graphic Summary of the 1950 Census of Agriculture, gave the significant facts disclosed by the 1950 Census on farms and farm people. Comparisons of 1950 and 1900 data showed some of the important changes in agriculture.

Part 7, Graphic Summary of Irrigation, gave significant facts on agriculture in irrigated areas and on the characteristics of irrigation enterprises and irrigated farms.

Part 8, Farm Mortgage Debt, was another joint study by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of the Census. It gave data on the number of farms mortgaged, the amount of mortgage debt, and the amount of debt held by the principal lending agencies.

Part 9, Graphic Summary of Farms by Economic Class and Type, was also prepared jointly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of the Census. It presented data on farms classified by economic class and type, as described in Chapter X.

Part 10, Farms by Subregions, summarized data from the 1950 Census of Agriculture for the 119 subregions. These subregions are combinations of the State economic areas, put together without regard to State lines.

Farms and Farm People.--This was a special study made by the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics and of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and by the Bureau of the Census. This study related farm, population, and housing data, and it described the home food-production practices of farm-operator families.

#### Maps and General Reports

Incidental to taking the 1950 Censuses, a great many maps were prepared. Some of these could be reproduced and made available to the public for relatively small additional cost. The following were issued as Government publications:

State Minor Civil Division Maps (A map for each State showed subdivisions of counties, all incorporated places, and all unincorporated places having 1,000 or more inhabitants and lying outside urbanized areas of large cities.)

United States County Outline Map (This map showed boundaries and names of all counties in the United States.)

Map of the United States Showing Location of Drained Agricultural Lands: 1950.

State Irrigation Maps (A map for each of the 17 Western States, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida, showed the 1949 acreage of irrigated land in each county and drainage basin.)

Location of Irrigated Land, 1949, for 17 Western States, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida.

Congressional Districts for the 83rd Congress (This map showed boundaries of States, counties, and congressional districts.)

Population Distribution of the United States: Urban and Rural, 1950 (Urban population centers were shown by red symbols and rural population by green symbols.)

A collection of maps prepared for different publications was bound together to show some of the results of the 1950 Censuses. This was issued as a "Portfolio of United States Census Maps."

In a number of reports, the procedures used in the 1950 Censuses were described and evaluated. Analyses were also made of the data to appraise their accuracy. Some of these studies were published, but others were written for use only within the Bureau. In these reports, Bureau staff members summarized their experiences, so that the next generation of census-takers might plan more wisely, operate more efficiently, and report more accurately.

## PART II. THE ITEMS ON THE QUESTIONNAIRES

### Introduction

In Part I, the process of taking the 1950 Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture was described with primary emphasis on the general procedures and the administration. In Part II, the census operations are re-examined in terms of subject matter. In the three chapters which follow, the various items on the questionnaires are scrutinized to see how the information was collected and prepared for general use.

The major emphasis in this section is the manner in which the various items on the questionnaires moved down the assembly line of collecting, screening, editing, coding, punching, tabulating, and publishing. Like any assembly line operation, these activities had to be kept under control to insure measurable accuracy of the final product. The coordination of the entire process so as to maintain smooth operation and balance in the assembly line was, in itself, a major problem. The establishment of tolerances in terms of ultimate use of data was also an important problem. Specialized technicians prepared instructions for the various operations, and the processing groups turned to these subject-matter specialists for guidance when problems arose.

On the whole, the bulk of the information was accepted as reported. In a relatively small number of instances, however, there were obvious faults, such as omissions, inconsistencies,

and incorrect entries. Enumerators were carefully selected and trained, but the job was of such short duration that few of them worked long enough on this program to achieve excellence. Moreover, the pace of the job and the type of supervision did not permit careful consideration of all problems. Consequently, some errors were expected.

It was therefore both necessary and efficient to eliminate noticeable errors from the results of the enumeration before the raw materials were introduced into the assembly line. If major errors had been permitted to remain unchanged, the results would have been difficult to analyze. The general procedure for finding and remedying errors was described in Chapter VI of Part I. More specific procedures are described in Part II.

The rules for correcting the faults are somewhat lengthy. By comparison, the rules for the general processing are brief. An inverse relationship usually exists between the length of the rules and the amount of material processed under them. By far, the greater amount of the census information was in good order and was processed under short, simple rules; the relatively small amount of defective material was handled under longer, more complex procedures.

## CHAPTER VIII

### POPULATION

In the first Census of Population, taken in 1790, about 4 million people were enumerated. In the 1950 Census, more than 150 million people were counted; and information was obtained on age, race, sex, nativity, marital status, geographic mobility, education, income, and occupation. Most of this information was entered on the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule, but some data were collected on supplementary forms (see Appendix A).

#### Identification Items

##### Heading Items

The heading of the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule carried items to identify the area enumerated on the sheet, the enumerator, the date of enumeration, and the number of the sheet. If the Crew Leader reviewed the sheet, he signed his name and the date. Special types of living quarters enumerated on the sheet were also described in the heading.

The geographic location of the area enumerated on the sheet was obtained by entering the names of the State (item a), the county (item b), the incorporated place or township (item c), and the number of the enumeration district (item d).<sup>1</sup> If the place was an independent city not in a county, the enumerator wrote the name of the city in item b (the county item) with "city" after it. If a township and an incorporated place had the same name, the enumerator indicated the appropriate term (city or township) after the name in item c.

In Washington, the screener checked the area identification by comparing the enumeration district number on the first sheet in the portfolio with that on the Portfolio Control Label. If they did not agree, the portfolio was rejected at that stage and held for further examination. If they did agree, other sheets were examined to see if they belonged there. When the portfolio reached the coder, he, too, checked the enumeration district numbers.

The description of special types of living quarters in item e was needed to code the information for persons living in those places. The enumerator was instructed to give the full name of

the place and the type (hotel, State prison, etc.). If it was an institution, he indicated in item e the kind of persons cared for and the kind of agency in charge (for example, private home for the aged). Finally he identified the schedule lines used to enumerate persons at that place. When a screener found an entry of this kind, he pasted a "Quasi Household" sticker in the lower right hand corner of the Portfolio Control Label.

The Population and Housing Schedules were numbered serially throughout an enumeration district beginning with "1". Sheets for persons enumerated out of order were numbered beginning with "71." In the screening operation, the numbers of the sheets were checked to be sure that they followed this pattern. If they did not, the portfolio was set aside for further examination. At this time, also, sheets which had been copied were eliminated.

Numbering regular-order sheets from "1" to "70" and out-of-order sheets from "71" on, worked well in the small enumeration districts; but if the district was large, the enumerator needed more than 70 regular-order sheets. Since the enumerator's instructions did not indicate what number to use after "70", the field offices devised various methods for numbering these additional sheets. Any system of numbering was acceptable if it did not involve duplication or 3 digits. For example, some offices used "1"- "70" and "86"- "99" for regular-order sheets and "71"- "85" for out-of-order sheets.

The signatures of the enumerator and Crew Leader and the dates (items f, g, and h) were used only for administrative purposes. They were not transferred to the punch card.

##### Household Identification

Households enumerated in the census were identified by the street and house number or road and description of house (items 1 and 2) and by a serial number (item 3). This information, which was the same for every person in the household, was entered only on the line for the head. Hotels, institutions, and other special types of living quarters were similarly identified, but additional information regarding them was entered in heading item e.

<sup>1</sup>See page 12 for a description of the enumeration district.

The name of the street or road was likely to be the same for several households. Consequently, it was written vertically in the column and when the enumerator came to a new street, he put a horizontal line across the column to indicate the change. The house number (or, in a rural area, the description of the place) gave the location of the individual dwelling unit.

Accurate entries for house number and street were essential for checking coverage and for specific identification. During the processing operations, however, they were used only for secondary purposes, such as determining whether or not a person lived in a separate household. The data were not transferred to the punch card.

The serial number, on the other hand, was carried through the processing operations. It identified the household and permitted matching the population and housing information. The enumerator assigned a serial number to each household and quasi household in the enumeration district. He entered it on the line for the household head on the population side of the schedule and on the housing line for that household on the housing side of the schedule. Numbers were given to units which were "Vacant", or "Occupied by nonresidents", and to units with an entry of "No one at home." On the "No one at home" line, a reference indicated the number of the out-of-order sheet with the population and housing information for that household.

In the screening process, portfolios were rejected for: (a) blanks or omissions in serial numbers, (b) duplicate numbers, (c) illegible or confused numbers, and (d) numbers with 4 digits. Procedures were established for correcting each type of error.

(a) Blanks or omissions.--If the entries on the population side of the schedule indicated that the enumerator had listed a new household but failed to assign a serial number, the numbers on the housing side were examined. (The household could usually be identified on the housing side by checking the number of persons in housing item 8 against the number listed on the population side.) If the serial number was entered correctly on the housing side, that number was used on the population side. If a number was not entered on the housing side, a number from the 900 series (901, 902, etc.) was assigned.

(b) Duplicate numbers.--If the same serial number was assigned to two different dwelling units, one was changed on both the population and housing sides to a number in the 900 series. In the assignment of new serial numbers, special precautions were taken to avoid duplication.

(c) Illegible or confused numbers.--Serial numbers were sometimes so badly jumbled that they had to be corrected for households on one or more schedules. In such cases, gummed strips of paper for new entries were pasted over item 3 on the population side and over item 1 on the housing side. Serial numbers were then assigned in an orderly manner, following the rules for blanks if the original entries could not be deciphered.

(d) Four-digit numbers.--A four-digit number was sometimes merely an error of adding a digit to a correct number. The numbers on adjacent households would make this evident. But if the error was not clear and if many four-digit numbers were used, the subject-matter specialist reviewed carefully the numbers for the entire enumeration district and assigned unused 3-digit numbers to the households.

Two questions were asked to locate farms and to determine whether an Agriculture Questionnaire was required (items 4 and 5). The number of the Agriculture Questionnaire, which was taken for the Census of Agriculture, was entered in item 6. This information also was entered only on the line for the head of the household.

The farm population of the country was determined from the answers to item 4, "Is this house on a farm (or ranch)?" In rural areas, the enumerator asked the question and entered the respondent's answer unless the occupant paid cash rent for the house and yard only, or the place was an institution, summer camp, or tourist cabin. In those cases, he entered, "No."

If the enumerator left item 4 blank in a rural area, coders gave persons in the household a "Yes" code if an Agriculture Questionnaire number was entered in item 6, if households on both sides were on farms, or if any household member was a "farmer," "rancher" or "sharecropper." The decoder deleted a "Yes" entry in item 4 for institutions.

#### Institutions

Before the 1950 Censuses were taken, several government and private agencies pointed to the need for more adequate statistics on people living in institutions. A primary objective was to obtain a better classification by type of institution. Accordingly, plans were made to identify this segment of the population (about 1 percent of the total) more carefully.

Places of the following types were classified as institutions: (a) correctional and penal institutions (Federal and State prisons,

jails, public and private schools for juvenile delinquents, and detention homes); (b) mental institutions (Federal, State, local government, and private mental hospitals; public and private homes and schools for mentally handicapped); (c) homes for the aged and needy (Federal, State, local government, and nonprofit private homes for the aged and needy; commercial homes for the aged; public and private homes for neglected and dependent children; maternity homes for unmarried mothers); (d) homes and hospitals for the chronically ill or handicapped (Federal, State, local government, and private tuberculosis hospitals; chronic hospitals; public and private homes and schools for physically handicapped; nursing, convalescent and rest homes).

Places of the following types were classified as special types of living quarters but not as institutions: general hospitals, nurses' homes, convents and monasteries, military installations, crew quarters on inland vessels, dormitories for students or workers, large lodging houses, residential clubs, hotels, missions, and flophouses. (Persons enumerated in such places were counted as members of quasi households, as were also inmates of institutions.)

If a general hospital had one or more wards for persons ordinarily in institutions (such as a ward for tubercular or mental cases), patients in those wards were treated as inmates of institutions.

A list of institutions was prepared from published sources and from information obtained from such organizations as State Public Welfare Departments, State Public Health Departments, and community chests. Although the list was incomplete, it proved very helpful in processing the data.

Many of the larger institutions were set up as separate enumeration districts. Arrangements for enumeration were made in advance with the institution officials. In some cases, enumerators interviewed inmates; but in other cases, they took the information from institution records or from Individual Census Reports filled by the inmates or their attendants.

Most of the schedule entries were made according to the general rules for enumeration. Some items, however, required special treatment. These were: heading item e for special types of living quarters, the relationship item, and the labor force items.

For every institution, the enumerator filled heading item e. This gave the name of the institution, the type (kind of persons cared for and agency operating), and the sheet lines used for enumeration.

One serial number was assigned to all inmates of a single institution. If staff members lived in the institution but did not live in dwelling units, they were given the same serial number as the inmates. If they lived in dwelling units, they were assigned separate serial numbers.

The relationship entries in item 8 were adapted to the type of institution--"prisoner" for a jail, "patient" for a hospital, etc. "Inmate" was entered only if no more descriptive term was available.

Information on work status of inmates was not needed; so "Inmate" was written in item 15 and the remaining labor force items were left blank. For staff members of the institution, however, the labor force items were filled.

Correct classification of the institution into its proper type was a major problem; and the coder was relied on to correct the enumerator's errors and to identify the institution. Screeners did not give institutions special attention except to paste a "Quasi Household" sticker on the portfolio.

Instructions to coders suggested ways of identifying various types of institutions. The heading item was not relied on entirely, but was examined in connection with entries for age, relationship, and occupation. In addition, the coder consulted the list of known institutions.

The institution code was substituted for the serial number of the dwelling unit in the coding process. The relationship code for inmates (V) differentiated them from staff members living in the institution.

The special tabulations on the institutional population revealed that some types of institutions had relatively small numbers of inmates. Those types were combined with others. Combinations were also made when the classifications appeared to be unreliable. For example, commercial boarding homes for the aged were not clearly distinguishable from nursing and convalescent homes; accordingly, the two groups were combined.

The following codes were used to identify different types of institutions:

#### Institutions for Juveniles

	Code
Schools for juvenile delinquents--Public.....	V11
Schools for juvenile delinquents--Private .....	V12

Detention homes.....	V13
Homes for neglected and dependent children--Public .....	V14
Homes for neglected and dependent children--Private.....	V15

## Homes and Schools for the Handicapped

Homes and schools for mentally handicapped--Public .....	V21
Homes and schools for mentally handicapped--Private.....	V22
Homes and schools for physically handicapped--Public ....	V23
Homes and schools for physically handicapped--Private...	V24

## Institutions for Specialized Medical Care

Mental hospitals--Federal .....	V31
Mental hospitals--State and local .....	V32
Mental hospitals--Private.....	V33
Tuberculosis hospitals--Federal.....	V34
Tuberculosis hospitals--State and local.....	V35
Tuberculosis hospitals--Private .....	V36
Chronic hospitals .....	V37
Nursing and convalescent homes .....	V38
Maternity homes for unmarried mothers .....	V39

## Homes for the Aged

Homes for the aged--Federal and State .....	V41
Homes for the aged--Local government homes .....	V42
Homes for the aged--Private, nonprofit.....	V43
Homes for the aged--Private, commercial.....	V44

## Correctional Institutions

	Code
Federal prisons .....	V51
State prisons .....	V52
Jails .....	V53

## Relationship and Family Status

## Relationship

The relationship of each person to the head of the household in which he lived was described in item 8 on the population side of the schedule. "Head", "wife", "son", and "lodger" were usual entries. From this item, data were obtained not only on the household relationship of persons but also on their family status. This item also provided a count of households and of quasi households.<sup>2</sup> In addition, it was used in establishing family groups for the statistics on fertility and families.

In each household or quasi household, the enumerator was instructed to list one person as head and to assign one serial number. Since a new serial number and an entry of "head" both marked a new household, the two items were checked against each other.

If an entry of "head" was not accompanied by a new serial number, other entries on the sheet (age, sex, relationship and names of other persons in the household, house number, and housing data) were examined to see if this was a new household. If it was not, the most reasonable relationship for the person erroneously designated as "head" was determined and entered. If it was not a new household, a new serial number was assigned.

If a serial number was not accompanied by an entry of "head", the same method was used to determine whether this was a new household. If it was, "head" was assigned to the proper person in the household. If it was not, the serial number was canceled.

Irregularities in serial numbers, particularly duplications, were regarded as a possible indication of errors in identifying households. Accordingly, sheets on which serial numbers were not entered systematically were checked with special care.

A violation of the prescribed sequence for relationship entries--head, wife, child, other relative, and nonrelative--often accompanied errors in the entries themselves. Consequently, this sequence was inspected. If the entries were in the proper order, they were assumed to be correct. If they were not, the names and the age, sex, and marital status entries were examined to determine the correct relationships.

In the extremely small number of cases where the enumerator listed as head a woman whose husband was a member of the household or quasi household, the woman's relationship was changed to "wife", and the husband was classified as "head." At the same time, the serial number was entered on the line for the head.

Quasi households had to be identified in coding relationship because the codes for persons living in such quarters were different from those in regular households.

Each of the following had a different relationship code:

Relationship to household head	Code
a. Head of household.....	1
b. Other member of household	
(1) Wife .....	2
(2) Child .....	3
(3) Son- or daughter-in-law.....	4
(4) Grandchild.....	5
(5) Parent.....	6
(6) Other relative .....	7
(7) Resident employee (or member of resident employee's family).....	8
(8) Other nonrelative of household head and members of his family (lodger, etc.).....	9
c. Head of quasi household.....	X
d. Other member of quasi household, except inmate ...	O
e. Inmate of institution.....	V

Identification of institutions (discussed above) was only part of the problem of identifying quasi households. Such living quarters as hotels, dormitories, convents, nurses' homes, and general hospitals also had to be located on the schedules. The entries in heading item e for special types of living quarters helped, but the enumerator sometimes forgot to identify the more obscure quasi households, such as small rooming houses or rest homes with three or four patients. Places clearly designated as quasi households were so classified however small they were; thus, a hotel with only one guest and a jail with only one prisoner were treated as quasi households. Moreover, a group of persons which in all other respects might qualify as a regular household was classified as a quasi household if it included five or more nonrelatives of the head other than employees. The enumerator had been asked to describe in item e rooming houses with 10 or more roomers but not the smaller establishments. Hence, these smaller places had to be ferreted out.

Quasi households were often recognized by relationship entries of "manager" or "superintendent" for the head of the household and by entries of "roomer" or "patient" for other members. Sometimes an entry of "manager, nursing home" for occupation and industry marked a quasi household. Coders examined all entries for persons who might make up a quasi household. They also consulted the list of institutions.

The publication tables, covering both households and quasi households, did not have a category "not reported", since relationship entries were supplied if the enumerator omitted them. These entries were made on the basis of other information, such as name, age, and marital status. If such information was insufficient, a classification was arbitrarily assigned--usually "other relative of household head" or "other nonrelative of household head".

Persons listed on out-of-order sheets sometimes belonged with a household listed in regular order. The relationship entries of these persons were examined in connection with other members of the household and corrected if necessary.

Persons enumerated on Individual Census Reports or other special forms presented special problems in relationship because the entry often was not acceptable. For example, an entry of "head" was not satisfactory without evidence of a household, such as a matching dwelling unit listed on the regular population schedule. Retention of such a "head" entry would have made an overcount of households. An entry of "wife" was not acceptable without evidence that her husband was head of a household. Consequently, entries of "head" or "wife" were sometimes changed to "other relative."

When Individual Census Reports were successfully matched with a dwelling unit listed on a regular schedule, all relationship entries for the household were examined and revised if necessary. If relationship was not indicated on Individual Census Reports or could not be determined by inspection, the classification "other relative" was arbitrarily assigned.

Relationship entries were mechanically edited during tabulation to correct punching errors and to eliminate inconsistent relationship classifications not discovered in earlier operations. Persons with no relationship entry were designated "other relative of the head." Persons whose relationship entry was inconsistent with one or more other characteristics were also classified as "other relative". Such cases included: "wives" who were male or whose marital status was not "married, spouse present"; heads, wives, sons-in-law, or daughters-in-law who were under 14 years of age; parents of the household

<sup>2</sup>A household occupies a dwelling unit. A quasi household (an institution or other type) occupies nondwelling-unit quarters (special types of living quarters).



head who were under 30 years old; children 70 years old and over, grandchildren 40 and over; and sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and parents whose marital status was "never married." Female heads of households or quasi households who were "married, spouse present" were changed to "wives."

#### Family Status of Persons

The family status of one person out of five was developed from the relationship entries. A family, as defined in the 1950 Census, is a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption and living together; all such persons are considered as members of one family. Thus, the household head and any persons in the household related to him comprised a family; but a household head with no relatives living with him was not a family. On the other hand, such related groups as a roomer and her sister (not related to the household head) or an employee and his wife also comprised families. In quasi households, as well as in regular households, groups of related persons (other than inmates of institutions) were considered families. Thus, the household, which was determined on the basis of living arrangements, might have one or more families or none at all. Persons (other than inmates of institutions) who were not living with any relatives were classified as "unrelated individuals".

Each person on a sample line was put in one of the following groups and given the appropriate "sample family code." The distinction made for family heads and unrelated individuals between those living with unrelated persons and those not doing so was needed for the housing tabulations.

<u>Family Status</u>	<u>Code</u>
a. Head of family:	
(1) With all persons in household related to the head.....	1
(2) With one or more persons in household unrelated to the head of the household.....	2
b. Other family member.....	5
c. Unrelated individual:	
(1) Living alone.....	3
(2) Living with persons who were not related to him.....	4
d. Inmate of institution.....	V

Enumerators' entries such as "lodger's wife", "maid's mother", etc., facilitated the determination of secondary families (families not related to the household head or families in quasi households). However, if relationship was not indicated, identical last names in households or identical last names listed consecutively in quasi households were considered evidence of a family.

The family head was generally the first person listed in the group and was usually a husband, a parent, or the oldest of two or more relatives. As in households, a woman was not classified as the head of a family if her husband was present.

The family status of a person enumerated on an Individual Census Report was determined from his household relationship if he had been assigned to a household. If he had not been so assigned, he was classified as a family member other than the head.

Tabulation procedures for family status were so designed that blanks and unauthorized codes were allocated to recognized categories. Inconsistencies between family status and other characteristics (such as relationship to household head, age, and marital status) were not revealed in the Series B and C tabulations. In the more detailed tabulations for the 3 1/3 sample, however, some inconsistencies were found, and the family status classification was changed. Thus, family status of "unrelated individual" was changed to "other family member" if the marital status was "married, spouse present," or if relationship was "wife", "son", or "other relative." A woman classified as a family head was corrected to "other family member" if her marital status was "married, spouse present."

#### Marital Status

Current Marital Status.--Each person was to be reported in item 12 of the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule as married (Mar), widowed (Wd), divorced (D), separated (Sep), or never married (Nev). For children under the age of 14, the enumerator entered "Nev" (never married) without asking the question. Data on marital status were presented for persons aged 14 and over (instead of 15 and over as in most tables in previous censuses), because economic data were presented for persons in that age group.

In the screening process, if a superficial inspection of a portfolio disclosed many errors or omissions in this item, the

marital status entries for the entire portfolio were carefully reviewed. In other portfolios, however, only the sample lines were examined before the cards were punched.

Entries which conformed to those prescribed in the instructions were generally accepted without question. Since married persons on sample lines were coded either "married, spouse present" or "married, spouse absent," an entry of "Mar" required examination of adjacent lines to see if the spouse was present in the household or quasi household. The coder examined entries of name, relationship, age, sex, and marital status, if necessary, to see whether the spouse was present.

For persons listed on out-of-order sheets or transcribed from Individual Census Reports, reference was made to entries for other members of the household, if available, to determine the proper marital status classification.

Enumerators sometimes used incorrect codes, such as "S", which might designate "single" or "separated". The enumerator's work was first inspected to see if he consistently used "S" for one of these terms. If no pattern was evident, the entry was changed to "separated" if the person had one or more children, and to "never married" if he did not.

If entries were missing, illegible, or otherwise unacceptable, marital status was determined by looking at the information for all persons in the household. If some member of the household was evidently the spouse of the person in question, the code for "married, spouse present," was used. If a spouse was not present and the person was under 25 years of age, he was classified as "married, spouse absent" if he had one or more children, and he was classified as "never married" if he had none. Persons 25 to 54 years old with no spouse in the household were classified as "married, spouse absent" regardless of the presence or absence of children, and persons 55 and over with no spouse were classified as widowed. Thus, persons with no report on marital status were assigned to the modal marital status category for persons of their age, with exceptions indicated below.

Persons in convents and monasteries were coded as never married. In institutions, marital status was often omitted and supplementary information was not available. Marital status was assigned on the basis of age and sex from a random system developed from available statistics on the marital status of the institutional population.

Blanks which were not filled before cards were punched were filled during the punching operations in accordance with the above instructions.

Unacceptable and inconsistent marital status classifications were eliminated mechanically in the tabulation process by: (1) excluding all persons under 14 years old; (2) tabulating blanks and unauthorized codes as never married; (3) classifying all married persons in institutions as "married, spouse absent"; and (4) tabulating other married persons with presence of spouse unknown as "married, spouse present," except for female heads of households or quasi households, who were classified as "married, spouse absent."

Times Married and Duration of Marital Status.--For one person out of thirty, if ever married, there were two additional questions on marital status: "Has this person been married more than once?" (item 36) and "How many years since this person was married, widowed, divorced, or separated?" (item 37).

The answers to these questions were not punched on the regular population punch card (P), but they were punched on the family (F) and fertility (C) cards.

For the family card, no attempt was made to supply missing information; but estimates were made to complete the data for the fertility card.

If an enumerator entered a date in item 37 instead of the number of years in present marital status, the date was converted to years. An arbitrary assumption was made on the proportion reaching an anniversary before and after the enumeration date.

#### General Characteristics

##### Race

The enumerator was instructed to determine race by observation; only in case of doubt was he to ask a question. For most races, he entered an abbreviation in item 9 of the population (P1) schedule.

"Negro" was returned for persons of mixed Negro and Indian blood unless the Indian blood very definitely predominated and the person was accepted in the community as an Indian. American Indians were so reported if the Indian blood was one-fourth or more, or if they were regarded as Indians in the community where they lived. Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and other races were identified as such. Persons with mixed white and nonwhite parentage were given the race of the nonwhite parent, and where both



Race entries were manually coded only for the 5 Southwestern States and the "Mixed Stock" communities. For other areas, the operator punched the proper code on the punch card directly from the enumerator's entry. The code scheme was as follows:

<u>Race</u>	<u>Schedule entry</u>	<u>Code</u>
White (except persons with Spanish surnames in 5 Southwestern States).....	W	1
Negro.....	Neg	2
American Indian.....	Ind	3
Japanese.....	Jap	4
Chinese.....	Chi	5
Filipino.....	Fil	6
Asiatic Indian, Korean, Eskimo, Malayan, Polynesian, Hawaiian, and "Mixed Stock" races in selected counties.....	-	7
White-Spanish surname (only in 5 South- western States).....	W	0

There is doubtless some error in statistics for whites and Negroes and a larger discrepancy in the smaller racial groups. The smaller groups are reasonably well identified in areas where they are relatively numerous but may be misclassified where they are rare. For example, American Indians were probably correctly identified in New Mexico and Arizona, but they may have been misclassified in the District of Columbia. Asiatic Indians, Koreans, etc., as well as the mixed racial groups, presented similar problems.

The edited cases were only a very small fraction of one percent of the total; consequently, the editing procedure had very little effect on the final distribution of the population by sex.

The enumerator was instructed to enter in item 11 of the schedule the age of the person at his last birthday before the enumerator's visit. (Using the date of the enumerator's visit instead of April 1, 1950, meant that for a small fraction of the total a different age was reported than would have been obtained had April 1 been used.) The enumerator was further instructed to enter the month of birth for children under one year of age, and if the respondent reported an age in multiples of 5 (40, 45, or 60), to ask further questions in an attempt to determine the age more exactly. An entry of "over 21" was not acceptable, and

Since the number of cases in which age was not reported constituted such a small proportion of the total and since the assignment of age was made in conformity with known age distributions, the editing procedure had little effect on the final age distributions. The elimination of all unknown ages effected considerable savings in terms of operating efficiency and use.

[illegible]

When the place of birth was omitted, the entries for other members of the family were examined in an effort to determine

## QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

the proper entry. Sometimes a child of the person in question was enumerated on a sample line and the parent's birthplace could be found in item 25. If the birthplace could not be inferred from other entries, the person was assumed to have been born in the United States with the State unknown.

If citizenship was not reported for a person born in a foreign country, the item was left blank; but most of these persons were presumed to be aliens and were often so classified in summary figures.

Some enumerators did not know Puerto Rico was a United States possession and entered an answer for citizenship. Many of these errors slipped through the coding operation; so the tabulating machines were wired to reject Puerto Rican cards which were punched incorrectly. The mechanical edit was limited to New York State, where about 90 percent of the Puerto Ricans in the continental United States live.

Birthplace and citizenship were considered together in the coding operation. The code scheme is given below:

Item 13, Birthplace	Item 14 Citizenship	Code		
		1st digit	2nd digit	3rd digit
Same State as State of enumeration.....	--	Enter no code		
U.S. State (other than State of enumeration).....	--	0	Enter State code	
U.S. Territory or possession.....	--	0	Enter code for Territory or possession	
Foreign country.....	Yes	1	{ Enter code for foreign country }	
Foreign country.....	No	2		
Foreign country.....	AP <sup>1</sup>	3		
Foreign country.....	Blank	V		
Blank or "At sea".....	Yes	1	V	V
Blank or "At sea".....	No	2	V	V
Blank or "At sea".....	AP <sup>1</sup>	3	V	V
Blank (and no clues from other entries) or "At sea".....	Blank	0	V	V

<sup>1</sup> Born of American Parents abroad or at sea.

Figure 13. --States Code

Division and State	State code	Division and State	State code
NEW ENGLAND		SOUTH ATLANTIC--Continued	
Maine.....	11	North Carolina.....	56
New Hampshire.....	12	South Carolina.....	57
Vermont.....	13	Georgia.....	58
Massachusetts.....	14	Florida.....	59
Rhode Island.....	15		
Connecticut.....	16	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	
		Kentucky.....	61
MIDDLE ATLANTIC		Tennessee.....	62
New York.....	21	Alabama.....	63
New Jersey.....	22	Mississippi.....	64
Pennsylvania.....	23		
		WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL		Arkansas.....	71
Ohio.....	31	Louisiana.....	72
Indiana.....	32	Oklahoma.....	73
Illinois.....	33	Texas.....	74
Michigan.....	34		
Wisconsin.....	35	MOUNTAIN	
		Montana.....	81
WEST NORTH CENTRAL		Idaho.....	82
Minnesota.....	41	Wyoming.....	83
Iowa.....	42	Colorado.....	84
Missouri.....	43	New Mexico.....	85
North Dakota.....	44	Arizona.....	86
South Dakota.....	45	Utah.....	87
Nebraska.....	46	Nevada.....	88
Kansas.....	47		
		PACIFIC	
SOUTH ATLANTIC		Washington.....	91
Delaware.....	51	Oregon.....	92
Maryland.....	52	California.....	93
District of Columbia.....	53		
Virginia.....	54		
West Virginia.....	55		

Each State, Territory, possession, and foreign country was given a two-digit code to be used in the appropriate place. The first digit of the State code was the same for every State in the geographic division; the second digit distinguished that State from others in the division (see Figure 13). Territories and possessions were treated as a group and were given a distinguishing first digit. Codes of foreign countries also were assigned according to the geographic location of the country (see Figure 14).

Under the scheme used, a code was not entered for persons born in the State where they were enumerated. The number was obtained during the processing of the final results by subtracting the native population born outside the State from the total native population of the State.

The code scheme permitted a classification of the population into two basic groups, native and foreign-born. Native included all persons born in the United States or its Territories or possessions. It also included a small group of persons who, although born in a foreign country or at sea, were American citizens because their parents were. Since the Republic of the Philippines was established as an independent country in 1946, persons born there were classified as foreign-born in the 1950 Census although they were considered native in earlier censuses.

The classification of citizenship embraced two major categories, citizen and alien, and a minor one, foreign-born with

citizenship not reported. Citizens included natives (who were all assumed to be citizens) and foreign-born persons who had been naturalized. Alien included foreign-born persons who had not been naturalized. In some tables, figures on aliens were combined with those for "citizenship unknown."

#### Birthplace of Parents

"What country were his father and mother born in?" was asked for persons listed on sample lines of the population (P1) schedule. In entering the answer in item 25, the enumerator was to follow the rules for item 13 except that he entered "U.S." instead of the State.

If the item was blank or the entry was illegible, the coder inspected entries for other members of the household. Sometimes the parents lived in the same household, or a person with the same parents was enumerated on another sample line. If information was not available, the parent was assumed to have been born in the same country as the person enumerated.

Under the code scheme, the first of the three digits indicated whether the father, mother, or both parents were foreign-born (or born in a Territory or possession). The second and third digits represented the country of birth of the parent not born in the continental United States. If both parents were foreign-born

Figure 14. --Codes for Foreign Countries

Foreign country	Code	Foreign country	Code
EUROPE		ASIA--Continued	
England.....	10	U.S.S.R.....	55
Scotland.....	11	Byelorussian S.S.R.....	56
Wales.....	12	Ukrainian S.S.R.....	57
Northern Ireland.....	13	NORTH AMERICA	
Ireland (Eire).....	14	Canada-French.....	60
Norway.....	15	Canada-Other.....	61
Sweden.....	16	Mexico.....	62
Denmark.....	17	Guatemala.....	63
Netherlands.....	18	British Honduras.....	64
Belgium.....	19	Honduras.....	65
Switzerland.....	20	Nicaragua.....	66
France.....	21	El Salvador.....	67
Germany.....	22	Costa Rica.....	68
Poland.....	23	Panama.....	69
Czechoslovakia.....	24	Cuba.....	70
Austria.....	25	Jamaica.....	71
Hungary.....	26	Other British West Indies.....	72
Yugoslavia.....	27	Dominican Republic.....	73
Latvia.....	28	Haiti.....	74
Estonia.....	29	Other West Indies.....	75
Lithuania.....	30	SOUTH AMERICA	
Finland.....	31	Colombia.....	76
Romania.....	32	Venezuela.....	77
Bulgaria.....	33	Ecuador.....	78
Greece.....	34	Peru.....	79
Dodecanese Islands.....	35	Bolivia.....	80
Italy.....	36	Brazil.....	81
Spain.....	37	Paraguay.....	82
Portugal.....	38	Uruguay.....	83
Iceland.....	39	Chile.....	84
Luxembourg.....	40	Argentina.....	85
Albania.....	41	Other South America.....	86
Other Europe.....	42	ALL OTHER	
ASIA		Africa.....	90
Turkey.....	43	Azores.....	91
Lebanon.....	44	Other Atlantic Islands.....	92
Syria.....	45	Australia.....	93
Israel.....	46	New Zealand.....	94
Arab Palestine.....	47	Trust Territories (U. S. Admin.).....	95
Pakistan.....	48	Other Pacific Islands.....	96
India.....	49		
China.....	50		
Japan.....	51		
Korea.....	52		
Philippine Islands.....	53		
Other Asia.....	54		

## QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

or both were born in a Territory or possession, the father's birthplace was coded. If one was born in a foreign country and one in a Territory or possession, the foreign country was coded. Following is the code scheme:

Father's birthplace	Mother's birthplace	Code		
		1st digit	2nd digit	3rd digit
U.S.....	U.S.....	Enter no code		
Terr. or poss.....	Terr. or poss.....	1	{ Enter code for Territory or possession	
Terr. or poss.....	U.S.....	2		
U.S.....	Terr. or poss.....	3		
Foreign.....	Foreign.....	4	{ Enter code for foreign country	
Foreign.....	U.S.; Terr. or poss.....	5		
U.S.; Terr. or poss.....	Foreign.....	6		

## Migration

Migration status was determined for all persons who were enumerated on sample lines. These persons were to be finally classified into four major groups according to their residence a year before the date of interview:

- (1) Those who lived in the same house
- (2) Those who lived in a different house but in the same county
- (3) Those who lived in a different county or abroad
- (4) Those who did not report 1949 residence

Those persons who moved from one county to another within the year (group (3)) were considered migrants.

The Bureau developed the following questions (items 21-24b) for the population (P1) schedule to get the information on migration status:

21. Was he living in this same house a year ago?

If the answer was, "Yes," that person's classification was "same house" and no more migration questions were asked. If the answer was, "No," two additional questions were asked:

22. Was he living on a farm a year ago?

23. Was he living in this same county a year ago?

If the answer to item 23 was "Yes," that person belonged in the "same county" group and no more migration questions were asked. If the answer was, "No," he belonged in the "different county" group, but to get the extent of his migration, another question was asked:

24. What county and State was he living in a year ago?

24a. County (or nearest place)

24b. State or foreign country

In the screening process, every fourth schedule in the portfolio was examined. If this inspection showed that migration entries were incorrectly made, the screener rejected the portfolio and sent it to the editor for "repair." In his review, the editor found four types of inconsistencies:

(1) "Yes" in item 21, "No" in item 23, and no entry in item 24. These entries put the person in "same house" and "different county." Such cases are possible but very rare; so both entries were canceled, and migration status was considered unknown.

(2) "Yes" in item 21, with county in item 24 different from county of enumeration. These entries also put the person both in "same house" and "different county." Because it is easier to check the wrong box than to write in the wrong county, item 24 was assumed to be correct and the entry in item 21 was changed to "No."

(3) "Yes" in item 23, with county in item 24 different from county of enumeration. Such entries put the person in both "same county" and "different county." Again, item 24 was assumed to be correct and the entry in item 23 was changed to "No."

(4) "No" in items 21 and 23 with county of enumeration in item 24. Item 24 was again assumed to be correct so the entry in item 23 was changed to "Yes."

Four types of partial entries and omissions appeared:

(1) "No" in item 21 and blanks in items 23 and 24. A "No" in item 21 requires an entry in item 23.

(2) "No" in item 23 and blank in item 24. "No" in item 23 requires an entry in item 24.

For both types (1) and (2), the entire portfolio was examined to see if the enumerator consistently made a certain kind of error. Corrections were made where possible.

(3) "Yes" in item 21 or item 23, partial entry in item 24 not clearly the county of enumeration. If the person lived in the same house or same county a year ago, the county in item 24 should be the county of enumeration. The entry in item 24 was carefully examined to see if it might be a "nearest place" in the county of enumeration or if it might be otherwise identified. If

identified, item 24 was assumed to be correct and other entries were changed if necessary.

(4) Incomplete entries in item 24. The county was identified wherever possible.

About one person out of five moves to a different house in the course of a year. Consequently, any portfolio showing all or nearly all people living in the same house as a year ago was carefully examined. In particular, the housing items were inspected to see if people were living in houses built in 1949 or 1950.

The code scheme is summarized as follows:

Summary steps	Code		
	1st digit	2nd digit	3rd digit
Step I--Inspect item 21 entry:			
Yes (same house).....	Enter no code		
No or blank. Perform Steps II and III			
Step II--Code item 22 (farm residence)			
Yes (farm).....	1	{ Enter code for Territory or possession	
No (nonfarm).....	2		
Blank (unknown).....	V		
Step III--Look at item 24 (county and State)			
If items 24a and bare blank, code item 23			
Yes (same county).....		X	
No (county and State unknown).....		0	X
Blank (migration status unknown).....		V	X
If the State and county of enumeration appears in item 24, or if the State of enumeration appears but county is blank, see the instructions below. If an entry other than county and State of enumeration appears, perform Steps IV and VI.			
Step IV--If a State appears in item 24b, enter contiguity code as indicated below			
Entry in 24b			
Same as State of Enumeration.....		1	
Contiguous State.....		2	
Noncontiguous State.....		3	
Proceed to Step VI			
Step V--If a Territory, possession or foreign country appears in item 24, code:			
Any foreign country.....		4	X
Alaska.....		5	X
Hawaii.....		6	X
Puerto Rico.....		7	X
Other possessions.....		8	X

## Summary Steps

Step VI--(a). Find county in Counties List, or: Enter 4 more digits for State and county  
(b). Find place name in Place List :  
If neither county or place name appears in Item 24a, enter two-digit State code, followed by "X."

The instructions below were given the coders if the State and county of enumeration appeared in item 24, or if the State of enumeration appeared but the county was blank (see Step III above):

Item 24b	Item 24a	Item 23	2nd and 3rd digits
State of enumeration	County of enumeration	Disregard	X
State of enumeration	Blank	Yes	X
State of enumeration	Blank	Blank	VX
State of enumeration	Blank	No	See Step IV

Figure 15. --Reasonable and Acceptable Grades for Each Year of Age<sup>1</sup>

Age (years)	Reasonable grades	Acceptable grades	Age (years)	Reasonable grades	Acceptable grades
5.....	K	S2	14.....	S9	S11
6.....	S1	S3	15.....	S10	S12
7.....	S2	S4	16.....	S11	C1
8.....	S3	S5	17.....	S12	C2
9.....	S4	S6	18.....	C1	C3
10.....	S5	S7	19.....	C2	C4
11.....	S6	S8	20.....	C3	C5
12.....	S7	S9	21.....	C4	C5
13.....	S8	S10	22.....	C5	C5

<sup>1</sup> Any grade below the grade given is also reasonable or acceptable.

Although codes were entered for counties, the final classification was not by counties but by State economic areas. This was done by giving the same code to all the counties in one State economic area. These areas were used extensively in the migration tabulations. Economic subregions, which are combinations of State economic areas, were also used in some tabulations.

#### Education

Until 1940, census data on education were derived from questions on school enrollment and literacy. In 1940, a question on years of school completed replaced the literacy question. The number of illiterates in the country had become too small to warrant counting and reporting. At the same time, information on educational attainment was needed to characterize population groups.

In 1950, questions on educational attainment (items 26 and 27) were asked for all persons on sample lines--one-fifth of the total. The question on school enrollment (item 28) was limited to those 5 to 29 years old. The questions were:

Item 26--What is the highest grade of school that he has attended?

Item 27--Did he finish this grade?

Item 28--Has he attended school at any time since February 1st?

Two questions (items 26 and 27) were asked to get completed years of school. This approach was used because some people give the highest grade attended when asked for the highest grade completed. A second question, "Did he finish this grade?" was designed to prevent overstatement.

To get current enrollment, the question on enrollment referred to the period between February 1 and the time of enumeration. A September date would have included persons who had dropped out after the first semester. A March date would have excluded persons enrolled in schools which closed for the school year at or before that date. For enrolled persons, it was not necessary to ask the grade of enrollment, because that would be the same as the highest grade attended (item 26).

Schools in these questions referred only to "regular schools". These were defined as schools which advance a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. By this definition, schools not in the regular school system, such as vocational, trade, or business schools, were excluded.

The enumerator entered one of the following codes in item 26 to indicate highest grade attended:

Grade	Code
None .....	0
Kindergarten.....	K
ELEMENTARY, HIGH	
Elementary (8 grades).....	S1 to S8
High (4 years).....	S9, S10, S11, S12
ELEMENTARY, JUNIOR-SENIOR	
HIGH	
Elementary (6 grades).....	S1 to S6
Junior high (3 years).....	S7, S8, S9
Senior high (3 years).....	S10, S11, S12
COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY	
Undergraduate (4 years).....	C1, C2, C3, C4
Graduate or professional school (1 year or more).....	C5

During the screening process, folios were rejected for:

- (1) More than one entry in Item 26 (highest grade attended)
- (2) Incorrect prefixes in Item 26, such as "H", "HS", "JH", "JC", "U", etc. ("GS", "E", and "ES" were to be accepted as grade school or elementary school.)
- (3) "No" in all or most of the entries in Item 27 (did not finish the grade.)
- (4) Prefixes of "C" for all or most of the entries in Item 26.

Rejected portfolios were given to editors for repair. In correcting the entries for highest grade attended, the editors used two tables. The first gave "reasonable" grades for each year of age. A "reasonable" grade is a grade which is not higher than the grade which is reported oftenest (the modal grade) for persons of that age. When the enumerator entered an impossible code, such as S13, the editor looked at the age of the person. If he was 8 years old, the entry was changed to S3 which was a "reasonable" grade for that age. Reasonable grades are shown in Figure 15.

The second table gave acceptable grades for each year of age. This table allowed for children who progressed faster than the group. For example, an entry of second grade for a 5-year old

Figure 16. --Tabulation of Highest Grade Attended and School Enrollment From Schedule Entries Specified<sup>1</sup>

Tabulation		Schedule entries		
Highest grade attended	Enrolled in school	Age (item 11)	Highest grade attended (item 26)	Enrolled in school (item 28)
Grade.....	Yes.....	{ 5-17 18-29	Grade	Yes, NA
Kindergarten.....	Yes.....	{ 5-6 5-17	Kindergarten	Yes
NA.....	Yes.....	{ 7-17 5-17	NA	Yes, NA
		{ 14-17 18-29	Kindergarten	Yes, NA
		{ 5-13 5-17	None	Yes
		{ 18-29	None	NA
			NA, None, Kindergarten	Yes
Grade not tabulated <sup>2</sup> .....	No.....	{ 5-13 5-17	None	NA
		{ 18-29	Disregard	No
			Disregard	No, NA

<sup>1</sup> The following abbreviations are used: NA, not available; Grade, highest grade attended as reported on schedule, other than kindergarten.

<sup>2</sup> Highest grade attended not tabulated for persons not enrolled in school.

## QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

Figure 17. --Tabulation of Highest Grade Completed from Schedule Entries Specified<sup>1</sup>

Tabulation of highest grade completed	Schedule entries			
	Age (item 11)	Highest grade attended (item 26)	Was grade completed? (item 27)	Enrolled in school (item 28)
Grade.....	5-17	Grade	Yes	Disregard
	5-17	Grade	NA	No
	18-29	Grade	Yes	Disregard
	18-29	Grade	NA	No
	18-29	Grade	NA	NA
	30 +	Grade	Yes, NA	( <sup>2</sup> )
Kindergarten.....	5-6	Kindergarten	Disregard	Disregard
Grade minus 1.....	5-17	Grade	No	Disregard
	5-17	Grade	NA	Yes, NA
	18-29	Grade	No	Disregard
	18-29	Grade	NA	Yes
	30 +	Grade	No	( <sup>2</sup> )
	14-17	Kindergarten	Disregard	Disregard
None.....	14-17	None	Disregard	Yes
	5-17	None	Disregard	No, NA
	18-29	None, Kindergarten	Disregard	Disregard
	30 +	None, Kindergarten	Disregard	( <sup>2</sup> )
	7-13	Kindergarten	Disregard	Disregard
	5-13	None	Disregard	Yes
NA.....	5-17	NA	Disregard	Disregard
	18-29	NA	Disregard	Disregard
	30 +	NA	Disregard	( <sup>2</sup> )
	30 +	NA	Disregard	

<sup>1</sup> The following abbreviations are used: NA, not available; Grade, highest grade attended as reported on schedule.

<sup>2</sup> Persons aged 30 or over were not asked whether they were enrolled in school.

child was acceptable. The editor used this table when the enumerator made two or more entries. The editor kept the first entry which was acceptable in terms of the table and canceled the others. For example, the enumerator entered S6 and S4 for an 8-year old child. S6 was not acceptable according to the table, but S4 was. The editor therefore canceled S6. Acceptable grades are shown in Figure 15.

If all entries made in item 26 for a person under 21 years old were unreasonable, they were all canceled and the box was treated as if blank. For those persons 21 years old and over, the highest entry listed was accepted. Blanks in highest grade attended were not filled.

If the portfolio was rejected because of an unacceptable prefix in code for highest grade attended, that prefix was edited as follows:

Prefix	Interpretation	Code
E, ES, or GS 1-8	Elementary or grade school	S1-8
H or HS 1-4	High school	S9-12
JH or JHS 1-3	Junior high school	S7-9
SH or SHS 1-3	Senior high school	S10-12
JC 1-2	Junior college	C1-2
U 1-5	University	C1-5

Education entries were not coded during the general coding operations. Instead, operators punched the cards directly from the enumerators' entries. The codes for item 26 (highest grade attended) were as follows:

Highest grade attended	Code
None.....	00
Kindergarten.....	11
S1 (Elementary, 1st grade) to	
S8 (Elementary, 8th grade).....	21 to 28
S9 (High school, 9th grade).....	29
S10 (High school, 10th grade).....	20
S11 (High school, 11th grade).....	2X
S12 (High school, 12th grade).....	2V
C1 (College, 1st year) to C5.....	31 to 35
Blank.....	VV

For items 27 and 28, the operator punched "1" for "Yes," "2" for "No," and "V" if the item was blank or if both "Yes" and "No" were checked. In item 28, "V" was also punched for a person 30 years old or over.

In the initial tabulations, persons with school attendance unknown were tabulated as not attending if they were 18 to 29 years of age and as attending if they were 5 to 17 years of age. According to the U. S. Office of Education, children between 7 and

17 years of age are almost always covered by compulsory attendance laws. They should therefore be attending school. To simplify mechanical editing procedures, children of 5 and 6 years of age with no report on enrollment were also assumed to be in school.

Preliminary sample tabulations of the 1950 Census data, however, indicated that many of the younger children were not in school. Later tabulations of persons for whom school enrollment was not reported were therefore based not only on entries for age and enrollment but also on the entry for highest grade attended. Figure 16 shows how enrollment and highest grade attended were determined from these entries.

Tabulations of highest grade completed were based on entries in four items--age, highest grade attended, completion of grade, and current enrollment. Figure 17 shows how these items were combined for the final tabulations.

## Labor Force

To determine the economic activity of the population, questions were asked about current employment status, hours worked during the census week (the calendar week before enumeration), type of job held, duration of unemployment, extent of employment during the preceding year, and income. Types of jobs (occupation, industry, and class of worker) and income are discussed in separate sections. The remaining items are described below.

## Current Employment Status

Four questions were used to find out what persons 14 years old and over were in the labor force. The questions were designed to identify the following groups:

- Persons at work--those who did any work at all during the census week;
- Unemployed--those who did not work but were looking for work;
- Persons with a job--those who neither worked nor looked for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent; and
- Persons not in the labor force--those who neither worked, looked for work, nor had a job.

The four questions in items 15 to 18 of the population (P1) schedule were:

15. What was this person doing most of last week--working, keeping house, or something else?

If the answer to item 15 was, "Working," the person could be classified as at work (Group A) and further questions in items 16-18 were not asked. If the answer was, "Unable to work," or if the person was an inmate of an institution, further questions on employment status would not be productive, so they were

omitted. If the answer was "keeping house" or something else, the enumerator asked the question in item 16.

16. Did this person do any work at all last week, not counting work around the house?

If the answer was, "Yes," the person could be put in Group A and the questions in items 17 and 18 were omitted. If it was, "No," the enumerator asked the next question.

17. Was this person looking for work?

If the answer was, "Yes," the person could be classified as unemployed (Group B) and the question in item 18 was omitted. Otherwise, the enumerator proceeded to item 18.

18. Even though he didn't work last week, does he have a job or business?

If the answer was "Yes," the person could be put in Group C--with a job.

When answers to all of the last three items (16, 17, and 18) were "No," the person was not in the labor force and was put in Group D. So also were persons who were unable to work or who were inmates of institutions.

Persons at work and those with a job constitute the employed; the employed and the unemployed constitute the civilian labor force. Members of the armed forces are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force. Persons falling into none of these categories are outside the labor force and are further classified, on the basis of their response to item 15, into the following groups: keeping house, unable to work, inmate of institution, and "other" (the latter consisted primarily of students, retired persons, and seasonal workers in an off season).

In the employment status classification, any labor force activity was given priority over nonworker activity. Thus, persons

Figure 18. --Employment Status Recode for Persons 14 Years of Age and Over

Employment status	Recode	Schedule entries						
		Relationship <sup>1</sup> (item 8)	Main activity <sup>2</sup> (item 15)	Work at all (item 16)	Looking for work (item 17)	Have a job (item 18)	Hours (item 19)	Class of worker <sup>3</sup> (item 20c)
At work, civilian	1	N.I.	Wk	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard	P,G,O,New,Blank
		N.I.	Wk	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard	15 +	NP
		N.I.	H,U,Ot,Blank	Yes	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard	P,G,O,New,Blank
		N.I.	H,U,Ot,Blank	Yes	Disregard	Disregard	15 +	NP
		N.I.	H,U,Ot,Blank	Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	1-14, 15+	P,G,O
With a job, not at work.....	2	N.I.	H,U,Ot,Blank	Blank	No,Blank	Disregard	15 +	NP
		N.I.	H,U,Ot,Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	Yes	Disregard	P,G,O,New,Blank
Unemployed, experienced....	3	N.I.	H,U,Ot,Blank	No,Blank	Yes	Disregard	Disregard	Not new
		N.I.	Wk	Disregard	Yes	Disregard	1-14,O, Blank	NP
Unemployed, new worker.....	4	N.I.	H,U,Ot,Blank	Yes	Yes	Disregard	1-14,O, Blank	NP
		N.I.	H,U,Ot,Blank	No,Blank	Yes	Disregard	Disregard	New
Armed forces.....	5	N.I.	AF	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard
		N.I.	Wk	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard	AF
		N.I.	H,U,Ot,Blank	Yes	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard	AF
		N.I.	H,U,Ot,Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	Yes	Disregard	AF
		N.I.	H,U,Ot,Blank	Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	1-14, 15+	AF
Keeping house....	6	N.I.	H	No	No,Blank	No,Blank	Disregard	P,G,O,AF
		N.I.	H	Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	O,Blank	P,G,O,AF
		N.I.	H	No,Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	Disregard	New,Blank
		N.I.	H	Disregard	No,Blank	Disregard	1-14,O, Blank	NP
		N.I.	H	No	No,Blank	Disregard	15 +	NP
Unable to work...	7	N.I.	U	No	No,Blank	No,Blank	Disregard	P,G,O,NP,AF
		N.I.	U	Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	O,Blank	P,G,O,AF
		N.I.	U	No,Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	Disregard	New,Blank
		N.I.	U	Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	1-14,O, Blank	NP
		N.I.	Wk	Disregard	No,Blank	Disregard	1-14,O, Blank	NP
Other, not in labor force....	8	N.I.	Ot	No	No,Blank	No,Blank	Disregard	P,G,O,AF
		N.I.	Ot	Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	O,Blank	P,G,O,AF
		N.I.	Ot	No,Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	Disregard	New,Blank
		N.I.	Ot	No	No,Blank	Disregard	15 +	NP
		N.I.	Ot	Disregard	No,Blank	Disregard	1-14,O, Blank	NP
		N.I.	U	Yes	No,Blank	Disregard	1-14,O, Blank	NP
		N.I.	U	No	No,Blank	Yes	Disregard	NP
		N.I.	U	Blank	No,Blank	Yes	1-14,O, Blank	NP
		N.I.	Blank	No	No,Blank	No,Blank	Disregard	Disregard
		N.I.	Blank	Yes	No,Blank	Disregard	1-14,O, Blank	NP
Employment status not reported...	9	N.I.	Blank	No	No,Blank	Yes	Disregard	NP
		N.I.	Blank	Blank	No,Blank	Yes	1-14,O, Blank	NP
		N.I.	Blank	Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	1-14	NP
		N.I.	Blank	Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	1-14,15+	New,Blank
		N.I.	Blank	Blank	No,Blank	No,Blank	O,Blank	Disregard
Inmate of institution....	V	Inmate	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard

<sup>1</sup> N.I. is used for "not inmate" of institution.

<sup>2</sup> The following abbreviations are used: Wk, working; H, keeping house; U, unable to work; Ot, other activity, not working;

AF, armed forces.

<sup>3</sup> The following abbreviations are used: P, private wage or salary worker; G, government worker; O, self-employed worker; NP, unpaid family worker; New, new worker (inexperienced); AF, armed forces.



working, looking for work, or holding a job were classified as members of the labor force even though a greater part of the week may have been spent in attending school or keeping house. Within the labor force, persons who worked at all were classified as at work, even though a greater part of the week was spent in looking for work. On the other hand, the classification, unemployed, had priority over the category "with a job"--that is, a person looking for work was considered unemployed even if he had a job from which he was absent all week. As an exception to this priority scheme, unpaid family workers who worked less than 15 hours were classified as "not in labor force", or if they were also looking for work, as "unemployed;" in their unpaid family work, they were presumed to have been engaged only in incidental chores.

Employment status items were coded by machine, and the code scheme provided for all possible combinations of entries. Moreover, it selected the most plausible interpretation if labor force entries were omitted or if they were inconsistent. This recode is shown in Figure 18.

All errors, however, could not be eliminated in coding; so labor force items were examined in the screening process to detect the work of those enumerators who had completely misunderstood the instructions. Some errors were detected by comparing entries in the employment status items (15 to 18) with those for occupation, industry, and class of worker (item 20). If a person was in the labor force, his job should have been described in item 20. If he was not, item 20 should have been blank.

Nonworkers were sometimes reported as workers. Some enumerators entered "WK" (for working) in item 15 and described the job in item 20 as "Housewife" or "Student." If an enumerator consistently made such entries, he evidently misunderstood the Census definition of work. The entry in item 15 was therefore changed. Sometimes an entry of "Yes" in item 18 (Did he have a job?) was accompanied by an entry like "Retired carpenter" in item 20. The entry in item 18 was changed to "No," if this error occurred throughout the enumerator's work.

Conversely, some workers were reported as nonworkers. Student nurses were frequently enumerated as students. Staff members of institutions, particularly religious institutions, were sometimes reported as nonworkers. The correct entries were made for those persons.

Few problems arose during the card punching process. Entries of "Yes" and "No" in item 15 were interpreted as working and not working, respectively. Evidently the question was understood as "Were you working last week?" If the entry in item 15 was illegible, the person was classified as not working unless other items (such as a report of 1 or more hours of work) indicated a job attachment.

In the coding operation, the machine assigned an employment status recode to each person 14 years old and over (see employment status recode in Figure 18). The recode was derived from the answers to items 15 to 18 and from the entries for hours worked and class of worker. The relationship entry in item 8 was used to identify inmates of institutions. A different recode was assigned for each of the following groups:

1. At work
2. With a job but not at work
3. Experienced unemployed
4. Unemployed, new worker
5. Armed forces
6. Keeping house
7. Unable to work
8. Other, not in the labor force
9. Employment status not reported
10. Inmate of institution

Persons were coded at work if "Wk" was entered in item 15 or "Yes" was entered in item 16. In addition, a small number of persons (about 0.15 percent of the population 14 years old and over) were classified as working solely on the basis of reporting hours of work and class of worker.

Persons were not coded as unemployed (looking for work) or as having a job unless the schedule entry clearly placed them in that classification. New workers were distinguished from the experienced unemployed by the class of worker entry. Members of the armed forces were identified either by the entry in item 15 or by the class of worker entry. Unpaid family workers who worked less than 15 hours were classified as not in the labor force; however, if they also indicated that they were looking for work, they were put in the unemployed group.

Persons reported in item 15 as keeping house, unable to work, or "other" were classified as not in the labor force if they did not work, look for work, or have a job. If the enumerator failed to determine whether they worked, looked for work, or had a job, they were also classified as not in the labor force. Some per-

sons in this group may have been workers, but most of them probably were not.

Persons for whom employment status could not be determined were coded "not reported"; but in the published tables they appear as not in the labor force. About 1.2 million or 1 percent of all persons 14 years of age and over were in this group. Analysis of their characteristics (age, sex, marital status, school enrollment, and urban-rural residence) suggests that about half a million might have been classified in the labor force if the enumerator had provided complete information.

Persons for whom employment status was not reported and those classified as "other, not in the labor force," were grouped together in most of the published tables. Where possible, they were presented by age group to identify students and those retired persons who were not reported as unable to work.

In tabulation, impossible codes were sometimes found on the punch cards. They resulted from punching errors and, therefore, did not represent a known category or classification. In the initial tabulations, such cards were re-examined individually to determine the correct code. If any were discovered in subsequent tabulations, however, they were generally put in the "not reported" group.

Some inconsistencies in the tabulated data were corrected. For example, persons 14 to 16 years of age who were reported as members of the armed forces were reclassified as employed civilians in the basic tables. Similarly, if rural-farm residence was reported for inmates of institutions, it was changed to rural nonfarm, because institutions, by definition, were not on farms, even if they engaged in farming activities.

#### Hours Worked During Census Week

"How many hours did he work last week?" (item 19) was asked for all persons who worked in the week before enumeration. The data are used primarily to distinguish full-time from part-time workers. The enumerator was instructed to obtain the actual number of hours worked. For persons working at more than one job, he was to report total hours worked at all jobs during the week.

Entries for hours worked were not screened or coded. When the cards were punched, entries in units other than hours were converted into the estimated equivalent hours. For example, "full time" was changed to the number of full-time hours worked by persons in the same occupation in that area. Blanks, however, were not filled, and the number not reporting hours worked was published as a separate category.

Inconsistencies between employment status entries and hours worked were generally resolved in the employment status recode by assuming that the employment status entries were correct. Thus, persons who reported they had worked, but who also had entries of "0" hours, were retained in the "at work" category and were assumed to have worked 1 to 14 hours. Persons who reported that they did not work, but also reported a number of hours worked, were classified as not at work and the hours entry was disregarded.

Impossible codes which turned up in tabulating were allocated. If the tens digit was mispunched, the person was classified as "not reported," because the actual figure might range from the lowest to the highest class interval. When only the units digit was in error, the approximate level of hours was known. A unit could, in most cases, be arbitrarily assigned without affecting the results. However, for unpaid family workers with a tens digit of 1 in hours, selection of the unit affected the labor force classification; a unit digit of 0 to 4 would take the person out of the labor force, while a digit of 5 to 9 would put him in. Since enumerator errors generally tend to understate the size of the labor force, the unit selected for such cases was 9.

#### Duration of Unemployment

Unemployed persons enumerated on sample lines were to be asked "How many weeks has he been looking for work?" (item 29). It became clear at an early stage, however, that this information was not generally obtained. Publication plans for this item were therefore abandoned and the data were not processed.

#### Weeks Worked in 1949

Weeks worked in 1949 were determined from entries in item 30, "Last year, in how many weeks did this person do any work at all, not counting work around the house?" This question was asked only for persons 14 years old and over enumerated on sample lines. The weeks to be counted were those in which the person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Enumerators were also instructed to include

weeks of active service in the armed forces. If months were reported, the enumerator was to multiply the number by 4 1/3.

The special editing procedure was of significance only where persons reported no weeks worked but some earnings received in 1949 (item 31). These entries were assumed to be correct in the few cases where persons who did not work in 1949 received pay in that year for work done in 1948; but if an enumerator made frequent entries of this kind, the number of weeks worked was probably incorrect. The entries were therefore canceled and, in the absence of further knowledge, these persons were classified as "not reported."

In the card punch operation, as in the enumeration, units other than weeks were converted into weeks. In tabulation, impossible codes in the tens digit column were changed to "not reported". Mispunched codes in the unit column, however, were assumed to be 4. The use of 4 instead of 9 (as for the distribution by hours worked) made a difference in only one category. The class limits of this interval were such as to make 4 a better choice.

Despite precautions, some "heaping" occurred at multiples of 4 weeks, indicating that months were frequently used and were multiplied by 4 rather than 4 1/3 weeks. This possibility had been anticipated, and the class intervals for the publication tables were so constructed that the months figure would fall in the same interval whether it was multiplied by 4 or 4 1/3.

#### Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker

In 1950, three aspects of the person's job were described: his occupation (the kind of work he did), his industry (the kind of business in which he worked), and the class of worker (whether he was a private wage or salary worker, a government worker, a self-employed person, or an unpaid family worker).

A detailed inventory of the types of jobs held by workers was obtained from these questions. Moreover, persons in specific occupations, industries, and classes of worker were described in terms of age, sex, income, and other characteristics.

Information on occupation, industry, and class of worker was collected on a 100-percent basis for persons in the labor force during the census week (that is, the calendar week before enumeration). The three parts of the question (schedule items 20a, b, and c) all related to one specific job. For an employed person, the job at which he was employed during the census week was described. If he held two or more jobs during the census week, the job at which he worked the greatest number of hours during that week was described. For an unemployed person, his last job was described. If the unemployed person had never worked, he was designated as a new worker, and no job information was obtained. Persons in the armed forces during the census week were so identified, and no information obtained on type of job.

Information on occupation, industry, and class of worker was also collected for persons not in the labor force during the census week, but who had worked at any time during 1949 (schedule items 35a, b, and c). This question was asked for a sample of one out of every 30 persons. The first tabulations revealed a very large "not reported" rate, possibly because this question had to be asked so rarely that the enumerators frequently forgot it altogether. These data have not been included in the regular reports of the 1950 Census, although a limited amount of this type of information was used in special studies.

#### Occupational and Industrial Classification Systems

Occupation and industry cannot be described quantitatively (like income or weeks worked), by yes-no or simple multiple-choice answers (like farm residence or marital status), or by a reasonably limited number of alternative responses (like highest grade of school attended). Occupation and industry have thousands of variants, which are complex and hard to describe. Often neither the respondent nor the enumerator has a first-hand knowledge of the particular occupation and industry under consideration.

Because of the large numbers of different occupations and industries, as well as the lack of precise reporting, systems of categories are used in presenting these data. However, occupations and industries do not always fall into easily defined categories. In many cases, there is no clear dividing line between two recognizable fields. The lack of precision in reporting makes it even more difficult to describe the boundaries for each category. For example, it would be desirable to show separate statistics for secretaries and stenographers. It is difficult, however, to distinguish between these two fields both in concept and practice. Furthermore, the enumerator frequently cannot obtain enough information to separate these two occupations from a third, typists. As a result, all three are combined into a single category, "Stenographers, typists, and secretaries."

The development of a complete classification system for occupation and industry is thus long and complex. In addition to concept and reporting problems, it involves consideration of previous census systems, systems used by other government agencies, needs for data, and costs. Earlier census systems are considered in the interests of historical comparability. The problem of compromising between historical comparability of the data and revisions necessitated by the constant changes in the occupational and industrial structures of the economy is one of the major difficulties in developing the classification systems.

Another comparability problem is the relationship of the Population Census system to classification systems of other Government agencies, although these systems may have been designed for somewhat different purposes. The occupational classification developed by the United States Employment Service for its Dictionary of Occupational Titles is used primarily for placement and counselling purposes. The Standard Industrial Classification, developed under the sponsorship of the United States Bureau of the Budget, is primarily for reports from establishments (rather than household enumeration). For both occupation and industry, international standard classifications have been developed under the auspices of the United Nations and the International Labour Office. Comparability between these systems and the Population Census systems is maintained as far as possible.

There is constant pressure from users of census materials to present figures for many individual occupations and industries not currently shown separately. The decision to give figures for a particular item hinges primarily on whether the census returns will provide reliable information and whether the need warrants it. In 1950, for example, more professional and technical occupations were shown separately than in 1940, because manpower planning agencies needed these data.

Cost, of course, enters into the design of classification systems. Costs will generally be reduced by simplifying coding or tabulating processes and increased by complicating them. For example, in 1950, changes in the code numbers simplified tabulating as compared with 1940. On the other hand, subdividing private household workers into "living in" and "living out" groups added some complications.

The 1950 occupational classification system contained 270 specific occupation categories, including a "not reported" category. Thirteen of them were further subdivided according to such criteria as class of worker and industry. The total number of items in the occupational classification system used for 1950 was 469, compared to 452 in 1940. While changes were made in most major groups between 1940 and 1950, perhaps the increase in the number of categories in the professional and technical group was most significant.

The detailed occupations were organized into 12 major groups, as follows:

- Professional, technical, and kindred workers
- Farmers and farm managers
- Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm
- Clerical and kindred workers
- Sales workers
- Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers
- Operatives and kindred workers
- Private household workers
- Service workers, except private household
- Farm laborers and foremen
- Laborers, except farm and mine
- Occupation not reported

The most detailed listing of occupations in the regular 1950 Census reports included only 446 categories. This contraction from 469 was part of a plan whereby certain professional occupations were coded and tabulated separately, but published in combination. There was great need for data on these occupations, but it seemed questionable whether the census could provide reliable figures for the specific groups.

The classification of industries had fewer categories than the classification of occupations. The total number for 1950 was 148, including a "not reported" category and subdividing "educational services" into private and government segments. Two of the 148 categories were not adequately reported in the 1950 Census; so they were combined with other categories. Greater detail in the service industries accounted for most of the increase over the 132 categories of 1940.

The 1950 Census industrial classification system was organized into 13 major groups, as follows:

- Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries
- Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Transportation, communication, and other public utilities
- Wholesale and retail trade

Finance, insurance, and real estate  
 Business and repair services  
 Personal services  
 Entertainment and recreation services  
 Professional and related services  
 Public administration  
 Industry not reported

Detailed occupational and industrial classifications are frequently not the most appropriate way to present the data. In the smaller areas, for example, classification of a few people into 446 occupation categories is statistically undesirable and would involve great expense. Consequently, condensed or intermediate classification systems were prepared by selecting some items in the detailed systems and combining others. An intermediate system of 158 occupations for males and 67 for females was used when occupation was cross-classified with such items as age, race, and income for States and large urban places. When industry was similarly cross-classified, an intermediate classification of 77 industries was used (see Figure 19). For counties and small urban places, only the major occupation groups and a condensed classification of 41 industries were shown.

In developing its occupational and industrial classification systems, the Census Bureau had the cooperation of many Government and private agencies. The Joint Committee on Occupational Classification, sponsored by the American Statistical Association and the U. S. Bureau of the Budget, was particularly helpful.

#### Instructions to Enumerators

Instructions to enumerators on occupation and industry emphasized the need for "clear and specific" entries. This rather general approach was adopted because it was impossible to give a full set of rules and criteria against which the adequacy of the returns could be evaluated. Acceptable and unacceptable illustrative entries were shown, and the enumerator was warned about some of the common errors.

The need for consistency in the three parts of the question (occupation, industry, and class of worker) was explained. These parts referred to a single job, and an entry like "Barber, Retail jewelry store, P" was not acceptable. This point was emphasized in the filmstrip used to train the enumerators on this question.

Enumerators were instructed to question reports of young persons in professional and craft occupations. Also, special care was to be given to entering full descriptions for seven occupation fields: agent, clerk, engineer, fireman, mechanic, nurse, and teacher.

Short explanations were given on how to report Government agencies, multi-activity businesses, and "home" businesses. The enumerators were cautioned not to report the company name but to give a description of the business.

Fairly short and precise instructions could be given for class of worker, where only four entries were possible--P (for private employment), G (for Government employment), O (for self-employment), and NP (for unpaid family work). Special instructions were given for reporting clergymen, partnerships, work for pay in kind, and odd-job or casual work.

The enumerators were not provided with a standard question to ask for class of worker (as they had for occupation and industry). In a large proportion of cases, the answer was obvious from the responses to the occupation and industry questions. If it was not, the enumerator was instructed to mention one or two of the most appropriate categories to get the information.

#### Coding Procedure

Specially trained clerks coded occupation, industry, and class of worker by entering a seven digit code. The first three digits were for occupation, the second three were for industry, and the final one was for class of worker.

The basic document used by the clerks in this coding operation was the publication, 1950 Census of Population, Alphabetical Index of Occupations and Industries. This Index gives codes for some 25,000 different occupation and industry titles. A companion volume, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries, groups the titles according to their appropriate occupation and industry categories and is useful in interpreting the tabulations and published reports.

Although the Alphabetical Index is a comprehensive volume, it does not include many of the entries which appeared on the census schedules. The Index, of course, was prepared before the census was taken; and, despite intensive research, all new titles which arose from technological and other changes could not be

anticipated.<sup>3</sup> Then too, the number of different entries on the schedules was so great (probably well in excess of 100,000) that a volume showing them all would be too large for the coders to use efficiently. These limitations meant that the coder could not immediately find every title in the Index, and he therefore had to be trained to relate the schedule entries to the titles given in the Index.

Among the steps taken to meet this problem were: (1) occupation-industry-class of worker coding was set up as a separate process, (2) the clerks who seemed best qualified to do this work were selected, (3) the clerks were given a full five-day training and testing program, and (4) emphasis was placed on the selection and development of the technical assistants who provided first-line supervision.

At the outset, entries not listed in the Index were referred by the regular coders to more experienced personnel. As the regular coders gained experience, these limitations were relaxed; but special coders continued to classify problem cases. Problems in industry classification were frequently referred to research personnel who consulted reference volumes on industrial activities in the area.

Except for certain problem cases (where helpful indications might be obtained from such items as sex, age, and education), the occupation, industry, and class of worker entries were coded without reference to other items on the schedule. This approach maximized the operational efficiency but it probably had a slight negative effect on quality.

A "not reported" code was entered for occupation or industry when these items were unknown. For unknowns in class of worker, however, the clerk was instructed to classify the person as a private wage or salary worker, unless the occupation and/or industry returns provided evidence that one of the other class-of-worker categories was more appropriate.

During the early stages of the processing, a "screening" operation was set up to detect poorly-enumerated portfolios. This did not prove effective, mainly because of the shortage of experienced personnel, and it was abandoned. Later, a different procedure was introduced and was effective in cutting down the number of problems referred to the specialists. About a week before the portfolios for a particular city were to be delivered to the coders, a specialist looked through a sample of them for recurring problems. These problems were resolved, and instructions were in the hands of the coders by the time they got the portfolios. This procedure not only reduced referrals; it also improved the coding.

#### Machine Tabulation Procedures

Punching the occupation-industry-class of worker codes was a fairly simple procedure. Only two situations were acceptable for punching--a complete blank or a seven-digit code. If the code had fewer or more than seven digits, the schedule was referred to a specially assigned, and immediately available, code clerk, who resolved the problem.

In general, the data were tabulated with a minimum of cross-checking to eliminate errors and possible inconsistencies. The capacity of the tabulation machines, as well as the complexities these checks would have introduced into the wiring, limited the mechanical edit; consequently, some minor inconsistencies slipped into the final data. As in other subjects, however, the processing was geared to accept small discrepancies at the various stages.

Since the occupation, industry, and class of worker tabulations were made only for employed and experienced unemployed persons, the employment status codes were used to identify these groups. In tabulating occupation and industry, no distinction was made between those "not reported" cases where only one or two of the three items was unreported, and those where all three items were unreported.

Although the "not reported" cases were generally only between one and two percent of employed persons, and only slightly more of the entire experienced civilian labor force, no occupation or industry category was large enough to absorb them without distorting the data. Separate "not reported" categories were, therefore, established for these two items. Unknowns in class of worker, however, could be absorbed by the "private wage and salary workers" category, which had about 70 percent of the total employed. The unknowns in class of worker were therefore put into the private wage and salary group.

<sup>3</sup> Some of the titles which have recently been added to the Index are: artificial inseminator (agriculture), baby sitter (private family), crop duster (agriculture), rat farmer (farm), ramp attendant (airport), and space controller (airline).

### Presentation of Data

In publication, greatest emphasis was placed on the larger areas, for which detailed occupation and industry inventory figures and intermediate levels of cross-classifications were provided. For smaller areas, the data were limited to major group or comparatively condensed inventories. The primary publication program was supplemented by a detailed set of cross-classifications for the country as a whole, based on the 3-1/3-percent sample.

In 1950, relatively little was done to eliminate those figures which appeared unusual or even incorrect unless a gross error had obviously occurred. Census data are subject to errors from a number of sources. The editing process was limited and small frequencies in "unusual" cells of the published tables must be used with discretion.

Differences between the 1950 classification systems and those used in earlier censuses involve comparability problems. Explanations of these changes are sometimes complex and too lengthy to be included in the regular reports. Some of this information appears in text statements, and a fuller explanation for specific problems can be furnished on request.

### Income

To get income information in the 1950 Census, three questions were asked of all persons 14 years old and over who were enumerated on sample lines of the population (P1) schedule. They were:

- 31a. Last year (1949), how much money did he earn working as an employee for wages or salary?
- 31b. Last year, how much money did he earn working in his own business, professional practice, or farm?
- 31c. Last year, how much money did he receive from interest, dividends, veteran's allowances, pensions, rents, or other income (aside from earnings)?

If the person on the sample line was the head of a primary or secondary family, the same questions were repeated for the other family members as a group (item 32a, 32b, and 32c). The total family income was computed from answers to the six questions; the total income of the individual was obtained from the first three questions.

The procedure for obtaining information on income provided an unbiased 20-percent sample of families and persons, but it resulted in some underreporting in family income. If each member of the family had been questioned individually about each type of income, probably a larger amount would have been reported.

An entry was required for each type of income. If the person received no income, the "None" box was to be checked. Income received during the year was recorded to the nearest whole dollar; and if more than \$10,000 was reported, the enumerator entered "10,000 + ." An entry of "Even" was to be made whenever a respondent reported that his business expenses just balanced his business receipts. If the expenses of the business or farm exceeded the receipts, the word "Loss" was to be written above the amount of the loss.

### Definition of Income Concepts

The Enumerator's Reference Manual contained extensive instructions on the income concepts. In addition, a film strip "Income--What It Is and How to Report It", was used to present the most important rules for getting the information accurately.

Instructions to enumerators emphasized the following points:

1. Wage or salary income is the total pay received from all jobs, before payroll deductions for taxes, bonds, union dues, etc. This income category also includes commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and armed forces pay and allowances, but does not include payments "in kind" or the salaries that some owners of businesses pay to themselves.
2. Self-employment income is the net income from the operation of a business, a professional practice, or a farm; that is, it is the total money receipts less the operating expenses. (Various types of business or farm expenses were listed in the instructions, and distinctions were drawn between operating expenses and expenditures for other items, such as food, shelter, personal taxes, capital improvements, etc.)
3. Income from sources other than earnings is of various types, and enumerators should be familiar with them. (The types were listed and defined.)
4. The following money receipts are not considered income: allowances, capital gains or losses, withdrawals from savings, lump-sum inheritances, and the like.

5. A primary family head is the same as a household head; a secondary family head is "a person unrelated to the household head but with persons related to him listed below him on the schedule, such as a lodger with wife present in the household."
6. The special form, Confidential Report on Income, is for respondents who prefer to mail the income information directly to Washington, D.C. rather than to answer the local enumerator's questions. (Only 300,000 copies of this form were used, and some of them were used to avoid a return visit rather than to obtain secrecy. The form undoubtedly reassured many people that the income queries were treated with absolute confidentiality.)

### Processing the Income Data

Three broad categories of errors were expected in collecting and processing the income data: (1) reporting errors, such as the misclassification of income; (2) blanks or other incomplete entries on the schedule; and (3) coding and punching errors. Plans were made to correct as many of the errors as possible at different stages of the processing operation, either in screening and editing, coding, or tabulating.

Screening.--Reporting errors could not be corrected to any great extent; but some errors were corrected in a special screening operation. If the enumerator consistently misclassified the business income of farmers or other self-employed persons as wage or salary income, the income entries were changed. If he frequently reported no income for self-employed persons who had worked during 1949, the entries were edited to "Even" on the assumption that the respondent reported that he did not make a profit. Similarly, if the enumerator consistently failed to report income for wage or salary workers who had worked during the previous year, the entries were edited to "Not reported"; this was believed to be more accurate than an entry of "None."

Coding.--Coding consisted essentially of converting the enumerator's entries for each type of income into two-digit codes representing hundred-dollar intervals (for example, 34 for \$3,400). In addition, the coder added the amounts reported in items 31a, 31b, and 31c and coded the sum as the individual's total income. Total family income was coded by adding the income reported for other family members in items 32a, 32b, and 32c to that of the family head. Family income was coded only when an amount was reported for other family members. In tabulation, the machines were wired to pick up the family head's income if the family income had not been coded. This procedure eliminated unnecessary clerical work.

Incomplete entries were corrected whenever possible in the coding operation. Blanks were converted to zero under specified circumstances. For example, if the person had not worked at all during 1949, blank earnings items (wages or salary, self-employment income) were changed to entries of "None". If earnings were reported and other items were blank, the earnings were assumed to be the total income of the person. These procedures were adopted because inexperienced enumerators often left a blank when the respondent reported no income instead of checking "None". Moreover, previous income surveys had shown that most persons receive income from only one source.

Despite corrections for incomplete entries, about seven percent of all persons 14 years of age and over were classified as having "total income not reported." This group consists not only of those with no information at all, but also of those with limited information which could not be coded according to the above rules.

In the interest of economy, incomplete entries for family income were edited under the relatively simple procedure described above. That is, the income of the head was assumed to be the total family income if income for other family members was not reported. This method did not seriously distort the reported family income distribution. It did, however, add 0.5 million families to the 1.1 million families who had specifically reported that they had no income.

Tabulation.--Impossible codes were the only coding and punching errors corrected during tabulation. Income entries had been converted into two-digit codes representing hundred-dollar intervals. If the second digit of the income code was not acceptable or was not punched, the correct thousand-dollar interval was determined from the first digit, and the income was allocated to the lower half of this interval. However, when the first digit was not acceptable, the income was treated as "not reported."

### Veteran Status

Identification of veterans is desirable so that information can be obtained on their occupation, income, education, family status,

## QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

**Figure 19.--Relationships Among Condensed, Intermediate, and Detailed Industrial Classification Systems Used in the 1950 Census of Population**

Condensed classification—41 items	Intermediate classification—77 items	Detailed classification—148 items
Agriculture.....	Agriculture.....	Agriculture (01, 07 exc. 0713).
Forestry and fisheries.....	Forestry and fisheries.....	{ Forestry (08). { Fisheries (09).
Mining.....	{ Coal mining..... { Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction..... { Mining and quarrying, except fuel.....	{ Coal mining (11, 12). { Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (13). { Metal mining (10). { Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14).
Construction.....	Construction.....	Construction (15-17).
Furniture, and lumber and wood products.....	{ Logging..... { Sawmills, planing mills, and mill work..... { Miscellaneous wood products..... { Furniture and fixtures.....	{ Logging (241). { Sawmills, planing mills, and mill work (242, 243). { Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249). { Furniture and fixtures (25).
Primary metal industries.....	{ Primary iron and steel industries..... { Primary nonferrous industries.....	{ Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills (331). { Other primary iron and steel industries (332, 339 <sup>1</sup> ). { Primary nonferrous industries (333-336, 3392 <sup>1</sup> , 3399 <sup>1</sup> ).
Fabricated metal industries (incl. not specified metal).....	Fabricated metal industries (incl. not specified metal).....	{ Fabricated steel products (19 exc. 194, 341-343, 344 exc. 3444, 346 <sup>1</sup> , 348 <sup>2</sup> , 3491-3495). { Fabricated nonferrous metal products (3444, 3463 <sup>1</sup> , 347, 3489 <sup>1</sup> , 3496, 3497, 3499). { Not specified metal industries. <sup>3</sup>
Machinery, except electrical.....	Machinery, except electrical.....	{ Agricultural machinery and tractors (352). { Office and store machines and devices (357). { Miscellaneous machinery (351, 353-356, 358, 359).
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies (36).
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment.....	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment.....	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371).
Transportation equipment, exc. motor vehicle.....	{ Aircraft and parts..... { Ship and boat building and repairing..... { Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment.....	{ Aircraft and parts (372). { Ship and boat building and repairing (373). { Railroad and miscellaneous transportation equipment (374, 375, 379).
Other durable goods.....	{ Glass and glass products..... { Stone and clay products.....  { All other durable goods.....	{ Glass and glass products (321-323). { Cement, and concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327). { Structural clay products (325). { Pottery and related products (326). { Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329). { Professional equipment and supplies (194, 381-385). { Photographic equipment and supplies (386). { Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (387). { Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39).
Food and kindred products.....	{ Meat products..... { Bakery products.....  { Other food industries.....	{ Meat products (201). { Bakery products (205). { Dairy products (202). { Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods (203). { Grain-mill products (0713, 204). { Confectionery and related products (207). { Beverage industries (208). { Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (206, 209). { Not specified food industries. <sup>3</sup>
Textile mill products.....	{ Knitting mills..... { Yarn, thread, and fabric mills..... { Other textile mill products.....	{ Knitting mills (225). { Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224). { Dyeing and finishing textiles, except knit goods (226). { Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings (227). { Miscellaneous textile mill products (228, 229).
Apparel and other fabricated textile products.....	Apparel and other fabricated textile products.....	{ Apparel and accessories (23 exc. 239). { Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239).
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	Printing, publishing, and allied industries (27).
Chemicals and allied products.....	Chemicals and allied products.....	{ Synthetic fibers (2825). { Drugs and medicines (283). { Paints, varnishes, and related products (285). { Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products (281, 282 exc. 2825, 284, 286-289).
Other nondurable goods.....	{ Tobacco manufactures..... { Paper and allied products.....  { Petroleum and coal products..... { Rubber products..... { Footwear, except rubber..... { Leather and leather products, except footwear.....	{ Tobacco manufactures (21). { Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261). { Paperboard containers and boxes (267). { Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (264-266, 269). { Petroleum refining (291). { Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (29 exc. 291). { Rubber products (30). { Footwear, except rubber (313, 314). { Leather: tanned, curried, and finished (311). { Leather products, except footwear (312, 315-317, 319).
Not specified manufacturing industries.....	Not specified manufacturing industries.....	Not specified manufacturing industries. <sup>3</sup>
Railroads and railway express service.....	Railroads and railway express service.....	Railroads and railway express service (40).
Trucking service and warehousing.....	Trucking service and warehousing.....	{ Trucking service (421, 428). { Warehousing and storage (422-425, 429).
Other transportation.....	{ Street railways and bus lines..... { Water transportation..... { Air transportation.....  { All other transportation.....	{ Street railways and bus lines (41, 43 exc. 433). { Water transportation (44). { Air transportation (45). { Taxicab service (433). { Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines (46). { Services incidental to transportation (47).
Telecommunications.....	Telecommunications.....	{ Telephone (wire and radio) (481). { Telegraph (wire and radio) (48 exc. 481).

See footnotes at end of table.

**Figure 19.--Relationships Among Condensed, Intermediate, and Detailed Industrial Classification Systems Used in the 1950 Census of Population--Con.**

Condensed classification—41 items	Intermediate classification—77 items	Detailed classification—148 items
Utilities and sanitary services.....	Electric and gas utilities..... Water supply, sanitary services, and other utilities.....	Electric light and power <sup>1</sup> (491). Electric-gas utilities <sup>1</sup> (493). Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496). Water supply (494). Sanitary services (495). Other and not specified utilities <sup>3</sup> (497).
Wholesale trade.....	Wholesale trade.....	Motor vehicles and equipment (501, 5111). Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (502, 5112). Dry goods and apparel (503, 5113, 5132). Food and related products (504, 505, 5114, 5133, 5134, 514). Electrical goods, hardware, and plumbing equipment (506, 507, 5116). Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508, 5118, 5136). Petroleum products (512). Farm products—raw materials (5096, 5135). Miscellaneous wholesale trade (5091-5095, 5097-5099 <sup>2</sup> , 5115, 5117, 5119, 5137-5139 <sup>2</sup> ). Not specified wholesale trade. <sup>3</sup>
Food & dairy products stores, and milk retailing..	Food and dairy products stores, and milk retailing.....	Food stores, except dairy products (54 exc. 545). Dairy products stores and milk retailing (545).
Eating and drinking places.....	Eating and drinking places.....	Eating and drinking places (58).
Other retail trade.....	General merchandise and five and ten cent stores..... Apparel and accessories stores..... Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores..... Motor vehicles and accessories retailing..... Gasoline service stations..... Drug stores..... Hardware, farm implement, & building material retailing..... All other retail trade.....	General merchandise stores (53 exc. 533). Five and ten cent stores (533). Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe stores (56 exc. 566). Shoe stores (566). Furniture and housefurnishings stores (571). Household appliance and radio stores (572). Motor vehicles and accessories retailing (55 exc. 554). Gasoline service stations (554). Drug stores (591). Hardware and farm implement stores (525). Lumber and building material retailing (52 exc. 525). Liquor stores (592). Retail florists (5992). Jewelry stores (597). Fuel and ice retailing (598). Miscellaneous retail stores (593-596, 599 exc. 5992). Not specified retail trade. <sup>3</sup>
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	Banking and other finance..... Insurance and real estate.....	Banking and credit agencies (60, 61). Security and commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67). Insurance (63, 64). Real estate <sup>4</sup> (65). Real estate-insurance-law offices <sup>4</sup> (66).
Business services.....	Business services.....	Advertising (731). Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (737). Miscellaneous business services (732-736, 739).
Repair services.....	Automobile repair services and garages..... Miscellaneous repair services.....	Automobile repair services and garages (75). Miscellaneous repair services (76).
Private households.....	Private households.....	Private households (88).
Hotels and lodging places.....	Hotels and lodging places.....	Hotels and lodging places (70).
Other personal services.....	Laundrying, cleaning, and dyeing services..... All other personal services.....	Laundrying, cleaning, and dyeing services (721, 722, 727 <sup>7</sup> ). Dressmaking shops (7271 <sup>7</sup> ). Shoe repair shops (725). Miscellaneous personal services (723, 724, 726, 729).
Entertainment and recreation services.....	Entertainment and recreation services.....	Radio broadcasting and television (77). Theaters and motion pictures (78, 792). Bowling alleys, and billiard and pool parlors (793). Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794-796, 799).
Medical and other health services.....	Medical and other health services.....	Medical and other health services, except hospitals (80 exc. 806). Hospitals (806).
Educational services, government.....	Educational services, government.....	Educational services, government (82, 84).
Educational services, private.....	Educational services, private.....	Educational services, private (82, 84).
Other professional and related services.....	Welfare, religious, and membership organizations..... Legal, engineering, and misc. professional services.....	Welfare and religious services (866, 867). Nonprofit membership organizations (861-865, 869). Legal services (81). Engineering and architectural services (891). Miscellaneous professional and related services (89 exc. 891).
Public administration.....	Postal service..... Federal public administration..... State and local public administration.....	Postal service Federal public administration State public administration Local public administration } (90 <sup>8</sup> ).
Industry not reported.....	Industry not reported.....	Industry not reported (99).

NOTE: See Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, Vol. I, *Manufacturing Industries*, Part 1 (November 1945 edition); and Vol. II, *Nonmanufacturing Industries* (May 1949 edition), Washington, D. C.

<sup>1</sup> Components of SIC categories 3392 and 3399 are allocated between "Other primary iron and steel industries" and "Primary nonferrous industries" on a ferrous-nonferrous basis.

<sup>2</sup> Components of SIC categories 3463 and 3489 are allocated between "Fabricated steel products" and "Fabricated nonferrous metal products" on a ferrous-nonferrous basis.

<sup>3</sup> In the Population Census system, "not specified" categories were set up within certain groups to take care of schedule returns which were not sufficiently precise for allocation to a specific category within the group.

<sup>4</sup> "Electric light and power" and "Electric-gas utilities" are combined into a single category in the Volume II tables on detailed industry.

<sup>5</sup> Components of SIC categories 5099 and 5139 are allocated by type of merchandise to the appropriate Population Census wholesale trade category, wherever possible.

<sup>6</sup> "Real estate" and "Real estate-insurance-law offices" are combined into a single category in the Volume II tables on detailed industry.

<sup>7</sup> Dressmaking shops are shown separately from the rest of SIC category 7271, which is included in "Laundrying, cleaning, and dyeing services."

<sup>8</sup> See text for explanation of basic difference between SIC and Population Census in classification of government workers.



etc. Accordingly, the following questions (items 33a, 33b, and 33c) were to be asked of all males 14 years of age and over who were enumerated on sample lines of the population (P1) schedule:

Did he ever serve in the U. S. Armed Forces during--

World War II?

World War I?

Any other time, including present service?

The entries on military service were not inspected during the screening and editing processes. Coding was unnecessary because the answers were limited to "yes," "no," and blank.

Data on veteran status in the 1940 Census were not satisfactory. Tabulation of a preliminary sample of the 1950 returns indicated that these data, too, were not reliable. Age and type-of-service entries were sometimes inconsistent, and nonreporting was relatively high. Furthermore, the totals did not check very well with corresponding figures compiled by the Veterans Administration. The location of the question on the schedule may have been responsible for some of the errors.

As a result, it was decided not to publish statistics on veteran status except, possibly, for large area statistics on family and household heads.

#### Families

Information on family units such as their size, the number of children, and number of nonrelatives, could not be obtained from the population punch cards, because each card represented only one person. Consequently, family data were transcribed from the population schedules to specially designed transcription sheets. The family (F) card was then punched from these sheets.

All persons enumerated on the last sample line of the population schedule were selected for a 3 1/3-percent sample. The last sample line was not always filled, however, so the sample had to be supplemented with prior sample lines. These were selected by procedures designed to maintain the representativeness of the sample. To effect economies, some areas were sampled at a rate of 1 1/9 percent, and New York City was sampled at a rate of 2/3 of one percent. Every third schedule was subsampled in the first case and every fifth schedule in the second.

A family, as indicated previously, was defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and living together; all such persons were considered as members of one family. A family was "primary" if the family head was also head of the household, or "secondary" if the family head was not related to the household head or was in a quasi household. Secondary families were further classified on the basis of their relationship to the household head--as lodgers, employees, or members of quasi households.

A subfamily was a group of relatives within a primary family. Usually, this was a married couple with or without children living with relatives. It may also have been a parent and one or more children living with relatives. For example, a widow and her 4-year old son were a subfamily when they lived with the widow's parents; they were also part of the primary family, of which her father was the head. Other than the head and wife, the only members of subfamilies were own children who were under 18 years of age and never married.

In families with two or more married couples, the determination of which was the primary family and which the subfamily, generally rested on the respondent's report of who was the head of the household. Thus, in two-generation families, either the father or the son might be reported as the head. The respondent's selection of the head probably depended on who owned or rented the house, who contributed most to the family income, and who was in a dominant position for other reasons.

Members of subfamilies were counted as members of the primary family of which they were a part; but the characteristics and composition of subfamilies were also transcribed separately to provide information about those units.

An unrelated individual, like a family, was classified as "primary" if he was head of a household, or "secondary" if he was a lodger, employee, or member of a quasi household.

Not all population lines in the sample were used for the family study. Information was transcribed only for persons who were heads of primary, secondary, or subfamilies; or who were primary or secondary individuals. In addition, data were transcribed for males who had never been married but who were not heads of units; these data were for a special study of ever-married males by duration of marriage and related subjects. Data for other family members who fell on the selected sample lines were not transcribed.

Each type of unit represented by the persons selected was given a code to identify it in tabulation. The decisions previously made in coding household relationship and family status of persons helped to identify the units.

The following characteristics of the family were transcribed for each family head: the type (primary, secondary, or subfamily), the size, the number of own children in each age group, and the presence of other related children and of aged persons. For primary family heads (those who were also heads of households), information was transcribed on other persons living in the household--subfamilies, unrelated persons, and married couples.

The labor-force participation of the family was indicated by the number of members in the labor force, in the paid labor force, and unemployed. Income of the entire family was classified by source--wage and salary, self-employment, or other. If the family head was married and the wife was in the household, information was transcribed on her age and employment and included on the F card.

For secondary and subfamily heads and for secondary individuals, information was transcribed on relationship to the head of the household. These data show how many sons or daughters and how many parents lived as subfamilies and how many employees, lodgers, and quasi household residents were heads of secondary families.

Secondary family heads and secondary individuals in quasi households were also classified according to the type of quasi household--institution, large or small rooming house, convent, military barracks, etc.

Information was transcribed in the form of codes. In some cases, codes were simply copied from the population schedule; in other cases, the schedule entry was coded in transcription. With some exceptions, the entries or codes on the schedule were accepted without question.

Some errors in relationship, sex, marital status, and family status were corrected in transcription. If an error in relationship involved a household head, however, no correction was made, because the family card for a primary family head or a primary individual was to be matched with a housing card for the household head; a change in the primary family head would have resulted in a failure to match the cards and a loss of information for that unit. This rule was not followed when a female, married, spouse present, was classified as a household head on the population schedule. As indicated above, the returns for such cases were to have been changed in the coding process so that the husband would be the head. If the coders failed to make the change, such a "head" would have been mechanically corrected to "wife" in the tabulation process. The head of a secondary family or of a subfamily could, of course, be changed to another relationship classification.

The marital status of a family head was corrected to "married, spouse present," if his wife was present even if she had been put in some other marital status category on the population schedule. The classification, "married, spouse present," was changed if the spouse was not in the household.

In the family transcription, cases with no report on number of times married and years in present marital status for family heads or other ever-married males were so recorded; these cases were allocated in the fertility transcription.

Transcription of economic items followed, in general, the rules for coding economic items for persons. In coding employment status of the wife, however, a simplified recode was used.

The family transcription was verified on a sample basis. The error rates in this and fertility transcription were relatively low. The use of selected employees who had coded the population schedules and close supervision of the work probably accounted for the low rates.

For heads of households, the characteristics of the head and the housing information were obtained from the PH cards (the 20-percent sample of housing cards). Other characteristics of households came from the F cards, which were punched from the family transcription sheets. These two sets of cards were collated and the combined information was transferred to magnetic tape for tabulation on the Univac. For heads of secondary families and subfamilies, secondary individuals, and other ever-married males, all items were transcribed; hence only the F cards were used.

#### Fertility

Information on fertility was obtained by classifying women who had been married by the number of children they had borne. Item 38 on the population schedule, "How many children has she ever borne, not counting stillbirths?" was asked especially for the fertility study of women who had been married. Other data on the schedule which were particularly useful for the study were the information on times married (item 36), on the duration of marital status (item 37), and on the number of children under the age of five who were living with the mother.

A 3 1/3-percent sample of the population was used for the fertility study; and the question on children ever borne was asked



only of women who had been married and who were enumerated on the last sample line of the 30-line schedule.

In areas with very small families or many vacant houses, the population schedule was not filled as far as the last sample line. To correct for possible bias, other sample lines on the incomplete population schedules (called "supplemental sample lines") were selected during processing to replace the unfilled sample lines.

To effect economies, the sample was reduced from 3 1/3 percent to 2/3 of 1 percent in New York City, and to 1 1/9 percent in other heavily populated areas. The reduction was made by transcribing data from every fifth population schedule in New York City and from every third schedule in the other areas.

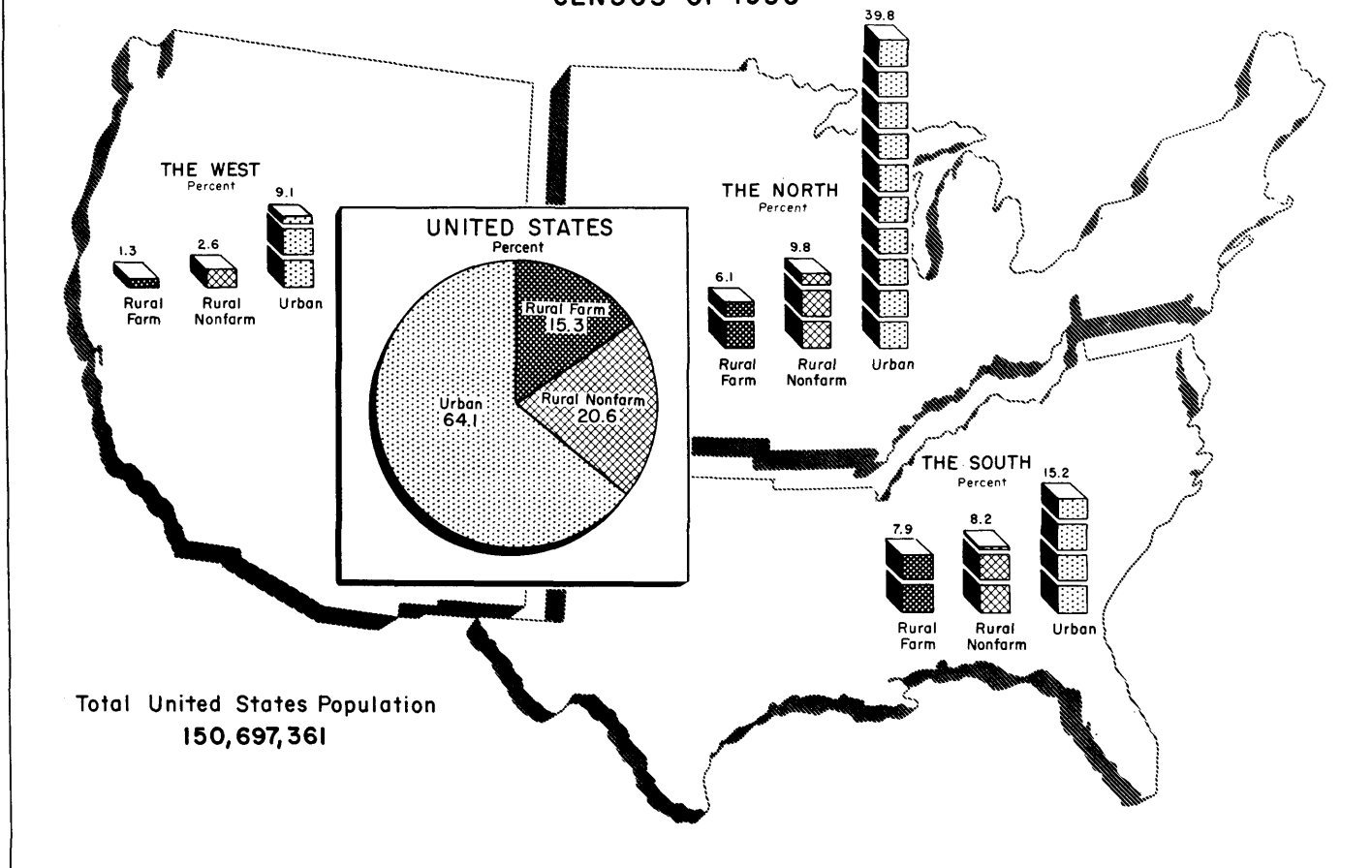
Some of the data needed for the fertility study were taken from the population (P) card for the woman. Most of it, however, was transcribed from the population schedule to the fertility transcription sheet, from which the fertility (C) card was punched. The C and P cards were then matched and the information needed from the P card was mechanically reproduced on the C card.

The data transcribed from the population schedule to the fertility transcription sheet included not only the relevant infor-

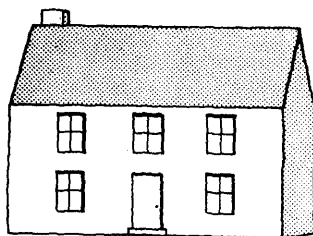
mation about the woman, but also information about her husband--his age, birthplace, employment status, and occupation--and information on the number of her children under the age of five in the household. Ages of the eight oldest children were also entered if the mother fell in the sample selected for the study of child spacing. Procedures for transcribing fertility data were generally similar to those for transcribing family data.

For all women enumerated on the supplemental sample lines, and for some enumerated on last sample lines, information for items 36, 37, and 38 was lacking. Women enumerated on the supplemental sample lines were usually from areas where families were small. Moreover, a sample of 1950 Census schedules disclosed that nonreports on children ever borne (item 38) were generally for women with few or no children in the household. Accordingly, fertility rates based solely on women for whom information was reported in item 38 (number of children ever borne) would represent the larger families and would overstate the degree to which the population tended to reproduce itself. Estimates were therefore made for the missing information. They were based on information from a sample of about 60,000 ever-married women enumerated on last sample lines of the 1950 population schedules.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY RESIDENCE OF POPULATION BY REGIONS:  
CENSUS OF 1950



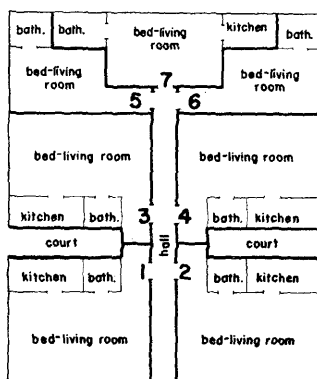
## ILLUSTRATIONS OF LIVING QUARTERS

**1—Single-family house**

A farmer, his wife, and their five small children occupy the whole house.

The entire house is occupied by only one family; it is one dwelling unit.

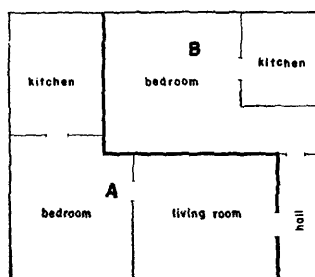
For "Type of Living Quarters," check box 1, "House, apartment, flat."

**2—Regular apartment house**

This is a floor of a regular apartment house. Each numbered unit is occupied by a couple or by a person living alone.

Apartments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 have separate cooking equipment and therefore are separate dwelling units. Apartments 5 and 6 are one-room apartments in a regular apartment house and are separate dwelling units even though they have no separate cooking equipment and consist of only one room.

For each of the seven apartments, check box 1, "House, apartment, flat."

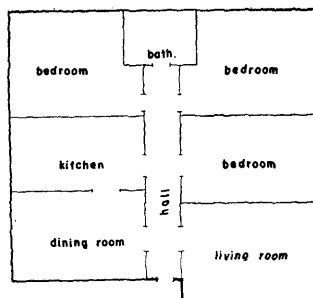
**3—House with related family group—two dwelling units**

A widowed mother occupies the three rooms labeled A. She has a coal stove which she uses for cooking.

Her son and his wife live here, too, but they have two rooms of their own, labeled B. The son and wife cook their meals on their 3-burner electric hotplate.

A and B are separate dwelling units because each has separate cooking equipment. (A has a regular stove, and B has a hotplate which the occupants use for preparing meals.)

For each of the two dwelling units, check box 1, "House, apartment, flat."

**4—House with related family group and lodgers—one dwelling unit**

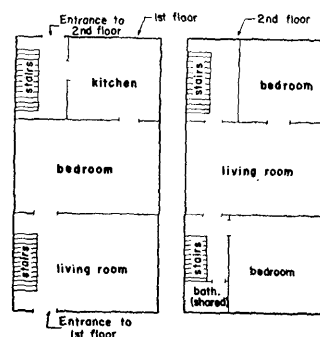
This house is occupied by a man and his wife, their married daughter and her husband, and two lodgers.

The married daughter and her husband do not have their own cooking equipment nor do they have exclusive use of two or more rooms with separate entrance. The lodgers share one room and have no cooking equipment.

Neither the younger couple nor the lodgers have a separate dwelling unit. Their quarters are combined with the quarters of the head and wife, and the combined quarters contain fewer than 10 lodgers.

The entire house constitutes one dwelling unit.

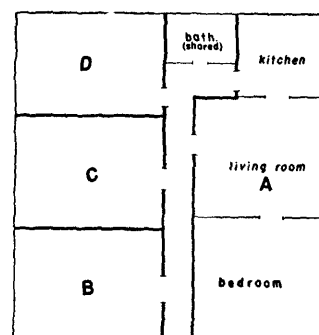
Check box 1, "House, apartment, flat."

**5—Dwelling units with two or more rooms and separate entrance**

A man and his wife occupy the rooms on the first floor. A married couple and their daughter occupy the three rooms on the second floor. Although the two families cook at different times and eat separately, they use the same kitchen. Each of the quarters has its own entrance.

Neither the first-floor unit nor the second-floor unit has separate cooking equipment. However, each of the quarters is a separate dwelling unit because each has two or more rooms and a separate entrance. (For the count of rooms, the shared kitchen is counted with the first-floor unit.)

For each of the two dwelling units, check box 1, "House, apartment, flat."

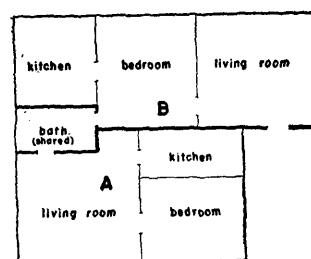
**6—One-room dwelling units with separate cooking equipment**

The owner converted his house to accommodate several families. He kept three rooms (labeled A) including a kitchen with a gas range, for his own use. He furnished the remaining rooms, B, C, and D, as studio rooms with 2-burner gas hotplates for cooking.

A mother and daughter live in B, a man and his wife in C, and one woman in D. The woman in D seldom cooks but the occupants of the other quarters use their stoves for preparing practically all their meals.

Each of the four quarters is a separate dwelling unit because each has separate cooking equipment. (A has a regular gas range; B and C have hotplates which the occupants use for preparing meals; and the hotplate in D is considered separate cooking equipment because most of the quarters in the structure have cooking equipment for preparing meals.)

For each of the four dwelling units, check box 1, "House, apartment, flat."

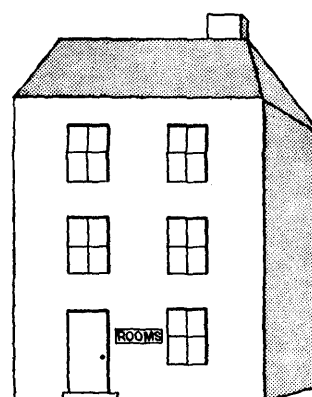
**7—Vacant dwelling unit**

A man, his wife, and son occupy the three rooms labeled A. They have a regular gas stove for cooking.

The wife says there are three vacant rooms in the back (labeled B). The previous tenants in B had their own gas range which they took with them. The new tenants will move in tomorrow.

A and B are separate dwelling units because each has separate cooking equipment. (The vacant dwelling unit B is considered as having separate cooking equipment because the previous occupants had a regular range for cooking.)

For each of the two dwelling units, check box 1, "House, apartment, flat."

**8—Large rooming house—non-dwelling-unit quarters**

The landlady has a room and kitchen on the first floor. She sublets the remaining 11 rooms in the house as sleeping rooms, with one person occupying each room.

The woman in room 6 has a 1-burner electric hotplate which she uses for occasional snacks. The other roomers have no cooking facilities.

None of the lodgers' quarters are separate dwelling units because none have separate cooking equipment or two or more rooms with separate entrance. (Room 6 is not considered as having separate cooking equipment; it has only a hotplate for occasional use.)

The lodgers' quarters are combined with the landlady's quarters. Because the combined quarters of the head and lodgers contain "10 or more lodgers," enumerate the combination as one nondwelling-unit quarters.

Check box X, "Nondwelling-unit quarters."

## CHAPTER IX

### HOUSING

Collection of housing statistics on a nation-wide basis is relatively new. The first Census of Housing was taken in 1940. The data collected in that census have been used extensively by Federal, State and municipal agencies, by Congressional committees, and by private organizations. Proposed housing legislation has been evaluated with these statistics; and market research and planning have frequently been based on the housing inventory. New basic figures were needed to replace the 1940 data, and in 1949, Congress authorized decennial censuses beginning in 1950.

The housing schedule comprised one side of the Population and Housing Schedule (P1), which was the basic enumeration form for the 1950 Censuses of Population and Housing. The population schedule was on the other side. Information was entered on the housing schedule for the dwelling units of the persons enumerated on the population schedule. When either the population or housing side of the schedule was filled, another sheet was used. Thus the housing information could be conveniently matched with the population information.

The housing questionnaire was designed so that very little processing was required. Every question was to be answered either by checking a box or by entering a number. Thus, interpretation and coding of word entries was avoided. Number entries were punched directly on the punch card, and the check-box entries were precoded by printing the code beside the answer. For example, an owner-occupied house was indicated in item 16 by checking the first of the six following boxes:

- Occupied--  
1 (X) By owner  
2 ( ) By renter  
3 ( ) Rent free  
Vacant--  
4 ( ) For rent  
5 ( ) For sale only  
6 ( ) Not for rent or sale

A "1" was punched for this unit as indicated beside the checked box.

Mechanical editing, after punching, was used to eliminate inconsistencies in many of the marked entries. A limited amount of screening and editing preceded the punching operations to insure that the questionnaires were suitable for mass handling.

Although all living quarters were accounted for on the housing schedule, detailed data were obtained only for dwelling units. In general, a dwelling unit is a group of rooms or a single room occupied, or intended for occupancy, as separate living quarters by a family or other group of persons living together, or by a person living alone. Nondwelling-unit quarters (for which data are not published) are usually in places like large lodging houses, transient accommodations (tourist courts, hotels, etc. predominantly for transients), institutions, labor camps, and military barracks.

The group of persons living in a dwelling unit was termed a household. Usually, the household comprised a family, but it might also be made up of unrelated persons living together, of one person living alone, or of one or more families and one or more unrelated persons (such as lodgers) living with them. The usefulness of the statistics for both dwelling units and households was increased by presenting the data so that various types of units could be related to each other.

#### Identification of Living Quarters

Complete identification of living quarters was unnecessary on the housing schedule, because this information had been entered on the population schedule. Three identification entries, however, were required. They were: the sheet number, the serial number (item 1), and, in the larger cities, the block number (item 2). The

number of persons living in the dwelling unit (item 8) was used to match the dwelling unit with the household when the serial numbers were confused.

#### Sheet Number

The enumerator was instructed to enter the sheet number on both the population and housing schedules. In Washington, portfolios were screened to locate duplicate sheet numbers and numbers of 100 or more. These were edited to appropriate 2-digit numbers and those numbers were transferred to the housing schedule.

#### Serial Number and Coverage Question

A serial number was to be assigned to each dwelling unit (whether occupied, vacant, or occupied by nonresidents) and to each nondwelling-unit quarters. It was copied from the population schedule to item 1 on the housing schedule.

When the enumerator came to housing item 8, he said, "We have listed (number) persons who live here. Have we missed anyone away traveling? Babies? Lodgers? Other persons staying here who have no home anywhere else?" If some persons had not been enumerated, the enumerator listed them on the population schedule and entered the final total in housing item 8. Because this item insured better coverage, in addition to giving the number of persons in the dwelling unit, it was called the coverage question.

For each serial number listed on a sample of the population schedules, the screening clerk located the identical serial number on the housing schedule. He then checked the number entered in housing item 8 against the number of persons enumerated in that household on the population schedule. If the entries disagreed, he examined adjacent households on the sheet to see if the enumerator had confused the serial numbers. When the number in item 8 was too large, he also looked for additional household members on out-of-order sheets. If he could not explain the discrepancy and if the two items appeared to be for the same household, he changed the entry in item 8. Similarly, he entered the appropriate number in item 8 if it had been omitted. An "X" in the "Vacant" or "Occupied entirely by nonresidents" box of housing item 8 should be matched by a similar entry on the population schedule. The population coder checked all serial numbers on the population schedule and corrected them on both schedules if they were in error.

Correction of serial numbers was described in Chapter VIII. The corrected serial number was entered, of course, in housing item 1.

#### Block Number

For cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants in 1940 or in a subsequent special census, block numbers were entered on the enumerators' maps before they were sent to the field. The enumerator was to copy in item 2 the number of the block in which the dwelling unit was located. All block numbers entered by the enumerator were matched with the block numbers entered on the enumerators' maps.

Blanks in item 2 were not permitted in blocked cities, so the editor had to find the proper block number if it was omitted. If the entries for dwelling units enumerated on the lines before and after the missing number were the same, he could assume that that number was also correct for the missing number, because the enumerator had been instructed to complete enumeration of one block before starting another. If the entries were not the same, he traced the address to the enumerator's map and obtained the missing block number.

If a block number not on the enumerator's map had been entered, maps for adjoining enumeration districts were examined to see if the enumerator had canvassed a block outside his district. If he had, all entries for that block were canceled and if they did not appear in the proper enumeration district, they were transcribed to that portfolio.

If a block number on the enumerator's map was not entered on any of the schedules, Sanborn maps and other records were examined to see if that block had any residential structures. If it did not, it was properly omitted from the schedule. If it did, all addresses in the portfolio were examined; if an address in the missing block was found with the wrong block number, the number was corrected. If necessary, the portfolios of adjoining enumeration districts were searched for the missing block number. Again, entries for persons and dwelling units enumerated in the wrong district were transcribed to the correct one. If the block was not canvassed at all and only a few persons and dwelling units appeared to be missed, nothing was done; however, if a sizable number of persons and dwelling units evidently were missed, the portfolios were sent back to the field for checking. Field checks were made on problem cases in 36 cities. Generally, the blocks in question were entirely commercial or vacant, or the enumerator assigned the wrong block number and entered addresses which were not clear enough to disclose the error. In a few cases, the entire block had houses still under construction.

#### Type of Living Quarters

In item 3 (type of living quarters), the enumerator classified the living quarters as "nondwelling-unit quarters" or as one of the following types of dwelling unit: (1) house, apartment, flat; (2) trailer; (3) tent, boat, railroad car. This was the last entry made on the housing schedule for nondwelling-unit quarters. All subsequent items refer to dwelling units.

For portfolios rejected in screening, the editor corrected blanks and multiple entries in this item on the basis of information on the population schedule. For example, nondwelling-unit quarters could usually be identified by the entry in heading item e. An apartment could be recognized by the address. If specific information was not available, the box for "house, apartment, flat" was checked. That classification was also used in tabulation for cards with impossible codes.

When the boxes for trailer, tent, boat, or railroad car were checked, the editor looked to see if the unit was vacant. If it was, the housing line was canceled because these places are considered dwelling units only when they are occupied.

Lodging houses were classified as quasi households in the 1940 Census of Population if they had more than 10 lodgers. However, lodging houses with 5 or more lodgers usually are more like quasi households and nondwelling-unit quarters than like regular households and regular dwelling units. In 1950, data were collected so that separate figures could be given for the smaller houses (those with five to nine lodgers) as well as for those with 10 or more lodgers. The enumerator checked the nondwelling-unit quarters box in item 3 if the lodging house had 10 or more lodgers. Then, when the coders found a household in which five to nine persons were coded as nonrelative of the head (other than an employee and his family), they entered a code of "9" in item 3 and canceled the enumerator's entry. All places with five or more lodgers were thus separately identified so they could be excluded from the dwelling unit count. Moreover, data for the units with five to nine lodgers could be separately analyzed.

#### Structure Characteristics

A structure, by definition, has open space on all four sides or is separated from other structures by walls extending from ground to roof. It may be a house with only one dwelling unit or an apartment house with one hundred dwelling units. In apartment developments, each building with open space on all four sides is a separate structure. To determine the characteristics of structures which had dwelling units, the enumerator was asked to indicate the type of structure (item 4), the number of dwelling units in the structure (item 5), and whether it contained a business unit (item 6).

#### Type of Structure and Number of Dwelling Units

The enumerator was to classify the structure in item 4 as one of three types; (1) detached, (2) semidetached, or (3) attached. A detached structure, the most easily recognized, has open space on all four sides. A semidetached structure is one of two (and only two) adjoining residential structures. An attached structure is one of three or more adjoining structures (residential or nonresidential) or one of two adjoining structures, one of which is nonresidential.

In item 5, the enumerator entered the number of dwelling units in the structure. When a structure had six dwelling units, the entries on six consecutive housing lines should be "6" (unless some of the dwelling units were enumerated on out-of-order sheets), because the enumerator canvassed all units in the structure before going to the next one.

The screener examined items 4 and 5 for blanks and double entries, for a unit classified as semidetached in item 4 with an entry of "4" or more in item 5, and for inconsistencies in the number of dwelling units for units on successive lines.

The editor corrected blanks and double entries by examining the street address and other information on the population schedule and also the entries in adjacent housing lines. Thus, if item 5 were blank for a detached house, the entry should be "2" if, according to entries on the population schedule, two households lived at that address, and one was described as "downstairs," and the other "upstairs." The entry in item 5 for the other dwelling unit should also be "2".

The editor suspected entries of "4" or more in item 5 for a semidetached structure, because semidetached houses usually have one dwelling unit in each and occasionally two. Enumerators sometimes considered two semidetached structures as one, and entered in item 5 the number of dwelling units in both structures. The correct number could sometimes be determined by examining the addresses on the population schedule.

Errors in the number of dwelling units in the structure could be detected by counting the entries on adjacent lines. If the enumerator entered "6" in item 5, but filled only four housing lines for the structure, the editor changed the entry to "4". He of course looked through the portfolio for other dwelling units at that address before correcting the entry.

The final tabulations did not provide a classification for "not reported" in type of structure or number of dwelling units. Dwelling units for which data were not available at this stage were classified as detached structures with one dwelling unit.

#### Business Unit in Structure

The usual type of business unit is a commercial establishment, such as a regular store, shop, or restaurant. Certain types of business activities carried on in the home do not constitute a business unit for this item. For example, a doctor's office or a music studio in the home are not business units. Similarly, serving meals to boarders or selling home-grown produce are not businesses in this sense. The enumerator checked the "Yes" box in item 6 if a business unit was in the structure and the "No" box if not.

Information from this item was not tabulated separately, but was combined with the data on type of living quarters, type of structure, and number of dwelling units in the structure. Accordingly, a mechanical recode was set up to classify the significant combinations. In this recode, a blank in item 6 was interpreted as "no business unit in structure." (See Fig. 20.)

Data for this item were used only for mortgage and value statistics, which were restricted to dwelling units with no business unit in the structure.

#### Condition of Dwelling Unit

Housing analysts use information on the condition of the unit (dilapidated or not dilapidated) with information on plumbing facilities to classify dwelling units as "standard" and "substandard", according to the Public Housing Administration's definition. A "substandard" unit, according to this definition, lacks hot running water, private toilet, or bath, or it is dilapidated.

Figure 20. -- Type of Structure Recode

Type of structure	Recode	Schedule entries			
		Type of living quarters (item 3)	Number of dwelling units in structure (item 5)	Type of structure (item 4)	Business unit in structure (item 6)
1 dwelling unit, detached, no business unit.....	1	House, etc. <sup>1</sup>	1	Detached	No, NR <sup>2</sup>
1 dwelling unit, attached, no business unit.....	2	House, etc.	1	Attached	No, NR
1 and 2 dwelling unit, semidetached, no business unit.....	3	House, etc.	1,2	Semidetached	No, NR
1 dwelling unit, detached, business unit.....	4	House, etc.	1	Detached	Yes
1 dwelling unit, attached, business unit.....	5	House, etc.	1	Attached	Yes
1 and 2 dwelling unit, semidetached, business unit.....	6	House, etc.	1,2	Semidetached	Yes
2 dwelling unit, other.....	7	House, etc.	2	Detached, Attached	Disregard
3 and 4 dwelling unit.....	8	House, etc.	3,4	Disregard	Disregard
5 to 9 dwelling unit.....	9	House, etc.	5-9	Disregard	Disregard
10 to 19 dwelling unit.....	0	House, etc.	10-19	Disregard	Disregard
20 dwelling unit or more.....	X	House, etc.	20 or more	Disregard	Disregard
Trailer.....	V	Trailer	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard

<sup>1</sup> House, apartment, flat, tent, boat, or railroad car.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported.

Data on condition are combined with data on plumbing facilities to provide a more comprehensive measurement of quality than can be obtained by using plumbing items alone. In rural areas, such a large proportion of dwellings lack plumbing facilities that it is not practical to use them as the sole indicator of housing quality. In urban areas, while plumbing facilities are an important element in determining housing quality, the mere presence of facilities does not preclude the possibility of serious housing deficiencies on other counts.

Measuring the structural condition of a dwelling unit is extremely difficult. The use of the term "dilapidated" was decided upon by a Federal interagency committee after considerable study and field experimentation. Because its application is highly subjective, special efforts were made to train the enumerator in uniform application of this concept. These efforts included a special section of the Enumerator's Reference Manual illustrated by photographs, and a separate film strip used during the training session. With the background acquired in this training, the enumerator checked "Dilapidated" or "Not dilapidated" in item 7 without asking the householder about the condition of the unit. He made his decision on the basis of critical and minor housing deficiencies or of the adequacy of the original construction.

A dilapidated unit, he was told, is below the generally accepted minimum standard for housing. It fails to protect the occupants from the elements, or it endangers their health or safety. It may be dilapidated because it has been neglected or damaged or because the original construction was inadequate.

Critical deficiencies, minor deficiencies, and inadequate original construction were illustrated in the Enumerator's Reference Manual. The enumerator was cautioned not to describe a place as "Dilapidated" only because it was drab and dingy or because it was old. Neither was he to describe it as "Not dilapidated" because it was freshly painted or newly covered with tar paper or composition shingles.

There is evidence that some enumerators obtained too large or too small a count of dilapidated units. Consequently, data on condition for small areas, which depend on the work of one or two enumerators, are subject to a wider margin of error than is to be expected for larger areas, where the data represent the returns made by several enumerators.

Blanks in this item could not be filled logically by examining other items of the schedule. Accordingly, a dwelling unit with no entry was tabulated as "not reported" except for vacant non-seasonal dwelling units; to get a complete inventory of vacancies, blanks in those units were edited to "not dilapidated."

#### Number of Rooms

The number of rooms is needed not only to determine the size of dwelling units but also to compute the number of persons per room, which is a measure of crowding. The enumerator entered in housing item 9 the number of whole rooms in the dwelling unit which were used or were suitable for use as living quarters. Bathrooms, pullman kitchens, halls, closets and the like were not considered separate rooms. A combined kitchenette and dinette separated by shelves or cabinets was counted as one room. A room, such as a kitchen, which was shared by two dwelling units was counted in the dwelling unit to which it was most accessible.

This item was not edited, so blank entries were carried through to final results as "not reported." To get the number of persons per room, a mechanical recode combined the data from this item with those from item 8, which gave the number of persons in the dwelling unit. (See Fig. 21.)

#### Plumbing Facilities

Plumbing facilities were described not only by the type in the dwelling unit, but also by availability. For piped water supply (item 10), the enumerator indicated whether it was: (1) hot and cold piped running water inside this structure, (2) only cold piped running water inside this structure, (3) piped running water outside this structure, or (4) no piped running water (hand pump, well, etc.). The type of toilet for the unit was checked in item 11; then in item 12, the enumerator indicated whether the toilet was for this unit's exclusive use or was shared with another unit. If an installed bathtub or shower available to the dwelling unit was located inside the structure, the enumerator indicated in item 13 whether it was for exclusive use or was shared with another dwelling unit.

These items were not screened or edited before cards were punched; so blanks were punched, "not reported," and if two entries were made, the first was punched. In the mechanical edit, the entries for the various items were made consistent. For example, a unit with a flush toilet or installed bathtub or shower inside the structure was assumed to have running water. It was also assumed that a bathtub would be for exclusive use if the structure had only one dwelling unit.

A recode was set up to combine the data for condition of unit with those for plumbing facilities. This recode provided the categories which show different levels of housing quality. (See Fig. 22.)

## QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

## Equipment, Fuels, and Year Built

Sample questions on housing were divided into five groups, and each household answered the questions in one group. This is different from the method used for the population sample, where one person in five answered all the sample questions. Sample results were multiplied by five.

In housing, one household in five gave information on heating equipment and heating fuel used most. Another responded to "Does this unit have electric lighting?" and "What type of refrigerator does this unit have?" A third household was asked, "Is there a radio in this unit?" and "Is there a television set in this unit?" The fourth household answered questions concerning the kitchen sink and the cooking fuel used most. The fifth household had only one question, "When was this structure built?"

Heating equipment available during the winter months was reported as: (1) piped steam or hotwater, (2) warm-air furnace, (3) other means--with flue, (4) other means--no flue, or (5) not heated. A usable heating system or furnace was to be reported even though it was temporarily out of order or was not in operation because of cost or inconvenience.

For heating fuel, the enumerator checked the fuel used most. If two fuels were used for equal periods, the one appearing first in the following list was reported: (a) coal or coke, (b) wood, (c) utility gas, (d) bottled gas, (e) liquid fuel, (f) electricity, and (g) other fuel. Utility gas was distinguished from bottled gas. Utility gas is piped into the dwelling unit from mains leading from a central system operated by a public utility company or by the municipal government. Bottled gas, on the other hand, is supplied in containers (bottles or tanks) which are replaced or refilled as needed.

Electric lighting was to be indicated if the house was wired for lights even if the service was temporarily discontinued.

Four choices were given in the refrigerator question: (1) electric, gas, or other mechanical refrigerator; (2) ice box or ice refrigerator; (3) other refrigeration; and (4) none. All types of mechanical refrigerators were to be checked in the first box; nonmechanical refrigerators which have to be supplied with ice were checked in the second; other refrigeration, such as a spring house, cooler, well cooler, ice house, or evaporative cooler operated by constant application of water, was checked in the third box.

If the household had a radio or television set, it was to be reported even if it was temporarily out of order or was being repaired in another place. If the household had a television set but no separate radio set, the "No" box was to be checked for the radio question.

A kitchen sink was defined as a sink inside the structure with a drain pipe to carry water outside. It need not have running water piped to it. Usually it is located in the kitchen; however, a sink which is located in a hall, pantry, enclosed porch, or room adjacent to the kitchen and used in washing dishes or cooking utensils is also a kitchen sink. A washbowl or basin located in a bathroom or bedroom, however, was not classified as a kitchen sink.

The rules for reporting cooking fuel were the same as those for heating fuel.

The exact year in which the structure was built was to be given only for houses completed after 1939. Other houses were to be reported in one of the following groups: 1930-1939, 1920-1929, and 1919 or before. If the occupants could not give this information, the enumerator was to consult the owner or a neighbor, and finally to enter his own estimate if other information was not available.

The sample items were not examined during screening or editing. The kitchen sink item was subjected to a mechanical edit so it would be consistent with entries for type of living quarters and number of dwelling units in the structure. For example, a kitchen sink in a "house, apartment, flat" was assumed to be for exclusive use if the structure had only one dwelling unit. Other items were tabulated as enumerated, and blanks were tabulated as "not reported."

## Occupancy and Tenure

Occupied dwelling units were reported in item 16 as occupied by owner, by renter, or rent free. Vacant units were checked as for rent, for sale only, or not for rent or sale. This item was used with condition and seasonal character of the dwelling unit to determine the number of vacant dwelling units on the housing market.

A unit was occupied if people were living in it or were temporarily absent (on vacation, for example). It was owner-occupied if the owner lived in it even though he had not fully paid for it, and renter-occupied if the occupant paid or contracted for any

Figure 21. --Persons Per Room Recode

Persons per room	Recode	Schedule entries		Persons per room	Recode	Schedule entries	
		Number of rooms (item 9)	Number of persons (item 8)			Number of rooms (item 9)	Number of persons (item 8)
0.50 or less....	1	{ 2-10+ 4-10+ 6-10+ 8-10+ 10+	1 2 3 4 5	1.01 to 1.50....	5	{ 2 3 4 4-5 5-6 6-7 6-8 7-9	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10+
0.51 to 0.74....	2	{ 3 5 6-7 7-9 9-10+ 10+	2 3 4 5 6 7	1.51 to 2.00....	6	{ 1 2 3 3 4 4-5 5 5-6	2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10+
0.75.....	3	{ 4 8 1 2 3 4-5 5-6	3 6 1 2 3 4 5	2.01 or more....	7	{ 1 1-2 1-2 1-3 1-3 1-4 1-4	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10+
0.76 to 1.00....	4	{ 6-7 7-9 8-10+ 9-10+ 10+	6 7 8 9 10+	Not reported....	V	Not rep.	1-10+

Figure 22. --Condition and Plumbing Facilities Recode

Condition and plumbing facilities	Recode	Schedule entries <sup>1</sup>			
		Condition of unit (item 7)	Water supply (item 10)	Toilet (items 11 and 12)	Bath (item 13)
NOT DILAPIDATED					
With private toilet and bath, hot running water....	1	Not Dil.	HC	FE	EX
With private toilet and bath, and only cold water..	2	Not Dil.	CO	FE	EX
With private bath and running water, lacking private toilet.....	3	Not Dil.	HC,CO	FS,FO,NO	EX
With private toilet and running water, lacking private bath.....	4	Not Dil.	HC,CO	FE	SH,NO
With running water, lacking private toilet and bath	5	Not Dil.	HC,CO	FS,FO,NO	SH,NO
No running water.....	6	Not Dil.	PO,NO	Disregard	Disregard
DILAPIDATED					
With private toilet and bath, hot running water....	7	Dil.	HC	FE	EX
With private toilet and bath, and only cold water..	8	Dil.	CO	FE	EX
With private bath and running water, lacking private toilet.....	9	Dil.	HC,CO	FS,FO,NO	EX
With private toilet and running water, lacking private bath.....	0	Dil.	HC,CO	FE	SH,NO
With or without running water, lacking private toilet and bath.....	X	Dil.	HC,CO	FS,FO,NO	SH,NO
	}	Dil.	PO,NO	Disregard	Disregard
		NR	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard
		Disregard	NR	Disregard	Disregard
		Disregard	Disregard	NR	Disregard
Not reported.....	V	Disregard	Disregard	Disregard	NR

<sup>1</sup> Entries are abbreviated as follows: Dil, dilapidated; HC, hot and cold running water; CO, cold running water only; PO, piped running water outside; FE, flush toilet for unit's exclusive use; FS, flush toilet shared with another unit; FO, flush toilet outside; EX, bath for unit's exclusive use; SH, bath shared with another unit; NO, no facility.

money rent. A rent-free unit was usually occupied by a janitor, farm worker, or other worker in exchange for services rendered. Sometimes the right to occupy the rent-free unit was the gift of a friend or relative. A tenant farmer who did not pay money rent was to be reported as occupying the unit rent free.

A unit was vacant if no persons were living in it at the time of enumeration and it was not one from which the occupants were only temporarily absent. It was vacant whether it was furnished or unfurnished. Thus, a furnished home kept for the owner's summer use was classified as vacant if he was not living there during enumeration.

A vacant unit which was both for rent and for sale was reported for rent. Units neither for rent nor for sale include: (1) units recently rented or sold but not yet occupied; (2) newly constructed units rented or sold but not yet ready for occupancy; (3) units held for settlement of an estate; (4) units held off the market by the owner for personal reasons; (5) units temporarily used for nonresidential purposes; and (6) units in a multiunit structure being held for sale of the entire structure.

Blanks or multiple entries in this item were disposed of in the mechanical edit. A unit was classified as vacant if the "Vacant" box was checked in the coverage question (item 8); it was classified as occupied if a number of persons was entered in item 8 or if the "X" box (occupied by non-residents) was checked. An occupied unit was tabulated as owner-occupied if item 20, 21, or 22 (for owner-occupied units) was filled; it was tabulated as renter-occupied if item 23, 24, 25, or 26 (for renter-occupied units) was filled. If one or more items in both series were filled, the unit was assumed to be owner-occupied. If items 20-26 were all blank, however, the number of dwelling units in the structure (item 5) was examined. A unit in a structure with three or more dwelling units was tabulated as renter-occupied; but if the structure had only one or two dwelling units, a classification was arbitrarily assigned. The unit was classified as owner-occupied if the serial number was odd and renter-occupied if the number was even.

Blanks in item 16 for units determined to be vacant by the coverage question were filled from items 18 and 19. Since item 18 was to be filled for units for rent, an entry there indicated that the unit was for rent; similarly, an entry in item 19 indicated that the unit was for sale. If neither of these items was filled, the unit was reported "not for rent or for sale." If both were filled, the unit was edited "for rent."

Inconsistencies between the entries in item 16 and the coverage question (item 8) were corrected during the screening and also in the mechanical edit. If a unit was reported as vacant in the coverage question and occupied in item 16, item 16 was treated in the mechanical edit as though it were blank.

#### Vacant Units

Information on vacant units was obtained in items 17, 18 and 19. All vacant units were classified as either seasonal or nonseasonal in item 17, but items 18 and 19 were limited to nonfarm units. The monthly rent for those for rent was entered in item 18, and the sale price for those for sale only was entered in item 19.

#### Seasonal or Nonseasonal

A vacant unit was classified as nonseasonal in item 17 if it was intended for year-round occupancy. Seasonal units are often vacation homes or places occupied during the summer by migratory farm workers. The primary purpose of the seasonal classification was to determine the number of "available" vacancies. These are nonseasonal units which are not dilapidated and are for rent or for sale.

This item was not edited; so blanks were punched "not reported." In tabulation, however, the "not reported" units were combined with those reported to be nonseasonal. The number of nonseasonal units was usually far greater than the number of seasonal units; consequently, the inclusion of the "not reported" units made little difference in this group.

#### Monthly Rent or Value

The enumerator entered in item 18 the monthly rent asked for nonfarm units for rent and in item 19 the sales price asked for those for sale only. A nonfarm unit is one which is not on a farm or ranch, as shown in population item 4.

If both items 18 and 19 were blank, no attempt was made to estimate the rent or sale price, and the rent or value was classified as not reported. If both are filled, item 18 was tabulated if "for rent" was checked in item 16; item 19 was tabulated if "for sale only" was checked.



## Financial Characteristics of Nonfarm Occupied Units

The financial characteristics of owner-occupied units were reported in items 20-22 and those of renter-occupied units in items 23-26.

## Market Value and Mortgage, Owner-Occupied Units

The value of the property was entered in item 20, the number of dwelling units in the property in item 21, and whether the property was mortgaged in item 22. These questions related to the property on which the dwelling unit was located and did not refer to the dwelling unit or to the structure alone unless they were identical with the property.

The enumerator asked, "How much would this property sell for?" If the respondent was in doubt, the enumerator asked what amount similar properties currently sold for under ordinary conditions. Tabulations of value were limited to one-dwelling-unit structures without a business unit and with only one dwelling unit in the property.

If value and mortgage were not given, they were tabulated as "not reported." If number of dwelling units in the property was blank, it was tabulated as "one."

In addition to providing information on financial characteristics of dwelling units, the mortgage item was used as the basis for selecting the sample of dwelling units for the Survey of Residential Financing.

## Rent and Utilities, Renter-Occupied Units

The amount of monthly rent paid was entered in item 23 and the amount paid for various types of utilities in item 24. Whether

the unit was rented furnished or unfurnished was entered in item 25; if it was rented furnished, the rent on an unfurnished basis was entered in item 26. For rent-free units, rent was not estimated.

The amount paid for utilities (item 24) was examined in the screening and editing procedure. The screener looked for illegible entries, entries with more than two digits for electricity, gas or water, entries with more than 3 digits for wood, coal, or oil, and entries in which two or more utilities were bracketed together.

The editor corrected illegible entries, by examining entries for dwelling units which were enumerated on adjacent lines and hence were located near the dwelling unit in question. If an entry could not be determined in this way, the illegible entry was canceled and the item was left blank.

Entries with too many digits were examined. Often the enumerator entered the cents instead of rounding the amount to the nearest dollar, and the correct entry was obvious.

If two or more utilities were bracketed and the amount given only for the group, the amount was entered for one of the utilities and the others were given a special code (VO) to indicate that their cost was included with another utility.

Gross monthly rent was determined by combining in a recode the estimated rent without furniture in item 26 and the monthly amount paid for utilities in item 24. If item 26 was blank or was larger than the contract monthly rent in item 23, item 23 was used instead of item 26. Gross monthly rent is thus the amount paid (or which would be paid) for an unfurnished unit plus amounts paid for utilities. Contract monthly rent is the actual amount of rent paid. It may or may not include payment for utilities, services, and/or furniture. Blanks in the utilities items were generally tabulated as "not reported."

Figure 23. -- Questions on Agricultural Operations in Section I of the Agriculture Questionnaire (A1)

## Section I.—PERSON IN CHARGE, APRIL 1, 1950; AND AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

(If a member of the family or anyone else fills this questionnaire for the person in charge, please be sure that all the information is given FOR the PERSON IN CHARGE.)

1. What is your name? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Person in charge) (If a partnership, give names of all partners)
2. What is your address? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Route or street number) (Post Office) (State)
3. What is your race?  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) \quad \square \text{ White} \\ (b) \quad \square \text{ Negro} \\ (c) \quad \square \text{ Other; What race? } \end{array} \right.$  \_\_\_\_\_  
(Check one)
4. How old were you on your last birthday? . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_  
(Years)
5. Is this place a farm?  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \square \text{ NO. IF "NO," ANSWER QUESTIONS 6 AND 7.} \\ (Check one) \square \text{ YES. IF "YES," SKIP TO QUESTION [8].} \end{array} \right.$
6. What is the total acreage in this place? . . . . . \_\_\_\_\_  
(Acres)
7. Were there in 1949 or will there be in 1950 on this place—  
(a) 25 or more chickens? ducks? geese? pigeons? \_\_\_\_\_  
or other poultry? . . . . . ☐ No ☐ Yes  
(If you have checked "Yes" for this question, skip to question [8] and all the remainder of this questionnaire; likewise, as soon as you check "Yes" for any of the questions (b) through (f), skip to question [8] and complete this questionnaire.)  
(b) Any hogs? cattle? sheep? horses? goats? domestic rabbits? fur animals? other livestock? or bees? . . . . ☐ No ☐ Yes  
(c) Any crops grown, such as corn, oats, wheat, etc.? . . . ☐ No ☐ Yes  
(d) Any hay cut? or land pastured or grazed? . . . . . ☐ No ☐ Yes  
(e) Any fruits? nuts? or nursery and greenhouse products? ☐ No ☐ Yes  
(f) Any vegetables or berries grown for sale? . . . . . ☐ No ☐ Yes

(If you have checked "No" for all questions, 7(a) through 7(f), do not fill the remainder of this questionnaire.)

## CHAPTER X

### AGRICULTURE

The Census of Agriculture provides detailed information on farms, farm operators, farm facilities, and farm products. To get this information with a minimum burden on the farmers supplying it, the questionnaire was varied from State to State.

About two weeks before the census date (April 1), Agriculture Questionnaires were distributed to mail box holders who did not have city-type mail delivery; this was done in all States except North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and in 65 of the 75 counties in Arkansas. An accompanying letter explained who should fill the questionnaire and requested farm operators to answer as many questions as possible before the census enumerator called. Under this procedure, the farm operator knew beforehand what questions would be asked, and he had time to prepare the required information.

Different versions of the Agriculture Questionnaire were prepared, because States differ in the crops and livestock produced within their borders. Rice, for example, is an important crop in some States, but it is not produced at all in others. Some 334 questions were needed to get all the information for the Census of Agriculture, but it would have been wasteful and discouraging to use a questionnaire which included all these questions in every State. Accordingly, the questionnaire for a particular area included only the questions needed for that area. A different questionnaire was set up for each State except the following which were combined as indicated: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island; Massachusetts and Connecticut; North Dakota and South Dakota; Maryland and District of Columbia; North Carolina and South Carolina; Alabama and Mississippi. There were thus 41 variations of the questionnaire for States or groups of States. The number of questions on the individual questionnaires was thus reduced from 334 to 184 for the shortest questionnaire and 229 for the longest.

When the census enumerator called to get population and housing information, he determined whether an Agriculture Questionnaire was required for the place. In the censuses before 1950, enumerators were given a definition of a farm and instructed to enumerate all places which qualified under that definition. Generally, a farm was defined as a place of less than 3 acres on which products valued at \$250 or more were produced in the preceding year or a place of 3 or more acres on which farm products were produced in the preceding year. Census enumerators had trouble applying this definition, because both price and amount of production were hard to determine, particularly on marginal places. For the 1950 Census, it was decided to ask the enumerators to fill questionnaires for all places which might qualify as farms. The places to be included as farms would then be determined during office processing. Uniform criteria could be applied more readily in the office than in the field. The criteria used were:

For places of 3 or more acres: value of agricultural products produced (exclusive of products for home gardens) amounted to \$150 or more in 1949.

For places of less than 3 acres: value of sales of agricultural products produced amounted to \$150 or more in 1949.

Enumerators were instructed to get an Agriculture Questionnaire for all places locally called farms, all places of 3 or more acres, and all places with certain specialized operations. Under this procedure, more than a million questionnaires were filled for places which were not counted as farms during the office processing. About 247,000 of these places--mainly country residences--had some agricultural production but not enough to be considered farms. Most of these would have been counted as farms under the definition used in previous censuses. Some 785,000 questionnaires were rejected because no farm products were produced on the place. Most of these places contained 3 or more acres but had no agricultural operations. About 600,000 of the questionnaires were not filled beyond the first seven questions.

Where an Agriculture Questionnaire was required, the enumerator first asked if the farm operator had received and completed one. If so, the enumerator examined the entries to be sure that they were properly made. If not, the enumerator completed one from information given by the farmer or by another qualified person. About 40 percent of the farm operators had filled their questionnaires, at least in part, before the enumerator called.

#### Person in Charge, April 1, 1950, and Agricultural Operations (Section I)

The name of the person in charge of farm operations was entered in question 1. He could be owner, manager, or tenant. If a partnership operated the farm, all partners were to be listed. The address of the farmer was given in question 2. These two questions and the number of the questionnaire identified the farm in later handling.

The race of the operator was checked in question 3, and this entry was examined during the editing process. If the enumerator failed to check this item, the supervisor entered the race on the basis of available information, such as the surname of the operator and the race entries for operators on adjoining farms. If "other" race was checked but the surname clearly indicated that the person was of Mexican or European origin, the entry was changed to "White." In 1950, a farm on an Indian reservation was considered to be operated by Indians unless it was reported rented to non-Indians. In previous censuses, farms on Indian reservations were classed as white-operated if the Indian Agent or some other white person was reported as the person in charge.

Age of the operator was to be entered in question 4, but the operator sometimes gave his date of birth instead. Editors converted these dates to years of age.

The other three questions in Section I were inserted so that the person receiving the questionnaire in the mail (or the enumerator) would not fill it out unnecessarily (see Fig. 23). If the answer to question 5, "Is this place a farm?" was, "Yes," he was told to skip questions 6 and 7 and continue filling the questionnaire. If the place was not a farm, he was instructed to give the total acreage in the place (question 6) and then to indicate whether or not certain agricultural operations were carried on (question 7). If the answers to question 7 showed no farming was done on the place, he was instructed, "Do not fill the remainder of this questionnaire." About 600,000 questionnaires were not filled beyond question 7 because of this instruction.

#### Ownership, Rental Agreement, and Location of Land, April 1, 1950 (Section II)

Identifying the land for which farming activities were to be reported was the chief purpose of Section II. The number of acres in "this place" was obtained by adding land owned to land rented and deducting land rented to others. A farm might consist of two or more separate tracts, even though they were some distance apart. If they were operated as one economic unit, they were to be considered as one farm.

All grazing land was to be included as land in farms, except range open to community use and grazing land used under government permit. Land which was used solely by an operator and for which no rent was paid was to be included with land rented from others. Grazing lands operated by grazing associations were to be returned in the name of the manager in charge.

Land was considered owned by the person in charge even if it was in his wife's name, or if he held it as one of the heirs or as a trustee of an undivided estate. If a partnership was "in

## QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

charge," all land owned by any of the partners and operated by the partnership was included. Land operated separately by a partner was to be reported on a separate questionnaire.

Questionnaires for farms reported as operated by hired managers were checked by special editors. A hired manager is paid a salary to operate a farm for the owner, a corporation, an institution, or the like. A caretaker who is not in charge of farming operations is not considered a manager. The editors reviewed the questionnaires for farms reported as operated by hired managers to see if the farm operations were so extensive that the place might be operated by a hired manager. In particular, they looked at the value of farm products produced for sale.

A farm operator was placed into one of the following groups according to the way he held his land:

Full owners owned land but did not rent land from others.

Part owners operated land which they owned and land which they rented from others.

Managers operated farms for others and were paid a wage or salary for their services.

Tenants rented from others or worked on shares for others all the land they operated. They were further classified as follows:

Cash tenants paid cash as rent, such as \$10 an acre or \$1,000 for the use of the farm.

Share-cash tenants paid a part of the rent in cash and a part as a share of the crops or of the livestock or livestock products.

Crop-share tenants paid only a share of the crops.

Livestock-share tenants paid a share of the livestock or livestock products. They may or may not also have paid a share of the crops.

Croppers were crop-share tenants whose landlords furnished all the work power. The landlords either furnished all the work animals or furnished tractor power in lieu of work animals. Croppers usually work under the close supervision of the landlords or their agents, and the land assigned them is often merely a part of a larger enterprise operated as a single unit. Data for croppers were shown only for the Southern States and seven counties in southeastern Missouri.

Other tenants included those who paid a fixed quantity of any product; those who paid taxes, kept up the land and buildings or kept the landlord in exchange for the use of the land; those who had the use of the land rent free; and others who could not be included in one of the other specified sub-classes.

Unspecified tenants were those whose rental agreement was not reported.

Farm operators were classified as full owner, part owner, manager or tenant on the basis of the following criteria:

If a hired manager operated a farm on his own account, in addition to managing his employer's farm, a separate questionnaire was filled for each farm. The questionnaire for a managed operation was restricted to the land managed.

Sharecroppers were identified by an affirmative answer to question 11, "Does the landlord furnish all the work animals or tractor power as a part of his share in the operation of this place?" This question was asked only in the States where sharecropping is a common method of rental. The other questions in Section II were asked in all States.

A mechanical edit supplemented the verification of punching, which was done on a sample basis, and the coding. This edit disclosed errors and inconsistencies among the entries punched on the cards. A card was corrected if it indicated that a full owner rented land, that a tenant owned land, or that a part owner did not both rent and own land. Cards for different types of tenants could not be checked mechanically.

Duplication in counting farm land was prevented by asking the location of the land (question 16) and whether the operator lived on the farm (question 17). These questions were also used to assign the figures for the farm to the correct geographic area (minor civil division or county). A farm with land in two counties was enumerated in only one. This was the county where the operator lived if he lived on the farm; otherwise, it was the county where the farm headquarters were located. Nevertheless, some cases were found in which the land was enumerated more than once. When a questionnaire indicated that an operator had land in two or more minor civil divisions, the questionnaires in all these divisions were examined and duplicate reports were eliminated.

Data on location of land were used only to eliminate duplication and to determine the correct location of the farm, but those on residence of operator were tabulated. If an answer was not given to this question, no attempt was made to supply it. The difference between the count of all farms and the count of farms classified by residence of operator represents the number of farms for which the answer was not given.

Some farm operators live in nearby villages and operate their farms from the dwelling in the village. These operators were considered to be living on their farms if they carried on some agricultural operations at their residences. Other operators live on the farm only a part of the year, so the date of enumeration may influence the figures; thus, differences in enumeration dates may affect the comparability of residence figures for different censuses.

#### Crops Harvested in 1949 (Section III)

Every crop harvested in 1949 was to be reported on the Agriculture Questionnaire either in a separate question or in one of the "all other" questions. These crops were to be reported for the land in the farm whether the present operator or someone

Code	Classification	Work power furnished (Ques. 11)	Cash rent paid (Ques. 12a)	Crop-share paid (Ques. 12b)	Share of livestock or livestock products paid (Ques. 12c)	Other arrangements (Ques. 12d)
8	Cropper	Yes	--	--	--	--
4	Cash	No	Yes	No	No	--
5	Share-cash	No	Yes	Yes in either or both	--	--
6	Crop-share	No	No	Yes	No	--
7	Livestock-share	No	No	--	Yes	--
9	Other	No	No	No	No	Yes
0	Unspecified	No	No	No	No	No

Tenants were classified into different subgroups according to the entries in questions 11 and 12a-d as follows:

Code	Classification	Acres owned and operated (Ques. 8)	Acres rented (Ques. 9)	Acres managed (Ques. 13)	Other conditions
1	Full owner	Acres	None	None	Acres owned minus acres rented to others equal to acres in farm
2	Part owner	Acres	Acres	None	Acres owned plus acres rented minus acres rented to others equal to acres in farm
3	Manager	--	--	Acres	--
See below	Tenant	None	Acres	None	Acres rented minus acres rented to others equal to acres in farm

else harvested them, and whether they were harvested by one method or another. The land was to be reported once for each crop harvested. For example, acreage was reported only once if hay was cut twice on it; but it was reported twice if two different crops were grown in succession or were interplanted. When it was reported twice, the enumerator was asked to note this in Section IV to get a correct total of cropland harvested.

For some crops, such as corn, sorghums, and hay, acreage was reported not only for the total crop but also for each kind or each use to which it was put. Enumerators were instructed to check the sum of the acreages reported for each kind or use with the total. These totals were again checked and corrected during the editing process, but no change was made if the difference was small.

The system of entering a total acreage for the crop as well as acreages for each kind evidently confused some enumerators. The small grains group provided for no such total, but these enumerators entered a total in the last question, which was for acreage of "other grain." These incorrect totals were edited out.

All sales of farm products from the farm were to be reported regardless of who shared in the receipts. For example, the landlord's share of the crop was considered sales from the tenant farm. Sales of crops grown on a contract basis were reported as sales from the farm. Thus, the value of sales represented gross income for the farm and not necessarily for the farm operator.

Sales were defined to include certain other transactions. Farm products traded for groceries or given in exchange for services, such as baling hay, were regarded as sold. On institutional farms, such as county poor farms, products for the use of inmates were considered sold. Government payments for specific crops were also included in sales.

To facilitate reporting of potatoes grown in small plots for home use, enumerators were instructed to report bushels but not acreage for those plots if less than 15 bushels were harvested. No effort was made to estimate the acreage for these plots. Consequently, acreage of potatoes harvested is somewhat underreported, especially in areas where they are grown primarily for home use.

A count of farms harvesting vegetables for home use constitutes the only information concerning home gardens in the 1950 Census.

Information on the quantity of vegetables sold is difficult to get, because they are not marketed in uniform units but are sold in many kinds and sizes of containers. In 1950, questions were asked regarding the acreage of the most important vegetable crops harvested for sale in the State, and space was provided on the questionnaire for writing in the names and acreages of vegetables for which no separate inquiry was made.

The Agriculture Questionnaire included three inquiries regarding horticultural-specialty crops. A master list of horticultural-specialty establishments was prepared before the enumeration and was given to enumerators, Crew Leaders, and District Supervisors. They used this list to check the completeness of the returns on the Agriculture Questionnaires. The questionnaires, in turn, were used in Washington to correct the master list. The special census of horticultural-specialty establishments was taken by mailing questionnaires (A 11, A 12, A 13, or A 14) to producers on the master list.

Units of measure for the crops varied by kind of crop and by geographic area in accord with local custom. Rice, for example, was reported in 100-pound bags in California, in 162-pound barrels in Texas and Louisiana, and in bushels in Arkansas. This variation created problems both in planning the questionnaire and in preparing the data for publication. Enumerators were given conversion factors so they could change the production from one unit to another (for example, 45 pounds of rice equals 1 bushel), and some of these factors were printed on the questionnaire. Despite precautions, entries were sometimes made in the wrong unit of measure. Corn harvested for grain, for example, was sometimes reported in baskets of ear corn instead of bushels of shelled corn; sorghum harvested for grain or seed was sometimes reported in tons of heads instead of bushels of grain.

The mechanical edit detected some incorrect units of measure, as well as punching and other errors. In that edit, reports with unusually high or low production per acre were listed. For example, 100 bushels or more of corn per acre was regarded high. If this could not be explained by other information, possible errors were investigated. On cash crops, such as cotton and tobacco, production was also related to the value of the amount sold. For other crops, like corn, the amount sold and the value of the amount sold were both reported, so a price per unit could

be computed. If the prices derived from these computations were not within the range of actual market prices for those crops, the editors looked for errors in punching, in units of measure, and in enumeration. Another test was whether the amount sold (when given) was greater than the amount produced.

Because units of measure varied by geographic location, quantities for a given crop had to be converted into a common unit to get United States totals. Peaches, for example, were converted from tons or pounds into bushels (see Table G). Standard weights and measures were used to convert the reported quantities for these as well as other crops.

The production of cottonseed in 1949 was calculated from the reports on the production of lint cotton, using ratios appropriate to each area.

Value of the crop harvested and value of the amount sold were both reported in the final publications. Value of the amount sold was obtained during enumeration, but value of the crop harvested was computed by multiplying the quantity harvested for each crop, county by county, by unit prices. Unit prices were obtained cooperatively by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of the Census.

A complete list of the crops covered by specific questions and the forms of the questionnaire for which the specific items appeared can be seen in the master listing of items in the appendix.

#### Land Use in 1949 (Section IV)

Land in farms may be used for crops, pasture, or other agricultural purposes; it may be wasteland; or it may be used for houses, lanes, roads, or other purposes which are not strictly agricultural. To find out how much land was used for farm production, enumerators were instructed to classify all "acres in this place" according to their use in 1949.

The land use classes were:

Cropland harvested (land in crops, hay, orchards, nurseries or greenhouses)

Cropland used only for pasture (rotation pasture and all other cropland used only for pasture)

Cropland not harvested and not pastured (idle cropland, land in soil-improvement crops only, land on which all crops failed, land seeded to crops for harvest after 1949, and cultivated summer fallow). In 17 Western States, information for cultivated summer fallow was obtained separately.

Woodland pastured (all woodland used for pasture or grazing but not brush pasture)

Woodland not pastured

Other pasture (not cropland and not woodland--usually rough and brush land)

Other land (house lots, barn lots, lanes, roads, ditches, and wasteland).

These classes were mutually exclusive. That is, each acre of land was counted in only one category although it may have had more than one use in 1949.

The total acreage, as indicated above, was the land owned plus the land rented minus the land rented out. Acreage used for the various purposes were to add to this total. Cropland harvested, one of the more difficult figures to get if not readily known to the operator, was obtained by adding acreages reported in Section III for the individual crops; acreage which was reported twice because it produced two crops was counted only once. The section on land use was placed after the crop section on the questionnaire so that the enumerator could more easily make these computations.

Editors checked the land use figures on the individual questionnaires and corrected discrepancies of more than 5 acres. These discrepancies occurred not only between the total acreage and the sum of acreages used for different purposes, but also between total cropland harvested and the sum of acreages for different crops. On the final figures for each county, the sum of acreages of different crops grown in that county was checked against the total acreage from which crops were harvested.

Some woodland and wasteland were excluded from the tabulations of land in farms. Large tracts of timber land were excluded when they were reported as woodland not pastured and when they evidently were held primarily for nonagricultural purposes. If less than 10 percent of the acreage of a large farm was used for crops, pasture, and grazing, the acreages for wasteland and woodland not grazed were added; if the combined acreage was larger than the acreage for agricultural purposes, the excess was excluded.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>See page 7 for definition of large farm.

## QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

Table G. --Factors Used in Converting Fruit and Nut Quantities from the Units of Measure Enumerated in Specified States to the Units Selected for Showing Totals for the United States

Crop	Unit shown in the tables in this volume	Other units specified on the questionnaire and published in Volume I, by States		Conversion factor
		State	Unit	
Almonds.....	Pound.....	California.....	Ton.....	1 ton=2,000 pounds.
Apples.....	Bushel.....	California.....	do.....	1 ton=41.67 bushels (bushel=48 pounds).
		Oregon.....	Loose box.....	Loose box=¾ bushel. <sup>1</sup>
		Washington.....	do.....	Do. <sup>1</sup>
Apricots.....	do.....	California.....	Ton.....	1 ton=41.67 bushels.
		Idaho.....	Pound.....	48 pounds=1 bushel.
		Oregon.....	do.....	Do.
Cherries.....	Pound.....	Washington.....	do.....	Do.
		California.....	Ton.....	1 ton=2,000 pounds.
Figs.....	Pound, fresh weight.....	California.....	Ton, dry weight.....	1 ton (2,000 pounds), dry weight=6,000 pounds, fresh weight.
Grapes.....	Pound.....	California.....	Ton <sup>2</sup> .....	1 ton=2,000 pounds.
		Arizona.....	Field box.....	44.44 field boxes=1 ton (field box=45 pounds). <sup>1</sup>
Grapefruit.....	Ton.....	California.....	do.....	44.44 field boxes=1 ton (field box=45 pounds).
		Florida.....	do.....	24.39 field boxes=1 ton (field box=82 pounds).
		Louisiana.....	do.....	40 field boxes=1 ton (field box=50 pounds). <sup>1</sup>
		Alabama.....	do.....	40 field boxes=1 ton (field box=50 pounds).
		Georgia.....	do.....	Do.
		Mississippi.....	do.....	Do.
		South Carolina.....	do.....	Do.
		Arizona.....	do.....	37.74 field boxes=1 ton (field box=53 pounds).
		Florida.....	do.....	22.22 field boxes=1 ton (field box=90 pounds).
		Louisiana.....	do.....	28.57 field boxes=1 ton (field box=70 pounds).
Oranges, all.....	do.....	Alabama.....	do.....	35.71 field boxes=1 ton (field box=56 pounds).
		Georgia.....	do.....	Do.
		Mississippi.....	do.....	Do.
		South Carolina.....	do.....	Do.
		California.....	do.....	38.09 field boxes=1 ton (field box=52.5 pounds).
Valencia.....	do.....	California.....	do.....	39.60 field boxes=1 ton (field box=50.5 pounds).
Navel and miscellaneous.....	do.....	California.....	do.....	Do.
Peaches.....	Bushel.....	California.....	Ton.....	1 ton=41.67 bushels (bushel=48 pounds).
		Oregon.....	Pound.....	48 pounds=1 bushel.
		Washington.....	do.....	Do.
Pears.....	do.....	California.....	Ton.....	1 ton=41.67 bushels (bushel=48 pounds).
		Oregon.....	do.....	1 ton=40 bushels (bushel=50 pounds).
		Washington.....	do.....	Do.
Plums and prunes.....	do.....	California.....	Ton, fresh weight for plums; ton, dry weight for prunes.	1 ton=35.71 bushels (bushel=56 pounds). 1 ton (2,000 pounds), dry weight=89.27 bushels fresh weight (bushel=56 pounds; 1 pound dry prunes=2½ pounds fresh).
		California.....	Pound.....	1½ pounds=1 quart.
Blackberries and dewberries.....	Quart.....	Oregon.....	do.....	Do.
		Washington.....	do.....	Do.
		California.....	do.....	Do.
Blueberries (tame).....	do.....	Oregon.....	do.....	Do.
		Washington.....	do.....	Do.
		California.....	do.....	Do.
Boysenberries, loganberries, and youngberries.....	do.....	Oregon.....	do.....	Do.
		Washington.....	do.....	Do.
		California.....	do.....	Do.
Cranberries.....	Pound.....	Connecticut.....	100-pound barrel.....	100-pound barrel=100 pounds. <sup>1</sup>
		Massachusetts.....	do.....	Do.
Currants.....	Quart.....	California.....	Pound.....	1½ pounds=1 quart.
		Oregon.....	do.....	Do.
		Washington.....	do.....	Do.
Gooseberries.....	do.....	California.....	do.....	Do.
		Oregon.....	do.....	Do.
		Washington.....	do.....	Do.
Raspberries.....	do.....	California.....	do.....	Do.
		Oregon.....	do.....	Do.
		Washington.....	do.....	Do.
Strawberries.....	do.....	California.....	do.....	Do.
		Oregon.....	do.....	Do.
		Washington.....	do.....	Do.
		Arkansas.....	24-qt. crate.....	24-quart crate=24 quarts.
		Louisiana.....	24-pt. crate.....	24-pint crate=12 quarts.

<sup>1</sup> Consideration of additional data on unit weights led to some changes in conversion factors for 1950 Census data shown in Table 2 from factors used to convert production for 1 and earlier years in the State bulletins. The unrevised factors used for converting 1945 data in State bulletins are: Grapefruit—field box=48 pounds for Arizona and 62 pounds Louisiana. Apples—loose box=¾ bushel for Oregon and Washington. For 1940 and earlier years: Cranberries—1 quart=1½ pounds for Massachusetts and Connecticut.

<sup>2</sup> In California, the 1950 questionnaire provided for reporting raisin grape production on either dry-weight or fresh-weight basis. Reports of dry weight were converted at the rate of 1 pound raisins to 4 pounds fresh grapes.

Grazing lands were excluded only when they were open range or when they were used under Government permit. All other grazing lands were included as land in farms.

The entries for land use on the punch cards were checked mechanically. If any subgroup exceeded the total or if any total was more than 10 times the largest subgroup, the entries were examined.

Farms were classified by size according to the total land area in the farm. The size code was entered on the questionnaire by the editors and was punched on all cards. It was checked mechanically at the same time the land distribution was checked.

The size classification was as follows:

Acreage group	Code	Acreage group	Code
0 to 9 acres	1	140 to 179 acres	7
10 to 29 acres	2	180 to 219 acres	8
30 to 49 acres	3	220 to 259 acres	9
50 to 69 acres	4	260 to 499 acres	0
70 to 99 acres	5	500 to 999 acres	X
100 to 139 acres	6	1,000 acres and over	V

#### Year Began Operation, Off-Farm Work, and Other Income in 1949 (Section V)

##### Year Began Operation

The year in which the farmer began continuous operation of his present farm or any part of it was to be entered. Thus, if he returned to a place he had previously operated, he was to report the date he began operations anew. The month was also given if he began to operate the farm after 1944.

##### Off-Farm Work and Other Income

Many farm operators do other work in addition to farming. They may work for wages on someone else's farm or they may work at nonfarm jobs. They may operate filling stations, tourist camps or other businesses or professions away from their farms. Their nonfarm employment may be secondary or it may represent their principal employment. An increasing number of farmers are finding part- or full-time employment off their farms. Also, many persons employed in cities are living in rural areas and may have sufficient agricultural activities to qualify their places of residence as farms.

To determine the extent to which farm operators supplemented their farm income with other income, the following questions were asked:

##### OFF-FARM WORK AND OTHER INCOME:

<p>218. How many days did you work last year off your farm? Include work at a nonfarm job, business, profession, or on someone else's farm . . . (Check one) (Do not include exchange work.)</p> <p>219. Did any other member of your family living with you have a nonfarm job, business, profession, or work on someone else's farm last year? . . .</p> <p>220. Did you have any income last year from any of the following sources—sale of products from land rented out, cash rent, boarders, old-age assistance, pensions, veterans' allowances, unemployment compensation, interest, and help from members of your family? . . .</p> <p>If "None" for question 218 and "No" for both questions 219 and 220, skip to question [222].</p> <p>221. Was the income which you and your family received from work off the farm and from other sources (listed in questions 218, 219, and 220) greater than the total value of all agricultural products sold from your place last year? . . .</p>	<p>(1) <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>(2) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 49 days</p> <p>(3) <input type="checkbox"/> 50 to 99 days</p> <p>(4) <input type="checkbox"/> 100 to 199 days</p> <p>(5) <input type="checkbox"/> 200 days or more</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>
--	--	----------------------------

The enumerator was instructed to report only the off-farm work for which cash was received; exchange work was to be excluded. In addition to other uses, the data helped to determine the economic class of the farm when the value of products sold was between \$250 and \$1,199 (see page X-28).

##### Irrigation (Section VI)

Irrigation is the control and application of water to the land for agricultural purposes by any means other than natural rainfall.

Two different sets of irrigation questions were used on the Agriculture Questionnaires. In States with little irrigated land, only two questions were asked:

Of the total land in this place, how many acres were IRRIGATED last year? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> None	_____ (Acres)
How many acres in this place were irrigated by sprinklers last year? .....	<input type="checkbox"/> None	_____ (Acres)

The answers to these questions were punched directly on the punch card without coding.

In Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, and the 17 Western States, irrigation is more extensively practiced; so more data were collected. In addition to the two questions above, questions were asked on the acreage of irrigated land used for crops, for pasture or grazing, and for other purposes. Names and acreages of individual crops wholly or partly irrigated were listed. The farm operator gave the name of the enterprise supplying the water and the number of acres to which it was applied.

From this information, the editors classified and coded the farms according to extent of irrigation, as follows:

	Code
All harvested crops irrigated.....	1
Part of the harvested crops irrigated.....	2
Only the pasture irrigated.....	3

Crops raised on a partially irrigated farm were also coded to indicate the extent of irrigation of the crop, as follows:

Wholly irrigated (300 was added to the crop code)
Partly irrigated (600 was added to the crop code)
Not irrigated (the crop code was not changed)

Crops on wholly irrigated farms did not have to be specially coded, because the card for each crop carried the farm irrigation code.

Irrigation entries on the punch cards for all States were mechanically edited. Acreage irrigated was checked against the size of the farm.

If the county figures appeared to be seriously inconsistent, the acreage of all cropland irrigated in the county was compared to the sum of the acreages of different crops irrigated. Discrepancies were detected and explained or corrected.

The irrigation questions on the Agriculture Questionnaires for the 17 Western States and for Florida, Arkansas, and Louisiana were used for the Census of Irrigation. From these questions, the regular enumerator determined whether the farm operated its own irrigation works and he was to fill an I-1 Questionnaire for the Census of Irrigation, or whether the farm used water supplied by an irrigation enterprise and a special enumerator was to fill an I-2 Questionnaire for that enterprise. The names of suppliers of water entered on the Agriculture Questionnaires were used to check the list of such suppliers compiled from the 1940 Census of Irrigation. In this way, practically complete coverage of irrigation enterprises was secured. Moreover, acreages reported by these enterprises on the I-2 Questionnaire were checked with the acreages reported by the farmers on the Agriculture Questionnaires.

##### Forest Products in 1949 (Section VII)

Forest products sold by the farmer as standing timber and cut by the buyer were to be reported only in dollar value. Forest products cut by the farmer, however, were to be reported in physical measurements (cords, board feet, number); if any were sold, sales value was also to be reported.

## QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

Occasionally, a buyer of standing timber pays a certain amount for each thousand board feet of logs that he cuts from the farmer's woodland. Such situations confused some enumerators. They properly entered the amount received from the sale of the standing timber, but they improperly entered the number of board feet of logs cut. The editor deleted the board feet entry if the money received for standing timber appeared to be about the right amount for the number of board feet reported. Problem cases were referred to a subject-matter specialist.

Problems other than double entries appeared. In some cases, thousands of board feet were entered, instead of board feet. In others, forest products were reported cut when the farmer had no woodland or insufficient woodland to produce the amount reported. A subject-matter specialist who was familiar with the practices in the area resolved such cases. Sometimes, the farmer operated a sawmill and cut logs brought from other farms; sometimes, he reported products cut from a farm he operated in 1948; or he reported products cut from a farm he owned but did not operate.

A final question in this section was asked to determine the amount received from the sale of miscellaneous forest products not specifically covered in the previous questions. Some farm operators and enumerators evidently thought this was a question on total amount received for all forest products, because they entered amounts large enough to include sales previously reported. Entries in this question were carefully edited.

Double entries sometimes appeared in the questions on maple trees and products. These questions were asked only in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Maryland. Some enumerators reported the pounds of maple sugar produced and also the gallons of sirup from which the sugar originated. Reports of both sirup and sugar were considered correct if the operator made both products; but if the production per tree was high and the sales value was low, the entries for sirup and sugar obviously overlapped. The editor reduced or deleted the entry for sirup in these cases.

Editors discovered and eliminated many errors and inconsistencies; but a mechanical edit was needed to detect additional cases of inconsistency and to identify large entries for further review. In this process, punch cards were listed if they had entries both for standing timber sold and for forest products (other than firewood) cut. Punch cards which showed sales both of standing timber and of specific products were also listed. In addition, the edit disclosed other enumerating, punching, and editing errors. A technician specifically trained for this procedure inspected the listed cases; then the questionnaires were given to the editors for further examination.

Fasture Receipts (and Grazing Permits) in 1949  
(Section VIII)

The Agriculture Questionnaire for all States carried the question, "How much was received last year from the sale of pasture or grazing privileges?" A parenthetical note under the question indicated that this was to be for "livestock pastured for others on a per-head basis, at so much per month, etc." Pasture land rented on a per-acre basis was not to be included; such land was to be enumerated as rented to others, because its control passed from the owner to the renter.

Farm operators and enumerators sometimes entered in this question the money received from the rent of land on a per-acre basis. Such errors were detected because the amount received was large in relation to the acres of pasture land operated by the farmer and reported in Section IV. A technician examined all entries of \$5,000 or more for pasture receipts to be sure that they were correct.

Farmers and ranchers in 11 Western States were asked whether they held grazing permits from the U. S. Forest Service or some other public agency. Enumerators were cautioned not to confuse land leased on a per-acre basis with land used under a permit on a per-head basis. Leased land should be reported as part of the "land in this place."

Public lands used for grazing under permit were not to be included in the acreage of land in farms. Grazing land not in farms was estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This estimate included federally owned lands grazed under permit and also any other public and privately owned grazing lands which were not included with the farm land areas.

Except for punching, the questions on pasture receipts and grazing permits gave very little trouble in processing. The punch card operators were specifically instructed to punch an "X" in the column for grazing permits in States where the question was omitted. This was occasionally forgotten. Since the next items to be punched on the cards were number of mules and number of horses, part of the data on mules was often

punched in the column for grazing permits. Example A, below, shows how 10 mules might have been recorded as none; Example B shows how 19 mules and 16 horses might have been punched as 90 mules and 160 horses, because the operator forgot to punch the "X" for grazing permits.

Example A	Grazing permit (Col. 23)	Mules (Col. 24-25)	Horses (Col. 26-28)
Reported on questionnaire	No question	10	None
Correct punching.....	X	10	X
As punched incorrectly...	1	0X	
Example B			
Reported on questionnaire	No question	19	16
Correct punching.....	X	19	016
As punched incorrectly...	1	90	160

These errors were discovered because grazing permits ("1" was the code for "Yes") appeared in States where the question was not asked, and more horses and mules were reported than were expected.

Livestock on This Place, April 1, 1950, and  
Livestock Production in 1949  
(Section IX)

In the livestock inventory, all livestock on the place were to be reported regardless of who owned them. Also to be reported were livestock owned by the farm operator but not on the place because they were grazing on public land or open range. Of course, livestock owned by the farm operator but kept by some other person were not to be reported; the other person would report them on his questionnaire because they were on his place.

The value of the livestock inventory was not reported on the Agriculture Questionnaire, but it was computed for each county during the processing operations. The number of each kind of animals in the county was multiplied by the average value per head. The average values per head were compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Value of sales of livestock and livestock products were reported on the Agriculture Questionnaire. All sales from "this place" were to be reported regardless of ownership. For example, a farmer who fed cattle for another person should report the sales made by that person. On the other hand, a farmer who recently moved to "this place" was asked to report livestock sales from the place he previously operated. The reason for this exception to the usual reporting for "this place" was that in most cases the farmer takes his livestock with him when he moves. If the operator had not farmed in 1949, sales for "this place" were to be estimated.

The inventory items for horses and mules gave no trouble except in the punching process. Punching the figures for mules in the column for grazing permits was described above. In addition, allocation of three columns for punching the number of horses and only two columns for mules confused some card punch operators, so that they failed to put the proper number of 0's before the unit for horses. Thus, two horses and two mules should have been punched "02 002" in columns 24-28; but it was sometimes punched "02 02X." The 2X entry, unless corrected, would have been tabulated as 20 horses.

The total cattle on the place should equal the sum of the number of cows, young calves, older female calves, and older bulls and steers. The enumerator was required to check this total and usually did, except when the respondent could give the total but not the distribution by age and sex. In such cases, the editors estimated that distribution. The number of cows could be approximated if the farmer reported the number of cows milked or the number of milk cows on the place. In addition, the editor examined other information on the questionnaire--the number of cattle and calves sold alive and the amount spent for the purchase of livestock and poultry. Reports for nearby farms also furnished clues to the distribution.

Occasionally, a farm operator reported that some cows were milked, but reported no milk produced; or he reported no cows were milked but some milk was produced. These entries were edited by comparing them with those for nearby farms.

Three alternative units of measure for whole milk sales were provided in questionnaires for 26 States (chiefly Western and Midwestern). They were: (1) pounds of milk, (2) pounds of butterfat, and (3) gallons of milk. In other States, the unit, pounds of butterfat, was omitted because milk was rarely sold in that way.



Pounds of butterfat reported for each county were converted to either pounds or gallons of milk, depending on the unit used in most reports in the State. For this purpose, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture provided estimates of the butterfat content of whole milk in different sections of the country. Gallons of milk were converted to pounds of milk by multiplying total gallons by 8.6.

The question on cream sold was the same for all States. Cream was to be reported in pounds of butterfat, and the conversion factor for cream sold by the gallon-- $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of butterfat per gallon of cream--was printed on the questionnaire.

The mechanical edit compared the total number of cattle with the sum of the numbers in the age-sex groups, cows milked with total milk cows, and milk production with number of cows milked.

From the amount of dairy products sold and the amount of money received, a price per unit was computed; this was checked against prevailing prices. The machines were wired to list extremely large entries; the editors checked these entries to see if they were unreasonable.

The total number of hogs and pigs on the place should equal the sum of those under 4 months old and those 4 months old and over. If it did not, the editors corrected or supplied the information from other entries on the questionnaire and from reports for nearby farms. The relationship between figures for sows and sales of hogs was used in this process.

Similarly, where the total number of sheep did not equal the sum of the figures reported for lambs, ewes (yearling and older) and rams and wethers, the editor corrected the entries. In making corrections, he referred particularly to sales of sheep and number of sheep shorn.

In the seven States where goats were important, several questions were asked--number and kind of goats, mohair clipped, and sale of goat milk and mohair. In the other States, only a general question on the presence or absence of goats was asked.

In summary, procedures for checking livestock inventory were generally similar, whether the animals were cattle, sheep, goats, or hogs. The editors looked at the entries for relevant questions on the questionnaire and examined reports for nearby farms. If the differences were small, the figures were adjusted

at the county or minor civil division level; if they were large, the individual questionnaire and punch card were corrected. A large report was always checked. Differences between the total and the sum of the parts, which were disclosed in the mechanical edit, sometimes resulted from errors in punching.

The questions on animals sold alive were the same for all States. They asked for the numbers of hogs, cattle, calves, sheep, and horses and mules sold and the value of the sales. Editors evaluated these figures by computing the price per head and comparing it with the prevailing prices. On farms where the livestock were bred instead of purchased, the sales items were related to the female breeding stock. Thus, the number of cattle and calves sold was related to the number of cows on hand, sheep and lambs sold to ewes on hand, hogs and pigs sold to sows farrowed. That check could not be used, however, for farms with feeder cattle or pigs. For those farms, the number sold was related to the number on hand, to the expenditures for feed and purchases of livestock, and to the amount of feed produced on the farm. For the mechanical edit, the machines listed impossible and inconsistent cases, price per head for each kind of livestock sold, misspelled cards, and extremely large entries.

Farm butchering of hogs, cattle, and calves was reported in all States, and slaughter of sheep in 12 States. Large entries were listed for checking in the mechanical edit.

Poultry and poultry products questions were uniform for all States. Inventory questions related to the number of chickens and turkeys 4 months old and over--not the younger ones. Sales questions asked for the number of chickens sold in 1949 (not counting baby chicks), the number of chicken eggs sold, and the total amount received from the sale of turkeys, ducks, geese, and their eggs. The number of turkeys raised in 1949 and the number of ducks, geese, and other poultry (not counting chickens and turkeys) raised were also to be reported.

Most enumerators followed the rules for the poultry questions. Some, however, reported broilers (chickens under 4 months old) on broiler farms in the inventory question; these errors were detected because no eggs were sold. Others reported the value of sales of all poultry products in the question on sales

TABLE H. --Items for Livestock and Livestock Products for Which Data Were Obtained, Census of 1950

Subject	Date of census and item
	CENSUS OF 1950 (Apr. 1)
Horses.....	Total, all ages, including ponies.
Mules.....	Total, all ages.
Cattle.....	Total, all ages; cows, including heifers that have calved; milk cows; calves born after Jan. 1, 1950; heifers and heifer calves born before Jan. 1, 1950 (not including any that have calved); and bulls, bull calves, steers and steer calves born before Jan. 1, 1950; and numbers of cattle and of calves butchered, and sold alive, 1949.
Dairy products.....	Cows milked yesterday, gallons of milk produced yesterday; and pounds of butter churned last week; amount of whole milk sold in 1949 in pounds of butterfat (in certain States) in pounds of milk, and in gallons; cream sold (butterfat content) in 1949; and value only of butter, buttermilk, skim milk, and cheese sold in 1949.
Hogs and pigs.....	Total, all ages; number less than 4 months old, and number 4 months old and over; sows and gilts that have farrowed since Dec. 1, 1949, and sows and gilts expected to farrow between now and June 1, 1950; and numbers butchered, and sold alive.
Sheep and wool.....	Total, all ages; lambs born since Oct. 1, 1949, rams and wethers born before Oct. 1, 1949, and ewes (in range States--yearling ewes, and older ewes) born before Oct. 1, 1949; sheep and lambs shorn and pounds of wool produced, 1949; sheep sold alive, and (in range States) sheep and lambs butchered.
Goats and mohair.....	In 7 States--total, all ages; numbers of Angora and of other goats clipped and pounds mohair produced in 1949. In other States--farms reporting goats on hand or kept last year.
Poultry.....	Numbers, 4 months old and over of chickens and turkeys; numbers raised in 1949 of turkeys, ducks, geese, guineas, pigeons, pheasants, quail, etc.; number of chickens sold, and dozens of chicken eggs sold in 1949.
Bees and honey.....	Hives of bees owned last year, and pounds of honey produced in 1949.
Miscellaneous items.....	Number of horses and mules sold in 1949; farms reporting domestic rabbits on hand or kept last year; farms reporting fur animals in captivity on hand or kept last year; and (in range States) farms reporting grazing permits.
Value of livestock and products..	Values of sales were obtained in 15 inquiries in 41 States and in 16 inquiries in the 7 States in which the number of goats was enumerated. Separate values were obtained for cattle sold, calves sold, hogs and pigs sold; sheep and lambs sold, and horses and mules sold; whole milk sold, cream sold, and butter, buttermilk, skim milk, and cheese sold; wool shorn, chickens sold, and chicken eggs sold. Other inquiries included the value of sales of groups of related items--meat, lard, hides and other products from animals butchered; turkeys, turkey eggs, ducks, geese, and their eggs sold; honey, wax and bees sold; mohair clipped and goats and kids and goat milk sold; and rabbits, fur animals, and pelts sold. In 41 States, the last 2 inquiries are combined. Values of inventories, 1950, are based on county-unit prices obtained in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture.

of turkeys, ducks, geese, and their eggs, although a parenthetical note under the question had warned, "Do not include chickens and chicken eggs." These errors were easily located.

In the mechanical edit for poultry, the machines listed cards which showed 100 or more chickens on hand with no eggs sold, high and low prices received per chicken, 100 or more turkeys raised but no sales, or sales of turkeys but none raised.

Three questions were asked about bees and honey. They obtained the number of hives of bees owned in 1949, the number of pounds of honey produced, and the value of the honey and wax sold. In the mechanical edit, reports were inspected if they had high honey production per hive of bees or if they had high honey production but no sales.

A list of the items for livestock and livestock products for which data were obtained in the 1950 Census is given in Table H. The specific questions appearing on the questionnaire are shown in Appendix A.

#### Sample Items

The agriculture sample was designed so that data for the sample items were collected from all large farms and from one-fifth of the other farms. The subjects covered in the sample were: farm facilities and equipment; farm labor; farm expenditures; and miscellaneous information, such as distance to trading center, kind of road on which farm was located, value of farm land and buildings, mortgage debt, taxes, and rent.

During the processing operations, any farm that met the criteria for a large farm was put into the large farm group in the sample, whether or not it had previously been designated as a large farm. Information for the sample items was obtained by mail if it was not already on the questionnaire. Questionnaires for all large farms were examined carefully for completeness and accuracy of reporting. Some correspondence was necessary to obtain missing data and also to verify extremely large entries.

In tabulation, data for the large farms were compiled separately and added to data for the farms in the area sample after the latter had been multiplied by five.

#### Facilities and Equipment (Section X)

The farm operator answered "Yes" or "No" to questions on whether he had an electric water pump, an electric hot water heater, a home freezer, an electric washing machine, an electric chick brooder, or an electric power feed grinder. He was also asked whether the place had electricity and if it had, whether the power came from a home plant or a power line. If the latter, he was asked to give the amount of his last monthly bill.

A number of questionnaires had neither "Yes" nor "No" checked for electricity. The tabulation boards were wired so that when an electric bill or an electric facility was reported, a "Yes" was recorded for electricity. Answers to the questions on whether the farmer had a telephone or a milking machine appear to have been readily obtained.

Farm equipment on "this place" was to be reported regardless of ownership. Questions were asked on the number of grain combines, corn pickers, pick-up hay balers, upright silos, pit or trench silos, and garden tractors. Both the number on the place and the year of the latest model were to be reported for motortrucks, wheel tractors other than garden, crawler tractors, and automobiles. "HM" was the model designation for a home-made tractor.

The punch card for facilities and equipment was designed to detect punching errors. Most of these items required only one or two columns on the punch card; hence, the danger of missing an item and punching all subsequent items in the wrong columns was greater than usual. To locate such errors, columns 33, 47, and 58 were set up as "skip columns", in which only an "X" was to be punched. If anything else was punched, it was probably information which belonged in one of the adjoining columns. The card was thereupon checked and corrected before it was used in the mechanical edit.

#### Farm Labor Last Week (Section XI)

Persons doing farm work or chores on the place during the calendar week before enumeration were to be reported in this section. Because the census enumeration extended over a period of several weeks, the week before enumeration was not the same for all farms.

Farm work included any of the following tasks: feeding and caring for livestock and poultry; working in the field; working

in the home garden; cleaning and caring for milk pails, cream separators, and the like; planning farm or ranch work; supervising help; hauling farm or ranch products to market; hauling feed, fertilizer, or other supplies from town to the farm or ranch; keeping farm or ranch records; repairing fences, farm equipment machinery, etc.; constructing buildings and fences with regular farm help. Not to be included were: housework; contract construction work; or repair, installation, or construction work done by persons employed specifically to do such work.

The number of hours worked during the week was a factor in determining whether a person was counted as a worker. The farm operator was considered working if he worked 1 or more hours. The hired worker was counted if he worked any time at all. But the member of the operator's family who worked without pay was counted only if he worked 15 hours or more during the week. This test for the unpaid family worker was also used in the labor force data collected on the Population and Housing (P1) Schedule.

Only one person per farm was counted as the farm operator. If a partnership operated the farm, the active or senior partner was considered the operator. Other members of the partnership who worked during enumeration week were counted as unpaid family workers.

Family members who worked for wages were counted as hired workers. Workers engaged in "custom work" were not considered hired workers, because the farmer contracts primarily for the services of the machine, and the workers are part of the "machine hire."

"Regular" and "seasonal" hired workers were identified. If the hired person's employment was expected to last 150 days or more, he was a "regular" worker; otherwise, he was a "seasonal" worker. When the period of expected employment was not reported, the editors estimated it after considering such items as the method of payment, wage rates, perquisites furnished, expenditures for labor in 1949, and the type and other characteristics of the farm.

Hired workers were also classified according to the basis of payment--monthly, weekly, daily, hourly, or piecework. The rate of pay was given for each of these groups except the persons working on a piecework basis. Hours worked per month, week, or day were reported for those working on a monthly, weekly, and daily basis, respectively. To complete the information on compensation for these workers, questions were asked on perquisites furnished--house, board and room, other.

The perquisites data were coded to facilitate punching the information. The code scheme was as follows:

Perquisite	Code
Unknown.....	1
None.....	2
House only.....	3
Board and room only.....	4
Other only.....	5
House and other.....	6
Board and room and other.....	7

Average wages per month, week, day, and hour were computed for workers in each basis-of-payment group. Average number of hours worked was computed for the same groups. These averages represented averages for the worker and not for the farm.

Farms were classified according to wages paid. Thus, the data showed the number of farms that paid less than \$25 a month for monthly workers, the number that paid \$25 to \$34 a month, etc. If the farm had two or more workers, it was classified according to the average wage for the group. The number of workers earning a particular wage was not available.

Trailer punch cards were needed to tabulate all the data for hired workers, because one farm operator might hire workers on several different bases--monthly, weekly, hourly, piecework--or at different wage rates. The first card carried all the basic data and information for hired workers in one classification; the trailer card carried the basic data and data for hired workers in another classification. Some questionnaires required as many as five punch cards.

In the mechanical edit for hired workers, the machine listed cards which showed: some hired workers but no designation of expected length of employment; very high or very low hours worked per month, week, or day; hours worked but no rate of pay, or rate of pay with no hours worked; three or more hired workers and no expenditure for hired labor; errors in punching; and very large entries, such as 10 or more hired workers for one farm.

Expenditures in 1949 (Section XII)

Farmers reported amounts spent in 1949 for: machine hire; hired labor; feed for livestock and poultry; purchase of livestock and poultry; gasoline, other petroleum fuel and oil; seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees; tractor repairs; and farm machinery repairs. If the land was rented, amounts spent by the landlord for these purposes were to be included.

Machine hire referred to custom machine work such as tractor hire, threshing, combining, silo filling, baling, ginning, plowing and spraying. If payment was made in farm products, the value of the products was to be reported as the amount spent.

Only cash payments were to be reported in the item for hired labor. The value of perquisites furnished was not to be included.

Expenditures for feed included not only those for grain, hay, and millfeeds, but also those for pasture, salt, condiments, concentrates, and mineral supplements.

Amounts spent for livestock and poultry included those for baby chicks, poult, chickens, turkeys, domestic rabbits, fur-bearing animals kept in captivity, and bees, as well as those for horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, oxen, and goats.

Expenditures for gasoline, other petroleum fuel and oil included only the purchases made for the farm business. Amounts for seeds, bulbs, plants and trees represented only the cash outlay.

Expenditures for tractors and other farm machinery repairs included the amount spent for repair parts, tires, tubes, plowshares, batteries, and other replacement parts as well as the amount spent for repairing. Expenditures for automobiles and motortruck repairs were not to be included.

In the mechanical edit, punch cards were listed if they showed: \$2,000 spent for hired labor but no hired workers; any expenditure of \$20,000 or more; and any expenditure of \$5,000 or more on a farm with income of less than \$5,000. Cards which were mispunched in an "X" position and trailer cards incorrectly punched were also listed.

When punch cards showed high expenditures, the questionnaires were examined to see if the amounts could be explained. A large sum for hired labor or machine hire would be reasonable if the farm income was high and if the crops and livestock produced required mechanical equipment or hired labor. High expenditures for feed or livestock might be explained by the number and kinds of livestock sold and the feed crops produced. If gasoline expenditures were high, acres of cropland harvested and crops raised were examined. Large sums spent for seeds, bulbs, plants and trees were often explained by figures on plantings, crops produced and income. High expenditures for tractor and other farm machinery repairs were related to gross farm income, acres of cropland harvested, type of farm and number of tractors and other equipment on the farm.

Miscellaneous Information (Section XIII)

The distance to the trading center visited most frequently, the kind of road on which the farm was located, and the financial characteristics of the farm were reported in the final section of the Agriculture Questionnaire.

Total distance to the trading center and distance over dirt or unimproved road were both given. The kind of road on which the farm was located was to be described in one of three ways: hard surface; gravel, shell, or shale; or dirt or unimproved. Sometimes, a farm operator reported travel over a dirt or unimproved road to get to the trading center, but he reported that his farm was located on a higher class of road (hard surface, or gravel, shell, or shale). This situation may have been due to (a) reporting distance traveled over a dirt or unimproved road within the farm boundaries to reach the road adjoining the farm, (b) reporting travel over dirt or unimproved road after leaving the road adjoining the farm, or (c) reporting travel over a gravel, shell, or shale road as travel over a dirt or unimproved road.

Value of the land and buildings was reported separately for owned land, rented land, managed land, and land rented to others. The value was to be the approximate amount for which the land and buildings would sell and not the assessed value or the price in a forced sale. Institutional buildings were not to be reported; neither were buildings used for nonagricultural purposes, such as filling stations and tourist cabins. Plants for processing materials produced on the farm, however, were to be included.

Mortgage debt on owned land included farm mortgages, deeds of trust, deeds to secure debt, purchase money mortgages, vendors liens (deed with vendor), land purchase contracts, and bonds for deed. Only the amount remaining to be paid was to be reported. Instruments not to be included in mortgage debt were: crop liens, mechanics liens, judgments, mortgages on livestock

or machinery or other personal property items (chattel mortgages), promissory notes or delinquent taxes.

Property taxes paid were to include both real estate and personal property taxes, but the real estate taxes were reported separately. These taxes were not to include: assessments for irrigation or drainage, income taxes, sales taxes, poll taxes, automobile fees and licenses, or any property taxes from previous years. Tax information was tabulated only for owner-operators who replied to the tax inquiries and also reported the value of the owned land and buildings.

Rent paid for land rented from others included only the cash rent; the value of farm products paid as rent was not to be reported. When the cash rent represented only a part of the total rental, the reports were excluded from the tabulations; this occurred when a part of the farm was rented for cash and a part was rented for a share of the crops or livestock. Under the same rules, part owners paying both cash and a share of the products as rent were excluded from the tabulations. Part owners were included, however, when both the amount of cash rent and the value of rented land and buildings were reported.

Inconsistencies and unusual cases listed during the mechanical edit were: a value but no acreage reported; a value of \$1 or less per acre; value of land and buildings \$1,000 or more per acre of land and total value \$30,000 or more; property taxes equal to 10 percent or more of value; mortgage debt greater than value; real estate taxes greater than personal property taxes and real estate taxes combined; and cash rent paid by full owners, managers, or tenants other than cash or share-cash tenants.

To get the average value of farm land and buildings per acre, the value of land and buildings shown in complete reports was divided by the number of acres in those reports. A report was considered complete if both the acreage and the value of the land and buildings were entered. The average value of land and buildings per farm was computed by dividing the value of the land and buildings shown in the complete reports by the number of those reports.

Work Power

Work power on farms was expressed in terms of the number of tractors and the number of horses and/or mules. Farms were classified in one of the following groups:

- No tractor, horses, or mules
- No tractor and only 1 horse or mule
- No tractor and 2 or more horses and/or mules
- Tractor and 1 or more horses and/or mules
- Tractor and no horses or mules

To get the work power data, the number of horses and mules had to be punched on the same card (the L card) as the number of tractors. Accordingly, the figure for horses and mules was transcribed from the livestock section of the questionnaire to a position between questions 332 and 333. There, the punch card operator could get it more easily.

In the analysis of the tabulations, an adjustment was made in the work power data to make them consistent with the number of farms reporting horses and/or mules. The adjustment changed some farms from the second to the third group listed above or from the third to the second. The total adjustment was less than 1 percent, on the average, and it had no significant effect on the total for either group. It had no effect at all, of course, on the total of the two groups--farms with no tractors and with one or more horses and/or mules.

Economic Class of Farm

Farms were grouped in economic classes on the basis of three factors: (1) total value of all farm products sold, (2) number of days the farm operator worked off the farm in 1949, and (3) the relationship of the nonfarm income of the family to the value of all farm products sold. Regardless of these factors, however, all institutions, experimental farms, grazing associations, and other community projects were classified as abnormal farms.

Commercial farms were divided into six groups as follows:

<u>Class</u>	<u>Value of farm products sold</u>
I.....	\$25,000 or more
II.....	10,000 to \$24,999
III.....	5,000 to 9,999
IV.....	2,500 to 4,999
V.....	1,200 to 2,499
VI.....	250 to 1,199 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Provided (1) the farm operator worked off the farm less than 100 days in 1949 and (2) the nonfarm income of the family was less than the value of all the farm products sold.

## QUESTIONNAIRE ITEMS

Other farms were grouped into the following economic classes:

Part-time farms--Farms with a value of farm products sold of \$250 to \$1,199 and either (1) the farm operator worked 100 or more days off the farm in 1949 or (2) the nonfarm income of the family was greater than the value of farm products sold.

Residential farms--Farms, except abnormal farms, with a value of farm products sold of less than \$250. (Operators of some of these farms worked 100 or more days off the farm in 1949. On some farms, the nonfarm income of the family was greater than the value of farm products sold. Others were subsistence and marginal farms of various kinds. Under conditions of lower nonagricultural employment, some of these farms would probably qualify as commercial farms.)

Abnormal farms--Public and private institutional farms, community enterprises, experiment station farms, grazing associations, and the like, if so identified.

To determine the economic classes, the total value of farm products sold had to be computed from entries in various sections of the questionnaire. This figure, like that for horses and mules, was entered on the questionnaire in the position between questions 332 and 333. The code, when determined, was posted on both sides of the questionnaire so the punch card operator could get it easily. It was punched on all cards.

## Type of Farm

The major product sold by the farm determined its type. Value of sales or anticipated sales of the selected product had to be at least 50 percent of the total value of farm products sold. Farms whose sales were not concentrated on one product were classified as general farms. Part-time, residential, and abnormal farms were put in a "miscellaneous" category. Factors in the classification of farms by type were:

Classification basis ..... Value of all farm products sold.

Classification criteria ..... The sale of products from a particular source had to account for 50 percent or more of the total value of all farm products sold from the farm.

How classification was made ..... Hand coding by visual inspection of each questionnaire during office processing.

Information used for classification ..... 46 sales items representing sales of an individual product or group of similar products. Some were considered singly and others were grouped.

Kinds of farms not classified by type of farm on the basis of income from a particular source or sources

(a) Part-time farms (\$250 to \$1,199 sales of farm products and the operator worked off the farm 100 or more days in 1949 or reported that other family income was greater than sales of farm products). A count of these part-time farms was made by type but a tabulation of their characteristics was not made.

(b) Residential farms (less than \$250 sales of farm products in 1949).

(c) Abnormal farms (primarily private and public institutional farms, experiment station farms, Indian reservations, and grazing associations).

The major product, which determined the type of farm, was sometimes an individual crop, such as cotton, or a group of closely related products, such as dairy products. Or, it might be a broad group of products, such as cash grains (corn, sorghum, all small grains, field peas, field beans, cowpeas, and soybeans).

The type of farm code was entered under the economic class code on the questionnaires. It was punched on all cards.

The types of farm and the products which were used to determine them were:

Type	Product or group of products amounted to 50 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold
Cotton .....	Cotton
Cash grain .....	Corn, sorghum, small grains, field peas, field beans, cowpeas, and soybeans.
Other field crop .....	Peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tobacco, sugar cane, sugar beets for sugar, and other miscellaneous crops.
Vegetable .....	Vegetables.
Fruit and nut .....	Berries and other small fruits, and tree fruits and nuts.
Dairy .....	Milk and other dairy products. The criterion of 50 percent of the total sales was modified in the case of dairy farms. A farm for which the value of sales of dairy products represented less than 50 percent of the total value of farm products sold was classified as a dairy farm if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Milk and other dairy products accounted for 30 percent or more of the total value of products, and</li> <li>(2) Milk cows represented 50 percent or more of all cows, and</li> <li>(3) Sales of dairy products, together with the sales of cattle, amounted to 50 percent or more of the total sales.</li> </ol>
Poultry .....	Chickens, eggs, turkeys, and other poultry products.
Livestock farms other than dairy and poultry ..	Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, wool, mohair, goat milk, and products from animals slaughtered on the farm, provided the farm did not already qualify as a dairy farm.
General .....	Farms were classified as general when the value of products from one source or group of sources did not represent as much as 50 percent of the total of the value of all farm products sold.
General, primarily crop .....	Primarily crop farms represent farms for which the sale of one of the following crops or groups of crops--vegetables, fruits and nuts, cotton, cash grains, or other field crops--did not amount to 50 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold, but for which the value of sales for all these groups of crops represented 70 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold.
	Product or group of products amounted to 50 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold
General, primarily livestock .....	Primarily livestock farms are those which could not be classified as dairy farms, poultry farms, or livestock farms other than dairy and poultry, but on which the sale of livestock and poultry and livestock and poultry products amounted to 70 percent or more of the value of all farm products sold.
General, crop and livestock .....	General crop and livestock farms are those which could not be classified as either crop farms or livestock farms but on which the sale of all crops amounted to at least 30 percent but less than 70 percent of the value of all farm products sold.
Miscellaneous and unclassified farms .....	This group represents farms that were not classified by type. It includes part-time, residential, and abnormal farms. It also includes miscellaneous types of commercial farms if 50 percent or more of the total value of products was accounted for by sale of horticultural products, or sale of horses, or sale of fur animals, or sale of forest products, or sale of bees and honey.

## APPENDIXES

- A. Principal Data Collection Forms
- B. Punch Cards and Summary Outline of Tabulations
- C. Publications of the 1950 Censuses
- D. Selected Progress and Cost Tables
- E. Dates of Principal Activities
- F. Basic Legislation
- G. Key Personnel

## Appendix A

### PRINCIPAL DATA COLLECTION FORMS

#### DESCRIPTION OF FORMS

**Form P1 - 1950 Census of Population and Housing Schedule**  
(page 4-7)

Size - 19" x 22", both sides

Color - white paper (25% rag with titanium dioxide added to increase opacity to 89%), green ink

Number printed - 10,000,000

Use - This schedule was the basic questionnaire used by the enumerator in collecting the information. The front includes space for population information for 30 persons with a separate line for each person enumerated. The reverse side, the Housing schedule, contains spaces for information for 12 dwelling units which housed the persons enumerated on the Population side of the form. Questions at the bottom of the schedule (21-33c) were asked for the 1 person in 5 whose name fell on the sample lines indicated in black. There were five printings to vary the sample lines. The person whose name fell on the last sample line was also asked the additional questions from 34 on.

Distribution - Included in Enumerator's portfolio.

**Form P2 - Individual Census Report** (page 8)

Size - 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", both sides

Color - white paper, blue ink

Number printed - 14,700,000

Use - Form P2 was used to obtain Census data concerning a person when the enumerator was not able to obtain the information directly. It was used for obtaining information about lodgers, for enumerating transients staying in hotels, tourist camps, "Y's," flophouses, missions, etc., for persons in general hospitals and in selected types of institutions, and for persons residing in barrack type structures on military reservations. The form had a gummed flap so that it could be sealed after it was filled out and then left with a third party to be given to the enumerator. The information collected on this form was transferred to the P1 schedule.

Distribution - The form was left by the enumerator with neighbors, hotel clerks, or the heads of the various hotels and institutions mentioned above to be distributed to the persons concerned. Occasionally the form was completed by the use of records for certain classes of institutionalized or hospitalized persons.

**Form P3 - Infant Card** (page 9)

Size - 8" x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Color - buff card, green ink

Number printed - 3,000,000

Use - This form was used by the enumerator to obtain special information for infants born between January 1, and April 1, 1950. It was designed to be used in testing the completeness of the enumeration of infants and the completeness of birth registration, a project undertaken in cooperation with the National Office of Vital Statistics.

Distribution - Included in Enumerator's portfolio.

**Form P4 - Crews of Vessels Report** (page 10)

Size - 14" x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Color - yellow paper, green ink

Number printed - 1,000,000

Use - Form P4 was designed to obtain information on officers and crew members of American vessels who were living aboard ship, whether in harbor or at sea on April 1, 1950.

Distribution - Self-sealing forms were mailed directly to the captain of each government operated vessel and to the operator of each private line. The operator of the line shipped the forms to the captain of each vessel. The captain of each ship distributed the report to the crew members, each of whom filled out his own report. Upon completion, all reports for the vessel were packaged and sent to Washington.

**Form P6 - Confidential Report on Income** (page 11)

Size - 12" x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Color - white paper, blue ink

Number printed - 5,300,000

Use - Form P6 was furnished to persons whose names fell on sample lines, who did not wish to divulge their incomes to the enumerators. The respondent was given Form P6 to fill out, seal, and mail directly to Washington. The form was self-sealing and pre-addressed.

Distribution - Included in Enumerator's portfolio.

**Form P5 - Overseas Census Report** (page 12-13)

Size - 8" x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Color - white paper, green ink

Number printed - 1,300,000

Use - Form P5 was used for the enumeration of members of the Armed Forces and civilian employees stationed abroad, their families living with them outside continental United States, and civilian American citizens who were residing overseas on April 1, 1950.

Distribution - The forms were mailed to all military installations outside the territorial limits of the United States and its possessions and to foreign service offices abroad. Members of the Armed Forces, and civilian employees of the Department of Defense stationed abroad were enumerated by that Department. The Department of State handled the enumeration of all other government employees and other civilians residing abroad.

**Form P8 - Indian Reservation Schedule** (page 14)

Size - 16" x 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

Color - white paper, black ink

Number printed - 175,000

Use - This schedule, completed by the enumerator at the same time as and in addition to the regular P1, was filled for each household on a Federal Indian Reservation to provide the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Interior Department with special information. Personnel from the Census field offices called upon the Reservation officials to make arrangements for the actual enumeration.

Distribution - Included in Enumerator's portfolio.

## DATA COLLECTION FORMS

**Form P50** - Letter: Survey of Residential Financing  
(page 15)

Size - 8" x 10½"

Color - white paper, black ink

Number printed - 750,000

Use - This form requested the occupants of rental properties to give the name and address of the owner or rental agent of the property. This report was self-sealing and addressed to the local Census district supervisor.

Distribution - This form was mailed to residents of renter occupied houses or apartments which were selected to be covered in the sample.

**Form P51** - Owner-Occupied: Survey of Residential Financing  
(page 16-19)

Size - 8 page booklet - 5 3/4" x 9 1/8"

Color - yellow paper, brown ink

Number printed - 375,000

Use - This form was used to collect data on mortgaged properties containing 1 to 4 dwelling units, at least one of which was occupied by an owner.

Distribution - This form, accompanied by return envelopes addressed to the local district office, was mailed to the owners of approximately 56,000 properties. Follow-up letters were mailed to owners whose reports were not received after one week, and again after two weeks.

**Form P52** - Owner-Occupied: Survey of Residential Financing  
(not shown here since it is identical with the P51 except for color)

Size - 8 page booklet, 5 3/4" x 9 1/8"

Color - green paper, black ink

Number printed - 190,000

Use - This form was used for properties, reported as not mortgaged in the general enumeration which contained 1 to 4 dwelling units at least one of which was occupied by an owner. The form was used to find out how many of the properties reported as not mortgaged were later reported as mortgaged and to obtain information on the mortgaged properties.

Distribution - This form was mailed to the owners of approximately 30,500 properties with the same follow-up procedure as for Form P51.

**Form P53** - Renter-Occupied: Survey of Residential Financing  
(not shown here since the inquiries were similar to those on Form P51)

Size - 8 page booklet, 5 5/8" x 9 1/4"

Color - white paper, green ink

Number printed - 1,000,000

Use - Form P53 was used when the property contained 1 to 4 dwelling units none of which was occupied by an owner, or when the property contained 5 or more dwelling units. In either case, any or all of the dwelling units might have been vacant.

Distribution - This form was mailed to approximately 125,000 renters with the same follow-up procedure as for Forms P51 and P52.

**Form P54** - Mortgagee: Survey of Residential Financing  
(page 20-21)

Size - 4 page booklet, 6" x 9 5/8"

Color - white paper, black ink

Number printed - 450,000

Use - This form was used to collect information from the mortgagees listed on the completed Forms P51, P52 and P53.

Distribution - A list of the properties arranged by lenders was compiled from completed Forms P51, P52 and P53, and the lenders were sent a Form P54 for each property. Follow-ups were made by mail, phone, and where necessary, personal interview.

**Form A1** - Agriculture Questionnaire (page 22-25)

Size - 22" x 19", both sides

Color - white paper, brown ink

Number printed - 8,496,000 regular questionnaires and 8,554,600 self-mailer questionnaires

Use - An A1 questionnaire was required for every farm, every place of 3 or more acres and for every place with certain specialized agriculture operations. The enumeration was conducted jointly with that for Population and Housing. To take account of differences in agriculture in the various parts of continental United States, 41 variations of this form were used. Each variation had five different printings to make provision for sample selection.

Distribution - The self-mailer forms, accompanied by an explanatory letter, were mailed to the farm operators in 37 states, with instructions to answer as many questions as possible before the enumerator would arrive to help complete the form. In other areas the enumerator conducted direct interviews for the entire schedule using the regular agriculture questionnaires included in his portfolio.

**Form A2** - Special Agriculture Questionnaire (page 27)

Size - 11" x 8½"

Color - white paper, brown ink

Number printed - 1,275,000

Use - The Form A2 was a short form used by the enumerator in urban areas to determine whether a regular agriculture questionnaire A1 was required. If the latter form was required, the place was re-visited by an enumerator trained in the use of the long form.

Distribution - Included in Enumerator's portfolio.

**Form A3** - Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaire  
(page 28-29)

Size - 22" x 17", one side only

Color - white paper, brown ink

Number printed - 1,045,000

Use - This form was filled out by the enumerator for each landlord renting two or more farms to tenants in the 14 Southern States where a large proportion of the farms is operated by the tenants. The enumerator visited the landlord first and completed the A3 form before visiting each tenant to obtain the A1 questionnaire.

Distribution - Included in Enumerator's portfolio.

**Form I-1** - Irrigation Questionnaire (Single-Farm)  
(page 30-31)

Size - 22" x 17", one side only

Color - white paper, brown ink

Number printed - 385,000

Use - The enumerator filled out the I-1 at the same time that he filled out the Agriculture and Population and Housing questionnaires. The I-1 was designed for use for farms having their own irrigation supply works which are used to get irrigation water from a source of supply into the farm's irrigation ditches and pipeline when the irrigation works supplied water for an acre or more of farm land in most years.

Distribution - Included in Enumerator's portfolio.

**Form I-2** - Irrigation Questionnaire (Multiple-Farm)  
(page 32-35)

Size - 22" x 17", both sides

Color - white paper, brown ink

Number printed - 210,500 regular questionnaires and 4,500 self-mailer questionnaires.

Use - The I-2 was used for the enumeration of irrigation enterprises supplying water to several farms. Irrigation technicians, recruited from the Soil Conservation Service, were used as enumerators. The list of names of enterprises supplying water to ten or more farms was compiled from various sources.

Distribution - Questionnaires were mailed to the enterprises ten days before the projects were visited, so that the information would be available at the time of the



enumerator's visit. The location of enterprises supplying water to 2 to 9 farms were obtained from the AI's and enumerated by technicians.

**Form D1 - Drainage Questionnaire (County Drains) (page 36)**  
Size - 10½" x 16", one side only  
Color - buff paper, brown ink  
Number printed - 1,200

Use - The D1 questionnaire was used in those 9 states in which the drainage of agricultural lands was performed by local county governments or similar organizations.  
Distribution - Special enumerators obtained the information from county records or county officials. No direct enumeration was used in obtaining the information for this questionnaire.

**Form D2 - Drainage Questionnaire (Drainage Enterprises) (page 37)**

Size - 17" x 14", one side only  
Color - white paper, brown ink  
Number printed - 25,000

Use - The D2 was used in 31 states in which the drainage of agricultural lands was performed by corporate or private enterprises.

Distribution - Special enumerators were trained and equipped for obtaining the information needed to complete this form.

**Form A 11 - Special Questionnaire for Producers of Cut Flowers and Flowering or Foliage Plants (page 38-41)**

Size - 7 page booklet, 10¼" x 7¾"  
Color - green paper, black ink  
Number printed - 260,000

**Form A 12 - Special Questionnaire for Nurseries (not reproduced - detail is similar to that shown on Form A 11)**

Size - 7 page booklet, 10 1/4" x 7 7/8"  
Color - buff paper, black ink  
Number printed - 135,000

**Form A 13 - Special Questionnaire for Bulb Farms (not reproduced - detail is similar to that shown on Form A 11)**

Size - 4 page booklet, 10 1/4" x 7 7/8"  
Color - white paper, green ink  
Number printed - 25,000

**Form A 14 - Special Questionnaire for Flower Seed Farms (not reproduced - detail is similar to that shown on Form A 11)**

Size - 4 page booklet, 10 1/4" x 7 7/8"  
Color - pink paper, black ink  
Number printed - 1,500

Use - These forms were used to obtain information on four specialized horticulture operations.

Distribution - The questionnaires were mailed to the respective farms on the basis of mailing lists, compiled initially on the basis of state inspection records and trade association membership, which were checked against the AI agriculture questionnaires received for the operators of nurseries, greenhouses, and similar enterprises.

#### OTHER FORMS USED IN THE 1950 CENSUSES

In addition to the major forms listed above, the following forms were also used in the enumeration:

##### Experimental Areas

Four basic population and housing questionnaires were used in experimental tests of alternative enumeration procedures:

P10 - Population and Housing Schedule (line schedule)

P11 - Population and Housing Schedule (household)

P12A, P12B, P12C - Population and Housing Schedules

P13A, P13B, P13C - Population and Housing Schedules

The letter designations for the P12 and P13 indicate the different methods in which the form was used. The questions were designed to yield the same information as those on the P1 schedule (page 4-7).

#### Post - Enumeration Survey

A post-enumeration survey was designed to determine the completeness of the national count and the accuracy of the Census with respect to various characteristics.

##### PE-101 - Coverage Questionnaire

The PE-101 was designed to obtain information on household size, possible missed persons, and possible missed agricultural operations.

##### PE-102 - Housing Questionnaire

The PE-102 was designed to inquire about selected housing characteristics and was used to enumerate missed households.

##### PE-103 - Individual Questionnaire (long form)

The PE-103 was designed to check the data for "sample persons."

##### PE-104 - Individual Questionnaire (short form)

The PE-104 was designed to check information on "non-sample persons."

##### PE-105 - Agriculture Questionnaire

The PE-105 combined coverage and content checks for places having agricultural operations.

##### PE-106 - Supplementary Agriculture Questionnaire

##### PE-109 - Individual Census Report

#### Territories and Possessions

The forms listed below were variations of the regular enumeration forms and were adapted to serve the particular needs of the area being enumerated:

**Alaska -**  
P82 - Population and Housing Schedule  
P83 - Individual Census Report  
P84 - Infant Card  
A5 - Agriculture Questionnaire

**Hawaii -**  
P87 - Population and Housing Schedule  
P88 - Individual Census Report  
P89 - Infant Card  
A8 - Agriculture Questionnaire

**Puerto Rico -**  
P93 - Population and Housing Schedule  
P94 - Individual Census Report  
P95 - Infant Card  
A9a - Agriculture Questionnaire for Farms  
A9b - Agriculture Questionnaire for Parcelas

**Virgin Islands -**  
P97 - Population and Housing Schedule  
P98 - Individual Census Report  
P99 - Infant Card  
A10 - Agriculture Questionnaire

**American Samoa -**  
P80 - Population Schedule  
P81 - Individual Census Report  
A6 - Agriculture Questionnaire

**Guam -**  
P85 - Population Schedule  
P86 - Individual Census Report  
A7 - Agriculture Questionnaire

##### Panama Canal

**Zone -**  
P91 - Population Schedule  
P92 - Individual Census Report

#### Small Overseas Island Possessions of the United States (Canton, Midway, Johnston, Swan, and Wake) -

P100 - Population Schedule  
P90 - Individual Census Report

## DATA COLLECTION FORMS

## Form P1 - Population and Housing Schedule - (Front)

<b>a. STATE</b> <b>b. COUNTY</b> <b>c. INCORPORATED PLACE OR TOWNSHIP</b> <b>d. E. D. NUMBER</b>	<b>e. HOTEL, LARGE ROOMING HOUSE, INSTITUTION, MILITARY INSTALLATION, ETC.</b> Name _____ Type _____ Line Nos. _____ to _____, inclusive	<b>CONFIDENTIAL</b> This inquiry is authorized by Act of The information furnished is accurate for taxation, investigation, or regulation. <b>FORM P1</b> <b>U. S. 1950 CENSUS</b>
---	---	--

FOR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						FOR ALL PERSONS									
LINE NUMBER	Name of street, avenue, or road	House (and apartment) number	Serial number of dwelling unit	Is this house on a farm (or ranch)? (Yes or No)	Is this house on a place of three or more acres? (Yes or No)	Agriculture Questionnaire Number	NAME What is the name of the head of this household? What are the names of all other persons who live here? List in this order: The head His wife Unmarried sons and daughters (in order of age) Married sons and daughters and their families Other relatives Other persons, such as lodgers, roomers, maids or hired hands who live in, and their relatives  (Last name first)	RELATIONSHIP Enter relationship of person to head of the household, as: Head Wife Daughter Grandson Mother-in-law Lodger Lodger's wife Maid Hired hand Patient, etc.	RACE White (W) Negro (Neg) American Indian (Ind) Japanese (Jap) Chinese (Chi) Filipino (Fil) Other race—spell out	SEX Male (M) Female (F)	How old was he on his last birthday? (If under one year of age, enter month of birth as April, May, Dec., etc.)	Is he now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? (Mar. W.d., D., Sep., Nov.)	What State (or foreign country) was he born in?  If born outside Continental United States, enter name of Territory, possession, or foreign country  Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-other	LEAVE BLANK	
															7
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
30															

HOUSEHOLD CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET ☐

## THE QUESTIONS BELOW ARE FOR PERSONS

FOR ALL AGES												
SAMPLE LINE	Was he living in this same house a year ago?	Was he living on a farm a year ago?	Was he living in this same county a year ago?	If No in item 21— What county and State was he living in a year ago?	County (If county unknown, enter name of place or nearest place)	State or foreign country	LEAVE BLANK	What country were his father and mother born in?  (Enter US or name of Territory, possession, or foreign country)	LEAVE BLANK	What is the highest grade of school that he has attended? (Enter one grade—see codes below)	Did he finish this grade?	Has he attended school at time since February
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
30												

Item 17: SPECIAL CASES—Enter Yes also for persons who would have been looking for work except for—

(a) own temporary illness

(b) indefinite or more than 30-day layoff

(c) belief that no work was available

Item 28: CODES for GRADE ATTENDED

Kindergarten ..... Q

None ..... K

ELEMENTARY, HIGH

Elementary (5 grades) ..... S1 to S6

High (4 years) ..... S9, S10, S11, S12

ELEMENTARY, JUNIOR SENIOR HIGH

Elementary (6 grades) ..... S1 to S6

Junior high (3 years) ..... S7, S8, S9

Senior high (3 years) ..... S10, S11, S12

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY

Undergraduate (4 years) ..... C1, C2, C3, C4

Graduate or professional school (1 year or more) ..... C5

Items 26a, 26b, and 26c: DEFINITION OF FAMILY HEAD

A family head is—

Either (a) head of household with related persons present in household

or (b) person unrelated to household head but with persons related to him listed below him on the schedule—for example: Lodger with wife present in household

FOR DISTRICT OFFICE USE ONLY

Number of lines on this sheet: **30**

Number of cancelled lines on this sheet: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of persons enumerated on this sheet: \_\_\_\_\_

## Form P1 - Population and Housing Schedule - (Front)

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING										1. DATE SHEET STARTED 2. ENUMERATOR'S SIGNATURE 3. CHECKED BY (Crew leader)		SHEET NUMBER
<p>This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 13 U. S. C. 201-216) which requires that a report be made. The information furnished is accorded confidential treatment. The Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.</p>												
FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER												
What State (or foreign country) was he born in?	If foreign born—Is he naturalized?	What was this person doing most of last week—working, keeping house, or something else?	If H or O in item 16—Did this person do any work at all last week, not counting work around the house? (Include work for pay, in own business, profession, on farm, or unpaid family work) (Yes or No)	If No in item 16—Was this person looking for work? (See Special Cases below) (Yes or No)	If No in item 17—Even though he didn't work last week, does he have a job or business?	If Wk in item 16 or Yes in item 17—How many hours did he work last week? (Include unpaid work on family farm or business) (Number of hours)	1. If employed (Wk in item 16, or Yes in item 17 or item 18), describe job or business held last week 2. If looking for work (Yes in item 17), describe last job or business 3. For all other persons, leave blank	What kind of work was he doing?	What kind of business or industry was he working in?	Class of worker	LINE NUMBER	
For example: Nails heels on shoes Chemistry professor Farmer Farm helper Armed forces Never worked	For example: Shoe factory State university Farm Farm Armed forces Never worked	For PRIVATE employer (P) For GOVERNMENT (G) In OWN business (O) WITHOUT PAY on family farm or business (NP)	(P, G, O, or NP)	LEAVE BLANK	20a	20b	20c	C	1			
13	B	14	15	16	17	18	19	20a	20b	20c	C	
											2	
											3	
											4	
											5	
											6	
											7	
											8	
											9	
											10	
											11	
											12	
											13	
											14	
											15	
											16	
											17	
											18	
											19	
											20	
											21	
											22	
											23	
											24	
											25	
											26	
											27	
											28	
											29	
											30	
											31	
											32	
											33	
											34	
											35	
											36	
											37	
											38	
											39	
											40	
											41	
											42	
											43	
											44	
											45	
											46	
											47	
											48	
											49	
											50	
											51	
											52	
											53	
											54	
											55	
											56	
											57	
											58	
											59	
											60	
											61	
											62	
											63	
											64	
											65	
											66	
											67	
											68	
											69	
											70	
											71	
											72	
											73	
											74	
											75	
											76	
											77	
											78	
											79	
											80	
											81	
											82	
											83	
											84	
											85	
											86	
											87	
											88	
											89	
											90	
											91	
											92	
											93	
											94	
											95	
											96	
											97	
											98	
											99	
											100	

## Form P1 - Population and Housing Schedule - (Back)

SHEET NO.		FOR ALL DWELLING UNITS										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number of dwelling unit	Block number	<b>TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> House, apartment, flat 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Trailer 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Tent, boat, railroad car X <input type="checkbox"/> Nondwelling-unit quarters in large rooming house, institution, hotel, tourist court, etc. (If nondwelling unit, do not ask remaining items)	<b>TYPE OF STRUCTURE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Detached 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-detached 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attached	<b>NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> (Number)	<b>BUSINESS UNIT IN STRUCTURE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CONDITION OF UNIT</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not dilapidated 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Dilapidated	<b>We have listed (number) persons who live here. Have we missed anyone away traveling? Babies? Lodgers? Other persons staying here who have no home anywhere else? (Add names on other side if necessary)</b> Enter correct number of persons: _____ (Final count) X <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied entirely by nonresidents V <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>How many rooms are in this unit, not counting bathrooms?</b> (Number)	<b>PIPED WATER SUPPLY</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hot and cold piped running water inside this structure 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Only cold piped running water inside this structure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Piped running water outside this structure 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No piped running water (hand pump, well, etc.)	<b>TYPE OF TOILET</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet inside this structure 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet outside this structure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Privy, out-house, or chemical toilet 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit	<b>TOILET-EXCLUSIVE USE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit	<b>INSTALLED BATHTUB OR SHOWER</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No bathtub or shower for this unit
Serial number of dwelling unit	Block number	<b>TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> House, apartment, flat 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Trailer 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Tent, boat, railroad car X <input type="checkbox"/> Nondwelling-unit quarters in large rooming house, institution, hotel, tourist court, etc. (If nondwelling unit, do not ask remaining items)	<b>TYPE OF STRUCTURE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Detached 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-detached 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attached	<b>NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> (Number)	<b>BUSINESS UNIT IN STRUCTURE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CONDITION OF UNIT</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not dilapidated 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Dilapidated	<b>We have listed (number) persons who live here. Have we missed anyone away traveling? Babies? Lodgers? Other persons staying here who have no home anywhere else? (Add names on other side if necessary)</b> Enter correct number of persons: _____ (Final count) X <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied entirely by nonresidents V <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>How many rooms are in this unit, not counting bathrooms?</b> (Number)	<b>PIPED WATER SUPPLY</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hot and cold piped running water inside this structure 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Only cold piped running water inside this structure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Piped running water outside this structure 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No piped running water (hand pump, well, etc.)	<b>TYPE OF TOILET</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet inside this structure 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet outside this structure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Privy, out-house, or chemical toilet 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit	<b>TOILET-EXCLUSIVE USE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit	<b>INSTALLED BATHTUB OR SHOWER</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No bathtub or shower for this unit
Serial number of dwelling unit	Block number	<b>TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> House, apartment, flat 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Trailer 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Tent, boat, railroad car X <input type="checkbox"/> Nondwelling-unit quarters in large rooming house, institution, hotel, tourist court, etc. (If nondwelling unit, do not ask remaining items)	<b>TYPE OF STRUCTURE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Detached 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-detached 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attached	<b>NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> (Number)	<b>BUSINESS UNIT IN STRUCTURE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CONDITION OF UNIT</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not dilapidated 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Dilapidated	<b>We have listed (number) persons who live here. Have we missed anyone away traveling? Babies? Lodgers? Other persons staying here who have no home anywhere else? (Add names on other side if necessary)</b> Enter correct number of persons: _____ (Final count) X <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied entirely by nonresidents V <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>How many rooms are in this unit, not counting bathrooms?</b> (Number)	<b>PIPED WATER SUPPLY</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hot and cold piped running water inside this structure 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Only cold piped running water inside this structure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Piped running water outside this structure 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No piped running water (hand pump, well, etc.)	<b>TYPE OF TOILET</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet inside this structure 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet outside this structure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Privy, out-house, or chemical toilet 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit	<b>TOILET-EXCLUSIVE USE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit	<b>INSTALLED BATHTUB OR SHOWER</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No bathtub or shower for this unit
Serial number of dwelling unit	Block number	<b>TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> House, apartment, flat 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Trailer 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Tent, boat, railroad car X <input type="checkbox"/> Nondwelling-unit quarters in large rooming house, institution, hotel, tourist court, etc. (If nondwelling unit, do not ask remaining items)	<b>TYPE OF STRUCTURE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Detached 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-detached 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attached	<b>NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> (Number)	<b>BUSINESS UNIT IN STRUCTURE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CONDITION OF UNIT</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not dilapidated 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Dilapidated	<b>We have listed (number) persons who live here. Have we missed anyone away traveling? Babies? Lodgers? Other persons staying here who have no home anywhere else? (Add names on other side if necessary)</b> Enter correct number of persons: _____ (Final count) X <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied entirely by nonresidents V <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>How many rooms are in this unit, not counting bathrooms?</b> (Number)	<b>PIPED WATER SUPPLY</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hot and cold piped running water inside this structure 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Only cold piped running water inside this structure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Piped running water outside this structure 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No piped running water (hand pump, well, etc.)	<b>TYPE OF TOILET</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet inside this structure 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet outside this structure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Privy, out-house, or chemical toilet 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit	<b>TOILET-EXCLUSIVE USE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit	<b>INSTALLED BATHTUB OR SHOWER</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No bathtub or shower for this unit
Serial number of dwelling unit	Block number	<b>TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> House, apartment, flat 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Trailer 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Tent, boat, railroad car X <input type="checkbox"/> Nondwelling-unit quarters in large rooming house, institution, hotel, tourist court, etc. (If nondwelling unit, do not ask remaining items)	<b>TYPE OF STRUCTURE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Detached 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-detached 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attached	<b>NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> (Number)	<b>BUSINESS UNIT IN STRUCTURE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CONDITION OF UNIT</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not dilapidated 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Dilapidated	<b>We have listed (number) persons who live here. Have we missed anyone away traveling? Babies? Lodgers? Other persons staying here who have no home anywhere else? (Add names on other side if necessary)</b> Enter correct number of persons: _____ (Final count) X <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied entirely by nonresidents V <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>How many rooms are in this unit, not counting bathrooms?</b> (Number)	<b>PIPED WATER SUPPLY</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hot and cold piped running water inside this structure 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Only cold piped running water inside this structure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Piped running water outside this structure 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No piped running water (hand pump, well, etc.)	<b>TYPE OF TOILET</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet inside this structure 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet outside this structure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Privy, out-house, or chemical toilet 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit	<b>TOILET-EXCLUSIVE USE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit	<b>INSTALLED BATHTUB OR SHOWER</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No bathtub or shower for this unit
Serial number of dwelling unit	Block number	<b>TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> House, apartment, flat 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Trailer 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Tent, boat, railroad car X <input type="checkbox"/> Nondwelling-unit quarters in large rooming house, institution, hotel, tourist court, etc. (If nondwelling unit, do not ask remaining items)	<b>TYPE OF STRUCTURE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Detached 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-detached 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attached	<b>NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> (Number)	<b>BUSINESS UNIT IN STRUCTURE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>CONDITION OF UNIT</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not dilapidated 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Dilapidated	<b>We have listed (number) persons who live here. Have we missed anyone away traveling? Babies? Lodgers? Other persons staying here who have no home anywhere else? (Add names on other side if necessary)</b> Enter correct number of persons: _____ (Final count) X <input type="checkbox"/> Occupied entirely by nonresidents V <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>How many rooms are in this unit, not counting bathrooms?</b> (Number)	<b>PIPED WATER SUPPLY</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hot and cold piped running water inside this structure 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Only cold piped running water inside this structure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Piped running water outside this structure 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No piped running water (hand pump, well, etc.)	<b>TYPE OF TOILET</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet inside this structure 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet outside this structure 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Privy, out-house, or chemical toilet 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit	<b>TOILET-EXCLUSIVE USE</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit	<b>INSTALLED BATHTUB OR SHOWER</b> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No bathtub or shower for this unit

## Form P1 - Population and Housing Schedule - (Back)

				FOR ALL VACANT UNITS	FOR NONFARM VACANT UNITS ONLY	FOR NONFARM UNITS OCCUPIED BY OWNER			FOR NONFARM UNITS OCCUPIED BY RENTER				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<b>13</b> INSTALLED BATHTUB OR SHOWER <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit <input type="checkbox"/> No bath-tub or shower for this unit	<b>a. HEATING EQUIPMENT</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Piped steam or hot water furnace <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Warm-air furnace <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Other means with flue <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Other means—no flue <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Not heated <b>6</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>a. HEATING FUEL USED MOST</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Coal or coke <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Utility gas <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled gas <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid fuel <b>6</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity <b>7</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Other fuel <b>8</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Not heated <b>9</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>OCCUPANCY</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By owner <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By renter <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant— <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For rent <b>6</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <b>7</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Not for rent or sale	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal	If "For rent"—Monthly rent for this unit— \$ _____	If "For sale only"—Sale price asked— \$ _____	How much would this property sell for? \$ _____	How many dwelling units are included in this property? (Number) _____	Is there any mortgage (trust) on this property? <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No	What is the monthly rent for this unit? \$ _____	In addition to rent, how much do you pay for— Enter amount in dollars Nothing paid Electricity? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Gas? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Water? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Wood? Coal? Oil? \$ _____ (12 months total)	Is this unit rented— <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Un-furnished or <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Fur-nished	If rented furnished—What would it rent for monthly if unfurnished? \$ _____
	<b>b. Does this unit have electric lighting?</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>b. What type of refrigerator does this unit have?</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Electric, gas, or other mechanical refrigerator <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Ice box or ice refrigerator <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Other refrigerator <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>OCCUPANCY</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By owner <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By renter <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant— <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For rent <b>6</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <b>7</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Not for rent or sale	Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> Non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal	Nonfarm Vacant If "For rent"—Monthly rent for this unit— \$ _____	Nonfarm Owner If "For sale only"—Sale price asked— \$ _____	How much would this property sell for? \$ _____	How many dwelling units are included in this property? (Number) _____	Is there any mortgage (trust) on this property? <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No	What is the monthly rent for this unit? \$ _____	In addition to rent, how much do you pay for— Enter amount in dollars Nothing paid Electricity? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Gas? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Water? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Wood? Coal? Oil? \$ _____ (12 months total)	Is this unit rented— <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Un-furnished or <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Fur-nished	If rented furnished—What would it rent for monthly if unfurnished? \$ _____
<b>13</b> INSTALLED BATHTUB OR SHOWER <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit <input type="checkbox"/> No bath-tub or shower for this unit	<b>c. Is there a radio in this unit?</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>c. Is there a television set in this unit?</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>OCCUPANCY</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By owner <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By renter <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant— <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For rent <b>6</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <b>7</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Not for rent or sale	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal	Vacant If "For rent"—Monthly rent for this unit— \$ _____	Nonfarm Vacant If "For sale only"—Sale price asked— \$ _____	How much would this property sell for? \$ _____	How many dwelling units are included in this property? (Number) _____	Is there any mortgage (trust) on this property? <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No	What is the monthly rent for this unit? \$ _____	In addition to rent, how much do you pay for— Enter amount in dollars Nothing paid Electricity? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Gas? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Water? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Wood? Coal? Oil? \$ _____ (12 months total)	Is this unit rented— <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Un-furnished or <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Fur-nished	If rented furnished—What would it rent for monthly if unfurnished? \$ _____
	<b>d. KITCHEN SINK</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No kitchen sink for this unit	<b>d. COOKING FUEL USED MOST</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Coal or coke <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Utility gas <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled gas <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid fuel <b>6</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity <b>7</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Other fuel <b>8</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No cooking <b>9</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>OCCUPANCY</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By owner <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By renter <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant— <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For rent <b>6</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <b>7</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Not for rent or sale	Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> Non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal	Nonfarm Vacant If "For rent"—Monthly rent for this unit— \$ _____	Nonfarm Owner If "For sale only"—Sale price asked— \$ _____	How much would this property sell for? \$ _____	How many dwelling units are included in this property? (Number) _____	Is there any mortgage (trust) on this property? <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No	What is the monthly rent for this unit? \$ _____	In addition to rent, how much do you pay for— Enter amount in dollars Nothing paid Electricity? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Gas? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Water? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Wood? Coal? Oil? \$ _____ (12 months total)	Is this unit rented— <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Un-furnished or <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Fur-nished	If rented furnished—What would it rent for monthly if unfurnished? \$ _____
<b>13</b> INSTALLED BATHTUB OR SHOWER <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit <input type="checkbox"/> No bath-tub or shower for this unit	<b>e. When was this structure built?</b> If built in 1940 or after, enter exact year: _____ If built before 1940, check one box: <b>01</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 1930-1939 <b>02</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 1920-1929 <b>03</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 1919 or before	<b>OCCUPANCY</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By owner <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By renter <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant— <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For rent <b>6</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <b>7</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Not for rent or sale	Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> Non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal	Nonfarm Vacant If "For rent"—Monthly rent for this unit— \$ _____	Nonfarm Owner If "For sale only"—Sale price asked— \$ _____	How much would this property sell for? \$ _____	How many dwelling units are included in this property? (Number) _____	Is there any mortgage (trust) on this property? <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No	What is the monthly rent for this unit? \$ _____	In addition to rent, how much do you pay for— Enter amount in dollars Nothing paid Electricity? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Gas? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Water? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Wood? Coal? Oil? \$ _____ (12 months total)	Is this unit rented— <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Un-furnished or <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Fur-nished	If rented furnished—What would it rent for monthly if unfurnished? \$ _____	
	<b>a. HEATING EQUIPMENT</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Piped steam or hot water furnace <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Warm-air furnace <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Other means with flue <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Other means—no flue <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Not heated <b>6</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>a. HEATING FUEL USED MOST</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Coal or coke <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Utility gas <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled gas <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid fuel <b>6</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity <b>7</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Other fuel <b>8</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Not heated <b>9</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>OCCUPANCY</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By owner <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By renter <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant— <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For rent <b>6</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <b>7</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Not for rent or sale	Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> Non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal	Nonfarm Vacant If "For rent"—Monthly rent for this unit— \$ _____	Nonfarm Owner If "For sale only"—Sale price asked— \$ _____	How much would this property sell for? \$ _____	How many dwelling units are included in this property? (Number) _____	Is there any mortgage (trust) on this property? <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No	What is the monthly rent for this unit? \$ _____	In addition to rent, how much do you pay for— Enter amount in dollars Nothing paid Electricity? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Gas? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Water? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Wood? Coal? Oil? \$ _____ (12 months total)	Is this unit rented— <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Un-furnished or <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Fur-nished	If rented furnished—What would it rent for monthly if unfurnished? \$ _____
<b>13</b> INSTALLED BATHTUB OR SHOWER <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit <input type="checkbox"/> No bath-tub or shower for this unit	<b>b. Does this unit have electric lighting?</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>b. What type of refrigerator does this unit have?</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Electric, gas, or other mechanical refrigerator <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Ice box or ice refrigerator <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Other refrigerator <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	<b>OCCUPANCY</b> <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By owner <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> By renter <b>3</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free <b>4</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant— <b>5</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For rent <b>6</b> <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only <b>7</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Not for rent or sale	Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> Non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal	Nonfarm Vacant If "For rent"—Monthly rent for this unit— \$ _____	Nonfarm Owner If "For sale only"—Sale price asked— \$ _____	How much would this property sell for? \$ _____	How many dwelling units are included in this property? (Number) _____	Is there any mortgage (trust) on this property? <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No	What is the monthly rent for this unit? \$ _____	In addition to rent, how much do you pay for— Enter amount in dollars Nothing paid Electricity? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Gas? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Water? \$ _____ (Monthly average) Wood? Coal? Oil? \$ _____ (12 months total)	Is this unit rented— <b>1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Un-furnished or <b>2</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Fur-nished	If rented furnished—What would it rent for monthly if unfurnished? \$ _____

## DATA COLLECTION FORMS

## Form P2 - Individual Census Report

**1** What is your name?  
 (Last name) (First name) (Middle initial)

**2** Where do you usually live?  
☐ Here (Check this box if you usually live in this house or if you have no usual place of residence.)  
☐ Some place else (Check this box if you usually live some place else. Enter the address of that place in the space provided below.)  
 (a) Address of that place:  
 (Number and street and apartment number)  
 (City, town, or township)  
 (County) (State)  
 (b) In addition to the above address describe fully your home location in the space provided below. (For example: On west side of Adams Road between Morris and Parker Streets; or, on east side of Plainville Road (RFD No. 3) 2 miles north of Clinton.)  
 (c) Give the name of one person who is living there now.  
 (Enter name or write "no one")

**3** What is your relationship to the head of the household where you usually live?  
☐ I am the head.  
☐ I am not the head.  
 If you are not the head, enter your relationship to the head of the household in which you usually live.  
 If you have no usual place of residence, enter your relationship to the head of this household.  
 (For example: Son, daughter, wife, son-in-law, lodger, lodger's wife, maid, hotel guest, patient, etc.)

**4** What is your race? (Check one box or enter name of race.)  
☐ White ☐ Negro or What race? \_\_\_\_\_

**5** What is your sex? (Check one.)  
☐ Male ☐ Female

**6** How old were you on your last birthday?  
 (Years old) (For infants under one year of age, enter month of birth as April, May, Dec., etc.)

**7** Where were you born?  
 (State) or (Territory, possession, or foreign country)

**8** Are you a citizen of the United States? (Check one.)  
☐ Yes, I was born in the United States or its Territories or possessions.  
☐ Yes, I was born in a foreign country, but became a citizen.  
☐ Yes, I was born in a foreign country of American parents.  
☐ No, I am not a citizen of the United States.

**9** Were you living on a farm a year ago? (Check one.)  
☐ Yes ☐ No

**10** Where were you living a year ago?  
 (If you are not at home now, answer this question as if you were.)  
☐ In this same house.  
☐ Not in this same house, but in this same county.  
☐ Not in this same county—enter county and State below:  
 (County) (State or foreign country)  
 (If you do not know county, enter name of place or nearest place)

**11** Where were your parents born? (Check the box or enter name of Territory, possession, or foreign country.)  
 Father:  
☐ Continental United States or (Territory, possession, or foreign country)  
 Mother:  
☐ Continental United States or (Territory, possession, or foreign country)

**12** What is the highest grade of school you have attended? (Check one.)  
 Kindergarten ☐  
 Elementary school ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐  
 High school ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐  
 College or professional school ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 or more ☐  
 I have never attended school ☐

**13** Did you finish this grade? (Check one.)  
☐ Yes ☐ No

**14** Have you attended school at any time since Feb. 1, 1950? (Check one.)  
☐ Yes ☐ No

**THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER**

**15** What were you doing last week? (Check each box that applies to you.)  
 (a) ☐ I worked at a job, or in my business or profession, or on a farm.  
 (b) ☐ I was looking for work.  
 (c) ☐ I had a job, profession, or business from which I was temporarily absent.  
 (d) ☐ I did housework in my own home.  
 (e) ☐ I am permanently unable to work.  
 (f) ☐ None of the above applies to me.

**16** If you worked last week, how many hours did you work?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ hours

**17** If you were looking for work last week, how many weeks have you been looking for work?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ weeks

**18** Last year (1949), did you do any work at all (even for a week or two), not counting work around the house?  
☐ Yes—In how many weeks did you do any work?  
 (Weeks) (Include paid vacations)  
☐ No

**19** Answer (a), (b), and (c) below:  
 If you have done any work since January 1, 1949, not counting work around the house  
 —or if you are now looking for work  
 Describe the job you held last week. If you did not work last week, describe your last job or business.  
 (a) What kind of work did you do?  
 Give an exact answer; for example: truck driver, locomotive fireman, able seaman, mechanical engineer, registered nurse, assemble clocks and watches, etc.  
 (b) In what kind of business or industry did you do this work?  
 Give an exact answer; for example: radio factory, wholesale radio company, retail radio store, radio repair shop, lawyer's office, oil tanker, etc.  
 (c) Was this work: (Check one.)  
☐ For a private employer for wages, salary, commission, or tips.  
☐ For government (Federal, State, city, local, etc.).  
☐ For profit or fees in your own business, farm, office, shop, etc.  
☐ Without pay on your family's farm or business.  
 (Please answer questions on page 5)

**20** Last year (1949), did you earn any money by working as an employee for wages, salary, commission, or tips?  
☐ Yes—About how much earned? (Enter amount before deductions for withholding tax, social security, bonds, etc.) \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ No

**21** Last year (1949), did you earn any money income by working for yourself in your own business, professional practice, or farm?  
☐ Yes—About how much earned? (Enter net amount after deducting business expenses but before deducting personal taxes or living expenses.) \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ No

**22** Whether or not you worked last year (1949)—Did you receive any other money income from interest, dividends, veteran's allowances, pensions, rents, or any other income not counted in questions 20 and 21?  
☐ Yes—About how much? \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ No

**23** Are you now a member of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty? (Check one.)  
☐ Yes ☐ No

**24** Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States during—(Answer (a), (b), and (c) below.)  
 (a) World War II ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 (b) World War I ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 (c) Other war or peacetime service ☐ Yes ☐ No

**25** Are you now married or not married? (Check one.)  
☐ Married ☐ Divorced  
☐ Widowed ☐ Separated  
☐ Never married

**26** Have you been married more than once? (Check one.)  
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ I have never been married

**27** If you are now married, how many years since you were (last) married? \_\_\_\_\_ (Years)  
 If you are now widowed, how many years since you were widowed? \_\_\_\_\_ (Years)  
 If you are now divorced, how many years since you were divorced? \_\_\_\_\_ (Years)  
 If you are now separated, how many years since you were separated? \_\_\_\_\_ (Years)  
 The question below is for women who are married, widowed, divorced, or separated.

**28** How many children have you ever borne, not counting stillbirths? (If none, check the box.)  
 Children or ☐ None

**DO NOT USE—TO BE FILLED BY CENSUS TAKER**

(State) (City or town)  
 (County) (Street and number)  
 (E. D. No.)

(a) If a hotel, rooming house, institution, military installation, vessel, etc., give  
 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (Name) and  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (Type)  
 3. Room number (where applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Serial No. of dwelling unit \_\_\_\_\_

Form P2  
 BUDGET BUREAU NO. 41-4960  
 APPROVAL EXPIRES DECEMBER 31, 1950.



CENSUS REPORT—CONFIDENTIAL.—This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21, 15 U. S. C. 301-218) which requires that you file a report. Your report is accorded confidential treatment. Your Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**INDIVIDUAL CENSUS REPORT**  
 1950 CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census taker was not able to obtain from you personally the information required by this Census.

Please fill out the questions on this form as soon as you can. It should take only a few minutes of your time. Seal the completed form with the gummed flap so that your answers may be kept confidential. Leave the sealed form for the Census taker or give it to the person from whom you obtained it for return to the Census taker.

Be sure to fill out this form even though this is not where you usually live.

The Census taker will be glad to supply you with additional forms if you need them for members of your family who are here with you.

Sincerely yours,

*Philip M. Hauser*  
 Philip M. Hauser, Acting Director  
 Bureau of the Census

INDIVIDUAL CENSUS REPORT

U. S. Department of Commerce  
 Bureau of the Census

**CONFIDENTIAL**

This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 13 U. S. C. 201-218) which requires that a report be made. The information furnished is accorded confidential treatment. The Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 41-4961.  
APPROVAL EXPIRES Dec. 31, 1950.

**FORM P3**

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

**INFANT CARD****1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING**

(For every child born in January, February, or March 1950)

1. Is residence on a farm?  
(Copy from Population  
schedule item 4 for "head  
of household.")

Yes <sup>1</sup>☐ No <sup>2</sup>☐

2. NAME OF INFANT (Please print)

(Last) (First) (Initial)

3. RACE OF INFANT

(Copy from schedule  
item 9.)

White <sup>1</sup>☐ Negro <sup>2</sup>☐ American Indian <sup>3</sup>☐ Other <sup>4</sup>☐

4. SEX OF INFANT

(Copy from schedule item 10.)

Male <sup>1</sup>☐ Female <sup>2</sup>☐

5. Is father enumerated in this household?

Yes <sup>1</sup>☐ No <sup>2</sup>☐

IF "YES" in item 5, copy the answers to items 6, 7, 8, and 9, from the Population schedule. If "NO" in item 5, skip to item 10.

6. NAME OF FATHER (Please print)

(Copy from schedule item 7.)

(Last) (First) (Initial)

7. AGE OF FATHER ON LAST BIRTHDAY

(Copy from schedule item 11.)

8. OCCUPATION OF FATHER

(Copy from schedule item 20a; if  
that item is blank, enter "None.")

9. INDUSTRY OF FATHER

(Copy from schedule item 20b; if  
that item is blank, enter "None.")

**LEAVE BLANK****LEAVE  
BLANK****A****B****C**

State \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_

E. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_ Line No. \_\_\_\_\_

Enumerated by \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**LEAVE BLANK****ASK THESE ITEMS**

10. DATE OF BIRTH

\_\_\_\_\_, 1950  
(Month) (Day)

11. POST OFFICE ADDRESS OF INFANT'S USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

House Number  
and Street  
or RFD No. \_\_\_\_\_

City or Town \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

12. INFANT'S PLACE OF BIRTH (ACTUAL PLACE—NOT USUAL  
RESIDENCE)

City \_\_\_\_\_  
(If outside city limits, write "RURAL.")

County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

13. NAME OF HOSPITAL

If "NONE" above, type of attendant at birth:

Doctor <sup>1</sup>☐ Midwife <sup>2</sup>☐ Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

14. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER (Please print)

(Last) (First) (Initial)

15. AGE OF MOTHER ON LAST BIRTHDAY

(Copy from schedule item 11,  
or ask question.)

16. EDUCATION OF MOTHER

(Copy from schedule items 26 and 27 or ask questions.)

a. What is the highest grade of school that she has attended? \_\_\_\_\_

b. Did she finish this grade? Yes <sup>1</sup>☐ No <sup>2</sup>☐

17. ORDER OF BIRTH

Is this the 1st, 2d, etc., child the mother has ever borne?  
(Do not count stillbirths but count all live births,  
including children now deceased.) \_\_\_\_\_

Form P3 - Infant Card



POPULATION



## DATA COLLECTION FORMS

## Form P4 - Crew of Vessels Report

ALL OFFICERS AND CREW MEMBERS MUST ANSWER QUESTIONS 1-9	QUESTIONS 10-23 MUST BE ANSWERED IF THIS VESSEL WAS IN A UNITED STATES PORT (INCLUDING PORTS IN U. S. TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS) ON APRIL 1, 1950	
<p><b>1</b> What is your name?</p> <p>(Last name) (First name) (Middle initial)</p> <p><b>2</b> What is your race? (Check one box or enter name of race.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro or What race? _____</p> <p><b>3</b> What is your sex? (Check one.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p> <p><b>4</b> How old were you on your last birthday? _____ (Years old)</p> <p><b>5</b> Are you now married or not married? (Check one.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p><b>6</b> Where were you born?</p> <p>(State) _____ or (Territory, possession, or foreign country) _____</p> <p><b>7</b> Are you a citizen of the United States? (Check one.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I was born in the United States or its Territories or possessions.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I was born in a foreign country, but became a citizen.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I was born in a foreign country of American parents.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, I am not a citizen of the United States.</p> <p><b>8</b> Are you now a member of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes _____ (Give Serial Number)</p> <p><b>9</b> If you are on active duty in the Armed Forces, what is your branch of service?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not on active duty</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Navy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Marine Corps</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Coast Guard</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ (Specify)</p>	<p><b>10</b> Were you living on a farm a year ago? (Check one.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>11</b> Where were you living a year ago?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> On a vessel</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ashore—give: _____</p> <p>(County) _____ (State, Territory, possession, or foreign country) _____</p> <p>(If you do not know county, enter name of place or nearest place)</p> <p><b>12</b> Where were your parents born? (Check the box or enter name of Territory, possession, or foreign country.)</p> <p>Father: <input type="checkbox"/> Continental United States or (Territory, possession, or foreign country) _____</p> <p>Mother: <input type="checkbox"/> Continental United States or (Territory, possession, or foreign country) _____</p> <p><b>13</b> What is the highest grade of school you have attended? (Check one box.)</p> <p>Elementary school <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p>High school <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>College or professional school <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more</p> <p>I have never attended school <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>14</b> Did you finish this grade? (Check one.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>15</b> How many hours did you work during the week from Sunday, March 26, through Saturday, April 1?</p> <p>(Hours) _____</p> <p><b>16</b> What kind of work did you do?</p> <p>Give your occupation or describe the exact kind of work; for example: Able seaman, messman, water tender, second mate, chief engineer, radio operator, oiler, stewardess.</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>17</b> Last year (1949), did you do any work at all, even for a week or two (including paid vacation)?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes—In how many weeks did you do any work? _____ (Weeks)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>18</b> Last year (1949), did you earn any money by working as an employee for wages, salary, commission, or tips?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes—About how much earned? _____</p> <p>(Enter amount before deductions for withholding tax, social security, bonds, etc. Members of armed forces should report base pay, other pay, and allowances.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>19</b> Last year (1949), did you earn any money income by working for yourself in your own business, professional practice, or farm?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes—About how much earned? _____</p> <p>(Enter net amount after deducting business expenses but before deducting personal taxes or living expenses.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>20</b> Whether or not you worked last year (1949)—Did you receive any other money income from interest, dividends, veteran's allowances, pensions, rents, or any other income not counted in questions 18 and 19?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes—About how much? _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>21</b> Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States (excluding service in the Merchant Marine) during—(Answer (a), (b), and (c) below.)</p> <p>(a) World War II <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>(b) World War I <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>(c) Other war or peacetime service <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>22</b> Have you been married more than once? (Check one.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> I have never been married</p> <p><b>23</b> If you are now married, how many years since you were (last) married? _____ (Years)</p> <p>If you are now widowed, how many years since you were widowed? _____ (Years)</p> <p>If you are now divorced, how many years since you were divorced? _____ (Years)</p> <p>If you are now separated, how many years since you were separated? _____ (Years)</p> <p>HAVE YOU ANSWERED ALL QUESTIONS THAT APPLY TO YOU?</p>

IDENTIFICATION—TO BE FILLED BY MASTER OF VESSEL	DO NOT USE—FOR CENSUS OFFICE USE	
<p>1. Name of vessel _____</p> <p>2. Operator of vessel _____</p> <p>(If U. S. Government vessel, enter "Navy," "Coast Guard," etc.)</p> <p>3. Was this vessel berthed in a U. S. Port (including U. S. Territories and possessions) on April 1, 1950?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes _____</p> <p>(Name of Port—City and State)</p> <p>(Number or name of pier)</p>	<p>(State) _____ (County) _____</p> <p>(R. D. Number) _____</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Seal this form and return it to the officer of the vessel from whom you obtained it.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CREWS OF VESSELS REPORT</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION</p> <p>This form is provided so that officers and other crew members of American flag vessels and U. S. Government vessels (Navy, Coast Guard, etc.) may be included in the 1950 Census of the Population of the United States.</p> <p>Please answer all questions on this form that apply to you. It should take only a few minutes of your time. Seal the completed form with the gummed flap so that your answers may be kept confidential. Return the sealed form to the officer of the vessel from whom you obtained it for return to the Census Bureau.</p> <p>Be sure to fill out this form even if you have a place of residence on shore where you usually stay when you are not at sea.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sincerely yours,</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div> <p style="text-align: right;">Philip M. Hauser, Acting Director Bureau of the Census</p> <p style="text-align: center;">This form may be reproduced if additional copies are needed</p>

GUMMED LIP

FOLD SIDES OVER AND THEN FOLD BOTTOM UP AND SEAL

## INSTRUCTIONS

This form may be used by any person who prefers to send the report on his income directly to the Bureau of the Census in Washington, D. C., instead of reporting it to the Census enumerator. To help keep the cost of Census operations to a minimum, will you please fill out this form at your earliest convenience and drop it in a mail box. It is already addressed to the Director of the Census and requires no postage. Before mailing, seal the completed form with the gummed edge to insure privacy.

## CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON INCOME, 1949

This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 13 U. S. C. 201-218). This act requires that individual returns to the Bureau of the Census be held confidential. Only totals and summaries of Census returns will be published, in such a way that the return made by any one individual will not be revealed. Your Census reports cannot be used for purposes of taxation, regulation, or investigation.

If any amount was more than \$10,000 enter "Over \$10,000" for that item.

- 1a. Last year (1949) how much money did you earn by working as an employee for wages, salary, commission, or tips? (Enter amount before deductions for withholding tax, social security, bonds, etc., or check NONE) . . . . .
- 1b. Last year (1949) how much money did you earn by working in your own business, professional practice, or farm? (Enter net amount after deducting business expenses but before deducting personal taxes or living expenses, or check NONE) . . . . .
- 1c. Whether or not you worked last year (1949), how much money did you receive from interest, dividends, veteran's allowances, pensions, rents, or any other similar income not reported in questions 1a and 1b? (Enter the amount, or check NONE) . . . . .

If you are the head of a family, the following questions should also be answered.

- 2a. Last year (1949) how much money did your relatives in this household earn by working as employees for wages, salary, commission, or tips? (Enter amount before deductions for withholding tax, social security, bonds, etc., or check NONE) . . . . .
- 2b. Last year (1949) how much money did your relatives in this household earn by working for themselves in their own business, professional practice, or farm? (Enter net amount after deducting business expenses, but before deducting personal taxes or living expenses, or check NONE) . . . . .
- 2c. Whether or not they worked last year (1949), how much money did your relatives in this household receive from interest, dividends, veteran's allowances, pensions, rents, or any other similar income not reported in questions 2a and 2b? (Enter the amount, or check NONE) . . . . .

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ NONE

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ NONE

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ NONE

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ NONE

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ NONE

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ NONE

State	ED	Sheet No.	Line No.

Form P6


U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE c16-60670-1

Budget Bureau No. 41-49115.  
Approval expires December 31, 1950.

Form P6 - Confidential Report on Income, 1949

POPULATION

## Form P5 - Overseas Census Report - (Front)

This inquiry is authorized by law. Your Census report can be seen only by authorized personnel and cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.		Budget Bureau No. 41-4978 Approval expires Dec. 31, 1950									
FORM <b>P5</b>	<b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</b> <b>BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</b>  <b>OVERSEAS CENSUS REPORT</b> <b>1950 CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES</b>										
											
This form must be filled by each person who is: 1. A member of the Armed Forces, or 2. A civilian American citizen employed by the United States government  <b>AND</b> who is residing overseas on April 1, 1950.											
<b>DO NOT FILL THIS FORM IF YOUR PLACE OF RESIDENCE ON APRIL 1, 1950, IS IN:</b>											
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Continental United States</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Puerto Rico</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Guam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Territory of Hawaii</td> <td>The Panama Canal Zone</td> <td>The Virgin Islands of</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Territory of Alaska</td> <td>American Samoa</td> <td>the United States</td> </tr> </table>			Continental United States	Puerto Rico	Guam	The Territory of Hawaii	The Panama Canal Zone	The Virgin Islands of	The Territory of Alaska	American Samoa	the United States
Continental United States	Puerto Rico	Guam									
The Territory of Hawaii	The Panama Canal Zone	The Virgin Islands of									
The Territory of Alaska	American Samoa	the United States									
<p><b>IMPORTANT:</b> This form should be filled where you usually reside overseas. This is the place where you generally spend most your time. If you are temporarily absent from your place of usual residence overseas, either on vacation, on temporary duty at another place, or for any other reason, you should not fill this form where you happen to be visiting. When you return to your place of usual residence you will be given a form to fill there.</p>											
<b>ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS</b>											
1. DATE  _____ (Date form is filled)	5. CHECK THE BOX WHICH APPLIES TO YOU: <input type="checkbox"/> Member of Armed Forces: Army <input type="checkbox"/> Member of Armed Forces: Navy <input type="checkbox"/> Member of Armed Forces: Air Force <input type="checkbox"/> Member of Armed Forces: Marine Corps <input type="checkbox"/> Member of Armed Forces: Coast Guard  <input type="checkbox"/> Civilian employee of _____ (Specify agency)										
2. LOCATION  _____ (Name of country or island)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ (Specify—such as tourist, employee of private firm, etc.)										
3. SERVICE SERIAL NO.  _____ (For members of the Armed Forces only)	4. ARE ANY MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY LIVING WITH YOU OVERSEAS? (Check one box.)  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No										
<p><b>DISTRIBUTION:</b> Armed Forces Commanding Officers will distribute these forms to all personnel (civilian and military) assigned to their commands outside the areas listed above, but not to persons temporarily present at such stations. Members of the Armed Forces temporarily absent from the place where they are regularly assigned will be enumerated at that place when they return.</p> <p>Civilian American citizens employed by United States government agencies overseas will be provided with this form by the employing agency.</p> <p>Other American citizens overseas who wish to be included in this Census may apply to United States Missions or Consular Offices for copies of this form.</p> <p>If additional copies of this form are needed, local distributing agencies may duplicate it.</p>											
<b>ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE</b>											

## Form P5 - Overseas Census Report - (Back)

(GUMMED FLAP)

INSTRUCTIONS							
1. Answer the following questions for yourself and for any members of your family living with you overseas on April 1, 1950.				2. The wife of a person required to fill this form should not complete a separate report if she is living with her husband overseas. She should be listed on her husband's report.			
Name (Enter last name, first name, and middle initial)	Relationship to you (Enter son, daughter, etc.)	Sex (Check one box)	Age at last birthday (Enter "Under 1" for children under one year of age)	Marital status (Check one box)	Race (Check one box)	Place of birth (Enter name of State, Territory, or possession of the U. S., or foreign country)	Citizenship (Check one box)
Your name _____	LEAVE BLANK	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Age _____ (Years old)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen of the U. S. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not a citizen of the U. S.
Your wife's name _____	LEAVE BLANK	LEAVE BLANK	Age _____ (Years old)	LEAVE BLANK	1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen of the U. S. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not a citizen of the U. S.
Name of your son, daughter, or other relative living with you _____	_____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Age _____ (Years old)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen of the U. S. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not a citizen of the U. S.
Name of your son, daughter, or other relative living with you _____	_____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Age _____ (Years old)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen of the U. S. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not a citizen of the U. S.
Name of your son, daughter, or other relative living with you _____	_____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Age _____ (Years old)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	1 <input type="checkbox"/> White 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Negro 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other	_____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Citizen of the U. S. 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not a citizen of the U. S.

Use extra forms if needed for additional family members. ☐ Check this box if extra form is used and attach extra form before sealing.

## Form P8 - Indian Reservation Schedule

TRANSCRIBE FROM P1 SCHEDULE			<b>CONFIDENTIAL</b> <small>This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 13 U.S.C. 20) requires that a report be made. The information furnished is accorded confidential treatment. The Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.</small>						
a. State			Form <b>P8</b> <b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</b> <b>BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</b> <b>1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING</b> <b>INDIAN RESERVATION SCHEDULE</b>						
b. County									
c. Reservation									
d. E.D. Number									
e. Serial number of dwelling unit									
f. Agriculture Questionnaire Number _____ or <input type="checkbox"/> None			REMARKS:						
Members of household	TRANSCRIBE FROM P1 SCHEDULE		Is he known by any other name than-----?  (Enter "other" name below)	To what tribe does he belong?	To what clan does he belong?				
	Sheet number	Line number				Name			
	1	2	3	4	5	6			
1				<input type="checkbox"/> None Name _____	Name _____	<input type="checkbox"/> None Name _____			
10				Name _____	Name _____	Name _____			
HOUSEHOLD CONTINUED ON SECOND SHEET <input type="checkbox"/>									
Budget Bureau No. 41-5009 Approval Expires December 1, 1950									
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS <b>1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING</b> <b>INDIAN RESERVATION SCHEDULE</b>			g. Enumerator's signature _____ Date: _____, 1950						
			h. Checked by: _____ Date: _____, 1950						
			HOUSING DATA (OBSERVE AND RECORD)						
			j. Type of house construction (Check one)		k. Type of floor construction (Check one)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Frame <input type="checkbox"/> Log <input type="checkbox"/> Stone or brick <input type="checkbox"/> Tent <input type="checkbox"/> Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Mud or adobe Other _____ Specify _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Earth <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Stone or cement Other _____ Specify _____							
To what tribe does he belong?	To what clan does he belong?	Degree of Indian blood Full blood Half to full Quarter to half Less than 1/4 (Check one box)	LANGUAGES						In 1949 did he attend or participate in any native Indian ceremonies? (Check one box)
			Does he read English?	Does he write English?	Does he speak English?	Does he read any other language?	Does he write any other language?	Does he speak any other language?	
5	6	7	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	10
Name _____	<input type="checkbox"/> None Name _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Full <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1/4 <input type="checkbox"/> Less	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Attended <input type="checkbox"/> Participated <input type="checkbox"/> Neither
Name _____	<input type="checkbox"/> None Name _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Full <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1/4 <input type="checkbox"/> Less	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Attended <input type="checkbox"/> Participated <input type="checkbox"/> Neither
SHEET _____ OF _____ SHEETS									

## Form P50 - Survey of Residential Financing

Budget Bureau No. 41-5035.  
Approval expires December 31, 1950.

Form P50

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON 25

DEAR FELLOW CITIZEN :

In the recent enumeration of the 1950 Census your house or apartment was reported as a rental unit. In connection with the 1950 Housing Census, the Bureau of the Census needs the name and address of the owner or rental agent of the house or apartment which you occupy, in order to secure further housing information from him. Please enter the name and address below and mail today.

Sincerely yours,



ROY V. PEEL,  
*Director, Bureau of the Census.*

## 1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER (Answer if owner's name is known).

NAME .....  
(First name) (Middle initial) (Last name)

ADDRESS OF OWNER .....  
(Street address)

.....  
(City)

.....  
(State)

## 2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF AGENT (To be answered only if you are making rental payments to an agent of the owner)

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....  
(Street address)

.....  
(City)

.....  
(State)

*Mailing Instructions:*

Fold with Census address outside.

Mail today—*NO POSTAGE required.*

Number .....

Seal  
hereSeal  
here

**CONFIDENTIAL:** This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 13 U. S. C. 201-218) which requires that a report be made. The information furnished is accorded confidential treatment. The Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

**FORM  
P51  
OWNER-  
OCCUPIED**

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

**SURVEY OF RESIDENTIAL FINANCING  
1950 CENSUS OF HOUSING**

a. Name		FOR OFFICE USE	
		CU. No.	
b. Street and Number		OM 1-4	
		ONM 1-4	
c. City, Town, or Village		R 1-4	
		5+	
d. County	e. State	M	W

1. Who is the owner of this property (at the above address)?  
(If you are purchasing this property consider yourself the owner)

Name .....

Street and  
Number .....

Post office address  
if different .....

City ..... State ..... Telephone  
No. ....

Other owner, if any:

Name .....

Street and  
Number .....

City ..... State ..... Telephone  
No. ....

2. Does the owner live on this property?

(Check one)

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

If "No"—

- a. To whom do you pay your rent?

Name .....

Street and  
Number .....

City ..... State ..... Telephone  
No. ....

If the owner does not live on this property, do not answer any of the remaining questions. Return this form immediately so that we may obtain information about the property from the owner.

The questions that follow are to be answered by the owner of this property or his agent.

3. Did any owner who lives on this property, or the wife or husband of any such owner, serve in the U. S. Armed Forces (including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Air Force) during:

World War II?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

World War I?

1 ☐ Yes

2 ☐ No

4. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, or contract to purchase this property?

(Check one)

1 ☐ Mortgage or deed of trust

2 ☐ Contract to purchase (including land contract, contract for deed, contract for sale, etc.)

3 ☐ Neither of the above. If neither, answer only questions 5, 23, 24, and 25.

5. Do you have any other debt on this property, such as tax lien, mechanics' lien, or improvement loan in connection with this property?

1 ☐ Yes. What kind of debt? .....

2 ☐ No.

The word "Mortgage," as used in the following questions, includes all forms of debt for which this property or building is given as security, such as mortgages, deeds of trust, and similar instruments including contracts to purchase.

6. How many mortgages do you have on this property?

(Check one)

1 ☐ Only one

2 ☐ Both a first and a second

3 ☐ More than two—How many? .....



## Form P51 Owner - Occupied: Survey of Residential Financing

The questions below apply to both first and second mortgages. Use column "A" for information on your first mortgage or contract to purchase and column "B" for your second mortgage (if there is one).		
	First Mortgage or Contract to Purchase (A)	Second Mortgage (B)
7. Is the present mortgage:	(Check one)	(Check one)
1. Insured by Federal Housing Administration (FHA). . . . .	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	XXX
2. Guaranteed or insured by Veterans Administration (VA). . . . .	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Not insured or guaranteed by FHA or VA . . . . .	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
8. In what year was the <b>present</b> mortgage made or assumed by you?	----- (Year)	----- (Year)
9. For how many years was the present mortgage to run from the time it was made or assumed by you? (If mortgage reads "on demand," so state)	----- years	----- years
10. What was the amount of the present mortgage when made or assumed by you?	\$ -----	\$ -----
11a. What is the present unpaid balance on this mortgage?	\$ -----	\$ -----
11b. As of what date was this balance computed?	----- (Month, day, year)	----- (Month, day, year)
12. What rate of interest are you paying on your mortgage at the present time? (Do not include FHA insurance premium)	----- %	----- %
13. Are you required to make regular payments on this mortgage for:	(Check one)	(Check one)
1. Interest and principal at the same time in a constant total amount . . . . .	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Interest or principal at the same time in a decreasing or increasing total amount . . . . .	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Interest and principal at different times . . . . .	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Interest only . . . . .	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Principal only . . . . .	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
6. Not required to make regular interest or principal payments . . . . .	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
	If box 6 is checked, you need not answer questions 14-19 about this mortgage.	If box 6 is checked, you need not answer questions 14-19 about this mortgage.

	First Mortgage or Contract to Purchase (A)	Second Mortgage (B)
14. Which of the following are included in your required mortgage payments?	(Check all that apply)	(Not required for second mortgage)
1. Real estate taxes . . . . .	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Fire and hazard insurance premiums . . . . .	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. FHA mortgage insurance premiums . . . . .	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Life insurance premiums . . . . .	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Ground rent . . . . .	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Mortgage service charge . . . . .	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Others (specify)-----	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
8. No items other than interest or principal	0 <input type="checkbox"/>	
15. How often are you required to make regular payments for <b>INTEREST</b> ?	(Check one)	(Check one)
1. Weekly . . . . .	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Monthly . . . . .	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Quarterly . . . . .	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Semiannually. . . . .	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Annually. . . . .	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
6. Some other regular interval (specify) -----	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
7. No regular payments required for interest	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
16. How often are you required to make regular payments for <b>PRINCIPAL</b> ?	(Check one)	(Check one)
1. Weekly . . . . .	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Monthly. . . . .	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Quarterly . . . . .	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Semiannually. . . . .	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Annually. . . . .	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
6. Some other regular interval (specify) -----	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
7. No regular payments required for principal	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>

## Form P51 Owner - Occupied: Survey of Residential Financing

	First Mortgage or Contract to Purchase (A)	Second Mortgage (B)
<b>IF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL ARE PAID AT THE SAME TIME:</b>		
<b>17a. What is the amount of your regular required payment?</b>		
1. Total required payment . . . . .	\$ . . . . .	\$ . . . . .
a. For interest and principal . . . . .	\$ . . . . .	\$ . . . . .
b. For other items . . . . .	{ \$ . . . . . or <input type="checkbox"/> None	{ \$ . . . . . or <input type="checkbox"/> None
<b>IF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL ARE NOT PAID AT THE SAME TIME:</b>		
<b>17b. What is the amount of your regular required payment?</b>		
1. For principal . . . . .	\$ . . . . .	\$ . . . . .
2. For interest (most recent payment) . . . . .	\$ . . . . .	\$ . . . . .
<b>18. Will the regular required payments on the present mortgage pay off the loan completely by date of maturity?</b>		
1. Yes . . . . .	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. No . . . . .	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>19. Are your mortgage payments up to date or past due?</b>		
1. Ahead in scheduled payments . . . . .	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Up to date in payments (or less than 30 days past due) . . . . .	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Payments past due by 30 days or more . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If payments are past due:		
a. How many payments are past due? . . . . .	(Number)	(Number)
b. Are legal foreclosure proceedings now in process?		
1. Yes . . . . .	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. No . . . . .	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>

<b>20. To whom do you make your mortgage payments?</b>		
First mortgage or contract to purchase		
Name . . . . .		
Street and Number . . . . .		
City . . . . . State . . . . .		
Second mortgage		
Name . . . . .		
Street and Number . . . . .		
City . . . . . State . . . . .		
<b>21. For each residential structure located on this mortgaged property, list all addresses and the number of dwelling units (family living quarters).</b>		
		Office use
		s u
Structure Number	All street addresses for each structure (street and number)	Number of Dwelling Units
1. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
2. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
3. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
4. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
<b>22. How much of the floor space of all structures on this property is used for business purposes, such as a store, commercial establishment, or rented office space?</b>		
1 <input type="checkbox"/> None		
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than half		
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Half or more		
<b>23. In what year was this structure built?</b>		
If built in 1940 or after, enter the exact year:		
. . . . . (Year)		
If built before 1940, check one box:		
01 <input type="checkbox"/> 1930-1939		
02 <input type="checkbox"/> 1920-1929		
03 <input type="checkbox"/> 1919 or before		
<b>24. In what year did you buy, build, or otherwise acquire this building?</b>		
. . . . . (Year)		

**25. Was this a new building when you acquired it, or had it been occupied previously?**

- 1 ☐ New building  
2 ☐ Occupied previously

**26. When you acquired this building, did you place or assume a mortgage on the property?**

- 1 ☐ Placed a mortgage on the property  
2 ☐ Assumed a mortgage from former owner  
3 ☐ Acquired it free of mortgage

**27. Is your present mortgage:**

(Check one—Answer only for first mortgage.)

- 1 ☐ The same mortgage you placed or assumed when building was acquired  
(Go to question 30; do not answer questions 28 and 29)  
2 ☐ A refinancing or renewal of that mortgage  
(Go to question 28; do not answer question 29)  
3 ☐ A mortgage placed later than time building was acquired  
(Go to question 29; do not answer question 28)

**ANSWER QUESTION 28 IF BOX 2 OF QUESTION 27 IS CHECKED  
IF PRESENT MORTGAGE IS A REFINANCED OR RENEWED  
MORTGAGE:**

**28a. What was the chief purpose of the last refinancing?**

(Check one)

- 1 ☐ Increase the amount of the loan in order to make improvements or repairs on this property  
2 ☐ Increase the amount of the loan for reasons other than making improvements or repairs on this property  
3 ☐ Secure better terms (lower the interest rate, extend payment period, etc.)  
4 ☐ Renew or extend a loan that has fallen due, without increasing the amount  
5 ☐ Other reasons. Explain .....

**28b. Was the last refinancing with the same lender?**

(Check one)

- 1 ☐ Same lender as before refinancing  
2 ☐ Different lender

**ANSWER QUESTION 29 IF BOX 3 OF QUESTION 27 IS CHECKED**

**29. If your present mortgage was placed later than time building was acquired, what was its chief purpose?**

(Check one)

- 1 ☐ Make improvements or repairs on this property  
2 ☐ Invest in other properties  
3 ☐ Invest in business other than real estate  
4 ☐ Other purposes. Explain .....

**30. What was the purchase price of this property when you acquired it? (If structure was built by you, what were total land and construction costs?)**

\$.....

**31. How much do you think this mortgaged property would sell for at current market prices?**

\$.....

**32. What was the amount of taxes on this mortgaged property (land and buildings) payable during the year 1949?**  
(Do not include taxes in arrears from previous years)

a. Real estate taxes

\$.....

If 1949 taxes did not include this building, check here ☐

b. Special assessments for public improvements (include only amount required to be paid during the year 1949 for such public improvements as sidewalks, pavement, sewers, etc.)

\$..... or None ☐

Name of person giving information:

.....  
(First name)

.....  
(Middle initial)

.....  
(Last name)

Notes and explanations:

For office use:

**CONFIDENTIAL:** This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 13 U. S. C. 201-218) which requires that a report be made. The information furnished is accorded confidential treatment. The Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

**FORM P54**  
**MORTGAGEE**

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**SURVEY OF RESIDENTIAL FINANCING**  
**1950 CENSUS OF HOUSING**

a. Name of Mortgagee or Agent		b. Ctl. No.
c. Street and Number		M
d. City, Town, or Village	e. County	f. State

1. The questions on this report form relate to the mortgage, deed of trust, or sales contract on the property at the following address:

Street and Number .....

City and State .....

Name of Owner .....

2. Do you hold or service a mortgage, deed of trust, or sales contract on the property at the above address?

1. ☐ Hold a mortgage, deed of trust, or sales contract

2. ☐ Service a mortgage

3. ☐ Neither hold nor service a mortgage

3. If you do not hold or service a mortgage, deed of trust, or sales contract on this property, please give the name and address of the mortgage holder (if known) and return this form immediately.

Name .....

Street and Number .....

City and State .....

4. What type of indebtedness do you own or service on this property?

1. ☐ A first mortgage or deed of trust

2. ☐ A second mortgage or second deed of trust

3. ☐ Both a first and a second mortgage (or deed of trust)

4. ☐ A sales contract (including land contract, contract for deed, etc.)

5. ☐ Other indebtedness. Explain .....

The word "mortgage," as used in the following questions, includes all forms of debt for which this property or buildings is given as security, such as mortgages, deeds of trust, and similar instruments, including sales contracts.

The questions below apply to both first and second mortgages  
If you hold or service the first mortgage, use column "A."  
If you hold or service the second mortgage, use column "B."

	First Mortgage or Sales Contract (A)	Second Mortgage (B)
5. Is the present mortgage:		
1. Insured by Federal Housing Administration (FHA) . . . . .	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	x x x x
2. Guaranteed or insured by Veterans Administration (VA) . . . . .	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Not insured or guaranteed by FHA or VA . . . . .	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
6. In what year was this mortgage first made or assumed by the present property owner?	(Year)	(Year)
7. What was the term in years of this mortgage when first made or assumed by the present property owner? (If mortgage reads "on demand" so state.)	_____ years	_____ years
8. What was the amount of this mortgage when first made or assumed by the present property owner?	\$ _____	\$ _____
9a. What is the present unpaid balance on this mortgage?	\$ _____	\$ _____
9b. As of what date was this balance computed?	(Date)	(Date)
10. What is the rate of interest being paid on this mortgage at the present time? (Do not include FHA insurance premium.)	_____ %	_____ %
11. Are regular payments required on this mortgage for:	(Check one)	(Check one)
1. Interest and principal at the same time in a constant total amount . . . . .	1. <input type="checkbox"/>	1. <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Interest and principal at the same time in a decreasing or increasing total amount. . . . .	2. <input type="checkbox"/>	2. <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Interest and principal at different times . . . . .	3. <input type="checkbox"/>	3. <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Interest only . . . . .	4. <input type="checkbox"/>	4. <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Principal only . . . . .	5. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. <input type="checkbox"/>
6. Not required to make regular interest or principal payments . . . . .	6. <input type="checkbox"/>	6. <input type="checkbox"/>
	If box 6 is checked, you need not answer questions 12-17 about this mortgage.	If box 6 is checked, you need not answer questions 12-17 about this mortgage.

Form P54 - Mortgagee: Survey of Residential Financing

DATA COLLECTION FORMS

## Form P54 - Mortgagee: Survey of Residential Financing

	First Mortgage or Sales Contract (A)	Second Mortgage (B)
<b>12. Which of the following are included in the regular required payments?</b> 1. Real estate taxes . . . . . 2. Fire and hazard insurance premiums . . . . . 3. FHA mortgage insurance premiums . . . . . 4. Life insurance premiums . . . . . 5. Ground rent . . . . . 6. Employees' compensation ins. premium . . . . . 7. Reserve for equipment replacements . . . . . 8. Mortgage service charge . . . . . 9. Other (Specify) . . . . .	(Check all that apply) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input type="checkbox"/> 8. <input type="checkbox"/> 9. <input type="checkbox"/>	(Not required for second mortgage)
<b>13. How often are regular payments required for interest?</b> 1. Weekly . . . . . 2. Monthly . . . . . 3. Quarterly . . . . . 4. Semiannually . . . . . 5. Annually . . . . . 6. Some other regular interval (Specify) . . . . . 7. No regular payments required for interest . . . . .	(Check one) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input type="checkbox"/>	(Check one) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>14. How often are regular payments required for principal?</b> 1. Weekly . . . . . 2. Monthly . . . . . 3. Quarterly . . . . . 4. Semiannually . . . . . 5. Annually . . . . . 6. Some other regular interval (Specify) . . . . . 7. No regular payments required for principal . . . . .	(Check one) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input type="checkbox"/>	(Check one) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 7. <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>IF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL ARE PAID AT THE SAME TIME:</b> <b>15a. What is the amount of the regular required payment?</b> 1. Total regular payment . . . . . \$ _____ a. For interest and principal . . . . . \$ _____ b. For all other items . . . . . \$ _____ or <input type="checkbox"/> None		
<b>IF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL ARE NOT PAID AT THE SAME TIME:</b> <b>15b. What was the amount of the regular required payment?</b> 1. For principal . . . . . \$ _____ 2. For interest (most recent payment) . . . . . \$ _____		

	First Mortgage or Sales Contract (A)	Second Mortgage (B)
<b>16. Will the regular required payments on this mortgage pay off the loan completely by date of maturity?</b> 1. Yes . . . . . 2. No . . . . .	(Check one) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/>	(Check one) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>17. What is the current status of the mortgage payments?</b> 1. Ahead in scheduled payments . . . . . 2. Up-to-date in payments (or less than 30 days past due) . . . . . 3. Delinquent by 30 days or more . . . . . If delinquent: a. How many payments are past due? b. Are legal foreclosure proceedings now in process? 1. Yes . . . . . 2. No . . . . .	1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (Number) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> 2. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (Number) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>18. Which one of the following is the holder of this mortgage (mortgagee)?</b> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial bank or trust company 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Mutual savings bank 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Savings and loan association (include building and loan association, cooperative bank in New England, homestead association in Louisiana) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Life insurance company 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Mortgage company 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) 7. <input type="checkbox"/> Individual or individual's estate 8. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (State type of mortgagee) . . . . .		
<b>19. Did the holder of this mortgage purchase it from someone else or originate it?</b> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Purchased this mortgage 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Originated it		
Name of person giving information _____ (First name) (Middle initial) (Last name) _____ (Title)		
Notes and explanations: _____ _____ _____		

## Form A1 - Agriculture Questionnaire - (Front)

This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 18 USC 201-218) which requires that you file a report. Your report is accorded confidential treatment, subject to the provisions of

FORM <b>A1</b>	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON	Section III.—CROPS HARVESTED IN 1949	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY																																																																																																																								
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE</b> Seventeenth Decennial Census of the United States: <b>1950</b> Agriculture Questionnaire Number _____ (To be filled by Census Enumerator)	<p>Include all crops harvested last year on land in this place (question 15), whether harvested by you or by someone else. Be sure to include landlord's share. Do not report crops you grew on land now farmed or rented by others; these crops will be reported on someone else's questionnaire. Do not include crops which were a complete failure or which were not harvested because of labor shortage, low prices, or destruction from any cause.</p> <p><b>CORN:</b></p> <p>18. How much CORN was harvested for all purposes last year? (Do not include sweet corn, popcorn, "Egyptian corn," kafir, or milo maize.) <input type="checkbox"/> None * (Acres)</p> <p>If no corn was harvested, check and skip to question [24].</p> <p>19. How much CORN was harvested for GRAIN? Acres Bu. _____</p> <p>20. How much CORN was cut for SILAGE? Acres Tons _____</p> <p>21. How much CORN was hogged or grazed, or cut for green or dry feed (cans, ensilage or snaplage)? Acres X X X _____</p> <p>22. How much of last year's CORN crop was or will be SOLD? Value of this corn and other corn products sold or to be sold. \$ _____/00 (Report landlord's share as sold except that used for seed or feed on this place.)</p> <p><b>SORGHUMS:</b> (Milo, begari, atlas, sorghum cane, kafir, "Egyptian corn," sweet sorghum, etc.) Report sweet sorghum for sirup in question 104.</p> <p>[24] How much SORGHUM was harvested for all purposes except sirup last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None * (Acres)</p> <p>If "None," check and skip to SMALL GRAINS, question [30].</p> <p>25. How much SORGHUM was harvested for GRAIN or for SEED? Acres Bu. _____</p> <p>26. How much SORGHUM was cut for SILAGE? Acres Tons _____</p> <p>27. How much SORGHUM or cane was hogged or grazed, or cut for dry forage or hay? Acres cut _____ (Dry weight)</p> <p>28. What was the value of last year's SORGHUM crop which was or will be SOLD? Value of this corn and other corn products sold or to be sold. \$ _____/00 (Report landlord's share as sold except that used for seed or feed on this place.)</p> <p><b>SMALL GRAINS:</b></p> <p>WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SMALL GRAIN CROPS WERE HARVESTED LAST YEAR—</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>(1)</th> <th>(2)</th> <th>(3)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>For each crop harvested, answer these three questions . . . . .</th> <th>How many acres were harvested?</th> <th>How much was harvested?</th> <th>How much was sold or will be sold? (Include landlord's share as sold except that used for seed or feed on this place.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[30] GRAINS grown together and threshed as a MIXTURE? (Wheat and oats; wheat and barley; wheat and rye; oats and barley; oats and peas. Underline mixture.) <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Bu. _____</td> <td>Bu. sold _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31. WHEAT threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Bu. _____</td> <td>Bu. sold _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>32. OATS threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Bu. _____</td> <td>Bu. sold _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>33. OATS cut when ripe or nearly ripe for feeding or unthreshed? (Report oats cut green for hay in question 74.) <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>X X X _____</td> <td>X X X _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>34. BARLEY threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Bu. _____</td> <td>Bu. sold _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35. RYE threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Bu. _____</td> <td>Bu. sold _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>36. F L A X S E E D threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Bu. _____</td> <td>Bu. sold _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>37. OTHER GRAIN threshed—Emmer, spelt? (Underline kind.) <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Bu. _____</td> <td>Bu. sold _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>38. What was the total value of all small grain crops, including grain straw, SOLD or to be sold? (Crops reported in questions 30 to 45.) <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>SOYBEANS, COWPEAS, PEANUTS, AND MUNGBEANS:</b></p> <p>(If grown with corn or other crops, report acreage of mixture in second column; if grown alone, report acreage in first column.)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Acres grown alone</th> <th>Acres grown with other crops</th> <th>Quantity harvested</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>39. How many SOYBEANS were grown for all purposes last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>X X X _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If "None," check and skip to question [53].</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>40. How many SOYBEANS were harvested for BEANS? _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Bu. _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>41. How many SOYBEANS were cut for HAY? _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Tons _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>42. How many SOYBEANS were hogged or grazed, or cut for silage? _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X X X _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>43. How many SOYBEANS were plowed under for green manure, not grazed or otherwise harvested? (The total of the acres for questions 39 to 42 must equal the acres for question 39.) _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X X X _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[53] How many COWPEAS were grown for all purposes last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>X X X _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If "None," check and skip to question [59].</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>54. How many COWPEAS were harvested for DRY PEAS? _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Bu. _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>55. How many COWPEAS were cut for HAY? _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Tons _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>56. How many COWPEAS were hogged or grazed, or cut for silage? _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X X X _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>57. How many COWPEAS were plowed under for green manure, not grazed or otherwise harvested? (The total of the acres for questions 54 to 56 must equal the acres for question 54.) _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>X X X _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[59] How many PEANUTS were grown for all purposes last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>*</td> <td>*</td> <td>X X X _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If "None," check and skip to question [63].</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>60. How many PEANUTS were harvested for picking or threshing? _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Lb. _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>61. How many PEANUT vines or tops were saved for HAY or FORAGE? _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Tons _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[63] How many MUNGBEANS were harvested for BEANS last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Bu. _____</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>62. What was the value of last year's soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, and mungbeans which were or will be SOLD? (Report landlord's share as sold except that used for seed or feed on this place.) <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		(1)	(2)	(3)	For each crop harvested, answer these three questions . . . . .	How many acres were harvested?	How much was harvested?	How much was sold or will be sold? (Include landlord's share as sold except that used for seed or feed on this place.)	[30] GRAINS grown together and threshed as a MIXTURE? (Wheat and oats; wheat and barley; wheat and rye; oats and barley; oats and peas. Underline mixture.) <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____	31. WHEAT threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____	32. OATS threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____	33. OATS cut when ripe or nearly ripe for feeding or unthreshed? (Report oats cut green for hay in question 74.) <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	X X X _____	X X X _____	34. BARLEY threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____	35. RYE threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____	36. F L A X S E E D threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____	37. OTHER GRAIN threshed—Emmer, spelt? (Underline kind.) <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____	38. What was the total value of all small grain crops, including grain straw, SOLD or to be sold? (Crops reported in questions 30 to 45.) <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)					Acres grown alone	Acres grown with other crops	Quantity harvested	39. How many SOYBEANS were grown for all purposes last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None	*	*	X X X _____	If "None," check and skip to question [53].				40. How many SOYBEANS were harvested for BEANS? _____			Bu. _____	41. How many SOYBEANS were cut for HAY? _____			Tons _____	42. How many SOYBEANS were hogged or grazed, or cut for silage? _____			X X X _____	43. How many SOYBEANS were plowed under for green manure, not grazed or otherwise harvested? (The total of the acres for questions 39 to 42 must equal the acres for question 39.) _____			X X X _____	[53] How many COWPEAS were grown for all purposes last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None	*	*	X X X _____	If "None," check and skip to question [59].				54. How many COWPEAS were harvested for DRY PEAS? _____			Bu. _____	55. How many COWPEAS were cut for HAY? _____			Tons _____	56. How many COWPEAS were hogged or grazed, or cut for silage? _____			X X X _____	57. How many COWPEAS were plowed under for green manure, not grazed or otherwise harvested? (The total of the acres for questions 54 to 56 must equal the acres for question 54.) _____			X X X _____	[59] How many PEANUTS were grown for all purposes last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None	*	*	X X X _____	If "None," check and skip to question [63].				60. How many PEANUTS were harvested for picking or threshing? _____			Lb. _____	61. How many PEANUT vines or tops were saved for HAY or FORAGE? _____			Tons _____	[63] How many MUNGBEANS were harvested for BEANS last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____		62. What was the value of last year's soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, and mungbeans which were or will be SOLD? (Report landlord's share as sold except that used for seed or feed on this place.) <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)				<b>OKLAHOMA</b>
	(1)	(2)	(3)																																																																																																																								
For each crop harvested, answer these three questions . . . . .	How many acres were harvested?	How much was harvested?	How much was sold or will be sold? (Include landlord's share as sold except that used for seed or feed on this place.)																																																																																																																								
[30] GRAINS grown together and threshed as a MIXTURE? (Wheat and oats; wheat and barley; wheat and rye; oats and barley; oats and peas. Underline mixture.) <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____																																																																																																																								
31. WHEAT threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____																																																																																																																								
32. OATS threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____																																																																																																																								
33. OATS cut when ripe or nearly ripe for feeding or unthreshed? (Report oats cut green for hay in question 74.) <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	X X X _____	X X X _____																																																																																																																								
34. BARLEY threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____																																																																																																																								
35. RYE threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____																																																																																																																								
36. F L A X S E E D threshed? <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____																																																																																																																								
37. OTHER GRAIN threshed—Emmer, spelt? (Underline kind.) <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____	Bu. sold _____																																																																																																																								
38. What was the total value of all small grain crops, including grain straw, SOLD or to be sold? (Crops reported in questions 30 to 45.) <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																																																																																																											
	Acres grown alone	Acres grown with other crops	Quantity harvested																																																																																																																								
39. How many SOYBEANS were grown for all purposes last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None	*	*	X X X _____																																																																																																																								
If "None," check and skip to question [53].																																																																																																																											
40. How many SOYBEANS were harvested for BEANS? _____			Bu. _____																																																																																																																								
41. How many SOYBEANS were cut for HAY? _____			Tons _____																																																																																																																								
42. How many SOYBEANS were hogged or grazed, or cut for silage? _____			X X X _____																																																																																																																								
43. How many SOYBEANS were plowed under for green manure, not grazed or otherwise harvested? (The total of the acres for questions 39 to 42 must equal the acres for question 39.) _____			X X X _____																																																																																																																								
[53] How many COWPEAS were grown for all purposes last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None	*	*	X X X _____																																																																																																																								
If "None," check and skip to question [59].																																																																																																																											
54. How many COWPEAS were harvested for DRY PEAS? _____			Bu. _____																																																																																																																								
55. How many COWPEAS were cut for HAY? _____			Tons _____																																																																																																																								
56. How many COWPEAS were hogged or grazed, or cut for silage? _____			X X X _____																																																																																																																								
57. How many COWPEAS were plowed under for green manure, not grazed or otherwise harvested? (The total of the acres for questions 54 to 56 must equal the acres for question 54.) _____			X X X _____																																																																																																																								
[59] How many PEANUTS were grown for all purposes last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None	*	*	X X X _____																																																																																																																								
If "None," check and skip to question [63].																																																																																																																											
60. How many PEANUTS were harvested for picking or threshing? _____			Lb. _____																																																																																																																								
61. How many PEANUT vines or tops were saved for HAY or FORAGE? _____			Tons _____																																																																																																																								
[63] How many MUNGBEANS were harvested for BEANS last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bu. _____																																																																																																																									
62. What was the value of last year's soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, and mungbeans which were or will be SOLD? (Report landlord's share as sold except that used for seed or feed on this place.) <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																																																																																																											
<p><b>Section I.—PERSON IN CHARGE, APRIL 1, 1950; AND AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS</b></p> <p>(If a member of the family or anyone else fills this questionnaire for the person in charge, please be sure that all the information is given FOR the PERSON IN CHARGE.)</p> <p>1. What is your name? _____ (If a partnership, give names of all partners)</p> <p>2. What is your address? _____ (Route or street number) (Post Office) (State)</p> <p>3. What is your race? (a) <input type="checkbox"/> White (b) <input type="checkbox"/> Negro (c) <input type="checkbox"/> Other; What race? _____</p> <p>4. How old were you on your last birthday? _____ (Years)</p> <p>5. Is this place a farm (ranch)? <input type="checkbox"/> NO. IF "NO," ANSWER QUESTIONS 6 AND 7. <input type="checkbox"/> YES. IF "YES," SKIP TO QUESTION [63]</p> <p>6. What is the total acreage in this place? _____ (Acres)</p> <p>7. Were there in 1949 or will there be in 1950 on this place—</p> <p>(a) 25 or more chickens? ducks? geese? pigeons? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>(If you have checked "Yes" for this question, skip to question [13] and fill the remainder of this questionnaire; likewise, as soon as you check "Yes" for any of the questions 10 through 17, skip to question [13] and complete this questionnaire.)</p> <p>(b) Any hogs? cattle? sheep? horses? goats? domestic rabbits? fur animals? other livestock? or bees? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>(c) Any crops grown, such as corn, oats, cotton, etc.? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>(d) Any hay cut? or land pastured or grazed? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>(e) Any fruits? nuts? or nursery and greenhouse products? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>(f) Any vegetables or berries grown for sale? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>(If you have checked "No" for all questions, 7(a) through 7(f), do not fill the remainder of this questionnaire.)</p> <p><b>Section II.—OWNERSHIP, RENTAL AGREEMENT, AND LOCATION OF LAND, APRIL 1, 1950</b></p> <p><b>OWNED LAND:</b></p> <p>[8] How many acres of land do you OWN? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Whole acres)</p> <p>(If you own more than one tract of land, INCLUDE ALL LAND OWNED in this or an adjoining county. Include not only cropped but also pasture land, woodland, wasteland, etc.)</p> <p>If no land is owned, check the square for "None" above.</p> <p><b>LAND RENTED FROM OTHERS:</b></p> <p>9. How many acres of land do you RENT FROM others, including any worked on shares? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Whole acres)</p> <p>(Include any separate fields, meadows, pasture land, woodland, wasteland, etc. Also, include land used by you rent free.)</p> <p>If "None," check and skip to question [13].</p> <p>(a) Give the following information for each landlord:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name and address of landlord</th> <th>How many acres are rented from each landlord? (acres)</th> <th>Does the landlord live on a farm?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(Name) (Post Office) (State)</td> <td></td> <td>No Yes Not known <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(Name) (Post Office) (State)</td> <td></td> <td>No Yes Not known <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(List additional names under REMARKS. Total acres for all landlords must equal total for question 9.)</p> <p>10. Do you rent any of this land from your own or your wife's parent, grandparent, brother, or sister? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>11. Does the landlord furnish ALL the work animals or tractor power (as a part of his share in the operation of this place)? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>12. (a) Do you pay to your landlord any cash as rent? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>(b) Do you pay to your landlord any share of the crops? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Such as 1/3, 1/4, etc.)</p> <p>(c) Do you pay to your landlord any share of the livestock or livestock products? (Such as 1/3, 1/4, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>(d) Do you have this land under any other arrangement? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (A fixed quantity of any product, upkeep of land and buildings, payment of taxes, keep of landlord, rent free, etc.)</p> <p><b>LAND MANAGED FOR OTHERS:</b></p> <p>[13] How many acres do you operate for others as a HIRED MANAGER? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Whole acres)</p> <p>(If a hired manager, enter the name and address of your employer under question 9 (a). If you manage land for others and also operate land on your own account, fill a separate questionnaire for each operation.)</p> <p><b>LAND RENTED TO OTHERS:</b></p> <p>14. How many acres are RENTED TO others, including land worked on shares? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Whole acres)</p> <p>(Include any separate fields rented to others. Land worked by members of your household with your equipment should not be considered as rented to others.)</p> <p>15. Acres in This Place.—To obtain this acreage, add acres owned (question 8) and acres rented from others (question 9); then subtract the acres rented to others (question 14). (If a hired manager, subtract acres in question 14 from acres in question 15.) _____ (Acres)</p> <p><b>LOCATION OF LAND:</b></p> <p>16. Is all the land in this place (question 15) located in this county? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If "No"—</p> <p>(a) How many acres are in this county? _____ (Acres)</p> <p>(b) Give names of other counties and acres located in each:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>(Name of county)</th> <th>(Acres)</th> <th>(Name of county)</th> <th>(Acres)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>RESIDENCE:</b></p> <p>17. Do you live on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If "No," give location of all land in this place—</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>acres are in</th> <th>(Township)</th> <th>(County)</th> <th>(State)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Name and address of landlord	How many acres are rented from each landlord? (acres)	Does the landlord live on a farm?	(Name) (Post Office) (State)		No Yes Not known <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(Name) (Post Office) (State)		No Yes Not known <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(Name of county)	(Acres)	(Name of county)	(Acres)					acres are in	(Township)	(County)	(State)																																																																																																					
Name and address of landlord	How many acres are rented from each landlord? (acres)	Does the landlord live on a farm?																																																																																																																									
(Name) (Post Office) (State)		No Yes Not known <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																									
(Name) (Post Office) (State)		No Yes Not known <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																																																									
(Name of county)	(Acres)	(Name of county)	(Acres)																																																																																																																								
acres are in	(Township)	(County)	(State)																																																																																																																								

Form A1 - Agriculture Questionnaire - (Front)

provisions of law. Your Census report will be used for statistical purposes only and cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

Bureau of the Budget No. 41-4848. Approved expires December 31, 1940.

OFFICE ONLY		No.		Color-Tones		Size		Class		Type		Irrigation																																																																																																																				
<p><b>HAY CROPS:</b></p> <p>69. FROM how many acres of land was hay cut last year? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres) . . . <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XX</p> <p>(Do not include soybean, clover, alfalfa, or sorghum hay.)</p> <p>If "None," check and skip to question [79].</p> <p>(Report mixed hay under the hay which made up the largest part of the mixture. For each hay, give total production of all cuttings. Count only once the acres of land from which cut when two or more cuttings of the same hay crop were made.)</p> <p>WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING HAY CROPS WERE CUT LAST YEAR—</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>For each kind of hay cut, answer these two questions . . .</th> <th>(1) From how many acres was hay cut last year?</th> <th>(2) How many tons were cut?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>70. ALFALFA for hay (or for dehydrating)? . . .</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Tons . . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>71. CLOVER or TIMOTHY, alone or mixed, for hay? . . .</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Tons . . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>72. LESPEDEZA for hay? . . .</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Tons . . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>74. OATS, WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, or other small grain cut FOR HAY? . . .</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Tons . . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>75. WILD HAY (prairie, range, or marsh grass) cut? . . .</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Tons . . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>76. ANY OTHER HAY? . . .</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Tons . . .</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(The sum of the acres in questions 70 to 76 must equal the total for question 69 except where two totally different hay crops were cut from the same land.)</p> <p>78. How much of last year's hay was or will be SOLD? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None Tons . . . Value \$ . . . /00</p> <p>(Report landowner's share as sold except that used for feed on this place.)</p> <p><b>ALFALFA SEED, GRASS, AND OTHER FIELD SEED CROPS:</b></p> <p>[79] Was any alfalfa seed, grass seed, or other field seed crops harvested last year? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If "No," check and skip to question [96].</p> <p>(Report production on a "clean seed" basis.)</p> <p>80. How much ALFALFA SEED was harvested? . . . Acres * . . . Bushels . . .</p> <p>82. How much LESPEDEZA SEED was harvested? . . . Acres * . . . Pounds . . .</p> <p>94. What OTHER FIELD SEED CROPS were harvested? Sudan grass, sweetclover including Hubam, red clover, vetch . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>(Give name) . . . (Give quantity and unit of measure)</p> <p>95. What was the value of last year's alfalfa seed, grass, and other field seed crops which were or will be SOLD? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ . . . /00</p> <p>(Report landowner's share as sold except that used for seed on this place.)</p> <p><b>POTATOES, COTTON, AND OTHER CROPS:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CROPS WERE HARVESTED LAST YEAR—</th> <th>(1) How many acres were harvested?</th> <th>(2) How much was harvested?</th> <th>(3) What is the value of the amount sold or to be sold?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[96] Irish Potatoes for home use or for sale? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None (If less than 10 bushels were harvested, you need not report acre.)</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Bu. . .</td> <td>\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>97. Sweetpotatoes for home use or for sale? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None (If less than 15 bushels were harvested, you need not report acre.)</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Bu. . .</td> <td>\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>98. Cotton? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Bales . . .</td> <td>\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>104. Sweet Sorghum for Sirup? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Gal. . .</td> <td>\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>107. Broomcorn? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>Lb. of brush . . .</td> <td>\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>113. Root and Grain Crops hogged or grazed, other than corn, sorghums, and annual legumes? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>Acres *</td> <td>XX X</td> <td>XX X</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Give name) . . .</p> <p><b>VEGETABLES FOR HOME USE AND FOR SALE:</b></p> <p>114. Were any vegetables, sweet corn, or melons harvested last year for home use? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>115. Were any vegetables, sweet corn, or melons harvested last year for sale for market or to canners or other processors? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," check and skip to question [149]. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. Answer questions 118 to 148.</p> <p><b>HOW MANY ACRES WERE HARVESTED LAST YEAR FOR SALE—</b></p> <p>(Report tenths of an acre, such as 1/10, 1/20, etc. If two or more plantings of the same crop were made, either on the same land or on different land, report the total harvested acre of the several plantings. Include acres of vegetables harvested from land from which other crops were also harvested.)</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>118. Green beans (snap, string, or wax)? . . . Acres *</td> <td>142. Spinach? . . . Acres *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>122. Cabbage? . . . Acres *</td> <td>144. Tomatoes? . . . Acres *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>123. Cantaloupes and muskmelons? . . . Acres *</td> <td>146. Watermelons? . . . Acres *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>128. Sweet corn? . . . Acres *</td> <td>147. Other? (See list below.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>136. Dry onions? . . . Acres *</td> <td>(Give name) . . . Acres *</td> </tr> <tr> <td>138. English peas? . . . Acres *</td> <td>(Give name) . . . Acres *</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>148. What was the value of all vegetables SOLD last year? . . . \$ . . . /00</p> <p>(Include landowner's share. Do not include the value of Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes sold.)</p> <p><b>BERRIES AND OTHER SMALL FRUITS:</b></p> <p>[149] Were any berries or other small fruits harvested last year for home use? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>150. Were any berries or other small fruits harvested last year for sale? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," check and skip to question [159]. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><b>HOW MANY WERE HARVESTED LAST YEAR FOR SALE—</b></p> <p>(Report tenths of an acre, such as 1/10, 1/20, etc. Do not include nonbearing area.)</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>151. Strawberries? . . . Acres *</td> <td>Quarts . . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>152. Blackberries and dewberries (tame)? . . . Acres *</td> <td>Quarts . . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>153. Other? Blueberries, boysenberries, currants, gooseberries, tame raspberries, youngberries. . . Acres *</td> <td>Quarts . . .</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Give name) . . .</p> <p><b>TREE FRUITS, NUTS, AND GRAPES:</b></p> <p>[159] Are any fruit or nut trees or grapevines on this place? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," check and skip to question [202]. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>160. How much land is in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees? . . . Acres * . . . OR . . . Less than 1/2 acre</p> <p>(Report tenths of an acre, such as 1/10, etc. Do not include berry acreage or nurseries.)</p> <p><b>TREE FRUITS, NUTS, AND GRAPES—Continued</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS OF FRUIT AND NUT TREES ARE ON THIS PLACE</th> <th>(1) How many are trees or vines NOT of bearing age?</th> <th>(2) How many are trees or vines of bearing age?</th> <th>(3) How much was harvested in 1949?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>For each kind, answer these three questions . . .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>161. APPLES? . . .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Bu. . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>162. PEACHES? . . .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Bu. . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>165. PEARS? . . .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Bu. . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>168. CHERRIES? . . .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Lb. . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>171. PLUMS AND PRUNES? . . .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Bu. . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>174. APRICOTS? . . .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Bu. . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>178. GRAPES? . . .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Lb. . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>183. IMPROVED PECAN? . . .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Lb. . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>184. WILD OR SEEDLING PECAN? . . .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Lb. . .</td> </tr> <tr> <td>189. OTHER TREE FRUITS and NUTS? Nectarines, walnuts. . .</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Give name) . . . (Give quantity and unit of measure)</p> <p>[202] What was the value of last year's crop of fruits and nuts, including berries and other small fruits, that were or will be SOLD? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ . . . /00</p> <p>(Report landowner's share as sold.)</p> <p><b>OTHER CROPS:</b></p> <p>203. Have all the crops harvested last year on this place (question 15) been reported? Popcorn, tobacco, or any other crops not mentioned. <input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," give below the name of the crop, acres harvested, and value of amount sold. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>Acres harvested * . . . Value of sales in 1949 \$ . . . /00</p> <p>(Give name) . . . (Give quantity and unit of measure)</p> <p><b>NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS AND PLANTS, AND BULBS:</b></p> <p>204. Were any nursery or greenhouse products, flower or vegetable seeds or plants, flowers, or bulbs grown for sale last year? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," check and skip to question [209]. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>205. How many NURSERY PRODUCTS (trees, shrubs, vines, ornamentals, etc.) did you have last year? . . . Acres * . . . Value of sales in 1949 \$ . . . /00</p> <p>206. How many FLOWERS and FLOWERING PLANTS were grown for sale—</p> <p>(a) Under glass? . . . Square feet . . . Value of sales in 1949 \$ . . . /00</p> <p>(b) In open? . . . Acres * . . . Value of sales in 1949 \$ . . . /00</p> <p>207. How many of the following were produced for sale: Vegetables grown under glass, flower seeds, vegetable seeds, vegetable plants, bulbs, and mushrooms—</p> <p>(a) Under glass or in house? . . . Square feet . . . Value of sales in 1949 \$ . . . /00</p> <p>(b) In open? . . . Acres * . . . Value of sales in 1949 \$ . . . /00</p> <p><b>Section IV.—LAND USE IN 1949</b></p> <p>[208] Acres in This Place—(copy acres from question 15). . . (Acres) . . . A</p> <p>Now we want to distribute this land according to how it was used last year. After you have accounted for a field or plot do not count this land again. Be sure to account for all the land. Give only whole acres.</p> <p>209. From how many acres of land were CROPS HARVESTED (including hay cut) last year? . . . Acres . . .</p> <p>(This acre may be obtained by adding the acres in the fields from which one or more crops were harvested or hay was cut last year, and the acres in pasturing and bearing planted tree fruits, nuts, and grapes.)</p> <p><b>TO BE FILLED BY CENSUS ENUMERATOR:</b></p> <p>(a) Add acres of all crops (with * in Section III) and enter total here. . . (Acres)</p> <p>(b) From how many acres of land were two crops harvested last year? . . . (Acres)</p> <p>(c) Subtract the acres for (b) from (a) and enter difference here. . . (Acres)</p> <p>(This entry should be within three acres of the acres shown for question 209.)</p> <p>210. How many acres of cropland were used only for pasture (or grazing) last year? . . . Acres . . .</p> <p>211. How many acres of cropland were in cultivated summer fallow last year? . . . Acres . . .</p> <p>212. How many acres of cropland have not been accounted for? . . . Acres . . .</p> <p>213. How many acres of woodland were pastured (or grazed) last year? . . . Acres . . .</p> <p>214. How many acres of woodland were not pastured (or grazed) last year? . . . Acres . . .</p> <p>215. How many acres were in other pasture (other than cropland pastured and woodland pastured)? . . . Acres . . .</p> <p>216. How many acres were in house lots, barn lots, lanes, roads, ditches, and wasteland? . . . Acres . . .</p> <p>Add these acres (questions 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, and 216) and enter the total here. . . (Acres)</p> <p><b>Section V.—YEAR BEGAN OPERATION, AND OFF-FARM WORK AND YEAR BEGAN OPERATION:</b></p> <p>217. When did you begin to operate this place? . . . (Month) . . . (Year) . . .</p> <p>(You need not report month if you began to operate this place before 1945.)</p> <p><b>OFF-FARM WORK AND OTHER INCOME:</b></p> <p>218. How many days did you work last year off your farm? Include work at a nonfarm job, business, profession, or on someone else's farm. . . (Check one)</p> <p>(Do not include exchange work.)</p> <p>(1) <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>(2) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 49 days</p> <p>(3) <input type="checkbox"/> 50 to 99 days</p> <p>(4) <input type="checkbox"/> 100 to 199 days</p> <p>(5) <input type="checkbox"/> 200 days or more</p> <p>219. Did any other member of your family living with you have a nonfarm job, business, profession, or work on someone else's farm last year? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>220. Did you have any income last year from any of the following sources—sale of products from land rented out, cash rent, boarders, old age assistance, pensions, veterans' allowances, unemployment compensation, interest, and help from members of your family? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If "None" for question 218 and "No" for both questions 219 and 220, skip to question [222].</p> <p>221. Was the income which you and your family received from work off the farm and from other sources (listed in questions 218, 219, and 220) greater than the total value of all agricultural products sold from your place last year? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>														For each kind of hay cut, answer these two questions . . .	(1) From how many acres was hay cut last year?	(2) How many tons were cut?	70. ALFALFA for hay (or for dehydrating)? . . .	Acres *	Tons . . .	71. CLOVER or TIMOTHY, alone or mixed, for hay? . . .	Acres *	Tons . . .	72. LESPEDEZA for hay? . . .	Acres *	Tons . . .	74. OATS, WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, or other small grain cut FOR HAY? . . .	Acres *	Tons . . .	75. WILD HAY (prairie, range, or marsh grass) cut? . . .	Acres *	Tons . . .	76. ANY OTHER HAY? . . .	Acres *	Tons . . .	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CROPS WERE HARVESTED LAST YEAR—	(1) How many acres were harvested?	(2) How much was harvested?	(3) What is the value of the amount sold or to be sold?	[96] Irish Potatoes for home use or for sale? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None (If less than 10 bushels were harvested, you need not report acre.)	Acres *	Bu. . .	\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)	97. Sweetpotatoes for home use or for sale? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None (If less than 15 bushels were harvested, you need not report acre.)	Acres *	Bu. . .	\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)	98. Cotton? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bales . . .	\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)	104. Sweet Sorghum for Sirup? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Gal. . .	\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)	107. Broomcorn? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Lb. of brush . . .	\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)	113. Root and Grain Crops hogged or grazed, other than corn, sorghums, and annual legumes? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	XX X	XX X	118. Green beans (snap, string, or wax)? . . . Acres *	142. Spinach? . . . Acres *	122. Cabbage? . . . Acres *	144. Tomatoes? . . . Acres *	123. Cantaloupes and muskmelons? . . . Acres *	146. Watermelons? . . . Acres *	128. Sweet corn? . . . Acres *	147. Other? (See list below.)	136. Dry onions? . . . Acres *	(Give name) . . . Acres *	138. English peas? . . . Acres *	(Give name) . . . Acres *	151. Strawberries? . . . Acres *	Quarts . . .	152. Blackberries and dewberries (tame)? . . . Acres *	Quarts . . .	153. Other? Blueberries, boysenberries, currants, gooseberries, tame raspberries, youngberries. . . Acres *	Quarts . . .	WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS OF FRUIT AND NUT TREES ARE ON THIS PLACE	(1) How many are trees or vines NOT of bearing age?	(2) How many are trees or vines of bearing age?	(3) How much was harvested in 1949?	For each kind, answer these three questions . . .				161. APPLES? . . .			Bu. . .	162. PEACHES? . . .			Bu. . .	165. PEARS? . . .			Bu. . .	168. CHERRIES? . . .			Lb. . .	171. PLUMS AND PRUNES? . . .			Bu. . .	174. APRICOTS? . . .			Bu. . .	178. GRAPES? . . .			Lb. . .	183. IMPROVED PECAN? . . .			Lb. . .	184. WILD OR SEEDLING PECAN? . . .			Lb. . .	189. OTHER TREE FRUITS and NUTS? Nectarines, walnuts. . .			
For each kind of hay cut, answer these two questions . . .	(1) From how many acres was hay cut last year?	(2) How many tons were cut?																																																																																																																														
70. ALFALFA for hay (or for dehydrating)? . . .	Acres *	Tons . . .																																																																																																																														
71. CLOVER or TIMOTHY, alone or mixed, for hay? . . .	Acres *	Tons . . .																																																																																																																														
72. LESPEDEZA for hay? . . .	Acres *	Tons . . .																																																																																																																														
74. OATS, WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, or other small grain cut FOR HAY? . . .	Acres *	Tons . . .																																																																																																																														
75. WILD HAY (prairie, range, or marsh grass) cut? . . .	Acres *	Tons . . .																																																																																																																														
76. ANY OTHER HAY? . . .	Acres *	Tons . . .																																																																																																																														
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CROPS WERE HARVESTED LAST YEAR—	(1) How many acres were harvested?	(2) How much was harvested?	(3) What is the value of the amount sold or to be sold?																																																																																																																													
[96] Irish Potatoes for home use or for sale? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None (If less than 10 bushels were harvested, you need not report acre.)	Acres *	Bu. . .	\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)																																																																																																																													
97. Sweetpotatoes for home use or for sale? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None (If less than 15 bushels were harvested, you need not report acre.)	Acres *	Bu. . .	\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)																																																																																																																													
98. Cotton? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Bales . . .	\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)																																																																																																																													
104. Sweet Sorghum for Sirup? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Gal. . .	\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)																																																																																																																													
107. Broomcorn? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	Lb. of brush . . .	\$ . . . /00 (Dollars only)																																																																																																																													
113. Root and Grain Crops hogged or grazed, other than corn, sorghums, and annual legumes? . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None	Acres *	XX X	XX X																																																																																																																													
118. Green beans (snap, string, or wax)? . . . Acres *	142. Spinach? . . . Acres *																																																																																																																															
122. Cabbage? . . . Acres *	144. Tomatoes? . . . Acres *																																																																																																																															
123. Cantaloupes and muskmelons? . . . Acres *	146. Watermelons? . . . Acres *																																																																																																																															
128. Sweet corn? . . . Acres *	147. Other? (See list below.)																																																																																																																															
136. Dry onions? . . . Acres *	(Give name) . . . Acres *																																																																																																																															
138. English peas? . . . Acres *	(Give name) . . . Acres *																																																																																																																															
151. Strawberries? . . . Acres *	Quarts . . .																																																																																																																															
152. Blackberries and dewberries (tame)? . . . Acres *	Quarts . . .																																																																																																																															
153. Other? Blueberries, boysenberries, currants, gooseberries, tame raspberries, youngberries. . . Acres *	Quarts . . .																																																																																																																															
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS OF FRUIT AND NUT TREES ARE ON THIS PLACE	(1) How many are trees or vines NOT of bearing age?	(2) How many are trees or vines of bearing age?	(3) How much was harvested in 1949?																																																																																																																													
For each kind, answer these three questions . . .																																																																																																																																
161. APPLES? . . .			Bu. . .																																																																																																																													
162. PEACHES? . . .			Bu. . .																																																																																																																													
165. PEARS? . . .			Bu. . .																																																																																																																													
168. CHERRIES? . . .			Lb. . .																																																																																																																													
171. PLUMS AND PRUNES? . . .			Bu. . .																																																																																																																													
174. APRICOTS? . . .			Bu. . .																																																																																																																													
178. GRAPES? . . .			Lb. . .																																																																																																																													
183. IMPROVED PECAN? . . .			Lb. . .																																																																																																																													
184. WILD OR SEEDLING PECAN? . . .			Lb. . .																																																																																																																													
189. OTHER TREE FRUITS and NUTS? Nectarines, walnuts. . .																																																																																																																																

OKLAHOMA



## Form A1 - Agriculture Questionnaire - (Back)

Section VI.—IRRIGATION IN 1949		Office Use Only A-2	Office Use Only No.	Color-Tenure	Size	Class	Type	Irrigation																														
<p><b>[220]</b> Of the total land in this place (reported in question 208), how many acres were IRRIGATED last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Do not count land occupied by buildings or roads, or other land not actually irrigated.)</p> <p>If "None," check and skip to question <b>[230]</b>.</p> <p><b>223.</b> Of the land from which crops were harvested (reported in question 209), how many acres were IRRIGATED? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres)</p> <p><b>224.</b> Of the land used only for pasture or grazing (reported in questions 210, 213, and 215)—</p> <p>(a) How many acres were IRRIGATED wild grass pasture? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres)</p> <p>(b) How many acres were IRRIGATED tame grass pasture? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres)</p> <p><b>225.</b> Of the cropland not harvested and not pastured (reported in questions 211 and 212), how many acres were IRRIGATED? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres)</p> <p>Add the acres in questions 223, 224, and 225 and enter the total here— (Acres)</p> <p><b>226.</b> Was all land in harvested crops irrigated last year? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Or are acres in question 225 same as in question 207?)</p> <p>If "No"—</p> <p>(a) What are the names of crops that had the entire acreage irrigated? (If all orchard was irrigated, report "Orchard" as one crop.)</p> <p>1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____</p> <p>4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____</p> <p>(b) What are the names of crops that had only part of the acreage irrigated? (If any orchard was irrigated, report "Orchard" as one crop.)</p> <p>1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____</p> <p><b>227.</b> Does this place obtain irrigation water by means of its own individual supply ditches or pipe lines, or its own individual wells, pumps, diversion dams, or reservoirs? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If "Yes"—</p> <p>(a) How many acres were irrigated last year with water obtained by these means? <input type="checkbox"/> None Acres (To enumerator: If "Yes," fill out Irrigation Questionnaire I-1.)</p> <p><b>228.</b> (a) What is the name of each supply ditch or pipe line (or its owner) not operated by this place individually, that delivered irrigation water on this place last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>(b) How many acres were irrigated with water delivered by each?</p> <p>Name _____ Acres _____</p> <p>Name _____ Acres _____</p> <p>(Total of acres in questions 227 (a) and 228 (b) must equal or exceed the acres in question 224.)</p> <p><b>229.</b> How many acres in this place were irrigated by sprinklers last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres)</p>																																						
<p><b>Section VII.—FOREST PRODUCTS IN 1949</b></p> <p><b>[230]</b> How much was received last year from the sale of standing timber? <input type="checkbox"/> None sold \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p><b>231.</b> Were any forest products cut last year? (We want a report of the firewood, fence posts, sawlogs, etc. cut for home use or for sale.) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If "No," check and skip to question <b>[243]</b>.</p> <p><b>232.</b> How much FIREWOOD was cut last year on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> None Cords. (4'x4'x8')</p> <p><b>233.</b> How many FENCE POSTS were cut last year on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> None Number _____</p> <p><b>234.</b> How many SAWLOGS and VENEER LOGS were cut last year on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> None Board feet _____</p> <p><b>237.</b> How much was received last year from the sale of firewood, fence posts, logs, lumber, pulpwood, and piling and poles? <input type="checkbox"/> None sold \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p><b>238.</b> How much was received last year from the sale of bark, bolts, Christmas trees, hemlock, pine timber, and other miscellaneous forest products? <input type="checkbox"/> None sold \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p>																																						
<p><b>Section VIII.—PASTURE RECEIPTS IN 1949</b></p> <p><b>[243]</b> How much was received last year from the sale of pasture or grazing privileges? <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p>(Do not include pasture for others on a per-head basis, at so much per month, etc.)</p>																																						
<p><b>Section IX.—LIVESTOCK ON THIS PLACE, APRIL 1, 1950, AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN 1949</b></p> <p>Include all animals on this place owned by you and by others. Also, any animals belonging to this place but grazing on open range.</p> <p><b>MULES AND HORSES, APRIL 1, 1950:</b></p> <p><b>245.</b> Are any mules, horses, or ponies on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," check and skip to question <b>[248]</b>.</p> <p><b>246.</b> How many are MULES and MULE COLTS of all ages? (Number)</p> <p><b>247.</b> How many are HORSES and COLTS of all ages, including ponies? (Number)</p> <p><b>CATTLE AND CALVES, APRIL 1, 1950:</b></p> <p><b>[248]</b> How many cattle and calves of all ages are on this place? (Include all cattle and calves, both dairy and beef, on this place.) <input type="checkbox"/> None (Number)</p> <p>If "None," check and skip to question <b>[257]</b>.</p> <p><b>OF THE TOTAL CATTLE AND CALVES ON THIS PLACE—</b></p> <p><b>249.</b> How many are COWS? Include heifers that have calved. (Number)</p> <p><b>250.</b> How many are CALVES born since Jan. 1, this year? (Number)</p> <p><b>251.</b> How many are heifers and heifer calves born before Jan. 1, this year? (Do not include any heifers that have calved.) (Number)</p> <p><b>252.</b> How many are bulls, bull calves, steers, and steer calves born before Jan. 1, this year? (The total of the numbers for questions 249 to 252 must equal the number for question 248.) (Number)</p> <p><b>COWS MILKED YESTERDAY:</b></p> <p><b>253.</b> How many COWS and HEIFERS were MILKED YESTERDAY? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Number)</p> <p><b>254.</b> How many MILK COWS were on this place yesterday? Include dry milk cows and milk heifers that have calved. (Number)</p> <p><b>255.</b> How many gallons of MILK were produced yesterday? (Gallons)</p> <p><b>256.</b> How many pounds of BUTTER were CHURNED last week? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Pounds)</p>																																						
<p><b>HOGS AND PIGS, APRIL 1, 1950:</b></p> <p><b>[257]</b> How many hogs and pigs of all ages, including sows and boars, are on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Number)</p> <p>If "None," check and skip to question <b>[260]</b>.</p> <p><b>258.</b> How many are less than 4 months old? (Number)</p> <p><b>259.</b> How many are 4 months old and over? (Number)</p> <p>(The total of the numbers for questions 258 and 259 must equal the number for question 257.)</p> <p><b>SHEEP AND LAMBS, APRIL 1, 1950:</b></p> <p><b>[260]</b> How many ewes, rams, wethers, and lambs of all ages are on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Number)</p> <p>If "None," check and skip to question <b>[272]</b>.</p> <p><b>261.</b> Of the total, how many are LAMBS born since Oct. 1, last year? (Number)</p> <p><b>262.</b> Of the total sheep and lambs born before Oct. 1, last year, how many are—</p> <p>(a) EWES? (Number)</p> <p>(c) RAMS and WETHERS? (Number)</p> <p>(The total of the numbers for questions 261 to 263 (c) must equal the number for question 260.)</p> <p><b>GOATS, RABBITS, AND FUR ANIMALS IN CAPTIVITY:</b></p> <p><b>[272]</b> Are any of the following on this place or were any kept last year—</p> <p>(a) GOATS? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>(b) DOMESTIC RABBITS? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>(c) FUR ANIMALS in captivity? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>If "No" in (a), (b), and (c), check and skip to question <b>[274]</b>.</p> <p><b>273.</b> What was the value of mohair clipped; and what was the value of goats and kids, goat milk, rabbits (alive or dressed), fur animals, and pelts SOLD in 1949? <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p><b>SOWS AND GLITS FARROWING:</b></p> <p><b>[274]</b> How many sows and glits have farrowed since December 1, last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Number)</p> <p><b>275.</b> How many sows and glits are expected to farrow between now and June 1, this year? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Number)</p> <p><b>ANIMALS SOLD ALIVE IN 1949:</b></p> <p>WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS WERE SOLD ALIVE LAST YEAR (1949)— (Report as sold animals received by or sold for your landlord. Report all sales for last year whether or not made from this place.)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>For each kind, answer these two questions—</th> <th>(1) How many were sold?</th> <th>(2) What was the value of sales in 1949?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>276.</b> HOGS and PIGS sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>(Number)</td> <td>\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>277.</b> CALVES sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>(Number)</td> <td>\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>278.</b> CATTLE, not counting calves, sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>(Number)</td> <td>\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>279.</b> SHEEP and LAMBS sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>(Number)</td> <td>\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>280.</b> HORSES and MULES sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None</td> <td>(Number)</td> <td>\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>FARM BUTCHERING IN 1949:</b></p> <p><b>281.</b> Were any hogs, calves, cattle, sheep, or lambs butchered last year on your place or for you? <input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," check and skip to question <b>[287]</b>. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><b>282.</b> How many HOGS and PIGS were butchered last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Number)</p> <p><b>283.</b> How many CALVES were butchered last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Number)</p> <p><b>284.</b> How many CATTLE, not counting calves, were butchered last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Number)</p> <p><b>286.</b> How much was received from the sale of meat, lard, hides, and other products from animals butchered last year (1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None sold \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p>(Report as sold any meat or animal products received by or sold for your landlord.)</p> <p><b>DAIRY PRODUCTS SOLD IN 1949:</b> (Report all sales for last year whether or not made from this place. Report as sold dairy products received by or sold for your landlord.)</p> <p><b>[287]</b> Was any milk, cream, butter, or cheese sold last year (1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," check and skip to question <b>[291]</b>. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. Lb. of milk OR 2. Lb. of butterfat OR 3. Gallons of milk</th> <th>Value of sales in 1949 \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>288.</b> How much WHOLE MILK was sold last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None sold</td> <td>(Number)</td> <td>\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>289.</b> How much CREAM was sold last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None sold</td> <td>(Number)</td> <td>\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>290.</b> How much was received from the sale of BUTTER, BUTTERMILK, SKIM MILK, and CHEESE last year? Do not include whole milk and cream.</td> <td>(Number)</td> <td>\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>WOOL SHORN IN 1949:</b></p> <p><b>[291]</b> How many sheep and lambs were shorn last year (1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Number)</p> <p>If "None," check and skip to question <b>[294]</b>.</p> <p><b>292.</b> How many pounds of wool were shorn last year (1949)? (Pounds)</p> <p><b>293.</b> What was the value of the wool shorn last year (1949)? \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p><b>POULTRY, APRIL 1, 1950, AND PRODUCTION IN 1949:</b></p> <p><b>[294]</b> Are any chickens, turkeys, or other poultry on this place or were any kept last year? <input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," check and skip to question <b>[302]</b>. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><b>295.</b> How many CHICKENS, 4 months old and over, are on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> None on hand (Number)</p> <p><b>296.</b> How many CHICKENS, including old hens and roosters, pullets, cockerels, and broilers, were SOLD last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Number)</p> <p>(Do not include baby chicks.)</p> <p><b>297.</b> How many dozens of chicken EGGS were SOLD last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Dozens)</p> <p><b>298.</b> How many TURKEYS were RAISED last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None raised (Number)</p> <p>(Include those raised from poultry bought, hatched on this place, or raised under contract, whether sold, raised, or new on hand.)</p> <p><b>299.</b> How many TURKEYS, 4 months old and over, are on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> None on hand (Number)</p> <p><b>300.</b> How many DUCKS, GESE, and other poultry (not counting chickens and turkeys) were RAISED last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None raised (Number)</p> <p><b>301.</b> How much was received from the sale of TURKEYS and TURKEY EGGS, and DUCKS, GESE, and THEIR EGGS last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None sold 1949 \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p>(Do not include chickens and chicken eggs.)</p>		For each kind, answer these two questions—	(1) How many were sold?	(2) What was the value of sales in 1949?	<b>276.</b> HOGS and PIGS sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<b>277.</b> CALVES sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<b>278.</b> CATTLE, not counting calves, sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<b>279.</b> SHEEP and LAMBS sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<b>280.</b> HORSES and MULES sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)		1. Lb. of milk OR 2. Lb. of butterfat OR 3. Gallons of milk	Value of sales in 1949 \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<b>288.</b> How much WHOLE MILK was sold last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None sold	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<b>289.</b> How much CREAM was sold last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None sold	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<b>290.</b> How much was received from the sale of BUTTER, BUTTERMILK, SKIM MILK, and CHEESE last year? Do not include whole milk and cream.	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)							
For each kind, answer these two questions—	(1) How many were sold?	(2) What was the value of sales in 1949?																																				
<b>276.</b> HOGS and PIGS sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																				
<b>277.</b> CALVES sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																				
<b>278.</b> CATTLE, not counting calves, sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																				
<b>279.</b> SHEEP and LAMBS sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																				
<b>280.</b> HORSES and MULES sold (last year, 1949)? <input type="checkbox"/> None	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																				
	1. Lb. of milk OR 2. Lb. of butterfat OR 3. Gallons of milk	Value of sales in 1949 \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																				
<b>288.</b> How much WHOLE MILK was sold last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None sold	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																				
<b>289.</b> How much CREAM was sold last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None sold	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																				
<b>290.</b> How much was received from the sale of BUTTER, BUTTERMILK, SKIM MILK, and CHEESE last year? Do not include whole milk and cream.	(Number)	\$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																				

Form A1 - Agriculture Questionnaire - (Back)

<p><b>OKLAHOMA</b></p>	<p><b>BEEES AND HONEY IN 1949:</b></p> <p>302. Were any bees owned by you last year? <input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," check and skip to question 306. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>303. How many hives of BEEES did you own last year? Number _____</p> <p>304. How many pounds of HONEY were produced last year by your bees? _____ Pounds</p> <p>305. What was the value of last year's honey and wax SOLD or to be sold, and bees SOLD? <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> sold 1949 \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p><b>Section X.—FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT, APRIL 1, 1950</b> Include equipment and facilities that are temporarily out of order.</p> <p>306. Is there a TELEPHONE on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>307. Do you have a MILKING MACHINE? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>308. Does this place have ELECTRICITY? <input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," check and skip to question 310. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, from a power line. What was the amount of your last monthly electric bill? \$ _____ (Dollars) (Cents) _____</p> <p>309. DO YOU HAVE— (a) Electric water pump? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (b) Electric hot water heater? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (c) Home freezer? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (d) Electric washing machine? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (e) Electric chick brooder? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (f) Electric power feed grinder? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>310. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ARE ON THIS PLACE— Include all equipment kept on this place owned by you or by others.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number</th> <th>Year of newest model</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Grain combines? (For harvesting and threshing grain or seeds in one operation.)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Corn pickers?</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Pick-up hay balers?</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Upright silos?</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(e) Pit or trench silos?</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(f) Motortrucks? (Exclude pick-ups.)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(g) Wheel tractors other than garden? (If home-made enter 514 under year of newest model.)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(h) Garden tractors?</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(i) Crawler tractors? (Check laying, bulldozing.)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(j) Automobiles? (Include all automobiles belonging to you, hired workers, or others living on this place.)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Section XI.—FARM LABOR LAST WEEK</b></p> <p>311. About how many hours last week did you (the person in charge of this place) do farm work or chores on this place? (Check one) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> None 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 14 hours 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 15 to 34 hours 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 35 to 54 hours 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 55 hours or more</p> <p>312. How many OTHER MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY worked on this place 15 hours or more during last week at farm work or chores, WITHOUT RECEIVING CASH WAGES? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Persons)</p> <p>313. How many HIRED PERSONS worked any time last week on this place at farm work or chores? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Persons)</p> <p>If "None," check and skip to question 316.</p> <p>314. How many of these hired persons working last week do you expect to employ for— (a) 150 days or more during the year? _____ (Persons) (b) Less than 150 days during the year? _____ (Persons) (The total of the numbers for questions 314 (a) and (b) must equal the number for question 313.)</p> <p>315. What is the present rate of pay and hours of work of these hired persons (question 313)? (Enter information below.)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>(a) How many of these hired persons were paid on a—</th> <th>(b) What was the agreed cash rate of pay? (If more than one person, give average)</th> <th>(c) How many hours per person are these workers expected to work to earn this pay?</th> <th>(d) What, other than cash wages, did these workers receive? (Check all that apply)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Monthly basis? (Persons)</td> <td>\$ _____ (Per month)</td> <td>_____ hours per month</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weekly basis? (Persons)</td> <td>\$ _____ (Per week)</td> <td>_____ hours per week</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Board and room <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily basis? (Persons)</td> <td>\$ _____ (Per day)</td> <td>_____ hours per day</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Board and room <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hourly basis? (Persons)</td> <td>\$ _____ (Dollars and cents per hour)</td> <td>_____ hours per hour</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Board and room <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Piecework basis? (Persons)</td> <td>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td> <td>XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Board and room <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Section XII.—EXPENDITURES IN 1949</b> If you are renting land from others, include all expenses paid by you and by your landlord.</p> <p>316. How much was spent last year for MACHINE HIRE? (Include tractor hire, threshing, combining, silo filling, baling, staking, plowing, and mowing.) <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p>317. How much was spent last year for HIRED LABOR? (Do not include housework, custom work, or contract construction work. Include cash payments only.) <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p>318. How much was spent last year for FEED for livestock and poultry? (Include cost of grain, hay, mull feeds, concentrates, and roughage; also amounts paid for grinding and mixing feed.) <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p>319. How much was spent last year for PURCHASE OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY (including baby chicks)? <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p>320. How much was spent last year for GASOLINE and other petroleum FUEL and OIL for the farm business? <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p>321. How much was spent last year for SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, and TREES? <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p>322. How much was spent last year for TRACTOR REPAIR including cost of repairing, parts, tires, tubes, and batteries? <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p> <p>323. How much was spent last year for FARM MACHINERY REPAIRS other than for tractors, motortrucks, and automobiles? <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p>		Number	Year of newest model	(a) Grain combines? (For harvesting and threshing grain or seeds in one operation.)			(b) Corn pickers?			(c) Pick-up hay balers?			(d) Upright silos?			(e) Pit or trench silos?			(f) Motortrucks? (Exclude pick-ups.)			(g) Wheel tractors other than garden? (If home-made enter 514 under year of newest model.)			(h) Garden tractors?			(i) Crawler tractors? (Check laying, bulldozing.)			(j) Automobiles? (Include all automobiles belonging to you, hired workers, or others living on this place.)			(a) How many of these hired persons were paid on a—	(b) What was the agreed cash rate of pay? (If more than one person, give average)	(c) How many hours per person are these workers expected to work to earn this pay?	(d) What, other than cash wages, did these workers receive? (Check all that apply)	Monthly basis? (Persons)	\$ _____ (Per month)	_____ hours per month	<input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Weekly basis? (Persons)	\$ _____ (Per week)	_____ hours per week	<input type="checkbox"/> Board and room <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Daily basis? (Persons)	\$ _____ (Per day)	_____ hours per day	<input type="checkbox"/> Board and room <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Hourly basis? (Persons)	\$ _____ (Dollars and cents per hour)	_____ hours per hour	<input type="checkbox"/> Board and room <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Piecework basis? (Persons)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	<input type="checkbox"/> Board and room <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<p><b>Section XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION, APRIL 1, 1950</b></p> <p><b>TRADING CENTER:</b> 324. What is the distance to the trading center to which you go most frequently? <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 mile <input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> Miles _____ (Whole miles)</p> <p>(a) Of this distance, how much is over dirt or unimproved roads? <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> OR <input type="checkbox"/> Miles and tenths of a mile _____/10</p> <p><b>KIND OF ROAD:</b> 325. On what kind of road is this place located? (Check one) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Hard surface 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Gravel, shell, or shale 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Dirt or unimproved</p> <p><b>VALUE, DEBT, AND TAXES:</b> (When reporting the value of the land, give the approximate amount for which the land and buildings on it would sell. Do not report assessed value. Give either value per acre or total value.)</p> <p><b>LAND OWNED BY YOU:</b> 326. Enter here answer for question 8 <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> If "None," skip to question 329. (Acre)</p> <p>(a) How much would this land and the buildings on it sell for? \$ _____ (Per acre) OR \$ _____ (Total value, dollars only)</p> <p>327. Is there any MORTGAGE DEBT on the land and buildings owned by you? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. How much? \$ _____ (Dollars only)</p> <p>328. What was the total amount of property taxes paid (or payable) in 1949 on all property owned by you? <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> \$ _____/00 (Dollars only) <input type="checkbox"/> required</p> <p>(c) Of this total, what was the amount of taxes on the land and buildings? \$ _____/00 (Dollars only) <input type="checkbox"/> Not shown separately on tax bill</p> <p><b>LAND RENTED FROM OTHERS:</b> 329. Enter here answer for question 9 <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> If "None," skip to question 331. (Acre)</p> <p>(a) How much would this land and the buildings on it sell for? \$ _____ (Per acre) OR \$ _____ (Total value, dollars only)</p> <p>330. If you pay any cash as rent, what is the amount for the year? \$ _____ (Dollars only)</p> <p><b>LAND MANAGED FOR OTHERS:</b> 331. Enter here answer for question 13 <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> If "None," skip to question 332. (Acre)</p> <p>(a) How much would this land and the buildings on it sell for? \$ _____ (Per acre) OR \$ _____ (Total value, dollars only)</p> <p><b>LAND RENTED TO OTHERS:</b> 332. Enter here answer for question 14 <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> If "None," skip to question 333. (Acre)</p> <p>(a) How much would this land and the buildings on it sell for? \$ _____ (Per acre) OR \$ _____ (Total value, dollars only)</p> <p>L. R. T. O. L. H. O. R. W. F. T. V. F. B. B. B. L. L. L. L.</p> <p>333. Who furnished the information given in this report? (Check which) <input type="checkbox"/> Operator; <input type="checkbox"/> Wife or other member of operator's family; <input type="checkbox"/> Landlord; <input type="checkbox"/> Hired laborer; <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor; <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Give name under REMARKS)</p> <p>334. On what date was this questionnaire filed? _____ (Give month and day), 1950</p> <p><b>REMARKS:</b></p> <p>ENUMERATOR'S RECORD—To be filled by Census Enumerator.</p> <p>STATE <u>Oklahoma</u> COUNTY _____ E. D. No. _____</p> <p>TOWNSHIP _____</p> <p>Is this place in the agriculture sample? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>Have you reviewed each section of this questionnaire? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>Certified by _____ (Enumerator) Date _____ (Month) _____ (Day), 1950</p> <p>Checked by _____ (Crew Leader) Date _____ (Month) _____ (Day), 1950</p>
	Number	Year of newest model																																																									
(a) Grain combines? (For harvesting and threshing grain or seeds in one operation.)																																																											
(b) Corn pickers?																																																											
(c) Pick-up hay balers?																																																											
(d) Upright silos?																																																											
(e) Pit or trench silos?																																																											
(f) Motortrucks? (Exclude pick-ups.)																																																											
(g) Wheel tractors other than garden? (If home-made enter 514 under year of newest model.)																																																											
(h) Garden tractors?																																																											
(i) Crawler tractors? (Check laying, bulldozing.)																																																											
(j) Automobiles? (Include all automobiles belonging to you, hired workers, or others living on this place.)																																																											
(a) How many of these hired persons were paid on a—	(b) What was the agreed cash rate of pay? (If more than one person, give average)	(c) How many hours per person are these workers expected to work to earn this pay?	(d) What, other than cash wages, did these workers receive? (Check all that apply)																																																								
Monthly basis? (Persons)	\$ _____ (Per month)	_____ hours per month	<input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other																																																								
Weekly basis? (Persons)	\$ _____ (Per week)	_____ hours per week	<input type="checkbox"/> Board and room <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other																																																								
Daily basis? (Persons)	\$ _____ (Per day)	_____ hours per day	<input type="checkbox"/> Board and room <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other																																																								
Hourly basis? (Persons)	\$ _____ (Dollars and cents per hour)	_____ hours per hour	<input type="checkbox"/> Board and room <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other																																																								
Piecework basis? (Persons)	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	<input type="checkbox"/> Board and room <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Other																																																								

## COMPOSITE AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE: 1950

[X indicates States for which item was carried on questionnaire]

[illegible]

1 When question 11 was omitted for a State, "croppers or tenants" was deleted from question 14, except that "croppers or tenants" was deleted from question 14 for Delaware, West Virginia, and Oklahoma although question 11 was retained.

## 111

**Questions 14–26**

## COMPOSITE AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE: 1950

[X indicates States for which item was carried on questionnaire]

Questions 27-52				MAINE, N. H., VT., & R. I.	MASS.	N. Y.	N. J.	PA.	OHIO	IND.	ILL.	MICH.	WIS.	MINN.	IOWA	MO.	N. & S. DAK.	NEBR.	KANS.	DEL.	MD. & D. C.	VA.	N. & S. CAR.	GA.	FLA.	KY.	TENN.	ALA. & MISS.	ARK.	LA.	OKLA.	TEXAS	MONT.	IDAHO	WYO.	COLO.	N. MEX.	ARIZ.	UTAH	NEV.	WASH.	OREG.	CALIF.		
27. How much SORGHUM or cane was hogged or grazed, or cut for dry forage or hay? . . . . . Acres _____ Tons cut _____ (Dry weight)									X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X	X																
27. How much SORGHUM or cane was grazed or cut for dry forage or hay? . . . . . Acres _____ Tons cut _____ (Dry weight)																																													
27. How much SORGHUM or cane was hogged or grazed, or cut for dry forage or hay? . . . . . Acres _____ Tons cut _____ (Dry weight)																							X																						
28. How much SORGHUM or cane was cut for dry forage, hay, or for silage, or was grazed? . . . . . Acres _____ Tons cut _____ (Dry weight)																																													
29. What was the value of last year's SORGHUM crop which was or will be SOLD? . . . . . \$ _____ /00 (Report landlord's share as sold except that used for seed or feed on this place.)									X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
SMALL GRAINS:																																													
WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SMALL GRAIN CROPS WERE HARVESTED LAST YEAR—																																													
For each crop harvested, answer these three questions. . . . . (Report grains combined as threshed.)				(1) How many acres were harvested?	(2) How much was harvested?	(3) How much was sold or will be sold? (Include landlord's share as sold except that used for seed or feed on this place.)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
[30] GRAINS grown together and threshed as a MIXTURE? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
31. WHEAT threshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold			X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
32. WINTER WHEAT threshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																											
33. SPRING WHEAT threshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X																											
34. DURUM or MACARONI WHEAT threshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold									X		X																												
35. OTHER SPRING WHEAT threshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold									X		X																												
36. OATS threshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
37. OATS cut when ripe or nearly ripe for feeding unthreshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	X X X	X X X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
(Report oats cut green for hay in question 74.)																																													
(Report oat hay in question 74.)																																													
38. OATS GROWN ALONE threshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold																																							
39. OATS cleaned out of vetch and peas harvested for seed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				X X X	Bu.	Bu. sold																																							
40. BARLEY threshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
41. RYE threshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
42. BUCKWHEAT threshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
43. EMMER and SPELT threshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
44. FLAXSEED threshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
45. RICE threshed? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				Acres *	162-lb. bbl.	162-lb. bbl. sold																																							
46. OTHER GRAIN threshed—Flaxseed, emmer, spelt, buckwheat? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None (Underline kind.)				Acres *	Bu.	Bu. sold	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
47. What was the total value of all small grain crops, including grain straw, SOLD or to be sold? (Crops reported in questions 30 to 46.) . . . . . \$ _____ /00 (Dollars only)							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
SOYBEANS, COWPEAS, PEANUTS, AND VELVETBEANS: <sup>1</sup>				Acres grown alone	Acres grown with other crops	Quantity harvested																																							
48. How many SOYBEANS were grown for all purposes last year? . . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None				*	*	X X X																																							
If "None," check and skip to question [53]. <sup>2</sup>																																													
49. How many SOYBEANS were harvested for BEANS?					Bu.										X								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
50. How many SOYBEANS were cut for HAY? . . . . .					Tons																																								
51. How many SOYBEANS were hogged or grazed, or cut for silage? . . . . .					X X X																																								
52. How many SOYBEANS were plowed under for green manure, not grazed or otherwise harvested? . . . . . (The total of the acres for questions 49 to 52 must equal the acres for question 48.)					X X X																																								

<sup>1</sup> For Louisiana, the word "cane" was omitted.  
<sup>2</sup> Appropriate variations.  
<sup>3</sup> Quantity harvested and quantity sold in "100-lb. bags."

<sup>4</sup> Quantity harvested and quantity sold in "100 lb."  
<sup>5</sup> Quantity harvested and quantity sold in "Bu."

## 113

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> Appropriate variations.  
<sup>2</sup> Total acres only for New Mexico.  
<sup>3</sup> Quantity harvested in "Bu."

† Quantity harvested in "Pounds."  
‡ Quantity harvested in "100-lb. bags."





## 115

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> Appropriate variations.  
<sup>2</sup> Quantity harvested in "Tons of brush."

## COMPOSITE AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE: 1950

[X indicates States for which item was carried on questionnaire; O indicates States for which vegetable was listed only in note following Question 147 "Other?"]

Questions 123-144		MAINE, N. H., VT., & R. I.	MASS. & CONN.	N. Y.	N. J.	PA.	OHIO	IND.	ILL.	MICH.	WIS.	MINN.	IOWA	MO.	N. & S. DAK.	NEBR.	KANS.	DEL.	MD. & D. C.	VA.	W. VA.	N. & S. CAR.	GA.	FLA.	KY.	TENN.	ALA. & MISS.	ARK.	LA.	OKLA.	TEXAS	MONT.	IDAHO	WYO.	COLO.	N. MEX.	ARIZ.	UTAH	NEV.	WASH.	OREG.	CALIF.			
123. Cantaloups and muskmelons? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X			X	X	X	O	X	O		O	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	O					X		X	O		
123. Cantaloups, honeyballs, honeydews, and muskmelons? . . . . . Acres ★	10																	X																	X	X	X		X						
123. Cantaloups, muskmelons, honeyballs, honeydews, casabas, Persians? . . . . . Acres ★	10																																			X	X	X					X		
124. Carrots? . . . . . Acres ★	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X		
125. Cauliflower? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			O	O			O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	X		
126. Celery? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	X	O	O	O	O					O	O	O	O			X			O		O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	X		O	O	X			
Swiss chard? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O														O			O							O						O				
Chayote? . . . . . Acres ★	10																								O																	O			
Chinese cabbage? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O									O									O						O	O				
127. Collards? . . . . . Acres ★	10																			O	O	O	X	O			O	O	O	O	O	O													
128. Sweet corn? . . . . . Acres ★	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Water cress? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O		O	O													O	O																								
129. Cucumbers? . . . . . Acres ★	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O			X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X		
Dandelions (greens)? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O																									O												O		
Dasheen? . . . . . Acres ★	10																								O																				
130. Eggplant? . . . . . Acres ★	10			O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O					O						O			
Endive and chicory? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O							O	O									O	O				O	O					O	O				
131. Escarole (include endive and chicory)? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O		O	O														X					O	O													O			
Garlic? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O																									O	O												O	O	O	
132. Horseradish? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O		O	X		O	O																	O	O								O	O		
133. Kale? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				O		O	O	O	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	X	O	O	O														O	O	O	
Kohlrabi? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	O		O	O													O	O	O											O	O	O	
134. Lettuce and romaine? . . . . . Acres ★	10	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	
Mustard (greens)? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O				O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			O	O						O	O		
135. Okra? . . . . . Acres ★	10				O	O	O	O	O				O		O		O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			O	O	O						O		
136. Dry onions? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
137. Shallots and green onions? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Parsley? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O					O	O	O	O			O	O	O	O	O		
Parsnips? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O					O	O	O	O			O	O	O	O	O	O		
138. English peas? . . . . . Acres ★	10																				X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X																
138. Green peas? . . . . . Acres ★	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	O													X	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	X	X	X	X	
139. Hot peppers? . . . . . Acres ★	10		O	O	O	O	O	O	O			O							O		O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O				O	O										
139. Hot peppers (chili peppers)? . . . . . Acres ★	10																																			X									
140. Sweet peppers and pimiento? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	X	X	X	O	X	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	X	X	X	O	O	O	O	X	O	O				O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
141. Pumpkins? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Radishes? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Rhubarb? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	
Rutabagas? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O			O	O	O			O	O					O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O						O	O	O	O	
Salsify? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	O	O	O	O		O	O	O	O	O	O						O	O													O											O	
142. Spinach? . . . . . Acres ★	10	O	X	X	X	X	O	X	X	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O	X
143. Squash? . . . . . Acres ★	10	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	O
144. Tomatoes? . . . . . Acres ★	10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<sup>1</sup> "Endive" only.  
<sup>2</sup> Appropriate variations.

## 117

[illegible]

See California Separate

See California Separate

[X indicates States for which item was carried on questionnaire]

[illegible]

**Questions 161–202 CALIFORNIA only**

**TREE FRUITS, NUTS, AND GRAPES:**

**[159]** Are any fruit or nut trees or grapevines on this place? ☐ No. If "No," check and skip to question **[202]**.  
☐ Yes

160. How much land is in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees? { ☐ Less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre  
OR  
Acres  $\star$  \_\_\_\_\_  
(Report tenths of an acre, such as  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$ , etc. Do not include berry acreage or nurseries.) 10

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS OF FRUIT AND NUT TREES ARE ON THIS PLACE?	For each kind, answer these four questions→	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		What is the total acreage in trees or vines of all ages? (Report tenths of an acre, such as 1/10, 1/4, etc.)	How many trees or vines are NOT of bearing age? (number)	How many trees or vines are of bearing age? (number)	How much was harvested in 1949? (Report fruits on fresh basis except prunes, figs, and raisins. Report fractional tons)
161. Apples? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons
163. Clingstone peaches? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons
164. Freestone peaches? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons
166. Bartlett pears? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons
167. Pears other than Bartlett? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons
168. Cherries? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons
172. Plums? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons
173. Prunes? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons, dry weight
174. Apricots? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons
175. Avocados? . . . . .		Acre	10		Lb. from 1949 bloom
176. Figs? (All varieties) . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons, dry weight
177. Olives? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons from 1949 bloom
GRAPES: (Report according to variety, irrespective of use.)					
179. Table grapes? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons
(Tokay, Malaga, Emperor, etc.)					
180. Raisin grapes? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons, fresh
(Thompson, Muscat, etc.)					
181. Wine or juice grapes? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons, dried
(Zinfandel, Alicante, Carignane, etc.)					
186. Walnuts, English? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons
187. Almonds? . . . . .		Acre	10		Tons

**TREE FRUITS, NUTS, AND GRAPES—Continued**

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS OF CITRUS FRUITS ARE ON THIS PLANT?		(1) What is the total acreage in trees of all ages? (Report tenths of an acre, such as $\frac{1}{10}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , etc.)	(2) How many trees are NOT of bearing age? (number)	(3) How many trees are of bearing age? (number)	(4) How much was harvested in 1948-49 from the bloom of 1948?
For each kind, answer these four questions →					
193. Valencia oranges? . . . . .	Acre	10			Field boxes
194. Navel oranges? . . . . .	Acre	10			Field boxes
196. Other oranges? . . . . . (Include tangerines and mandarins)	Acre	10			Field boxes
197. Grapefruit? . . . . .	Acre	10			Field boxes
198. Lemons? . . . . .	Acre	10			Field boxes
<hr/>					
201. Other tree fruits and nuts? Nectarines, Japanese persimmons, dates, pomegranates, quinces, chestnuts, filberts, pecans, loquats, citron, kumquats, limes, limequats.					Harvested from the bloom of 1949
(Give name)	Acre	10			(Give quantity and unit of measure)
(Give name)	Acre	10			(Give quantity and unit of measure)

**[202] What was the value of last year's crop of fruits and nuts, including berries and other small fruits, that were or will be SOLD?** (Report landlady's share as sold.) ☐ None **\$** \_\_\_\_\_/100 (Dollars only)

<sup>1</sup> Appropriate variations.

<sup>2</sup> "How much was harvested in 1948-49 from the bloom of 1948?"

<sup>1</sup> Quantity harvested in "Tons."

[X indicates States for which item was carried on questionnaire]

Questions 203-221	MAINE, N. H., VT., & R. I.	MASS. & CONN.	N. Y.	N. J.	P.A.	OHIO	IND.	ILL.	MICH.	WIS.	MINN.	IOWA	MO.	N. & S. DAK.	NEBR.	KANS.	DEL.	MD. & D. C.	VA.	W. VA.	N. & S. CAR.	GA.	FLA.	KY.	TENN.	ALA. & MISS.	ARK.	LA.	OKLA.	TEXAS	MONT.	IDAHO	WYO.	COLO.	N. MEX.	ARIZ.	UTAH	NEV.	WASH.	OREG.	CALIF.			
<b>OTHER CROPS: <sup>1</sup></b> 203. Have all the crops harvested last year on this place (question 15) been reported? Popcorn, rye, broomcorn, soybeans, melons for feed, or any other crops not mentioned. <sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," give below the name of the crop, acres harvested, and value of amount sold. _____ (Give name)      Acres harvested ★ _____      Value of sales in 1949 _____ (Give quantity and unit of measure)      (Dollars only) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes																																												
<b>NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE PRODUCTS, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS AND PLANTS, AND BULBS: <sup>2</sup></b> 204. Were any nursery or greenhouse products, flower or vegetable seeds or plants, flowers, or bulbs grown for sale last year? <sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," check and skip to question [208]. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. (Report tenths of an acre, such as 1/10, 1/5, etc.) 205. How many NURSERY PRODUCTS (trees, shrubs, vines, ornamentals, etc.) did you have last year? _____ Acres ★ _____ Value of sales in 1949 ● \$ _____/00 (Dollars only) 206. How many FLOWERS and FLOWERING PLANTS were grown for sale— (a) Under glass? _____ Square feet      Value of sales in 1949 ● \$ _____/00 (Dollars only) (b) In open? _____ Acres ★ _____ 207. How many of the following were produced for sale: Vegetables grown under glass, flower seeds, vegetable seeds, vegetable plants, bulbs, and mushrooms— (a) Under glass or in house? _____ Square feet      Value of sales in 1949 ● \$ _____/00 (Dollars only) (b) In open? _____ Acres ★ _____	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Section IV.—LAND USE IN 1949</b> [208] Acres in This Place—(copy acres from question 15) _____ (Acres) Now we want to distribute this land according to how it was used last year. After you have accounted for a field or plot do not count this land again. Be sure to account for all the land. Give only whole acres. 209. From how many acres of land were CROPS HARVESTED (including hay cut) last year? _____ (Acres) <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres) (This area may be obtained by adding the acres in the fields from which one or more crops were harvested or hay was cut last year, and the acres in nonbearing and bearing planted tree fruits, nuts, and grapes.) <b>TO BE FILLED BY CENSUS ENUMERATOR:</b> (a) Add acres of all crops (with ★ in Section III) and enter total here _____ (Acres) (b) From how many acres of land were two crops harvested last year? _____ (Acres) (c) Subtract the acres for (b) from (a) and enter difference here _____ (Acres) (This entry should be within three acres of the acres shown for question 209.) 210. How many acres of cropland were used only for pasture (or grazing) last year? _____ (Acres) <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres) 211. How many acres of cropland were in cultivated summer fallow last year? _____ (Acres) <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres) 212. How many acres of cropland have not been accounted for? _____ (Acres) <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres) (Include idle land, land in soil-improvement crops only, and land on which all crops failed.) 213. How many acres of woodland were pastured (or grazed) last year? _____ (Acres) <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres) 214. How many acres of woodland were not pastured (or grazed) last year? _____ (Acres) <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres) 215. How many acres were in other pasture (other than cropland pastured and woodland pastured)? _____ (Acres) <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres) 216. How many acres were in house lots, barn lots, lanes, roads, ditches, and wasteland? _____ (Acres) <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres) Add these acres (questions 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, and 216) and enter the total here _____ (Acres) Add these acres (questions 209, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, and 216) and enter the total here _____ (Acres)																																												
<b>Section V.—YEAR BEGAN OPERATION, AND OFF-FARM WORK AND OTHER INCOME IN 1949</b> <b>YEAR BEGAN OPERATION:</b> 217. When did you begin to operate this place? _____ (Month) _____ (Year) (You need not report month if you began to operate this place before 1945.) <b>OFF-FARM WORK AND OTHER INCOME:</b> 218. How many days did you work last year off your farm? Include work at a nonfarm job, business, profession, or on someone else's farm. (Do not include exchange work.) (1) <input type="checkbox"/> None (2) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 to 49 days (3) <input type="checkbox"/> 50 to 99 days (4) <input type="checkbox"/> 100 to 199 days (5) <input type="checkbox"/> 200 days or more 219. Did any other member of your family living with you have a nonfarm job, business, profession, or work on someone else's farm last year? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 220. Did you have any income last year from any of the following sources—sale of products from land rented out, cash rent, boarders, old age assistance, pensions, veterans' allowances, unemployment compensation, interest, and help from members of your family? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If "None" for question 218 and "No" for both questions 219 and 220, skip to question [222]. 221. Was the income which you and your family received from work off the farm and from other sources (listed in questions 218, 219, and 220) greater than the total value of all agricultural products sold from your place last year? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<sup>1</sup> Omitted for reasons of space on some questionnaires.  
<sup>2</sup> Appropriate variations.

[X indicates States for which item was carried on questionnaire]

Questions 222-237	MAINE, N. H., VT., & R. I.	MASS. & CONN.	N. Y.	N. J.	PA.	OHIO	IND.	ILL.	MICH.	WIS.	MINN.	IOWA	MO.	N. & S. DAK.	NEBR.	KANS.	DEL.	MD. & D. C.	VA.	W. VA.	N. & S. CAR.	GA.	FLA.	KY.	TENN.	ALA. & MISS.	ARK.	LA.	OKLA.	TEXAS	MONT.	IDAHO	WYO.	COLO.	N. MEX.	ARIZ.	UTAH	NEV.	WASH.	OREG.	CALIF.	
<b>Section VI.—IRRIGATION IN 1949</b>																																										
<b>[222]</b> Of the total land in this place (reported in question 208), how many acres were IRRIGATED last year? (Do not count land occupied by buildings or roads, or other land not actually irrigated.) <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X																
If "None," check and skip to question [230].																																										
<b>229.</b> How many acres in this place were irrigated by sprinklers last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres)																																										
<b>Section VI.—IRRIGATION IN 1949</b>																																										
<b>[222]</b> Of the total land in this place (reported in question 208), how many acres were IRRIGATED last year? (Do not count land occupied by buildings or roads, or other land not actually irrigated.) <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres)																																										
If "None," check and skip to question [230].																																										
<b>223.</b> Of the land from which crops were harvested (reported in question 209), how many acres were IRRIGATED? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres)																																										
<b>224.</b> Of the land used only for pasture or grazing (reported in questions 210, 213, and 215):																																										
(a) How many acres were IRRIGATED wild grass pasture? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres)																																										
(b) How many acres were IRRIGATED tame grass pasture? (Include irrigated alfalfa or clover used only for pasture.) <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres)																																										
<b>225.</b> Of the cropland not harvested and not pastured (reported in questions 211 and 212), how many acres were IRRIGATED? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres)																																										
Add the acres in questions 223, 224, and 225 and enter the total here (Acres)																																										
<b>226.</b> Was all land in harvested crops irrigated last year? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Or are acres in question 223 same as in question 209?)																																										
If "No"—																																										
(a) What are the names of crops that had the entire acreage irrigated? (If all orchard was irrigated, report "Orchard" as one crop.)																																										
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____																																										
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____																																										
(b) What are the names of crops that had only part of the acreage irrigated? (If any orchard was irrigated, report "Orchard" as one crop.)																																										
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____																																										
<b>227.</b> Does this place obtain irrigation water by means of its own individual supply ditches or pipe lines, or its own individual wells, pumps, diversion dams, or reservoirs? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes																																										
If "Yes"—																																										
(a) How many acres were irrigated last year with water obtained by these means? <input type="checkbox"/> None Acres																																										
(To enumerator: If "Yes," fill out Irrigation Questionnaire I-1.)																																										
<b>228.</b> (a) What is the name of each supply ditch or pipe line (or its owner) not operated by this place individually, that delivered irrigation water on this place last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None																																										
(b) How many acres were irrigated with water delivered by each?																																										
Name _____ Acres _____																																										
Name _____ Acres _____																																										
(Total of acres in questions 227 (a) and 228 (b) must equal or exceed the acres in question 222.)																																										
<b>229.</b> How many acres in this place were irrigated by sprinklers last year? <input type="checkbox"/> None (Acres)																																										
<b>Section VII.—FOREST PRODUCTS IN 1949</b>																																										
<b>[230]</b> How much was received last year from the sale of standing timber? <input type="checkbox"/> None sold ● \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>231.</b> (a) Were any forest products cut last year? (We want a report of the firewood, fence posts, sawlogs, etc., cut for home use or for sale.) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes																																										
(b) Was any gum for naval stores produced last year? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes																																										
If "No" in questions 231 (a) and (b), check and skip to question [243].																																										
<b>231.</b> Were any forest products cut last year? (We want a report of the firewood, fence posts, sawlogs, etc., cut for home use or for sale.) <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
If "No," check and skip to question [243].																																										
<b>232.</b> How much FIREWOOD and FUELWOOD was cut last year on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> None Cords (4' x 4' x 8')																																										
<b>232.</b> How much FIREWOOD was cut last year on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> None Cords (4' x 4' x 8')	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>233.</b> How many FENCE POSTS were cut last year on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> None Number	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>234.</b> How many SAWLOGS and VENEER LOGS were cut last year on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> None Board feet	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>235.</b> How much PULPWOOD was cut last year on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> None Cords	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<b>236.</b> How many PILING and POLES were cut last year on this place? <input type="checkbox"/> None Number	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>237.</b> How much was received last year from the sale of firewood, fence posts, logs, lumber, pulpwood, and piling and poles? <input type="checkbox"/> None sold ● \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

1 Question 226 (b): "What are the names, acres, and quantity harvested of the crops that had only part of the acreage irrigated?"  
 2 Appropriate variations.

## 121

[illegible]

1 "Staves" specified in Illinois only.  
2 Also specified "holly."  
3 "Grazing Service" not specified.



## COMPOSITE AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE: 1950

[X indicates States for which item was carried on questionnaire]

[illegible]

! Appropriate variations.

## 123

[X indicates States for which item was carried on questionnaire]

<sup>1</sup> Question 292: "How many pounds of wool were shorn last year, including both spring and fall shearings?"

## COMPOSITE AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE: 1950

[X indicates States for which item was carried on questionnaire]

[illegible]



## Form A2 - Special Agriculture Questionnaire

This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 13 USC 201-218) which requires that a report be made. The information furnished is accorded confidential treatment, subject to the provisions of law. The Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
WASHINGTON

# SPECIAL AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE Seventeenth Decennial Census 1950 of the United States:

Agriculture Questionnaire Number \_\_\_\_\_

---

**PERSON IN CHARGE, APRIL 1, 1950**

FILL THIS QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE PERSON IN CHARGE.

- What is your name? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Person in charge) (If a partnership, give names of all partners)
- What is your address? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Route or street number)      (Post Office)      (State)

Or description of location? \_\_\_\_\_

- What is your race?  
(Check one) { (a) ☐ White  
                      (b) ☐ Negro  
                      (c) ☐ Other; What race? \_\_\_\_\_
- How old were you on your last birthday? . . . . . (Years)

---

## AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

- Is this place a farm (ranch)? (Check one) ☐ No ☐ Yes
- What is the total acreage in this place? . . . . . (Acres)
- Were there in 1949 or will there be in 1950 on this place—
  - 25 or more chickens? ducks? geese? pigeons? or other poultry? ☐ No ☐ Yes
  - Any hogs? cattle? sheep? horses? goats? domestic rabbits? fur animals? other livestock? or bees? . . . . . ☐ No ☐ Yes
  - Any crops grown, such as corn, oats, potatoes, etc.? . . . . ☐ No ☐ Yes
  - Any hay cut? or land pastured or grazed? . . . . . ☐ No ☐ Yes
  - Any fruits? nuts? or nursery and greenhouse products? . . ☐ No ☐ Yes
  - Any vegetables or berries grown for sale? . . . . . ☐ No ☐ Yes

**To Enumerator:**  
If you have checked "Yes" for any of the above questions, 7 (a) through (f), inform the respondent that a special enumerator will call to obtain a complete report on the agricultural operations on the place.

---

This questionnaire should be filled for—

- Every farm.
- Every place of 3 or more acres regardless of whether it is considered a farm.
- Every greenhouse or nursery regardless of whether the place contains 3 or more acres.
- Every place under 3 acres (regardless of whether it is considered a farm) on which—
  - There are 100 or more poultry, or 300 dozens or more eggs were produced in 1949.
  - There are 3 or more hives of bees.

---

REMARKS:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

---

## ENUMERATOR'S RECORD

STATE \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_ E. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION \_\_\_\_\_  
(Township, precinct, etc.)

Certified by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ (Enumerator) \_\_\_\_\_ (Month) \_\_\_\_\_ (Day) \_\_\_\_\_ 1950

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ (Crew Leader) \_\_\_\_\_ (Month) \_\_\_\_\_ (Day) \_\_\_\_\_ 1950

## Form A3 - Landlord - Tenant Operations Questionnaire

This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 13 USC 201-215) which requires that a report be made. The information furnished is accorded confidential treatment, subject to the provisions of the Act.

<b>FORM A3</b>		<b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON</b>		<b>LANDLORD-TENANT OPERATIONS QUESTIONNAIRE</b>		<b>Seventeenth Decennial Census of the United States: 1950</b>		<b>Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaire No. _____</b>			
<b>Section I.—PERSON IN CHARGE OF OVER-ALL OPERATION, APRIL 1, 1950</b> 1. What is your name? _____ (If a partnership, give names of all partners) 2. What is your address? _____ (Route or street number) (Post Office) (State) 3. What is your race? (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Other; What race? _____ 4. Do you operate this land as a hired manager? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If "Yes"—All following questions should be answered for the employer and refer only to the over-all operation which the hired manager manages. Name of employer _____ Address of employer _____ (Route or street number) (Post Office) (State)						<b>FOR WHOM SHOULD THIS QUESTIONNAIRE BE FILLED?</b> (1) For every person who does some farming himself either alone or with the help of his family or wage hands, and also rents farm land to others or has land worked on shares by others, OR (2) For every person who does no farming himself, but rents farm land to two or more persons or has farm land worked on shares by two or more persons. If the land on which there are tenants, croppers, or renters is under the control of a hired manager, this questionnaire should be filled in the name of the hired manager. (A1 8)		<b>Section II.—LAND OWNED OR RENTED, APRIL 1, 1950</b> <b>OWNED LAND:</b> 5. How many acres of land do you OWN? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None (Whole acres) (If you own more than one tract of land, INCLUDE ALL LAND OWNED in this or an adjoining county. Include not only cropland but also pasture land, woodland, wasteland, etc.) If no land is owned, check the square for "None" above. (A1 9) <b>LAND RENTED FROM OTHERS:</b> 6. How many acres of land do you RENT FROM others, including any worked on shares? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None (Whole acres) (Include any separate fields, meadows, pasture land, woodland, wasteland, etc.) If "None," check the square for "None" above. <b>TOTAL LAND OWNED AND RENTED FROM OTHERS:</b> 7. Total land owned and rented from others.—Add acres in questions 5 and 6 and enter total here _____ (Acres) (Also, transfer this total to Section III, line A, col. 2.)		<b>Section III.—TENANTS, INCLUDING CROPPERS AND RENTERS</b> (A1 15) (A1 200) (A1 98) (A1 90 or 45) (A1 80) (A1 19) (A1 20 to 200) <b>Names of tenants, including croppers and renters, on land shown in question 7 above.</b> List all names and required information whether all tenants are in your E. D. or outside your E. D. List these names in the following order: Cash tenants Share tenants Croppers (1) <b>What is the total acreage assigned to each for this year (1950)?</b> (Include all land—cropland, pasture land, woodland, house lots, gardens, etc.) (Acres) (2) <b>From how many acres of this land (col. 2) were crops harvested (including hay cut) last year?</b> (Acres) (3) <b>How much COTTON was harvested last year on this land (col. 2)?</b> (A1 98) Acres Bales Value of cotton and seed (Dollars) (4) (5) (6) <b>How much TOBACCO or RICE was harvested last year on this land (col. 2)?</b> (A1 90 or 45) Acres (Report acres and tenths of an acre) Pounds, or 162-lb. barrels, or bushels (Underline which) (7) (8) (9) <b>How many PEANUTS were harvested for picking or threshing last year on this land (col. 2)?</b> (A1 80) Acres Pounds of nuts Value of sales (Dollars) (10) (11) (12) <b>How much CORN was harvested for grain last year on this land (col. 2)?</b> (A1 19) Acres Bushels (70 lb. ear corn or 56 lb. shelled = 1 bu.) (13) (14) <b>What other CROPS were harvested last year on this land (col. 2)?</b> (A1 20 to 200) Give name of crop Acres (15) (16) (Do not report any crop with less than 1 acre.) <b>A. Total for land owned and rented from others.</b> 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ <b>B. Total for all tenants, including croppers and renters.</b> (A1 14) <b>C. Home farm (Subtract totals in line B from totals given in line A above).</b> (A1 15) *If there are more than 25 tenants, including croppers and renters, use additional sheets and identify each sheet in this manner: Sheet 1 of 4, sheet 2 of 4, etc. <b>THIS LINE FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</b>	

## Form A3 - Landlord - Tenant Operations Questionnaire

subject to the provisions of law. The Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

Bureau of the Budget No. 11-202.  
Approval signed December 31, 1950.

**WHOM TO INTERVIEW:**  
You should interview the landlord (person named in question 1) to fill this Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaire.

**ENUMERATOR'S RECORD:**  
State \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ E. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Minor Civil Division \_\_\_\_\_ (Township, precinct, district, ward, or beat)  
Who furnished the information given in this report? \_\_\_\_\_ (Name)  
Certified by \_\_\_\_\_ (Enumerator) Date \_\_\_\_\_ (Month) \_\_\_\_\_ (Day), 1950  
Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ (Crew Leader) Date \_\_\_\_\_ (Month) \_\_\_\_\_ (Day), 1950

**REMARKS:**

**PERSONS AND BUILDINGS, ON THIS LAND, APRIL 1, 1950**

Name of crop	Acreage	Quantity (give unit)	To enumerator: If acreage and production of crops (col. 4 to 17) are not known by landlord, check "Not known" in this column.	How many HORSES and MULES of all ages are kept on this place?		Do you (the landlord) furnish all work stock or tractor power? (As a part of your share in his operation)	What does he pay as rent? (For example: \$250 cash; 1/2 cotton and 1/2 corn; 2 bales of cotton; etc.)	Is this place farmed as a separate operating unit?	Where does this tenant, cropper, or renter live? To enumerator: If he does not live in your E. D., give name of County and Minor Civil Division (township, district, precinct, ward, or beat) in which he lives.	Agriculture Questionnaire Number (if in your E. D.)
				Owned by you (landlord) (Number)	Owned by tenant (Number)					
(16)	(18)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXX
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Not in your E. D. <input type="checkbox"/> In your E. D.	
		(Unit)	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> Not known	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	



## Form I-1 - Irrigation Questionnaire - (Left)

This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 18 USC 201-218) which requires that a report be made. The information furnished is accorded confidential treatment.

Form <b>I-1</b>	<b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON</b> <b>IRRIGATION QUESTIONNAIRE</b> Questionnaire for Single-Farm Irrigation Supply Works (Include ranches as farms) Seventeenth Decennial Census of the United States: <b>1950</b>	All of the remaining questions relate only to the works reported in Section II or to the water delivered or to the land irrigated by these works.	For Office Use Only																															
	<p><b>Definition.—SINGLE-FARM IRRIGATION SUPPLY WORKS</b> are the irrigation works and equipment that are operated by a single farm to obtain its own irrigation water. Such works may also supply water to one or more neighboring farms. Supply works include ditches or pipe lines outside the farm boundaries, and any wells, pumps, diversion dams, or reservoirs that are used to get a supply of irrigation water FROM a source of supply INTO the farm's distribution ditches or pipe lines. The supply works DO NOT INCLUDE the ditches or pipe lines on the farm used to distribute and apply the water.</p> <p><b>THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO BE USED</b> in the 17 Western States and Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida to report irrigation works that supply water for 1 acre or more of farm land in most years and that ARE OPERATED BY A SINGLE FARM.</p> <p><b>Section I.—OPERATOR OF THESE IRRIGATION SUPPLY WORKS, 1950</b> (Enter name and address from questions 1 and 2 of the Agriculture Questionnaire.)</p> <p>1. Name _____</p> <p>2. Address _____ (Route or street number) (Post Office) (State)</p> <p><b>Section II.—IRRIGATION SUPPLY WORKS AND EQUIPMENT OPERATED BY THIS FARM, 1950</b></p> <p>3. How many miles of IRRIGATION SUPPLY DITCHES are operated by this farm individually? <input type="checkbox"/> None Miles _____ 10</p> <p>(Include ditches and open flumes used to get water to the farm. Do not include ditches and laterals on the farm.)</p> <p>4. How many miles of SUPPLY PIPE LINES are used for irrigation? <input type="checkbox"/> None Miles _____ 10</p> <p>(Include pipe lines of all sizes used to get water to the farm. Do not include pipe lines on the farm.)</p> <p>5. How many STORAGE RESERVOIRS (artificial lakes) are used for irrigation? <input type="checkbox"/> None Number _____</p> <p>(Do not count "overnight ponds" as storage reservoirs.)</p> <p>(If reservoirs are reported in question 5) —</p> <p>(a) Give the following information for each reservoir:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><thead><tr><th>Name of reservoir</th><th>Capacity (acre-feet)*</th><th>Material of which reservoir dam is made</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></tbody></table> <p>*One acre-foot is the quantity of water sufficient to cover 1 acre to depth of 1 foot, or 43,560 cubic feet.</p> <p>6. How many DIVERSION DAMS are used? <input type="checkbox"/> None Number _____</p> <p>(Report a diversion dam for each place where water is diverted from a natural stream or spring by this farm individually.)</p> <p>(If diversion dams are reported in question 6) —</p> <p>(a) How many are made of—</p> <p>Earth and rock? _____ Number _____</p> <p>Timber? _____ Number _____</p> <p>Concrete? _____ Number _____</p> <p>Other or mixed materials? _____ Number _____ (Describe)</p> <p>7. How many FLOWING WELLS are used for irrigation? <input type="checkbox"/> None Number _____</p> <p>(Report wells pumped any time last year as pumped wells in question 8.)</p> <p>8. How many PUMPED WELLS are used for irrigation? <input type="checkbox"/> None Number _____</p> <p>(If pumped wells are reported in question 8) —</p> <p>(a) What was the average pumping lift of these wells last year? _____ Feet _____</p> <p>(Report vertical distance from average water level in well when pump is operated to highest point to which water is pumped.)</p> <p>9. How many IRRIGATION PUMPS of all kinds are used? <input type="checkbox"/> None Number _____</p> <p>(Include irrigation pumps of all kinds.)</p> <p>10. How many ELECTRIC MOTORS are used for irrigation? <input type="checkbox"/> None Number _____</p> <p>11. How many OTHER MOTORS OR ENGINES are used for irrigation? <input type="checkbox"/> None Number _____</p>	Name of reservoir	Capacity (acre-feet)*	Material of which reservoir dam is made																			<p><b>Section III.—SOURCE OF WATER OBTAINED IN 1949 THROUGH WORKS REPORTED IN SECTION II</b></p> <p>12. Where did the water obtained through these works last year come from? (Check each source from which water was obtained and GIVE NAMES OF STREAMS AND LAKES. If water was obtained from partnership ditches, ditch companies, or other irrigation enterprises, check the sources from which those enterprises obtained the water.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Natural stream (not canals or ditches): _____ 8</p> <p>Name of stream _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Natural lake (not constructed reservoirs or artificial lakes): _____</p> <p>Name of lake _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Spring.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Flowing well (consider wells pumped any time last year as pumped wells).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Pumped well.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Drainage water (drainage, seepage, or return flow water from ditches or other drainage channels, but not drainage water that has returned to a stream or other natural source). 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sewage. 10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Any other source _____ (Describe)</p> <p>13. What part of the water obtained through these works was PUMPED either by this farm or by anyone from whom the water was obtained? (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Part <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>14. What part of the water obtained through these works was STORED IN A RESERVOIR (artificial lake or enlarged natural lake) either by this farm or by anyone from whom the water was obtained? (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Part <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>15. What part of the water obtained through these works was obtained from irrigation enterprises such as partnership ditches, ditch companies, or irrigation districts? (Check one) <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Part <input type="checkbox"/> None</p> <p>(Do not consider water delivered by an irrigation enterprise directly into the farm's distribution system as water obtained through these works.)</p> <p>(If answer to question 15 is "All" or "Part") —</p> <p>(a) What is the name of each enterprise (or its owner)?</p> <p>Name of enterprise _____</p> <p>Name of enterprise _____</p> <p><b>Section IV.—NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT</b></p> <p>16. How much was spent between January 1, 1940, and December 31, 1949, for original purchase, new construction, enlargement, or new improvements of these irrigation works, or for acquiring water rights? <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00</p> <p>(Do not include amount spent for repairs, replacement of old or worn-out equipment, or for the distribution system within the farm boundaries.)</p> <p><b>Section V.—FARMS AND ACREAGE IRRIGATED, 1949 12</b></p> <p>(Enter answer for question 17 from the Agriculture Questionnaire, question 227 (a).)</p> <p>17. Acres irrigated in this farm by these works last year. <input type="checkbox"/> None Acres _____</p> <p>18. Did this farm supply irrigation water to any other farms last year?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No. If "No," check and skip to question [19]. 13</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. If "Yes," give the following information: 14</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><thead><tr><th>Name of operator of each farm.</th><th>Acres irrigated on each farm with the water supplied.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Name _____</td><td>Acres _____ 15</td></tr><tr><td>Name _____</td><td>Acres _____</td></tr><tr><td>Name _____</td><td>Acres _____</td></tr><tr><td>Name _____</td><td>Acres _____</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>[19] How much of the land irrigated last year with water from these works has been artificially drained? <input type="checkbox"/> None Acres _____</p> <p>20. How much of the land irrigated last year with water from these works is in need of drainage? <input type="checkbox"/> None Acres _____</p> <p>(If any of the land reported in question 19 needs additional drainage, include that land also in the answer to question 20.)</p>	Name of operator of each farm.	Acres irrigated on each farm with the water supplied.	Name _____	Acres _____ 15	Name _____	Acres _____	Name _____	Acres _____	Name _____	Acres _____	<p><b>B</b></p> <p><b>X</b></p> <p>Area</p> <p>Type enterprise <b>1</b></p> <p>Drainage basin</p> <p>Type water</p> <p>Complete system</p> <p>Acres group</p> <p><b>C</b></p>
Name of reservoir	Capacity (acre-feet)*	Material of which reservoir dam is made																																
Name of operator of each farm.	Acres irrigated on each farm with the water supplied.																																	
Name _____	Acres _____ 15																																	
Name _____	Acres _____																																	
Name _____	Acres _____																																	
Name _____	Acres _____																																	



## Form I-2 - Irrigation Questionnaire - (Front)

This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 13 USC 201-218) which requires that a report be made. The information furnished is accorded confidence.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS WASHINGTON		FORM <b>I-2</b>		IRRIGATION QUESTIONNAIRE Questionnaire for Multiple-Farm Irrigation Enterprises (Include ranches as farms) Seventeenth Decennial Census of the United States: <b>1950</b>																									
<p><b>Definition.</b>—An IRRIGATION ENTERPRISE is a business, either private or public, that operates irrigation works to supply water for irrigation. (The irrigation works of the enterprise do not include the farm ditches or pipe lines that are used to distribute and apply the water on the farms.) THIS QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO BE USED in the 17 Western States and Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida to report each separately managed irrigation enterprise except those operated by single farms. PLEASE READ the explanations and instructions on the back of this form.</p>																													
<b>Section I.—NAME AND TYPE OF ENTERPRISE, 1950</b>																													
1. Name of irrigation enterprise _____																													
2. Other names by which this enterprise is commonly known: _____																													
3. Persons supplying information: _____ Title or relationship to enterprise _____																													
Name _____ Address _____ (Street or route number) (Post Office) (State)																													
Name _____ Title or relationship to enterprise _____																													
Address _____ (Street or route number) (Post Office) (State)																													
4. Which of the following types does this enterprise represent? (Check one)																													
Cooperative <input type="checkbox"/> Unincorporated <input type="checkbox"/> U. S. Bureau of Reclamation <input type="checkbox"/>																													
or mutual <input type="checkbox"/> Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/> U. S. Office of Indian Affairs <input type="checkbox"/>																													
<input type="checkbox"/> District (irrigation or other) <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/>																													
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/>																													
<b>Section II.—IRRIGATION WORKS AND EQUIPMENT, 1950</b>																													
(Include all irrigation works and equipment operated by this enterprise. Do not include laterals, ditches, or other works that receive water from this enterprise but are operated by other organizations, groups of farmers, or individual farmers.)																													
5. How many miles of CANALS and DITCHES are operated? _____ None Miles _____ 10																													
(Include open flumes. Report tenths of miles.)																													
6. How many miles of PIPE LINES are operated? _____ None Miles _____ 10																													
(Include pipe lines of all sizes and siphons. Report tenths of miles.)																													
7. How many feet of TUNNELS are operated? _____ None Feet _____																													
8. How many STORAGE RESERVOIRS are operated? _____ None Number _____																													
(a) Give the following information for each reservoir: 1																													
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Name of reservoir</th><th>Capacity (acre-feet)</th><th>Material of which reservoir dam is made</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>						Name of reservoir	Capacity (acre-feet)	Material of which reservoir dam is made																					
Name of reservoir	Capacity (acre-feet)	Material of which reservoir dam is made																											
9. How many DIVERSION DAMS are operated? _____ None Number _____																													
(Do not count dams used to form reservoirs.)																													
If diversion dams are operated—																													
How many are made of—																													
(a) Earth or rock? _____																													
(b) Timber? _____																													
(c) Concrete or masonry? _____																													
(d) Other or mixed materials? _____ (Describe)																													
10. How many FLOWING WELLS are used? _____ None Number _____																													
(Report wells pumped any time last year as pumped wells in question 11.)																													
11. How many PUMPED WELLS are used? _____ None Number _____																													
If pumped wells are used—																													
(a) What was the average PUMPING LIFT of these pumped wells last year? _____ Feet _____																													
(Report vertical distance from water level in well when pump is operating to highest point to which water is pumped.)																													
12. How many IRRIGATION PUMPS of all kinds are used? _____ None Number _____																													
13. How many ELECTRIC MOTORS are used for pumping? _____ None Number _____																													
14. How many OTHER MOTORS OR ENGINES are used for pumping? _____ None Number _____																													
15. Are any of the irrigation works owned jointly with any other irrigation enterprise? _____ No _____ Yes _____																													
If "Yes," answer the following questions:																													
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>(a) Which of the works (reservoir, canal, etc.) are jointly owned?</th><th>(b) What percent of each of the works is owned by THIS enterprise?</th><th>(c) For each of the works, what are the names of the other enterprises that have an ownership interest?</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>						(a) Which of the works (reservoir, canal, etc.) are jointly owned?	(b) What percent of each of the works is owned by THIS enterprise?	(c) For each of the works, what are the names of the other enterprises that have an ownership interest?																					
(a) Which of the works (reservoir, canal, etc.) are jointly owned?	(b) What percent of each of the works is owned by THIS enterprise?	(c) For each of the works, what are the names of the other enterprises that have an ownership interest?																											
16. Are any of the works of this enterprise used for other purposes, such as drainage, hydroelectric power, flood control, etc., in addition to irrigation? _____ No _____ Yes _____																													
If "Yes," answer the following questions:																													
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>(a) Which of the works (reservoir, canal, etc.) are used for other purposes?</th><th>(b) What are the other uses (drainage, power, etc.) of each of the works?</th><th>(c) What percent of the use of each of the works is chargeable to irrigation?</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>						(a) Which of the works (reservoir, canal, etc.) are used for other purposes?	(b) What are the other uses (drainage, power, etc.) of each of the works?	(c) What percent of the use of each of the works is chargeable to irrigation?																					
(a) Which of the works (reservoir, canal, etc.) are used for other purposes?	(b) What are the other uses (drainage, power, etc.) of each of the works?	(c) What percent of the use of each of the works is chargeable to irrigation?																											
<b>Section III.—SOURCE OF WATER, 1949</b>																													
17. Where did the water obtained by this enterprise last year come from? (Check EACH SOURCE from which water was obtained, and GIVE NAMES OF STREAMS AND LAKES. If water was obtained from other irrigation enterprises, check the sources from which those enterprises obtained the water.)																													
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural stream (not canals or ditches) _____ \$ _____																													
Name of stream _____																													
<input type="checkbox"/> Natural lake (not constructed reservoirs or artificial lakes) _____																													
Name of lake _____																													
<input type="checkbox"/> Spring _____ \$ _____																													
<input type="checkbox"/> Flowing well (consider wells pumped any time last year as pumped wells) _____ 10 _____																													
<input type="checkbox"/> Pumped well _____																													
<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage water (drainage, seepage, or return flow water from ditches or other drainage channels, but not drainage water that has returned to a stream or other natural source)																													
<input type="checkbox"/> Sewage _____																													
<input type="checkbox"/> Any other source _____ (Describe)																													
18. What part of the water obtained by this enterprise was PUMPED either by this enterprise or by other enterprises from which the water was obtained? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Part <input type="checkbox"/> None																													
19. What part of the water was STORED IN A RESERVOIR (artificial lake or enlarged natural lake) either by this enterprise or by other enterprises from which the water was obtained? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Part <input type="checkbox"/> None																													
20. What part of the water was obtained from other irrigation enterprises? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Part <input type="checkbox"/> None																													
If all or part of the water came from other enterprises:																													
(a) What is the name of each enterprise (or its owner)? _____																													
Name of enterprise _____																													
Name of enterprise _____																													
<b>Section IV.—NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT; FINANCING</b>																													
21. How much was spent by this enterprise between Jan. 1, 1940, and Dec. 31, 1949, for original purchase, new construction, enlargement, or new improvements of irrigation works, or for acquiring water rights? _____ None \$ _____ /00 (Do not include repairs or replacements, nor payments for works constructed prior to 1940.) (Dollars only)																													
22. What was the total indebtedness of this enterprise in outstanding bonds, notes, or balance payable on construction or purchase cost as of Jan. 1, 1950? _____ None \$ _____ /00 (Dollars only)																													
If this enterprise has indebtedness:																													
(a) How much was this enterprise in arrears in payment of principal or interest on indebtedness as of January 1, 1950? _____ None \$ _____ /00 (Dollars only)																													
23. How much were water users in arrears for payments to this enterprise as of January 1, 1950? _____ None \$ _____ /00 (Dollars only)																													

## Form I-2 - Irrigation Questionnaire - (Front)

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Reclamation, Office of the Engineer, Washington, D. C. Form No. 1-10-10, Approved for use by the Bureau of Reclamation, December 31, 1910.

OFFICE  
ONLY

No.

Area

Type  
enterprise

Drainage  
basin

Type  
water

Complete  
system

Acres  
group

Section V.—FARMS AND ACREAGE IRRIGATED, 1949

(Report as farms any places of 3 acres or more, and places of less than 3 acres that produced \$150 worth or more of farm products for sale last year. Include ranches as farms.)

24. How many farms received any water from this enterprise last year? ☐ None Number of farms 11

25. How many of these farms (reported in question 24) received the water from this enterprise through separately operated laterals or other irrigation enterprises? ☐ None Number 12

(Discard separately operated laterals less than one mile in length outside the boundaries of the farms that are served, AND that have no organization or other to report them.)

If water was delivered through such enterprises:

(a) What is the name of each separately operated lateral or other enterprise (or name of owner) and how many farms received water from each?

Name Number of farms

Name Number of farms

Name Number of farms

(Continue under REMARKS if necessary. If continued, check here: ☐)

26. How many farms received water direct from this enterprise? ☐ None Number of farms 14

(The sum of the farms in questions 25 and 26 should equal the number of farms in question 24.)

27. What was the total net acreage irrigated by this enterprise last year in the farms (reported in question 26) that received water DIRECT FROM THIS ENTERPRISE? ☐ None Acres 15

(New acreage means land actually irrigated, not including land in roads, farmsteads, etc., nor land sometimes irrigated but not irrigated last year. Do not count land twice even though two crops were harvested from the same land.)

28. How much of the land irrigated direct last year (reported in question 27) has been artificially drained? ☐ None Acres 16

29. How much of the land irrigated direct last year (reported in question 27) is in need of drainage? ☐ None Acres 17

(If any of the land reported in question 28 needs additional drainage, include that land also in the answer to question 29.)

Section VI.—COST OF WATER TO FARMS, 1949

30. How much was paid to this enterprise last year by the farms (reported in question 26) that received water DIRECT FROM THIS ENTERPRISE? (Include all types of payments such as assessments per acre or per share of stock, water tolls, construction payments, bond and interest payments, and "O" and "M" payments.)

REPORT EITHER:

Total payments ☐ None \$ /00 (Dollars only)

OR

Payment PER ACRE ACTUALLY IRRIGATED \$ (Dollars and cents)

31. How much did those farms (that received water DIRECT) pay direct to any other enterprises for that water?

REPORT EITHER:

Total payments ☐ None \$ /00 (Dollars only)

OR

Payment PER ACRE ACTUALLY IRRIGATED \$ (Dollars and cents)

32. How much of these payments (see questions 30 and 31) was for purposes such as construction or purchase cost, bonds, and interest, or sinking fund? Do not include payments for operation or maintenance.

REPORT EITHER:

Total payments other than for operation and maintenance ☐ None \$ (Dollars only)

OR

Payment other than for operation and maintenance PER ACRE ACTUALLY IRRIGATED \$ (Dollars and cents)

Section VII.—QUANTITIES OF WATER, 1949 20

33. What were the first and last months in which water was supplied for irrigation last year? First month (Month) Last month (Month)

34. What part of the water was measured to the individual farms? ☐ All ☐ Part ☐ None

35. What was the total quantity of water delivered last year to farms (reported in question 26) that received water DIRECT?

acre-feet, or, million gallons

or cu. ft. per sec. for hours 21

or gal. per min. for hours 22

or miner's inches for hours

Office  
Use  
Only

36. How many acre-feet of water were OBTAINED in each of the following ways last year?

(If acre-feet cannot be estimated satisfactorily, what is the estimated percent of the total supply of water obtained in each way?)

Acre-feet; OR Percent of total supply

(a) By diversion or pumping from surface water sources BY THIS ENTERPRISE (Include water from flowing wells.) or %

(b) By pumping from ground water sources BY THIS ENTERPRISE or %

(c) From other enterprises (listed in question 26a) or %

(d) Total supply of water or 100%

37. How many acre-feet of water were USED in each of the following ways?

(If acre-feet cannot be estimated satisfactorily, what is the estimated percent of the total supply of water used in each way?)

Acre-feet; OR Percent of total supply

(a) Conveyance loss—seepage, evaporation, etc. or %

(b) Direct to farms for irrigation (as reported in question 26) or %

(c) To other irrigation enterprises (listed in question 26a) or %

(d) Other use (Describe) or %

(e) Total supply of water (Acre-feet in 37e should be the same as in 36d) or 100%

Section VIII.—LOCATION OF LAND AND WORKS, 1950

38. Are either the irrigation works of this enterprise or the land irrigated direct (reported in question 27) located in more than one county? No Yes

(a) If "Yes," give the location by counties of each of the items indicated below.

Question No. Write name of county → County County County County

5. Canals, ditches . . . miles

6. Pipe lines . . . miles

7. Tunnels . . . feet

8. Reservoirs . . . (by name)

9. Diversion dams . . . number

10. Flowing wells . . . number

11. Pumped wells . . . number

12. Pumps . . . number

13. Electric motors . . . number

14. Other motors . . . number

21. New capital . . . dollars

26. Farms irr. direct . . . number

27. Acres irr. direct . . . acres

28. Acres drained . . . acres

29. Needing drainage . . . acres

REMARKS:

ENUMERATOR'S RECORD

(To be filled by Census Enumerator)

Are either the works or land irrigated direct, within a county, located in more than one drainage basin? No Yes

If "Yes," give drainage basin location of items on back of questionnaire.

State County Drainage basin Irrigation Questionnaire No.

Certified by (Enumerator) Date (Month) (Day) 1950

Checked by (Irrigation Technician) Date (Month) (Day) 1950

## Form I-2 - Irrigation Questionnaire - (Back)

## EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

All questions are to be answered.—If exact information is not available, please give the best possible estimate. Use the space for REMARKS when additional space is needed to explain the answer to any question; number the explanation to correspond to the question. Any unusual or abnormal answer should be explained. The shaded blocks in the questionnaire are for Census Office use.

**Interrelated enterprises.**—In many cases, two or more enterprises are closely related in their source of water, area irrigated, use of works, or otherwise. For example, an irrigation district may supply water to one or more lateral companies that deliver the water to farms, or one enterprise may own an interest in a reservoir or canal operated by another enterprise. A separate report is to be made for each separately managed enterprise that operates irrigation works to deliver water either to farms or to other irrigation enterprises. In order to assure complete enumeration and also to prevent duplication, all relationships to other enterprises should be clearly shown in questions 15, 20, and 25, or explained under REMARKS. A report should be made for an enterprise even though it delivers no water direct to farms, if it supplies water to one or more other irrigation enterprises.

Even though no irrigation water was delivered last year because of water shortage or other reasons, an enterprise should be reported if it is a going concern, has works capable of delivering water, and normally does deliver water for irrigation. In such cases omit the questions in Sections III, V, VI, and VII.

## Section I.—NAME AND TYPE OF ENTERPRISE, 1950

Questions 1 and 2.—If the enterprise itself has no name, give the name or names of the owners.

Question 3.—Give the name or names of the person or persons supplying the information and their titles or positions if employees of the enterprise, or their relationship to it, such as "Partner," "Part owner," or "Water user."

Question 4.—**Cooperative or mutual enterprises** are those controlled and operated by two or more water users primarily to supply water to their OWN farms, with the exception of "District" enterprises that are organized under special State laws. If 50 percent or more of the acreage irrigated is not in the farms of the water users that control and operate the enterprise, the enterprise should be classified as "Commercial." Cooperative or mutual enterprises include the operation of irrigation supply works or equipment by two or more farms in "partnership"; by groups of water users informally associated under verbal or written agreements; by mutual irrigation companies or water companies; by water-user associations; by "lateral" companies; and by the community ditches or "acequias" in the Southwest that were organized originally in accordance with old Spanish, Mexican, or Indian customs. Cooperative or mutual enterprises may be either unincorporated or incorporated.

**District enterprises** are public corporations established under special State laws. Included are irrigation districts, and also types of districts such as water improvement, water conservation, and reclamation, which in some States are in addition to irrigation districts and in other States are in lieu of them. Reclamation districts, organized under State laws, should not be confused with U. S. Bureau of Reclamation projects.

**Commercial enterprises** are privately operated (by individuals, partnerships, or corporations) and more than 50 percent of the acreage irrigated is in farms of water users that do not share in the control and operation of the enterprise. In some cases commercial enterprises are public utilities regulated by a State commission or by the governing board of a county.

**U. S. Bureau of Reclamation enterprises** are those operated by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. If the operation of works constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation has been transferred entirely to a water-user organization, classify the enterprise according to the type of water-user organization, such as "District" or "Cooperative or mutual." If part of the works of an irrigation project are operated by the Bureau of Reclamation and part by a water-user organization, separate reports should be made for the parts operated by each.

**U. S. Office of Indian Affairs enterprises** are those operated by the U. S. Office of Indian Affairs.

**State enterprises** are those operated by a State agency of any kind.

**City enterprises** are those operated by a city or town, usually in combination with a domestic water supply. If a city water enterprise supplies water for irrigation of 100 acres or more of farm land, a report should be made for it as an irrigation enterprise.

## Section II.—IRRIGATION WORKS AND EQUIPMENT, 1950

Report irrigation works and equipment as of January 1, 1950.

Canals, pumps, or other works used only for drainage should be excluded, but works, such as pumps, that are used to reclaim drainage water for irrigation should be reported. Joint ownership of works with any other enterprise should be clearly explained in question 15, and multiple uses of works in question 16, with supplemental explanation under REMARKS if necessary. Include irrigation works or equipment not used last year but maintained for future use.

Question 9.—A **diversion dam** is an obstruction placed in a natural stream to divert the water into a ditch or to form a pool of water for pumping. Diversion dams vary from a few loose rocks to permanent concrete structures. Do not report headgates or diversion boxes in canals or ditches as diversion dams. Also do not report **storage dams** (dams used to form reservoirs) as diversion dams.

## Section III.—SOURCE OF WATER, 1949

Question 17.—The water supply may come from two or more sources—for example, part from a stream and part from a well. If the supply was from more than one source, check each of these sources in question 17. If stored water was obtained from a reservoir (artificial lake or enlarged natural lake), report as the source the principal stream from which the stored water came. Check "Natural stream" for storm water from any natural run-off channel, even though water flows in the channel only during or after storms. If the stream or channel has no name, report "No name."

Question 19.—Stored water is water that must be held in a reservoir to make it available for use when needed. It does not include natural flow water that merely flows through a reservoir nor water released from a reservoir to replace natural flow water.

The information on works reported in Section II and the information on sources of water reported in Section III, must be consistent. For example, if water from a stream is reported in question 17 of Section III, either a diversion dam or pump to get the water out of the stream should be reported in Section II or question 20 should show water obtained from another enterprise that has the diversion dam or pump to get the water out of the stream.

## Section IV.—NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT; FINANCING

Question 21.—If there are no records of investment costs during the period January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1949, or if the owners did all or part of the construction work, the best possible estimate of cost should be reported, including the estimated value of work done by the owners. Include any filing and legal fees for acquisition of water rights and the purchase price of water rights, if any were purchased. Do not include investment cost of works used only for drainage, but include the cost of pumps or other works used to reclaim drainage water for irrigation. If any of the new works are used for other purposes, such as domestic water supply, hydroelectric power, or drainage, as well as for irrigation, report only the estimated part of the investment cost chargeable to irrigation.

If works are merely replaced with new ones of similar type, do not report the cost as new capital investment. But if items are replaced with new ones of materially different or improved type, report the additional cost over and above the cost of merely making a replacement of similar type. For example, if a brush diversion dam is replaced with a new brush diversion dam, do not report the cost as new investment. But if it is replaced with a concrete dam, report as new investment the part of the cost in excess of the cost of a brush dam.

## Section V.—FARMS AND ACREAGE IRRIGATED, 1949

If precise information as to the number of farms or the acreage irrigated is not available, please give estimates.

Question 24.—If a landowner has one or more tenants or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm.

## Form I-2 - Irrigation Questionnaire - (Back)

Questions 25 and 26.—Farms to which this enterprise supplies water, but to which the water is delivered through an independently operated lateral or some other enterprise, are to be reported in question 25 and not reported in question 26. This will prevent duplicate reporting. Those farms will be reported in question 26 of the questionnaires of the independently operated laterals or other enterprises. For the same reason questions 27 to 35 are to be answered only for the farms, reported in question 26, on which this enterprise delivered the water directly into the farm distribution systems. Give estimated figures for these farms, if necessary. If this enterprise delivers all water to independently operated laterals or other enterprises, the answers to questions 26 to 35 inclusive should be "None."

Question 27.—*Irrigated land* is land to which water was applied for agricultural purposes by artificial means at any time during the year 1949. It includes land on which water was applied to the surface of the ground and land on which water was applied beneath the surface by subirrigation. Land flooded during high-water periods should be classed as irrigated only if water was purposely applied to the land for agricultural purposes by dams, canals, or other works. Regulation of the "water table" of land by drainage works should not be included as irrigation.

**Section VI.—COST OF WATER TO FARMS, 1949**

Question 30.—Report all payments to this irrigation enterprise last year by the water users on the farms to which this enterprise delivered water direct (the farms in question 26) including all water assessments, taxes, tolls, etc. Do not include payments for the farms reported in question 25 for water delivered by this enterprise to other irrigation enterprises, even though the payments were made direct to this enterprise by the water users on those farms.

Question 31.—Report any payments made by the farms reported in question 26 to other enterprises (reported in question 20) that delivered water to these farms through this enterprise, or for any other cost to these farms last year incidental to obtaining the water.

**Section VII.—QUANTITIES OF WATER, 1949**

Question 34.—Measurement of water to individual farms means use of any measuring device, such as a weir or meter, to measure the water delivered to each individual farm.

Question 35.—Quantity of water should be reported in acre-feet if possible, but alternative spaces are provided in question 35 for reporting in the unit of measure commonly used by the enterprise. Commonly used units of measure of *quantity* of water are acre-feet and gallons. One *acre-foot* is the quantity sufficient to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot, or 43,560 cubic feet. Commonly used units of measure of the rate-of-flow of water are cubic-feet-per-second (sometimes expressed merely "second-feet" or "c. f. s."); gallons-per-minute; and miner's inches (sometimes expressed merely "inches" of water). Quantity of water cannot be determined from

these units of rate-of-flow unless the length of time of the flow is known also; so, if these units are used in answering question 35, the number of hours of flow must be given. If the time of flow is given in days, give also the average number of hours of flow per day.

The quantity of water to be reported in question 35 is the quantity delivered into the distribution system of the farms reported in question 26. If the quantity delivered to farms is not known, but the quantity diverted or otherwise obtained is known, deduct estimated conveyance loss of water to arrive at the estimated quantity delivered to farms.

In some cases the most feasible basis of estimating quantity of water delivered to farms may be to estimate the average depth, in feet, of water applied, and to multiply this by total acreage irrigated to obtain total acre-feet.

Question 36.—If water was obtained from a reservoir, report the quantity of water withdrawn from the reservoir, not the quantity diverted into the reservoir. Report the quantity withdrawn as obtained from (a) surface sources, (b) ground water, or (c) other enterprises, as the case may be, according to the source from which the water was obtained when diverted into the reservoir, either during last year or in a previous year.

**Section VIII.—LOCATION OF LAND AND WORKS, 1950**

Question 38.—If precise information is not available as to the part of any item located in each county, give either the estimated amount or the estimated percent of the item in each county.

**DRAINAGE BASIN LOCATION—To be filled by Census Enumerator**

Question No.	Name of county	County		County	
		D. B. No.	D. B. No.	D. B. No.	D. B. No.
	Drainage basin No.				
5.	Canals, ditches . . . . . miles				
6.	Pipe lines . . . . . miles				
7.	Tunnels . . . . . feet				
8.	Reservoirs . . . . . (by name)				
9.	Diversion dams . . . . . number				
10.	Flowing wells . . . . . number				
11.	Pumped wells . . . . . number				
12.	Pumps . . . . . number				
13.	Electric motors . . . . . number				
14.	Other motors . . . . . number				
21.	New capital . . . . . dollars				
26.	Farms irr. direct . . . . . number				
27.	Acres irr. direct . . . . . acres				
28.	Acres drained . . . . . acres				
29.	Needing drainage . . . . . acres				

REMARKS:

## Form D1 - Drainage Questionnaire (County Drains)

This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 15 USC 201-218) which requires that a report be made. The information furnished is accorded confidential treatment, subject to the provisions of law. The Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

<b>FORM D1</b>	<b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</b> <b>WASHINGTON</b> <b>DRAINAGE QUESTIONNAIRE</b> (County Drains) Seventeenth Decennial Census of the United States: <b>1950</b>	<p>7. What was the amount of taxes and other special assessments collected, to meet the cost of draining agricultural lands in this county, for each of the following years?</p> <table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td>1940 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1941 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1942 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1943 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1944 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1945 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1946 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1947 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1948 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1949 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr></table>	1940 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1941 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1942 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1943 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1944 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1945 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1946 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1947 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1948 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1949 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	TOTAL . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																	
1940 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																								
1941 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																								
1942 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																								
1943 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																								
1944 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																								
1945 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																								
1946 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																								
1947 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																								
1948 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																								
1949 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																								
TOTAL . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																								
<p><b>DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL EXPLANATIONS</b></p> <p>This census relates only to the drainage of agricultural lands.</p> <p>Drainage of agricultural lands is the act or process of drawing off an excess of water for the purpose of improving the condition of the land. It is accomplished by means of underground conduits, pipes, or tiles; by open or covered trenches in the surface of the ground; or, by pumps operated to lower the ground-water table.</p> <p>One questionnaire should be filled for each county in the following States:</p> <table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td>Indiana</td><td>Michigan</td><td>Ohio</td></tr><tr><td>Iowa</td><td>Minnesota</td><td>Oklahoma</td></tr><tr><td>Kentucky</td><td>North Dakota</td><td>South Dakota</td></tr></table> <p>This questionnaire relates to the land in this county which has been included in county-drainage projects of 500 acres or more plus that in private or cooperative projects that individually comprise 500 acres or more. Land protected from overflow by levees, dikes, or embankments is not considered as drained land unless some form of drainage works has been constructed on the protected land.</p>			Indiana	Michigan	Ohio	Iowa	Minnesota	Oklahoma	Kentucky	North Dakota	South Dakota																														
Indiana	Michigan	Ohio																																							
Iowa	Minnesota	Oklahoma																																							
Kentucky	North Dakota	South Dakota																																							
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section I.—MANAGEMENT</b></p> <p>1. What is the name of this county? _____</p> <p>2. What is the name and title of the official, or board, which has jurisdiction over drainage projects in this county? _____</p> <p>3. What is the address? _____ (Route or street number) (Post Office) (State)</p>																																									
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section II.—LAND INCLUDED IN DRAINAGE PROJECTS</b></p> <p>4. What is the total area of the lands included in drainage projects in this county? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> None Acres</p>																																									
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section III.—COST OF DRAINAGE, INDEBTEDNESS, AND ASSESSMENTS</b></p> <table style="width: 100%;"><thead><tr><th style="width: 20%;"></th><th style="width: 40%;">(a) What was the total cost of construction and operation and maintenance of all drainage works in this county?</th><th style="width: 40%;">(b) Of the total reported in (a), what portion represents disbursements for drainage projects (for lands not previously drained)?</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>5. For each year, answer these two questions →</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1940 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1941 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1942 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1943 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1944 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1945 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1946 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1947 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1948 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>1949 . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</td></tr></tbody></table>				(a) What was the total cost of construction and operation and maintenance of all drainage works in this county?	(b) Of the total reported in (a), what portion represents disbursements for drainage projects (for lands not previously drained)?	5. For each year, answer these two questions →			1940 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1941 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1942 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1943 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1944 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1945 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1946 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1947 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1948 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	1949 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	TOTAL . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)
	(a) What was the total cost of construction and operation and maintenance of all drainage works in this county?	(b) Of the total reported in (a), what portion represents disbursements for drainage projects (for lands not previously drained)?																																							
5. For each year, answer these two questions →																																									
1940 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																							
1941 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																							
1942 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																							
1943 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																							
1944 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																							
1945 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																							
1946 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																							
1947 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																							
1948 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																							
1949 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																							
TOTAL . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)																																							
<p>6. What was the out-standing indebtedness on December 31, 1949, which was incurred for the drainage of agricultural lands in county-drainage projects? . . . . <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00 (Dollars only)</p>																																									
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Section IV.—DRAINAGE WORKS</b></p> <p>8. Have any of the following types of new drainage works been constructed in this county since January 1, 1940?</p> <table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td>(a) Open ditches? . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. What was the length in— Linear feet? _____ OR Miles? _____</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Tile drains? . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. What was the length in— Linear feet? _____ OR Miles? _____</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Levees or dikes? . . . . .</td><td><input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. What was the length in— Linear feet? _____ OR Miles? _____</td></tr></table>			(a) Open ditches? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. What was the length in— Linear feet? _____ OR Miles? _____	(b) Tile drains? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. What was the length in— Linear feet? _____ OR Miles? _____	(c) Levees or dikes? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. What was the length in— Linear feet? _____ OR Miles? _____																																	
(a) Open ditches? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. What was the length in— Linear feet? _____ OR Miles? _____																																								
(b) Tile drains? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. What was the length in— Linear feet? _____ OR Miles? _____																																								
(c) Levees or dikes? . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. What was the length in— Linear feet? _____ OR Miles? _____																																								
<p>REMARKS:</p> <p>Explain where records were found and how you obtained the information for this report: _____</p> <p>Other remarks: _____</p>																																									
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ENUMERATOR'S RECORD</b></p> <p>State _____ County _____</p> <p>Certified by _____ Date _____, 1950 (Enumerator) (Give month and day)</p> <p>Checked by _____ Date _____, 1950 (Drainage Supervisor) (Give month and day)</p>																																									

This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 13 USC 201-218) which requires that a report be made. The information furnished is accorded confidential treatment, subject to the provisions of law.  
The Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

Budget Bureau No. 41-4982  
Approval expires December 31, 1950

FORM  
D2

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON  
**DRAINAGE QUESTIONNAIRE**  
(Drainage Enterprises)  
Seventeenth Decennial Census of the United States: **1950**

**DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL EXPLANATIONS**

This census relates only to the drainage of agricultural lands.

Drainage of agricultural lands is the act or process of drawing off an excess of water for the purpose of improving the condition of the land. It is accomplished by means of underground conduits, pipes, or tiles; by open or covered trenches in the surface of the ground; or, by pumps operated to lower the ground-water table. Land protected from overflow by levees, dikes, or embankments is not considered as drained land unless some form of drainage works has been constructed on the protected land.

A drainage enterprise, for the purpose of this census, is an area of 500 acres or more—

- (a) Organized as one drainage district; or
- (b) Assessed for the same public drain; or
- (c) Drained by works operated as one undertaking under private or corporate ownership.

A questionnaire should be filled for each drainage enterprise. If an enterprise is located in more than one county, a separate questionnaire should be prepared for each county. Do not fill a questionnaire for an enterprise that had been organized but on which construction had not started on January 1, 1950.

This questionnaire is to be used in the following States:

Alabama	Georgia	Mississippi	New Mexico	Texas
Arizona	Idaho	Missouri	New York	Utah
Arkansas	Illinois	Montana	North Carolina	Virginia
California	Kansas	Nebraska	Oregon	Washington
Colorado	Louisiana	Nevada	South Carolina	Wisconsin
Delaware	Maryland	New Jersey	Tennessee	Wyoming
Florida				

**Section I.—MANAGEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1950**

1. What is the name of this drainage enterprise? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the name and title of the official, board, or individual who controls this enterprise? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the address? \_\_\_\_\_  
(Route or street number) (Post Office) (State)

**Section II.—TYPE OF ENTERPRISE, JANUARY 1, 1950**

4. Which of the following types of organization operates this enterprise? (Check one)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage district          | (6) <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation project—Nonfederal  |
| (2) <input type="checkbox"/> County drain               | (7) <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial development project |
| (3) <input type="checkbox"/> Township drain             | (8) <input type="checkbox"/> Individual ownership drain     |
| (4) <input type="checkbox"/> State project              | (9) <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative or mutual drain    |
| (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigation project—Federal | (X) <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ (Give name)        |

5. In what year was this enterprise organized? \_\_\_\_\_ (Year)

6. Was drainage begun by a different enterprise, or under a different type of organization, than the present enterprise? ☐ No ☐ Yes

If "Yes," state the facts briefly and give the name of previous enterprise.

**Section III.—PURPOSE OF DRAINAGE, JANUARY 1, 1950**

7. What was the principal purpose for which this drainage enterprise was organized? (Check which)

- (1) ☐ Reclamation or improvement of land
- (2) ☐ Protection of land against overflow
- (3) ☐ Removal of alkali or seepage from irrigated land

**Section IV.—LOCATION OF ENTERPRISE, JANUARY 1, 1950**

8. What is the name of the lake, stream, or ditch receiving discharge from this drainage enterprise? \_\_\_\_\_

9. What is the location of the outlet of this drainage enterprise? \_\_\_\_\_

Section \_\_\_\_\_; Township \_\_\_\_\_; Range \_\_\_\_\_  
(If survey description by section, township, and range is not available, give the distance and direction from some nearby town.)

10. Are any of the lands in this drainage enterprise located in other counties? ☐ No ☐ Yes

If "No," check and skip to question [12].

If "Yes"—(a) In what other counties are such lands located?

(b) What is the total area of this enterprise? \_\_\_\_\_ Acres  
(Include the part in this county and the part in all other counties.)

11. What is the name of this county? \_\_\_\_\_ (County)

[12] What is the location of lands in this drainage enterprise which are in this county?  
(Give the name of the political subdivisions such as townships, precincts, beats, districts, wards, etc.)

**Section V.—LAND IN ENTERPRISE IN THIS COUNTY, JANUARY 1, 1950**

13. What is the total area of this enterprise in this county? \_\_\_\_\_ Acres  
(Outline the boundaries of the land in this enterprise on your county map.)

14. What part of the total area reported in question 13 is included in later enterprises? \_\_\_\_\_ Acres  
(A later enterprise is one which was organized more recently than the date shown in question 5.)

15. What part of the total area reported in question 13 is NOT included in later enterprises? \_\_\_\_\_ Acres  
(The total of the acres for questions 14 and 15 should equal the acres for question 13.)

**Section VI.—DRAINAGE CONDITION IN 1949**

(Question 16 relates only to degree of wetness of the land, regardless of its actual use.)

16. What part of the area reported in question 15 has—

- (a) Poor drainage (unfit for cultivation) \_\_\_\_\_ Acres \_\_\_\_\_ or percent \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Fair drainage (losses of cultivated crops occur frequently) \_\_\_\_\_ Acres \_\_\_\_\_ or percent \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Good drainage (no loss of cultivated crops due to poor drainage) \_\_\_\_\_ Acres \_\_\_\_\_ or percent \_\_\_\_\_

(The total of the acres for question 16 (a), (b), and (c) should equal the acres for question 15.)

**Section VII.—COST OF DRAINAGE, INDEBTEDNESS, AND ASSESSMENTS**

17. For each year, answer these two questions:—  
(a) What was the total cost of construction and operation and maintenance of all drainage works for this enterprise in this county?  
(b) Of the total reported in (a), what portion represents expenditures for new drainage projects for lands not previously drained?

1940 . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00
1941 . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00
1942 . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00
1943 . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00
1944 . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00
1945 . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00
1946 . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00
1947 . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00
1948 . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00
1949 . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00
TOTAL	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00

18. What was the outstanding indebtedness of this enterprise, in this county, on December 31, 1949? ☐ None \$ \_\_\_\_\_/00  
If "None," check and skip to question [20].

19. Was this enterprise in arrears in payment of principal or interest on bonds or other obligations on December 31, 1949? ☐ No ☐ Yes

If "Yes"—  
(a) What was the amount of arrearage? \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_/00

[20] What was the amount of taxes and other special assessments collected, in this county, to meet the cost of draining agricultural lands by this enterprise, for each of the following years?

1940 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	
1941 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	
1942 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	
1943 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	
1944 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	
1945 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	
1946 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	
1947 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	
1948 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	
1949 . . . . .	<input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____/00	

TOTAL . . . . . ☐ None \$ \_\_\_\_\_/00

21. What area in this enterprise was delinquent in payment of drainage taxes, in this county, on December 31, 1949? ☐ None Acres \_\_\_\_\_

**Section VIII.—DRAINAGE WORKS, JANUARY 1, 1950**

22. Have any of the following types of new drainage works been constructed by this enterprise, in this county, since January 1, 1940?

- (a) Open ditches? ☐ No ☐ Yes. What was the length in—  
Linear feet? \_\_\_\_\_  
OR  
Miles? \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Tile drains? ☐ No ☐ Yes. What was the length in—  
Linear feet? \_\_\_\_\_  
OR  
Miles? \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Levees or dikes? ☐ No ☐ Yes. What was the length in—  
Linear feet? \_\_\_\_\_  
OR  
Miles? \_\_\_\_\_

23. How many drainage wells are pumped, by this enterprise in this county, to lower the ground-water table? ☐ None Number \_\_\_\_\_

24. How many pumping units does this enterprise operate in this county? ☐ None Number \_\_\_\_\_

(A pumping unit consists of one engine or motor and one pump. A pumping plant consists of one or more pumping units.)

If "None," check and skip to question [25].

(a) Give information for each pumping unit in the table below.  
(For kind of power, indicate whether internal combustion; electric; steam; etc. For kind of pump, indicate whether axial-flow; centrifugal; deep-well turbine; mixed flow; etc.)

Pumping plant	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
Kind of power				
Capacity (Horsepower)				
Kind of pump				
Capacity (Gal. per min.)				
Average lift (Feet)				

(If plant has more than four pumping units use margin of this questionnaire to show information for additional units.)

[25] What part of the area reported in question 15 is served by pumps? ☐ None Acres \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS (Use reverse side for additional remarks):

**ENUMERATOR'S RECORD**

State \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_  
Certified by \_\_\_\_\_ (Enumerator) Date \_\_\_\_\_ (Give month and day) 1950  
Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ (Drainage Supervisor) Date \_\_\_\_\_ (Give month and day) 1950



This inquiry is authorized by Act of Congress (46 Stat. 21; 13 USC 201-218) which requires that you file a report. Your report is accorded confidential treatment, subject to the provisions of law. Your Census report will be used for statistical purposes only and cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

BUDGET BUREAU NO. 41-5024  
APPROVAL EXPIRES DECEMBER 31, 1951

Form

A 11

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WASHINGTON 25

SEVENTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1950  
SPECIAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRODUCERS OF CUT  
FLOWERS AND FLOWERING OR FOLIAGE PLANTS  
(Including propagated mushrooms and vegetables under glass)

I. OPERATOR, APRIL 1, 1950

1. Name of establishment \_\_\_\_\_

2. Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Street or R.D. Number Post Office

County State

3. Name of Owner,  
Corporation President,  
or Manager \_\_\_\_\_

4. Main office \_\_\_\_\_  
Street or R.D. Number Post Office

County State

5. Kind of business:

(a) Did this establishment grow and sell \$1,000 or more of nursery stock in 1949?..... ☐ No ☐ Yes

(If the answer is "Yes" it is necessary for you to fill in a questionnaire for nurseries. If Form No. A12 for nurseries is not enclosed, write to the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C., requesting a copy.)

(b) Did this establishment grow and sell \$1,000 or more of bulbs in 1949?..... ☐ No ☐ Yes

(If the answer is "Yes" it is necessary for you to fill in a questionnaire for bulb farms. If Form No. A13 for bulb farms is not enclosed, write to the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C., requesting a copy.)

(c) Did this establishment grow and sell \$1,000 or more of flower seed in 1949?..... ☐ No ☐ Yes

(If the answer is "Yes" it is necessary for you to fill in a questionnaire for flower seed farms. If Form No. A14 for flower seed farms is not enclosed, write to the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C., requesting a copy.)

(d) Did this establishment grow and sell \$1,000 or more of cut flowers and flowering or foliage plants grown under glass or cloth or in the open (including propagated mushrooms and vegetables under glass) in 1949?..... ☐ No ☐ Yes

(If the answer is "Yes" it is necessary for you to fill in the following parts of this questionnaire. If the answer is "No" sign your name on page 7 and mail this form in the enclosed envelope to the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.)

(If you are a wholesaler, broker, or retail florist, and did not grow and sell \$1,000 or more of the Horticultural Specialty products listed under 5(a), 5(b), 5(c), or 5(d), check "No" for each of these questions, sign your name on page 7 and return this questionnaire to the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C.)

The following questions relate only to the production and sale of cut flowers and flowering or foliage plants (including propagated mushrooms and vegetables under glass). If you grew and sold \$1,000 or more of nursery stock, bulbs or flower seed [as indicated by having answered "Yes" to questions 5(a), 5(b), or 5(c)], the figures in Parts II, IV, V, and VI for sales, employment, expenditures, and value, land, structures and equipment should be divided or prorated among the various kinds of business so that separate totals may be obtained for each kind of business.

Form A 11 - Special Questionnaire for Producers of Cut Flowers and Flowering or Foliage Plants

DATA COLLECTION FORMS

# Form A 11 - Special Questionnaire for Producers of Cut Flowers and Flowering or Foliage Plants

I. OPERATOR, APRIL 1, 1950 (Continued)	II. SALES IN 1949 (If book figures are not available give best approximations)
<p>6. Is this business owned by (check one)</p> <p>(a) <input type="checkbox"/> An individual proprietor? (b) <input type="checkbox"/> A partnership? (c) <input type="checkbox"/> A corporation?</p> <p>7. In what year was this business originally established?..... Year _____</p> <p>8. Does this business operate branches or subsidiaries?..... <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>9. If the answer to question 8 is "Yes" give names and addresses of branches or subsidiaries.</p> <p>(a) Name _____</p> <p>Address _____ Street or R.D. Number _____ Post Office _____</p> <p>County _____ State _____</p> <p>(b) Name _____</p> <p>Address _____ Street or R.D. Number _____ Post Office _____</p> <p>County _____ State _____</p> <p>(c) Name _____</p> <p>Address _____ Street or R.D. Number _____ Post Office _____</p> <p>County _____ State _____</p> <p>(If branches or subsidiaries are located in another State, a separate return must be submitted for each State to cover all the branches or subsidiaries maintained in that State.)</p> <p>10. For what period does this report apply?</p> <p>Month _____ 19 _____ to Month _____ 19 _____</p> <p>(If book figures are not available for the answer to any question, please give best approximations. If your records are not kept on calendar-year basis you may report for the fiscal year that includes at least one-half of the calendar year 1949.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SALES</p> <p>11. What was the total value of all sales of this business in 1949 (including any sales tax and the selling value of products sold on a commission basis but excluding returns and allowances)?..... \$ _____</p> <p>12. What was the total value of all wholesale sales made by this business in 1949?..... <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____</p> <p>(If the answer to question 12 is "None," check "None" above and skip to question 15.)</p> <p>13. What was the total value of all wholesale sales made by this business through commission merchants, wholesale merchants, or other wholesale selling establishments in 1949?..... \$ _____</p> <p>14. What was the total value of all wholesale sales not made through commission merchants, wholesale merchants, or other wholesale selling establishments but made directly to retail selling establishments by this business in 1949?..... \$ _____</p> <p>(The total for questions 13 and 14 must equal the amount reported for question 12.)</p> <p>15. What was the total value of all retail sales made by this business in 1949?..... <input type="checkbox"/> None \$ _____</p> <p>(If the answer to question 15 is "None," check "None" above and skip to question 16.)</p> <p>(The total for questions 12 and 15 must equal the amount reported for question 11.)</p>

Page 2

III. CROP SALES (If book figures are not available give best approximations)						
(A) Plants, Rooted Cuttings, etc. Sold for Growing On			(B) Cut Flowers Grown Under Glass			
Kind of Plant, Cutting, etc.	Number sold in 1949	Value of sales in 1949 at wholesale prices	Kind of Flower	Bench or bed area in 1949 (square feet)	Sales in 1949 Unit (Give unit such as bunches, dozens, etc.)	Value of sales in 1949 at wholesale prices
16. Azalea.....	_____	\$ _____	26. Carnation.....	_____	_____	\$ _____
17. Carnation.....	_____	\$ _____	27. Chrysanthemum (standard).....	_____	_____	\$ _____
18. Chrysanthemum.....	_____	\$ _____	28. Chrysanthemum (pompon).....	_____	_____	\$ _____
19. Foliage or green plants.....	_____	\$ _____	29. Gardenia.....	_____	_____	\$ _____
20. Geranium.....	_____	\$ _____	30. Lily.....	_____	_____	\$ _____
21. Hydrangea.....	_____	\$ _____	31. Bulb crops (other than Lily).....	_____	_____	\$ _____
22. Poinsettia.....	_____	\$ _____	32. Orchid (Cattleya).....	_____	_____	\$ _____
23. Rose.....	_____	\$ _____	33. Orchid (other than Cattleya).....	_____	_____	\$ _____
24. Bedding and vegetable plants.....	_____	\$ _____	34. Rose.....	_____	_____	\$ _____
25. All other (give name)	_____	\$ _____	35. All other (give name)	_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____

Page 3

**III. CROP SALES (Continued)**

**(C) Potted Plants Grown Under Glass**

Kind of Plant	Number of finished plants sold in 1949	Value of sales in 1949 at wholesale prices
36. African Violet.....	_____	\$ _____
37. Azalea.....	_____	\$ _____
38. Begonia.....	_____	\$ _____
39. Foliage or green plants.....	_____	\$ _____
40. Hydrangea.....	_____	\$ _____
41. Lily.....	_____	\$ _____
42. Bulb crops (other than Lily).....	_____	\$ _____
43. Poinsettia.....	_____	\$ _____
44. Rose.....	_____	\$ _____
45. All other (give name)	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____

**(D) Propagated Mushrooms and Vegetables Grown Under Glass**

Kind of Crop	Bench or bed area in 1949 (square feet)	Value of sales in 1949 at wholesale prices
46. Propagated mushroom.....	_____	\$ _____
47. Cucumber.....	_____	\$ _____
48. Lettuce.....	_____	\$ _____
49. Tomato.....	_____	\$ _____
50. All other (give name)	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	\$ _____

**(E) Cut Flowers Grown Under Cloth**

Kind of Flower	Bed area in 1949 (square feet)	Sales in 1949		Value of sales in 1949 at wholesale prices
		Number	Unit (Give unit such as bunches, dozens, etc.)	
51. Aster.....	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
52. Chrysanthemum (standard).....	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
53. Chrysanthemum (pompon).....	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
54. All other (give name)	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
_____	_____	_____	_____	\$ _____
55. How much cloth house bed area received black cloth treatment in 1949?.....	_____			\$ _____

\_\_\_\_\_ Square feet of bed area

III. CROP SALES (Continued)				IV. EMPLOYMENT IN 1949	
(F) Crops Grown Outdoors and Under Lath				(Do not include employees engaged primarily in retail selling)	
Kind of Flower or Green	Acres grown in 1949 (Report tenths of an acre, such as 1/10, 1 4/10, etc.)	Sales in 1949		Value of sales in 1949 at wholesale prices	NUMBER OF PERSONS
		Number	Unit (Give unit such as bun- ches, dozens, etc.)		
56. Asparagus plumosus..	1/10			\$	
57. Chrysanthemum (standard).....	1/10			\$	
58. Chrysanthemum (pompon).....	1/10			\$	
59. Dahlia.....	1/10			\$	
60. Delphinium.....	1/10			\$	
61. Gladiola.....	1/10			\$	
62. Iris.....	1/10			\$	
63. Narcissus.....	1/10			\$	
64. Peony.....	1/10			\$	
65. All other (give name)				\$	
	1/10			\$	
	1/10			\$	

66. If this business is unincorporated, what was the number of proprietors generally devoting a major portion of their time to this business in 1949?.....

67. If this business is incorporated, what was the number of paid corporation officers, executives, and managers in 1949?.....

68. How many other employees were on the payroll of this business during the pay period ending nearest March 15, 1949? (Include year-round as well as part-time or seasonal employees.).....

69. How many of the employees on the payroll during the pay period ending nearest March 15, 1949, held year-round positions?.....

70. How many unpaid family members worked for this business at any time during the first two weeks of March 1949?.....

## HORTICULTURE

Form A 11 - Special Questionnaire for Producers of Cut Flowers and Flowering or Foliage Plants

V. EXPENDITURES IN 1949 (If book figures are not available give best approximations)		VI. STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT - APRIL 1, 1950	
71. How much wages and salaries were paid to officers, executives, and managers of incorporated establishments in 1949? (Include full amount of salaries, bonuses, etc. before deductions for Social Security, income-tax withholdings, insurance, etc.)	\$	86. What is the total value of land, structures and equipment owned and/or rented by this business in this State in 1949?	\$
72. How much wages and salaries were paid to all employees other than owners, officers, executives, managers, and those engaged primarily in retail selling in 1949? (Include full amount of salaries, bonuses, etc. before deductions for Social Security, income-tax withholdings, insurance, etc.)	\$	<u>Greenhouses</u>	
73. How much wages and salaries were paid to year-round employees in 1949?	\$	87. How much land area is covered by greenhouses?	Square feet of land area covered
74. How much wages and salaries were paid to part-time or seasonal employees in 1949? (The total for questions 73 and 74 must equal the amount reported for question 72.)	\$	88. How much greenhouse space was used primarily for growing florists' crops in 1949?	Square feet of land area covered
75. How much was paid for manures and fertilizers in 1949? (Do not include topsoil.)	\$	89. How much greenhouse space was used primarily for growing vegetable crops in 1949?	Square feet of land area covered
76. How much was paid for insecticides and fungicides in 1949?	\$	90. How much bench or bed area was used for gravel culture in 1949?	Square feet of bench or bed area
77. How much was paid for seeds, plants, and bulbs for planting in 1949?	\$	91. How much bench or bed area was used for automatic watering and subirrigation in 1949?	Square feet of bench or bed area
78. How much was paid for seeds, plants, and bulbs purchased for resale in 1949?	\$	92. How much bench or bed area received black cloth treatment in 1949?	Square feet of bench or bed area
79. How much was paid for coal in 1949?	\$	93. How much bench or bed area received artificial lighting in 1949?	Square feet of bench or bed area
80. How many tons of coal were purchased in 1949?	Tons	94. How much bench or bed area was sterilized with steam or chemicals in 1949?	Square feet of bench or bed area
81. How much was paid for fuel oil in 1949?	\$	<u>Frames, Lath and Cloth Houses, and Storage</u>	
82. How many gallons of fuel oil were purchased in 1949?	Gallons	96. How much land area is covered by frames?	Square feet of land area covered
83. How much was paid for gas for heating in 1949?	\$	97. How much land area is covered by cloth houses?	Square feet of land area covered
84. How many cubic feet of gas for heating were purchased in 1949?	Cubic feet	98. How much land area is covered by lath houses?	Square feet of land area covered
85. How much was paid for advertising, including the cost of catalogues and mailing pieces, and amounts paid to trade and Allied associations, etc. in 1949?	\$	99. How much floor area is there in storage houses?	Square feet of floor area
		100. How much storage is refrigerated?	Cubic feet

Page 6

[illegible]

Page 7

## Appendix B

### PUNCH CARDS AND SUMMARY OUTLINE OF TABULATIONS

#### CENSUS OF POPULATION: 1950

The basic tabulations for the Population Census using the "P" card consisted of 5 series of tabulations: B, C, D, W, and Z. In addition, data on the number and distribution of the population for small areas were transcribed from the first count of Series B to provide data for the series P-A bulletins. Each series of tabulations is outlined below, listing the cards used, the areas for which the data were tabulated, the sort groups, subject headings, number of tabulation machine counters used, and the items tabulated.

Series B tabulations consisted of 5 counts which provided data on the general characteristics of the population for small areas. Data were tabulated for such characteristics as age, race, sex, marital status, and employment status with limited information on income, migration, and occupation. All the counts were tabulated on a 100-percent basis except for count 4 which was tabulated only for the 20-percent sample.

Series C consisted of 9 tabulations which provided data on the detailed characteristics of the population for each city of 100,000 or more, each standard metropolitan area of 100,000 or more, and for each balance of State. This program consisted basically of three sets of counts: Counts A-1 and A-2, which provided information on income in cross-classification with other characteristics; counts B-1 through B-5, which provided data on age cross-classified with other characteristics; and counts C-1 and C-2, which provided information on occupation and on industry cross-classified with other characteristics. In addition, data were provided on occupation and industry by sex for cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population. The A and B counts were based on a reproduced set of P-cards for persons in the 20-percent sample, whereas the C counts were based on a 100-percent tabulation of the P-cards.

Series D tabulations consisted of 17 counts based on a 3 1/3-percent sample of the P-cards. The cards for this series were selected and duplicated during the 20-percent age and income tabulations (Series C). These counts show detailed cross-classification of characteristics generally at the United States level, but with some data for regions.

Series W consisted of 13 tabulations which were made to provide special reports for various groups in the population: Institutional population; nativity and parentage of the foreign white stock; State of birth for the native population; Puerto Ricans in the Continental United States; white persons of Spanish surname; nonwhite population by race. The data for the 2 counts for the institutional population and the 4 counts for the nonwhite tabulations were tabulated on a 100-percent basis. All other counts in this series, however, were tabulated on a 20-percent basis.

Series Z consisted of 7 tabulations of all cards from the 20-percent sample except cards for those persons who either were under 1 year of age or had lived in the same house in both 1949 and 1950. Selected social, demographic, and economic characteristics of persons who had moved were tabulated for various types of mobility status.

Fertility Tabulations: Three tabulations were made, using funds from the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems and from the Milbank Memorial Fund. These provided information on women by number of children ever born and by number of children under 5 years old, by selected social, demographic, and economic characteristics of the woman and her family. (Further tabulations may be made in the future, also on a reimbursable basis. These would provide data on the spacing of births or on cumulative birth rates.)

Family Tabulations: The first count of the series of "F" (Family) card tabulations, done on the Univac, is shown.

Summary Card Tabulation Program: Summary cards were obtained from Counts 2, 3A, 3B, 4, and 5 of Series B for 44 States and the District of Columbia. Since the Univac was used to obtain the Series B tables for Alabama, Iowa, Louisiana, and Virginia, no Series B summary cards were obtained for these 4 States. Summary cards were punched from all counts in Series C, but none were obtained from the Series D, W, and Z counts.

Summary cards are 80-column punch cards, having usually 15 four-column fields per card utilized for summary data entries with the remaining columns used for area and sort group identification. Area identifications included inside or outside standard metropolitan area, inside or outside urbanized area, size of place, and State economic area. Summary cards for each census tract included the following additional area identification - each untraced urban place, remainder of each urban fringe by county, rural-farm and rural-nonfarm remainder of each county.

In general, tabulations of the summary cards were made only for data required for publication. The tabulations were planned so as to yield the published material with a minimum number of summary card-passes.

Summary cards were obtained for each area and sort group in a given count. Thus, in Series B, Count 2, summary cards were punched for each sex and color sort group, for each tract, urban place, urban fringe area, rural-farm and rural-nonfarm balance of each county. The cards were tabulated only where data were required for the Series B or the Census Tract Bulletins, in the following "Stages":

- Stage 1 - County.
- Stage 2 - Counties containing areas whose urban-rural classification was changed due to the change in the definition of "urban" in the 1950 Census.
- Stage 3 - State tabulation based on the change in the urban-rural definition.
- Stage 4 - Urban places, rural-farm, and rural-nonfarm parts of counties.
- Stage 5 - States, by 3-way residence (urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm).
- Stage 6 - Census tracts.
- Stage 7 - States by urbanized areas.
- Stage 8 - States by standard metropolitan areas.

Series C summary card tabulations were made only for data required for publication in Series C, for the following areas:

- 1. States.
- 2. States by 3-way residence.
- 3. Standard metropolitan areas of 100,000 inhabitants or more.
- 4. Cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more.
- 5. Cities of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.

However, occupation and industry summary cards were prepared for State totals only.

Publication Program: The Series A tabulations provided data for Volume I, Number of Inhabitants (Series P-A bulletin preprints), and Chapters A of Volume II, General Characteristics of the Population, in which the information given for the State in the first volume is repeated. The Series B tabulations yielded data for Volume II, Chapters B, General Characteristics, (series P-B bulletin preprints) and population statistics for Volume III, Census Tract Bulletins (series P-D bulletins). The Series C tabulations provided detailed characteristics of the population for the larger areas of the nation which were presented in Chapters C of Volume II, Detailed Characteristics (series P-C bulletin preprints). The series D, W, and Z tabulations provided data for Volume IV, Special Reports (series P-E bulletins), among which are Employment Characteristics, Institutional Population, Mobility of the Population, Education, and others.

The information concerning persons and families enumerated on the P-1 questionnaire was transferred to three types of punch cards. The basic population card, designated by the letter "P," was punched for each person enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population. The "P" cards were tabulated in several series yielding counts of number of inhabitants, general and detailed characteristics of the population, and special reports based on sample data. The two other basic card types were the "F"- Family Card and the "C"- Fertility Card. Family and fertility characteristics

of persons enumerated on the last sample line of the population schedule were consolidated with other needed information shown elsewhere on the schedule by transcribing the data on separate sheets. Part of the information punched on the "F" and "C" cards was derived from these transcription sheets and the remainder was obtained by matching and reproducing from the corresponding "P-H" cards (see Punch Cards - Census of Housing) for family data and from individual "P" cards for fertility data.

AREA IDENTIFICATION										SHEET NUMBER		LINE NUMBER		SERIAL NUMBER		SEX		AGE		MARRIAGE		CITIZENSHIP		STATE OF BIRTH		MAJOR ACTIVITY		WORKING		LOOKING		HOURS		OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY		MIGRATION STATUS		1949 RESIDENCE		SCHOOL		1949 INCOME		MILITARY SERVICE																																			
STATE	METRO/NON	COUNTY	URBAN AREA	CITY, TRACT OR WARD, AND E. D.	SHEET NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	SERIAL NUMBER	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	CITIZENSHIP	STATE OF BIRTH	MAJOR ACTIVITY	WORKING	LOOKING	HOURS	OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY	MIGRATION STATUS	1949 RESIDENCE	SCHOOL	1949 INCOME	MILITARY SERVICE																																																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80

IBM 787932

**P-Persons Card:** The basic population card, "P," served as the unit record of statistical information relating to the marital status, citizenship, employment, sex, race, age, education, military service, income, and farm residence of the population. This card included both the data collected on a 100-percent basis and also the data collected on a 20 percent sample basis. Approximately 151,000,000 "P" cards were punched for the 1950 Census of Population.

AREA IDENTIFICATION										SHEET NUMBER		LINE NUMBER		SERIAL NUMBER		SEX		AGE		MARRIAGE		CITIZENSHIP		STATE OF BIRTH		MAJOR ACTIVITY		WORKING		LOOKING		HOURS		OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY		MIGRATION STATUS		1949 RESIDENCE		SCHOOL		1949 INCOME		MILITARY SERVICE																																			
STATE	METRO/NON	COUNTY	URBAN AREA	CITY, TRACT OR WARD, AND E. D.	SHEET NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	SERIAL NUMBER	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	CITIZENSHIP	STATE OF BIRTH	MAJOR ACTIVITY	WORKING	LOOKING	HOURS	OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY	MIGRATION STATUS	1949 RESIDENCE	SCHOOL	1949 INCOME	MILITARY SERVICE																																																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80

IBM 804854

**F-Family Card:** This card was designed to record information pertaining to the head of the household and his family. The data recorded included the characteristics of the person selected, the family composition, family income, characteristics of spouse of head of family, age at marriage, difference of age of spouse, and characteristics of dwelling unit. A 3 1/3-percent sample was established for the "F" card file. However, as an economy measure, the transcribed sample was reduced in selected areas. Approximately 1,216,000 F cards were punched.

C-Fertility Card: This card was designed to record information pertaining to females 14 years of age and over who were either married, widowed, divorced, or separated at the time of the enumeration. The data recorded on the card included general characteristics of the "ever married" female as well as the general characteristics of the husband, the age-relationship of the husband and wife, the age and number of children, and the spacing by years of the children. The "C" card file was selected to represent a 3 1/3-percent sample of the "ever married" families of 14 years of age and over. However, as an economy measure, the sample was reduced in selected areas so that transcriptions were prepared for only about 1,000,000 women. The punch cards for selected transcriptions were duplicated so that the set of cards represents a full 3 1/3-percent sample.

SERIES B: Count 1

Cards Used: All P cards  
 Areas: Enumeration district within minor civil division  
 Sort: None  
 Items Tabulated:  
 Total persons (1)  
 Sex, race, and nativity (8)  
 Male, female:  
 Native white, foreign-born white  
 Negro  
 Other races  
 Farm population by sex (2)  
 Male farm residents, female farm residents  
 Sex by age of all persons (18); of non-farm persons (16)  
 Male, female:  
 Under 5 years, 5-14, 15-20, 20-24 (15-24 for nonfarm), 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 years and over  
 Sample bias control totals (8)  
 Heads of household 14 years of age and over:  
 Total  
 Nonsample: White and nonfarm, non-white or farm  
 Sample  
 Nonheads 14 years and over, persons under 14 years:  
 Nonsample, sample  
 Only for California, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas:  
 Spanish white, birthplace, and citizenship (7)  
 Non-Spanish white  
 Spanish white:  
 Native  
 Foreign-born:  
 Naturalized, alien, citizenship not reported, born in Mexico, born in other foreign countries  
 Only for New York State:  
 Citizenship of all persons (2)  
 Native or naturalized, alien or citizenship not reported  
 Puerto Ricans (5)  
 Native:  
 Born in Puerto Rico: White, non-white  
 Not born in Puerto Rico, sample persons whose parents were born in Puerto Rico: White, nonwhite  
 All others

SERIES B: Count 2

Cards Used: All P cards  
 Areas:  
 Each census tract  
 Each untraced urban place of 2,500 or more  
 Remainder of each urban fringe by county  
 Rural nonfarm balance of each county  
 Rural farm balance of each county  
 Sort:  
 Sex, white, nonwhite  
 For 5 southwestern States only: Sex, white Spanish surname, white other, nonwhite  
 Items Tabulated:  
 Total persons (1)  
 Age (26)  
 Under 1 year, 1-2, 3-4, 5, 6, 7-9, 10-13, 14, 15, 16-17, 18-19, 20, 21-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-84, 85 years and over; 21 years and over  
 Veteran status of males 14 years and over (sample data) (3)  
 Veteran of World War II, other veteran, all other persons  
 Grade completed of sample persons 25 years and over (11)  
 No school completed, 1-4 years of school completed, 5-6 years, 7, 8, 9-11, 12 years, 1-3 years of college completed, 4 or more years of college, grade not reported  
 All other persons  
 Type of household (4)  
 Regular households: Heads, nonheads  
 Quasi households: All persons except inmates, inmates  
 Race and nativity (2)  
 Native white, also Negro  
 Foreign-born white, also other races  
 Marital status (3)  
 Never married, married or separated, widowed or divorced

Employment status (9)  
 Employed, unemployed, armed forces, keeping house, unable to work, inmate  
 Other and not reported:  
 14-19 years, 20-64, 65 and over  
 Age 21 and over (1) (for zero balance)

SERIES B: Count 3A

Cards Used: P cards for employed  
 Areas:  
 Each census tract  
 Each untraced urban place of 2,500 or more  
 Remainder of each urban fringe by county  
 Rural nonfarm balance of each county  
 Rural farm balance of each county  
 Sort:  
 Sex, white and nonwhite for South and tracts in North and West containing 250 or more nonwhites which are in tracted areas having 10,000 or more nonwhites  
 Items Tabulated:  
 Total employed (1)  
 Major occupation group (13)  
 Professional, technical, and kindred workers  
 Farmers and farm managers  
 Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm  
 Clerical and kindred workers  
 Sales workers  
 Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers  
 Operatives and kindred workers  
 Private household workers  
 Service workers, except private household  
 Farm laborers, unpaid family workers  
 Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen  
 Laborers, except farm and mine  
 Occupation not reported  
 Class of worker (4)  
 Private wage and salary workers  
 Government workers  
 Self-employed workers  
 Unpaid family workers  
 Industry (42)  
 Agriculture  
 Forestry and fisheries  
 Mining  
 Construction  
 Railroads and railway express service  
 Trucking service and warehousing  
 Other transportation  
 Telecommunications  
 Utilities and sanitary services  
 Wholesale trade  
 Food and dairy products stores and milk retailing  
 Eating and drinking places  
 Other retail trade  
 Finance, insurance, and real estate  
 Business services  
 Repair services  
 Private households  
 Hotels and lodging places  
 Other personal services  
 Entertainment and recreation services  
 Medical and other health services  
 Educational services: Government, private  
 Professional and related services, except education and health  
 Public administration  
 Industry not reported  
 Manufacturing:  
 Total manufacturing  
 Furniture and lumber and wood products  
 Primary metal industries  
 Fabricated metal industries (including not specified metal)  
 Machinery, except electrical  
 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies  
 Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment  
 Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles  
 Other durable goods  
 Food and kindred products  
 Textile mill products  
 Apparel and other fabricated textile products  
 Printing, publishing, and allied industries  
 Chemicals and allied products  
 Other nondurable goods  
 Not specified manufacturing industries

SERIES B: Count 3B

Cards Used: P cards for unemployed  
 Areas:  
 Each census tract  
 Each untraced urban place of 2,500 or more  
 Remainder of each urban fringe by county  
 Rural nonfarm balance of each county  
 Rural farm balance of each county  
 Sort: None  
 Items Tabulated:  
 Total unemployed (1)  
 Previous work experience by sex (4)  
 Male, female:  
 New workers, experienced workers  
 Major occupation group by sex (24)  
 Male, female:  
 Professional, technical, and kindred workers  
 Farmers and farm managers  
 Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm  
 Clerical and kindred workers  
 Sales workers  
 Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers  
 Operatives and kindred workers  
 Private household workers  
 Service workers except private households  
 Farm laborers and foremen  
 Laborers except farm and mine  
 Occupation not reported  
 Total unemployed (1) (for zero balance)  
 Duration of unemployment for sample persons, by sex (17)  
 Male, female:  
 Under 4 weeks, 4-6 weeks, 7-10, 11-14, 15-20, 21-26, 27 or more, weeks not reported  
 Nonsample persons  
 Major industry group (13)  
 Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries  
 Mining  
 Construction  
 Manufacturing  
 Transportation, communications, utilities  
 Wholesale and retail trade  
 Finance, insurance, and real estate  
 Business and repair services  
 Personal services  
 Entertainment and recreation services  
 Professional and related services  
 Public administration  
 Industry not reported

SERIES B: Count 4

Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards  
 Areas:  
 Each census tract  
 Each untraced urban place of 2,500 or more  
 Remainder of each urban fringe by county  
 Rural nonfarm balance of each county  
 Rural farm balance of each county  
 Sort:  
 White, nonwhite for South, and for tracts in North and West containing 250 or more nonwhites which are in tracted areas having 10,000 or more nonwhites  
 Items Tabulated:  
 Total persons (1)  
 Married couples, 14 years of age and over (5)  
 Males, married spouse present:  
 Head of household  
 Not head of household  
 Males, married spouse absent or separated  
 Males, other marital status  
 Males under 14, and females  
 Migration status, 1 year of age and over (5)  
 Residence one year prior to Census date:  
 Same house as a year ago  
 Different house, same county  
 Different county or abroad  
 Residence a year ago not reported  
 Persons under 1 year of age  
 Number of families and individuals 14+ years (3)  
 Family heads  
 Unrelated individuals  
 All other persons plus persons under 14 years

School enrollment, persons 5-29 years of age (16)  
 Under 5 or over 29 years  
 5-6 years: Attending kindergarten, attending school, not attending school  
 7-13 years: Attending school, not attending  
 14-15 years: Attending school, not attending  
 16-17 years: Attending school, not attending  
 18-19 years: Attending school, not attending  
 20-24 years: Attending school, not attending  
 25-29 years: Attending school, not attending

Income of families and unrelated individuals (15)  
 Under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,499, \$3,500-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,499, \$4,500-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$9,999, \$10,000 and over, not reported  
 Family income (15)  
 Under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,499, \$3,500-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,499, \$4,500-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$9,999, \$10,000 and over, not reported

SERIES B: Count 5

Cards Used:  
 All P cards for persons in any one of the following groups:  
 Foreign-born persons  
 Minor races  
 Urban farm residents  
 Areas:  
 Each census tract  
 Each untraced urban place of 2,500 or more  
 Remainder of each urban fringe by county  
 Rural nonfarm balance of each county  
 Rural farm balance of each county  
 Sort: None  
 Items Tabulated:  
 Total persons (1)  
 Minor races by sex (9)  
 Male, female:  
 Indian  
 Japanese  
 Chinese  
 Other races  
 All others  
 Urban farm residents by sex and color (5)  
 Urban farm male, urban farm female:  
 White, nonwhite  
 All others  
 Foreign-born by citizenship (3)  
 Naturalized, alien, citizenship not reported  
 Foreign-born by citizenship of persons 21 years of age and over (4)  
 Naturalized, alien, citizenship not reported  
 Foreign-born under 21 years of age  
 Foreign-born by color (3)  
 Other than foreign-born, white, nonwhite  
 Foreign-born white by country of birth (25)  
 England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Balance of U.S.S.R., Lithuania, Finland, Rumania, Greece, Italy, Remainder of Europe outside of above countries (subtotal), Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, all other Europe, Asia, Canada-French, Canada-other, Mexico, other America, all countries other than those included above, country not reported



**SERIES C: Count A-1**  
(Income Tables)

Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards, persons 14 years old and over

Areas:

- Each city of 100,000 or more
- Each balance of standard metropolitan area of 100,000 or more outside of cities of 100,000 or more: Urban and rural nonfarm, rural farm
- Each balance of State outside standard metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more: Urban and rural nonfarm, rural farm

Sort:

Sex, Total individual income (16 groups):

- No income, under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,499, \$3,500-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,499, \$4,500-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$7,999, \$8,000-\$8,999, \$9,000-\$9,999, \$10,000 and over, income not reported

Items Tabulated:

Total persons (1)

Age - all persons (7) - nonwhite (7)

- 14-19 years, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 years and over

White persons (1)

Residence by age (4)

- Urban: 14-29 years, 30 years or over
- Rural: 14-29 years, 30 years or over

Family status, all persons (7)

In family: (sex classification in sort)

- If male group:
  - Head, married, wife present
  - Head, other marital status
- If female group:
  - Head
  - Wife
  - Relative of head: 14-19 years, 20-64, 65 and over

Unrelated individual

Inmate

Family status, nonwhite (3)

In family:

- Head
- Relative of head
- Unrelated individual or inmate

Cities of 50,000-100,000 (income by sex in characteristic sort) (5)

- First city in tabulating area
- Second city in tabulating area
- Third city in tabulating area
- Fourth city in tabulating area

Balance outside cities 50,000-100,000 (residue)

Class of worker of experienced civilian labor force, all persons (4), nonwhite (4)

- Private wage and salary workers
- Government workers
- Self-employed workers
- Unpaid family workers

Not in experienced civilian labor force (3)

Armed forces (residue)

New workers or not in the labor force (residue)

Nonwhite, not in experienced civilian labor force (includes armed forces and new workers) (residue)

Weeks worked in 1949, all persons (7), nonwhite (7)

Did not work in 1949, worked 1-13 weeks, 14-26, 27-39, 40-49, 50-52, weeks not reported

**SERIES C: Count A-2**  
(Income Tables)

Cards Used:

20-percent sample P cards, persons 14 years of age and over with income (i.e., "No income" cards were omitted from this count)

Areas:

- Each city of 100,000 or more
- Each balance of standard metropolitan area of 100,000 or more outside of cities of 100,000 or more: Urban and rural nonfarm, rural farm
- Each balance of State outside standard metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more: Urban and rural nonfarm, rural farm

Sort:

Sex, total individual income (15 groups):

- Under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,499, \$3,500-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,499, \$4,500-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$7,999, \$8,000-\$8,999, \$9,000-\$9,999, \$10,000 and over, income not reported

Items Tabulated:

Total persons (1)

Type of income, all persons (7), nonwhite (7)

- Wages or salary only
- Self-employment income only
- Wages or salary and self-employment income
- Wages or salary and other income
- Self-employment and other income
- Wages or salary, self-employment, and other income
- Other income only

Wage or salary income, experienced labor force (including armed forces) (15)

- No income, under \$100, \$100-\$399, \$400-\$799, \$800-\$1,199, \$1,200-\$1,599, \$1,600-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,499, \$3,500-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,499, \$4,500-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$7,999, \$8,000-\$8,999, \$9,000-\$9,999, \$10,000 and over, not reported

New workers and not in labor force (1) (residue)

Race (3)

- White
- Negro
- Other

Residence (4)

- All persons: urban, rural
- Nonwhite: urban, rural

Residence by age (4)

- Urban: 14-29 years, 30 or more years
- Rural: 14-29 years, 30 or more years

**SERIES C: Count B-1**  
(Age Tables)

Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards, persons 0-13 years of age

Areas:

- Each city of 100,000 or more
- Each balance of standard metropolitan area of 100,000 or more outside of cities of 100,000 or more
- Each balance of State outside cities of 100,000 or more: Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm

Sort:

Sex, color (available for all tabulated areas, except SMA's containing less than 50,000 nonwhite persons). Age: 0-4 years, by single years of age for persons 5-13 years

Items Tabulated:

Total persons (1)

Single years of age by nativity, persons 0-4 years of age (10)<sup>1</sup>

- Native, foreign-born:
  - Under 1 year, 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 4 years

Grade attending, persons 5-13 years (by single years) (14)<sup>1</sup>

- Attending kindergarten, attending grade 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, grade not reported, not attending

Relationship to head (7)

- Child, grandchild, other relative, resident employee, other nonrelative, member quasi-household, inmate

Residence (3)

- Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm

Race and nativity (4)

- Native white, foreign-born white, Negro, other races

Parentage and citizenship (7)

- Native white: native parents, foreign parents, mixed parents
- Native nonwhite
- Foreign-born: naturalized, alien, citizenship not reported

Grade completed (13)

- None, kindergarten, grade 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, not reported

Under 5 years of age (1)

**SERIES C: Count B-2**  
(Age Tables)

Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards, persons 14-29 years of age

Areas:

- Each city of 100,000 or more
- Each balance of standard metropolitan area of 100,000 or more outside of cities of 100,000 or more
- Each balance of State outside cities of 100,000 or more: Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm

Sort: Sex, age: 14, 15, 16-17, 18-19, 20, 21-24, 25-29

Items Tabulated:

Total persons (1)

Employment status and hours worked, all persons (11)

- Employed, at work: Less than 15 hours, 15-34, 35 or more, hours not reported
- Employed: With a job but not at work
- Unemployed, armed forces, keeping house, unable to work, inmate, other or not reported

Employment status, nonwhite persons (8)

- Employed: At work, with a job but not at work
- Unemployed, armed forces, keeping house, unable to work, inmate, other or not reported

Parentage and citizenship (10)

- Native white: native parents, foreign parents, mixed parents
- Native nonwhite
- Foreign-born white: naturalized, alien, citizenship not reported
- Foreign-born nonwhite: naturalized, alien, citizenship not reported

Employment status and hours worked by school enrollment, all persons (8)

Enrolled:

- Employed: with a job but not at work
- Employed, at work: less than 15 hours, 15-34, 35 or more, hours not reported
- Unemployed or armed forces, not in labor force, not enrolled

Employment status by school enrollment, nonwhite persons (3)

- Enrolled: in the labor force, not in labor force
- Not enrolled

Race (4)

- White, Negro, other races, total nonwhite

Marital status of labor force - all persons (4), nonwhite persons (4)

- In the labor force: single, married (spouse present), all others
- Not in the labor force

**SERIES C: Count B-3**  
(Age tables)

Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards, persons 14-29 years of age

Areas:

- Each city of 100,000 or more
- Each balance of standard metropolitan area of 100,000 or more outside of cities of 100,000 or more
- Each balance of State outside cities of 100,000 or more: Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm

Sort:

Sex, single years of age, color (available for all tabulated areas, except SMA's containing less than 50,000 nonwhite persons)

Items Tabulated:

Total persons (1)

Highest year school attended (19)

- Attending: Grade 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, college 1st year, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th year or higher, grade not reported
- Not attending

Relationship (10)

- Head, wife, child, grandchild, other relative, other nonrelative, resident employee, head of quasi-household, other member of quasi-household, inmate

Marital status and presence of spouse (7)

Married (spouse present):

- Head of household (if male) or wife (if female), nonhead
- Other married (spouse absent)
- Widowed, divorced, separated, single

Grade completed (18)

- No years completed, grade 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, college 1st year, 2nd, 3rd, 4 years or more, grade not reported

Employment status (4)

- Employed, unemployed, armed forces, not in labor force

Nativity (2)

- Native, foreign-born

**SERIES C: Counts B-4 and B-5**  
(Age tables)

Cards Used:

20-percent sample P cards, persons 30 years of age and over

Areas:

Count B-4:

- Each balance of standard metropolitan area of 100,000 or more outside of cities of 100,000 or more

Count B-5:

- Each city of 100,000 or more
- Each balance of State outside cities of 100,000 or more: Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm

Sort:

Sex, age: 5-year age groups for persons 30-99, 100 years or over, color (available for all areas, except SMA's with less than 50,000 nonwhites)

Items Tabulated:

Total persons (1)

Single years of age by nativity, persons 30 years of age and over (10)

Native:

- Ages ending in 0 or 5, also 100 or over
- Ages ending in 1 or 6
- Ages ending in 2 or 7
- Ages ending in 3 or 8
- Ages ending in 4 or 9

Foreign-born:

- Ages ending in 0 or 5, also 100 or over
- Ages ending in 1 or 6
- Ages ending in 2 or 7
- Ages ending in 3 or 8
- Ages ending in 4 or 9

Marital status of labor force (4)

In the labor force:

- Single, married (spouse present), all other

Not in the labor force

Relationship (10)

- Head, wife, child, parent, other relative, resident employee, other nonrelative, head of quasi-household, other member of quasi-household, inmate

Marital status and presence of spouse (7)

Married, spouse present:

- Head of household (if male) or wife (if female), nonhead
- Other married (spouse absent)
- Widowed, divorced, separated, single

Employment status (7)

- Employed: at work, with a job but not at work
- Unemployed
- Armed forces
- Keeping house
- Unable to work
- Other, inmate, or not reported

Race, nativity and parentage (6)

Native white:

- Native parents, foreign parents, mixed parents
- Foreign-born white
- Negro, other nonwhite races

For Cities and States Only:

Citizenship of foreign-born (3)

- Naturalized, alien, citizenship not reported

Total white (1) (balancing counter)

Native-born nonwhite (1) (balancing counter)

<sup>1</sup> These two distributions were tabulated in the same counters since age is a characteristic sort.

**SERIES C: Counts B-4 and B-5--Con.**  
 Items Tabulated--Con.  
 For Cities and States Only--Con.

Parentage of native white (white sort group only) (3)  
 Native parents, foreign parents, mixed parents  
 Total white (1)\* (balancing counter)  
 Race (nonwhite sort group only) (3)  
 Total native nonwhite (balancing counter)  
 Negro, other nonwhite  
 Grade completed (15)  
 No years completed, 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, college 1st year, 2nd, 3rd, 4 years or more, grade not reported

**SERIES C: Count C-1**  
 (Occupation Tables)

Cards Used: All P cards, experienced civilian labor force

**Areas:**

Each city of 100,000 or more  
 Each SMA of 100,000 or more  
 Balance of each SMA

Sort: Sex, detailed occupation (469 groups)

**Items Tabulated:**

Total persons (1)  
 Class of worker of employed (4)  
 Private wage and salary workers, government workers, self-employed workers, unpaid family workers  
 Race (2)  
 Negro, other nonwhite  
 Age of nonwhite employed (11), of all employed (11)  
 14-15 years, 16-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65 years and over

Individual income, sample persons (16)  
 No income, under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,499, \$3,500-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,499, \$4,500-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$9,999, \$10,000 and over, income not reported

Persons not in sample (2) (residue)

Residence of employed (5), of unemployed (5)

Urban, not in city of 50,000-100,000  
 Rural nonfarm, rural farm

Cities of 50,000-100,000:

First city in tabulating area  
 Second city in tabulating area  
 Weeks worked in 1949, sample persons (3)  
 None and not reported, 1-49 weeks, 50-52

**SERIES C: Count C-2**  
 (Industry Table)

Cards Used: All P cards, experienced civilian labor force

**Areas:**

Each city of 100,000 or more  
 Each SMA of 100,000 or more  
 Balance of each SMA

**Sort:**

Sex, 95 industry sort groups including 77 intermediate industry groups, with additional arbitrary subdivisions in order to obtain tabulated data by 146 detailed industries

**Items Tabulated:**

Total persons (1)  
 Total employed (1)  
 Detailed industry of employed and of experienced unemployed (6)  
 Employed: Industry "A", "B", "C"  
 Unemployed: Industry "A", "B", "C"  
 Class of worker of employed (4)  
 Private wage and salary workers, government workers, self-employed workers, unpaid family workers  
 Weeks worked in 1949, sample persons (7)  
 None, 1-13 weeks, 14-26, 27-39, 40-49, 50-52, not reported

Cities of 50,000-100,000 (industry by sex in sort), employed (3)  
 Cities of 50,000-100,000:  
 First city in tabulating area  
 Second city in tabulating area  
 All other persons (residue)  
 Major occupation group (9)  
 Professional, technical, and kindred workers  
 Managers, officials, and proprietors (including farm)  
 Clerical and kindred workers  
 Sales workers  
 Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers  
 Operatives and kindred workers  
 Service workers (including private households)  
 Laborers, except mine  
 Occupation not reported  
 Individual income, sample persons (15)  
 No income, under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,499, \$3,500-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,499, \$4,500-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$9,999, \$10,000 and over, income not reported

Age of employed (11)  
 14-15 years, 16-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65 years and over

Race of employed (3)  
 White, Negro, other nonwhite

**SERIES D: Count 1**  
 (Size of Place Report)

Cards Used: All 3 1/3-percent sample P cards

**Areas:**

17 area-size groups: central city, and balance of urbanized area, for each of the following-sized urbanized areas:

3,000,000 or more population  
 1,000,000 to 2,999,999  
 250,000 to 999,999

Under 250,000  
 Urban places outside of urbanized areas, by size of place:  
 25,000 or more population  
 10,000 to 24,999  
 2,500 to 9,999

Rural territory, by size of place:  
 Places 1,000 to 2,499 population  
 Incorporated places under 1,000  
 Other rural territory  
 Each of the four regions of the United States separately: Northeast, North Central, South, and West

Sort: Sex, color, age: under 14, 14-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65 years and over

**Items Tabulated:**

Total persons (1)  
 Migration status, persons 1 year of age and over (6)  
 Under 1 year of age  
 Residence one year prior to Census date:  
 Same house, different house (same county), different county (same State), different State, abroad or not reported

Farm residence a year ago, persons 1 year of age and over (3)  
 Farm, nonfarm, farm residence not reported

**Age (2)**

Under 5 years, 5-13, 14-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75 years and over (major age groups are in characteristics sort, thus only 2 counters required)

**Family status and relationship (8)**

Regular household:  
 Member of primary family:  
 Head, wife, child, other relative  
 Primary individual  
 Nonrelative of household head  
 Member of quasi-household, except inmate  
 Inmate

**Race and nativity (2)**

Native white, also Negro  
 Foreign-born white, also other races

School grade completed (8)  
 Grades 0-4, 5-7, 8, 9-11, 12, college 1-3, 4 or more, not reported

Individual income (10)  
 No income, under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$9,999, \$6,000 or more, not reported

**Employment status, and major occupation of employed persons (14)**

**Employed:**

Professional, technical, and kindred workers  
 Farmers and farm managers  
 Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm  
 Clerical workers  
 Sales workers  
 Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers  
 Operatives and kindred workers  
 Private household workers  
 Service workers exc. private household  
 Farm laborers and foremen  
 Laborers, except farm and mine  
 Occupation not reported  
 Unemployed, armed forces, not in labor force  
 Marital status (5)  
 Single, married, widowed, divorced, separated

**SERIES D: Count 2**  
 (Marital and Family Status Report)

Cards Used: All 3 1/3-percent sample P cards

Areas: United States: urban and rural nonfarm, rural farm

**Sort:**

Sex, color, age: under 5 years, 5-13, 14-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75 years and over  
 Marital status (for persons 14 years or more of age): single, married (spouse present), separated, married (spouse absent), widowed, divorced

**Items Tabulated:**

Total persons (1)  
 Family status, relationship, and individual income (33)  
 Secondary family member:  
 No income, under \$1,000, \$1,000-\$1,999, \$2,000 and over  
 Secondary individual:  
 No income, under \$1,000, \$1,000-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,999, \$3,000 and over  
 Primary family, head (for males), or wife (for females):  
 No income, under \$1,000, \$1,000-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,999, \$4,000 and over  
 Primary family, child:  
 No income, under \$1,000, \$1,000-\$1,999, \$2,000 and over  
 Primary family, grandchild or parent (depending on age sort group):  
 No income, under \$1,000, \$1,000-\$1,999, \$2,000 and over  
 Primary family, other relative:  
 No income, under \$1,000, \$1,000-\$1,999, \$2,000 and over  
 Primary individual:  
 No income, under \$1,000, \$1,000-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,999, \$3,000 and over  
 Inmates or income not reported

**Family status and relationship (16)**

In household, primary family member:  
 Head or wife, child, son- or daughter-in-law, grandchild or parent, other family member  
 In household, primary individual  
 In household, secondary family member-lodger:  
 Head or wife, other family member  
 In household, secondary family member-employee:  
 Head or wife, other family member  
 In household, secondary individual:  
 Lodger, employee  
 In quasi-household, secondary family member:  
 Head or wife, other family member  
 In quasi-household, secondary individual, inmates  
 Single years of age (10)  
 Ages ending in: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

**SERIES D: Count 3**  
 (Employment Status Report)

**Cards Used:**

3 1/3-percent sample P cards, persons 14 years of age and over

Areas: United States: Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm

**Sort:**

Sex, color, age: 14-17 years, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75 and over  
 Employment status: Employed, unemployed, armed forces, keeping house, unable to work, inmate, other, not reported

**Items Tabulated:**

Total persons (1)  
 Race and nativity (2)  
 Native white, also Negro  
 Foreign-born white, also other races  
 Weeks worked in 1949 (14)  
 All persons, persons married (spouse present):  
 Did not work in 1949, worked 1-13 weeks, 14-26, 27-39, 40-49, 50-52, weeks not reported  
 Residence by size of place (7)  
 In urbanized areas:  
 Urban places of 100,000 or more  
 Places of 50,000 to 99,999  
 Places of 25,000 to 49,999  
 Places of 2,500 to 24,999  
 Other urban  
 Not in urbanized areas:  
 Urban places of 25,000 or more  
 Places of 2,500 to 24,999  
 Rural places of 1,000 to 2,499  
 Other rural (only two counters needed for the last four groups because urban and rural are in the area sort)  
 Relationship and marital status (16)  
 In household:  
 Head:  
 Single; married (spouse present), also wife of head; married (spouse absent); widowed or divorced  
 Other relative of head:  
 Single, married (spouse present), married (spouse absent), widowed or divorced  
 Not relative of head:  
 Single, married (spouse present), married (spouse absent), widowed or divorced  
 In quasi-household:  
 Single, married (spouse present), married (spouse absent), widowed or divorced  
 Age and school attendance (10)  
 Age by single years, 30-79; attending school by single years, 14-29; not attending school by single years, 14-29  
 Hours worked, employed persons (10)  
 At work: 1-14 hours, 15-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40, 41-48, 49-59, 60 and over, hours not reported  
 With a job but not at work

**SERIES D: Count 4**  
 (Education Report)

**Cards Used:**

3 1/3-percent sample P cards for persons 14 years of age and over

Areas: North and West, South Region

**Sort:**

Sex, color, age: 14-15 years, 16-17, 18-19, 20-21, 22-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75 or more  
 Grade completed: none, 1-4, 5-7, 8, 9-11, 12, college 1-3, 4 or more, not reported

**Items Tabulated:**

Total persons (1)  
 Marital status (9)  
 Single  
 Married (spouse present):  
 Male, head; male, other; female, in labor force; female, not in labor force  
 Separated, other married (spouse absent), widowed, divorced  
 Control totals for sorting (1)  
 Residence (3)  
 Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm

SERIES D: Count 4--Con.  
Items Tabulated--Con.

Migration status (4)  
Residence one year prior to Census date:  
Same house, different house (same county), different county (same State), abroad or not reported  
Race and nativity (4)  
White: Spanish surname, other  
Nonwhite: native, foreign-born  
Ethnic characteristics (8)  
Native white, native parents:  
Born in North or West  
Born in same region as region being tabulated  
Born in South  
Native white, foreign or mixed parents:  
Northern and western Europe  
Central and eastern Europe  
Southern Europe  
Other stock, and not reported  
Foreign-born white  
Following groups tabulated in same counters as last 6 groups because color is in characteristic sort:  
Native Negro, foreign-born Negro, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, other races  
Employment status, and major occupation of employed (16)  
Employed:  
Professional, technical, and kindred workers  
Farmers and farm managers  
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm  
Clerical and kindred workers  
Sales workers  
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers  
Operatives and kindred workers  
Private household workers  
Service workers, except private household workers  
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers  
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen  
Laborers, except farm and mine  
Occupation not reported  
Unemployed  
Armed forces  
Not in labor force  
Individual income (14)  
No income, under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$9,999, \$10,000 and over, income not reported

SERIES D: Count 5  
(Occupation and Industry Report)

Cards Used:  
3 1/3-percent sample P cards, experienced civilian labor force

Areas: United States

Sort: Sex, detailed occupation (469 groups)

Items Tabulated:  
Total persons (1)  
Grade completed (7)  
Grades 0-7, 8, 9-11, 12, college 1-3, 4 or more, not reported  
Marital status (5)  
Single, married (spouse present), married (spouse absent), widowed, divorced  
Migration status (5)  
Residence one year prior to Census date:  
Same county  
Different county (same State)  
Contiguous State  
Non-contiguous State or abroad  
Not reported  
Nativity and citizenship (4)  
Native  
Foreign-born: naturalized, alien, citizenship not reported  
Weeks worked in 1949 by wage and salary workers (7), all persons (7)  
None, 1-13 weeks, 14-26, 27-39, 40-49, 50-52, not reported  
Half employed and unpaid family workers (1) (residue), employed (1) (residue)  
Weeks worked in 1949 by unemployed persons (3)  
None, one or more weeks, not reported

Income of persons who worked 50-52 weeks in 1949 (16)  
No income, under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,499, \$3,500-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,499, \$4,500-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$9,999, \$10,000 and over, income not reported  
Residence (3)  
Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm

SERIES D: Count 5-A  
(Occupation and Industry Report)

Cards Used:  
3 1/3-percent sample P cards, experienced civilian labor force

Areas: United States

Sort: Sex, detailed occupation (469 groups)

Items Tabulated: Same as Series C  
Count C-1

SERIES D: Count 6  
(Occupation and Industry Report)

Cards Used:  
3 1/3-percent sample P cards, experienced civilian labor force

Areas: United States

Sort:  
Sex, detailed occupation (469 groups), class of worker: wage and salary workers, self-employed and unpaid family workers

Items Tabulated:  
Total persons (1)  
Age (15)  
14-15 years of age, 16-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75 and over  
Wage and salary income (wage and salary workers) or self-employment income (self-employed workers) - any weeks worked (16), - persons working 50 or more weeks in 1949 (16)  
No income, under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,499, \$3,500-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,499, \$4,500-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$9,999, \$10,000 and over, income not reported  
Unpaid family workers (1) (residue)  
All other persons (1) (residue)  
Hours worked of employed (9)  
At work: 1-14 hours, 15-34, 35-39, 40, 41-48, 49-59, 60 or more, hours not reported  
With a job but not at work  
Unemployed (1) (residue)

SERIES D: Count 7  
(Occupation and Industry Report)

Cards Used:  
3 1/3-percent sample P cards for non-white experienced civilian labor force

Areas: United States

Sort: Sex, detailed occupation (469 groups)

Items Tabulated:  
Total persons (1)  
Grade completed (7), marital status (5), migration status (5), nativity and citizenship (4)  
Weeks worked in 1949, wage and salary workers (7)  
Self-employed and unpaid family workers (1) (residue)  
Weeks worked in 1949, all persons (7)  
(The above seven subjects have same detail tabulated as in Series D - Count 5)

Income in 1949 (16)  
No income, under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,499, \$3,500-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,499, \$4,500-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$9,999, \$10,000 and over, income not reported

Race (2)  
Negro, other races  
Class of workers of employed (4)  
Private wage and salary, government, self-employed, unpaid family workers  
Unemployed (1) (residue)

SERIES D: Count 8, Parts A, B, and C  
(Occupation and Industry Report)

Cards Used:  
3 1/3-percent sample P cards, experienced civilian labor force

Areas: United States

Sort:  
Sex, detailed occupation, excluding industry subgroups (275 groups)

Items Tabulated:  
The subject tabulated in these three counts, 8A, 8B, and 8C was "Detailed industry of employed" (148 groups). In addition, each of the three counts included: total persons, total employed, total unemployed, various industry subtotals, and a sorting operational count for a later tabulation.

SERIES D: Count 9  
(Occupation and Industry Report)

Cards Used:  
3 1/3-percent sample P cards, experienced civilian labor force

Areas: United States

Sort:  
Sex; detailed industry (148 groups); class of worker: private wage and salary; government; self employed; unpaid family workers

Items Tabulated:  
Total persons (1)  
Race of employed (3)  
White, Negro, other races  
Age of employed (15)  
14-15 years, 16-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75 years and over  
Hours worked of employed (9)  
At work: less than 15 hours, 15-34, 35-39, 40, 41-48, 49-59, 60 or more hours, hours not reported  
With a job but not at work  
Major occupation of employed (9)  
Professional, technical, and kindred workers  
Managers, officials, and proprietors, including farm  
Clerical and kindred workers  
Sales workers  
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers  
Operatives and kindred workers  
Service workers, including private households  
Laborers, except mine  
Occupation not reported  
Weeks worked in 1949, experienced civilian labor force (7)  
None, 1-13 weeks, 14-26, 27-39, 40-49, 50-52, weeks worked not reported  
Wage and salary income (wage and salary workers) or self-employment income (self-employed workers) (16)  
No income, under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,499, \$3,500-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,499, \$4,500-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$9,999, \$10,000 and over  
Income not reported; also (in same counter, different sort group): unpaid family workers

SERIES D: Count 10  
(Occupation and Industry Report)

Cards Used:  
3 1/3-percent sample P cards, experienced civilian labor force

Areas: United States

Sort: Sex, detailed industry (148 groups)

Items Tabulated:  
Total persons (1)  
Residence of employed (3)  
Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm  
Weeks worked in 1949 of unemployed (3)  
None, 1 or more weeks, not reported  
Individual income, experienced civilian labor force, - all persons (16), - nonwhite persons (16)  
None, under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,499, \$3,500-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,499, \$4,500-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000-\$9,999, \$10,000 and over, income not reported  
Age, nonwhite employed (12)  
14-17 years, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65 and over  
Nonwhite unemployed (1) (residue)  
Weeks worked in 1949, experienced civilian labor force, nonwhite (7)  
None, 1-13 weeks, 14-26, 27-39, 40-49, 50-52, weeks worked not reported  
White persons (1) (balancing counter)

NOTE: There were no counts 11 and 12 in Series D.

SERIES D: Count 13  
(Fertility Report)

Cards Used:  
3 1/3-percent sample P cards, never married females 14 years of age and over

Areas:  
North and West, South

Residence: urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm

Sort:  
Color: white, nonwhite  
Age: 14, 15-17, 18-19, five-year age groups 20-64, 65 years of age and over

Items Tabulated:  
Total persons (1)  
Race and nativity (4)  
Native, Spanish white; also Negro  
Native, non-Spanish white  
Foreign-born Spanish white; also Indian  
Foreign-born non-Spanish white; also other nonwhite  
Region of birth (4)  
Same as State of enumeration, North and West, South, all other places of birth (residue)  
Labor force status, and weeks worked in 1949 (8)  
In the labor force  
Not in the labor force: did not work in 1949, worked 1-13 weeks, 14-26, 27-39, 40-49, 50 or more, weeks worked not reported  
District of Columbia residence (3)  
Born and living in District of Columbia  
Born elsewhere (or not reported) and living in District of Columbia  
All other persons (residue)  
Residence by size of place (7)  
In urbanized areas:  
Places of 100,000 or more  
Places of 50,000 to 99,999  
Places of 25,000 to 49,999  
Places of 2,500 to 24,999  
Other urban in urbanized areas  
Not in urbanized areas:  
Places of 25,000 or more  
Places of 2,500 to 24,999  
Since urban and rural are in the sort, the following areas tabulate in the same counters used for the last two urban areas:  
Rural places of 1,000 to 2,500  
Other rural  
Metropolitan area status (3)  
In SMA's, not in SMA's, not ascertainable (on basis of SMA code in card col. 3)

SERIES D: Count 13--Con.  
Items Tabulated--Con.

Age (by single years to age 64) (5)  
Ages ending in 0 and 5  
Ages ending in 1 and 6  
Ages ending in 2 and 7  
Ages ending in 3 and 8  
Ages ending in 4 and 9  
Migration status (5)  
Residence one year prior to Census date:  
Same house as a year ago  
Different house (same county)  
Different county (same State)  
Different State  
Abroad or not reported  
Farm residence in 1949 of movers (3)  
Farm, nonfarm, not reported  
Non-movers or migration status not reported (1) (residue)  
Grade completed by labor force status (16)  
In labor force, not in labor force for each of the following grades:  
0-6 years of school completed, 7 years, 8, 9-11, 12 years, college 1-3 years, 4 or more years, not reported

SERIES D: Count 14  
(Education Report)

Cards Used:  
3 1/3-percent sample P cards for persons 5-to 13 years of age  
Areas:  
United States by regions: North and West, South  
Residence: Urban and rural nonfarm, rural farm  
Sort:  
Age and year of school in which enrolled:  
Age 5: grades 1, 2-3, all other grades and not reported, kindergarten, not enrolled (5 groups)  
Age 6: grades 1, 2, 3-4, all other grades and not reported, kindergarten, not enrolled (6 groups)  
Age 7: grades 1, 2, 3, 4-5, all other grades and not reported, not enrolled (6 groups)  
Age 8: grades 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-6, all other grades and not reported, not enrolled (7 groups)  
Age 9: grades 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6-7, all other grades and not reported, not enrolled (8 groups)  
Age 10: grades 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7-8, all other grades and not reported, not enrolled (9 groups)  
Age 11: grades 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8-9, all other grades and not reported, not enrolled (9 groups)  
Age 12: grades 1-3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9-10, all other grades and not reported, not enrolled (9 groups)  
Age 13: grades 1-4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10-11, all other grades and not reported, not enrolled (9 groups)

Items Tabulated:  
Miscellaneous items (2)  
Total persons, inmates and unrelated individuals  
Ethnic characteristics (14)  
Native white, native parents:  
Born in North or West  
Born in same region as region being tabulated  
Born in South  
Native white, foreign or mixed parents:  
Northern and western Europe  
Central and eastern Europe  
Southern Europe  
Other stock, and not reported  
Foreign-born white, native Negro, foreign-born Negro, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, other races  
Race and nativity (4)  
White: Spanish surname, other  
Nonwhite: native, foreign-born  
Migration status - all persons (4), - nonwhite persons (4)  
Residence one year prior to Census date:  
Same house, different house (same county), different county, not reported  
Residence by size of place, - all persons (5), - nonwhite persons (5)  
In urbanized areas: places of 100,000 or more, all other places  
Not in urbanized areas:  
Places of 25,000 or more  
Places of 2,500 to 24,999  
Rural farm, also rural nonfarm (depending on sort group)

SERIES D: Count 15  
(Fertility Report - Data on Unrelated Individuals)

Cards Used:  
3 1/3-percent sample P cards for unrelated individuals under 14 years of age  
Areas: 48 States and District of Columbia  
Sort: None  
Items Tabulated:  
Total persons (1)  
Residence, sex, color, and age (24)  
Urban:  
Male, white: 0-5, 6-13 years  
Male, nonwhite: 0-5, 6-13 years  
Female, white: 0-5, 6-13 years  
Female, nonwhite: 0-5, 6-13 years  
Rural nonfarm: same as urban  
Rural farm: same as urban  
Sex by type of household (4)  
Male: in household, in quasi household  
Female: in household, in quasi household

SERIES D: Count 16  
(Institutional Report)

Cards Used: 3 1/3-percent sample P cards for inmates  
Areas: United States  
Sort:  
Sex, age: under 14 years, 14-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65 and over  
Type of institution: 26 types (for list, see Series W- Count 2)  
Items Tabulated:  
Total persons (1)  
Residence by metropolitan area status (4)  
Urban: in SMA, not in SMA  
Rural: in SMA, not in SMA  
Race, nativity, and citizenship (5)  
Native white, Negro, other races  
Foreign-born white: naturalized, all others  
Grade attending, inmates 5-24 years (8)  
Under 5 years (residue)  
Enrolled in kindergarten, ages 5-6  
Enrolled in school: 5-6, or 14-17; 7-13, or 18-24  
Not enrolled: 5-6, or 14-17; 7-13, or 18-24  
Enrollment not reported: 5-6, or 14-17; 7-13, or 18-24  
Grade completed, inmates 25 years old and over (8)  
0-4 years completed, 5-7, 8, 9-11, 12, college 1-3, 4 or more years, grade completed not reported  
Farm residence in 1949 of movers (3)  
Residence one year prior to Census date:  
Farm, nonfarm, not reported  
Non-movers and all other (1) (residue)  
Migration status, persons 1 year old and over (6)  
Same house, different house (same county), different count (same State), different State, abroad or status not reported  
Under 1 year of age (residue)  
Marital status by color (12)  
White, nonwhite:  
Single, separated, married (spouse present), married (spouse absent), widowed, divorced  
Individual income (10)  
No income, under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,999, \$4,000 and over, not reported

SERIES W: Count 1

Cards Used: All P cards for inmates of institutions  
Areas: Each urban place, each balance of county  
Sort: Sex  
Items Tabulated:  
Total persons (1)  
Age, all persons (14)  
Under 1 year, 1-4 years, 5, 6-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, 85 and over

Color (2)  
Nonwhite, white  
Age, nonwhite persons (14)  
Under 1 year, 1-4 years, 5, 6-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 75-84, 85 and over  
Type of institution (19)  
Schools for juvenile delinquents  
Detention homes  
Homes for neglected and dependent children  
Homes and schools for mentally handicapped  
Homes and schools for physically handicapped  
Mental hospitals - public  
Mental hospitals - private  
Tuberculosis hospitals - public  
Tuberculosis hospitals - private  
Chronic hospitals  
Nursing and convalescent homes  
Maternity homes for unmarried mothers  
Homes for the aged - public  
Homes for the aged - private, non-profit  
Homes for the aged - private, commercial  
Federal prisons  
State prisons  
Jails  
Type of institution not reported

SERIES W: Count 2  
(Institutional Report)

Cards Used: All P cards for inmates of institutions  
Areas: Each State  
Sort:  
Sex, 26 types of institutions:  
Schools for juvenile delinquents - public  
Schools for juvenile delinquents - private  
Detention homes  
Homes for neglected and dependent children - public  
Homes for neglected and dependent children - private  
Homes and schools for mentally handicapped - public  
Homes and schools for mentally handicapped - private  
Homes and schools for physically handicapped - public  
Homes and schools for physically handicapped - private  
Mental hospitals - federal  
Mental hospitals - State and local  
Mental hospitals - private  
Tuberculosis hospitals - federal  
Tuberculosis hospitals - State and local  
Tuberculosis hospitals - private  
Chronic hospitals  
Nursing and convalescent homes  
Maternity homes for unmarried mothers  
Homes for the aged - federal and State  
Homes for the aged - local  
Homes for the aged - private, non-profit  
Homes for the aged - private, commercial  
Federal prisons  
State prisons  
Jails  
Type of institution not reported

Items Tabulated:  
Total persons (1)  
Age, all persons (29)  
Under 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-9, 5, 6, 7-9, 10-14, 10-13, 14, 15-19, 15-17, 18-19, 20-24, 20, 21-24, 5 year age groups - 25-84, 85 and over, 21 and over  
Color (2)  
Nonwhite, white  
Age, nonwhite persons (28)  
Under 1 year, 1-4 years, 5, 6, 7-9, 10-14, 10-13, 14, 15-19, 15-17, 18-19, 20-24, 20, 21-24, 5 year age groups - 25-84, 85 and over, 21 and over

SERIES W: Count 3  
(Nativity and Parentage Report)

Cards Used:  
20-percent sample P cards for foreign-born white persons born in countries not shown separately in Count 5, Series B

Areas: Each State

Sort: None

Items Tabulated:  
Total persons (1)  
Country of birth (54)  
England, Wales, Latvia, Estonia, Bulgaria, Greece, Dodecanese Islands, Iceland, Luxembourg, Albania, all other Europe, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Arab Palestine, Pakistan, India, China, Japan, Korea, Philippine Islands, other Asia, Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba, Jamaica, other British West Indies, Dominican Republic, Haiti, other West Indies, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, other South America, Africa, Azores, other Atlantic Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, other Pacific Islands

SERIES W: Count 4  
(State of Birth Report)

Cards Used:  
20-percent sample P cards for native-born persons born outside their State of residence  
Areas: Each State of residence  
Sort:  
Sex, color: white, nonwhite  
Age: under 5 years, 5-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70 years and over  
Items Tabulated:  
Total persons (1)  
State of birth (50)  
Each of 48 States, District of Columbia, State of birth not reported  
Native persons born outside of continental United States (5)  
Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, other Territories and possessions, born abroad  
Five year age groups (2)  
Ages ending in 0-4, ages ending 5 to 9  
Born in territories and possessions (2)  
Tabulated as foreign-born in Series B  
Tabulated as native in Series B

SERIES W: Count 5  
(Nativity and Parentage Report)

Cards Used:  
20-percent sample P cards for native white persons of foreign or mixed parentage  
Areas:  
Each city with 50,000 or more foreign white stock, remainder of each State  
Sort: Sex  
Items Tabulated:  
Total persons (1)  
Country of birth of parents (34)  
England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Ireland (Eire), Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Ukraine, Balance of U.S.S.R., Lithuania, Finland, Rumania, Greece (including Dodecanese Islands), Italy, Spain, Portugal, other Europe, Asia, Canada-French, Canada-other, Mexico, other America, all other, not reported  
Nativity of parents, by sex (6)  
Male, female:  
Both parents foreign-born; father foreign, mother native; father native, mother foreign

SERIES W: Counts 6A-1 and 6A-2 (Nativity and Parentage Report)	SERIES W: Count 6C (Spanish Surname Report)	Sort: Race: Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, other Sex Age: Under 14 years, 14-24, 25-44, 45 and over Items Tabulated: Total persons (1) Detailed age (7) Under 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-9, 10-13, 14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75 and over. (Only 7 counters are required since the cards have been sorted by major group) Citizenship (4) Native (residue) Foreign-born: Naturalized, alien, citizenship not reported Marital status (3) Single, married or separated, widowed or divorced Major occupation of employed (13) Professional, technical, and kindred workers Farmers and farm managers Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm Clerical and kindred workers Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers Operatives and kindred workers Private household workers Service workers, except private household Farm laborers, unpaid family workers Farm laborers, except unpaid and farm foremen Laborers, except farm and mine Occupation not reported Other than employed (1) (residue) Grade completed, persons 14 years old and over (10) No school completed, 1-4 years com- pleted, 5-6 years, 7, 8, 9-11, 12, 1-3 years of college completed, 4 or more years of college, grade not reported Individual income (14) No income, under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000- \$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000- \$9,999, \$10,000 and over Income not reported Persons under 14 years of age (residue) Employment status (5) Employed, unemployed, armed forces, not in labor force Persons under 14 years of age (residue)	SERIES W: Count 10 (Nonwhite Report)
<p>Cards Used: Count 6A-1, 20-percent sample P cards for foreign-born whites Count 6A-2, 20-percent sample P cards for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage</p> <p>Areas: Each SMA with 500,000 or more foreign white stock; balance of six major areas: New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central Divisions, South Region, West Region Residence: Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm</p> <p>Sort: Birthplace (or parents' birthplace) as follows: England and Wales, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Czechoslo- vakia, Austria, U.S.S.R., Italy, Canada-French, Canada-other, Mexico, all other countries Sex, age: Under 14, 14-24, 25-44, 45 and over</p> <p>Items Tabulated: Total persons (1) Detailed age (7) Under 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-9, 10-13, 14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75 and over. (Only 7 counters are required, since the cards have been sorted by major age group) Citizenship (4) Native (residue) Foreign-born: Naturalized, alien, citizenship not reported Marital status (3) Single, married or separated, widowed or divorced Major occupation of employed (13) Professional, technical, and kindred workers Farmers and farm managers Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm Clerical and kindred workers Sales workers Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers Operatives and kindred workers Private household workers Service workers, except private household Farm laborers, unpaid family workers Farm laborers, except unpaid and farm foremen Laborers, except farm and mine Occupation not reported Other than employed (1) (residue) Grade completed, persons 14 years old and over (10) No school completed, 1-4 years com- pleted, 5-6 years, 7, 8, 9-11, 12, 1-3 years of college completed, 4 or more years of college, grade not reported Individual income (14) No income, under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000- \$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000- \$9,999, \$10,000 and over Income not reported Persons under 14 years of age (residue) Employment status (5) Employed, unemployed, armed forces, not in labor force Persons under 14 years of age (residue)</p>	<p>Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards for white persons with Spanish surname in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas</p> <p>Areas: Each of the 5 Southwestern States Residence: Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm</p> <p>Sort: Nativity and parentage: Foreign-born persons, natives of Mexican parents, natives of foreign or mixed parents (other than Mexican), natives of native parents Sex, age: Under 14, 14-24, 25-44, 45 and over</p> <p>Items Tabulated: (Detail same as for Counts 6A-1 and 6A-2)</p>	<p>NOTE: There were no Counts 7 and 8 in Series W</p>	<p>Cards Used: All P cards for foreign-born nonwhite persons born in countries not tabulated separately in Count 9, Series W</p> <p>Areas: Each SMA with 2,500 or more foreign-born nonwhites Each State with 2,500 or more foreign-born nonwhites Balance of 4 regions: Northeast, North Central, South, and West</p> <p>Sort: Race: Negro, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, other</p> <p>Items Tabulated: Total persons (1) Birthplace (59) England, Scotland, or Wales, N. Ireland, Ireland (Eire), Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslo- vakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, or Dodecanese Islands, Italy, Spain, Portugal, other Europe, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Arab Palestine, Pakistan, Canada-other, Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Panama, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Argentina, other South America, Azores, Australia, New Zealand, U. S. Trust Territory (Pacific Islands), all other countries (including not reported)</p>
SERIES W: Count 6B (Report on Puerto Ricans)	SERIES W: Count 6D-1 (Nonwhite Report)	SERIES W: Count 9 (Nonwhite Report)	SERIES Z: Count 1 (Mobility Tables)
<p>Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards for Puerto Ricans born in the United States or in Puerto Rico</p> <p>Areas: New York City, balance of United States</p> <p>Sort: Nativity: Born in Puerto Rico, born in United States Color, sex, age: under 14 years, 14-24 25-44, 45 and over</p> <p>Items Tabulated: (Detail same as for Counts 6A-1 and 6A-2)</p>	<p>Cards Used: All P cards for persons of minor races</p> <p>Areas: Regions: Northeast, North Central, South, West Residence: Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm</p>	<p>Cards Used: All P cards for foreign-born nonwhites</p> <p>Areas: Each SMA with 2,500 or more foreign- born nonwhites Each State with 2,500 or more foreign- born nonwhites Balance of 4 regions: Northeast, North Central, South, and West</p> <p>Sort: Race: Negro, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, other</p> <p>Items Tabulated: Total persons (1) Citizenship of all persons (3) Naturalized, alien, citizenship not reported Citizenship of persons 21 years old and over (4) Naturalized, alien, citizenship not reported Total persons 21 years old and over (balancing counter) Age by sex (32) Male, female: Under 5 years, 5 year age groups for 5-74, 75 and over Birthplace (20) Europe, India, China, Japan, Korea, other Asia, U.S.S.R., Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, other British West Indies, other West Indies, other North and Central America, South America, Africa, Philippine Islands, Pacific Islands, countries not else- where specified, not reported</p>	<p>Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards, persons 1 year old and over who were not in the same house as in 1949</p> <p>Areas: State economic area Residence: Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm</p> <p>Sort: Type of mobility: Same county as in 1949, same State economic area as in 1949, different State economic area from that in 1949, abroad in 1949, and mobility status not reported Sex, total and nonwhites for State economic areas with 25,000 nonwhite or more in 1950</p> <p>Items Tabulated: Miscellaneous counters (2) Total persons, persons other than family heads Color (2) White, nonwhite Farm residence in 1949 (3) Farm, nonfarm, not reported Distance of move (6) Intrastate, contiguous State, non- contiguous States, abroad, migrant (State not ascertainable), mobility status not ascertainable Age (12) 1-5 years, 6-13, 14-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 and over Grade of school completed for persons 25 years of age and over (8) None and 1-4 grades completed, 5-7, 8, 9-11, 12, 1-3 years of college, 4 or more years of college, grade completed not reported Marital status (3) Never married, married, widowed or divorced Employment status (3) Unemployed, not in the labor force, armed forces Major occupation of employed (12) Professionals, farmers, proprietors, clerical workers, sales workers, craftsmen, operatives, service workers, unpaid farm laborers, farm laborers, nonfarm laborers, occupation not reported Family income for family heads (12) None and under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000- \$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,999, \$4,000- \$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000 and over, income not reported</p>

<p><u>SERIES Z: Count 2</u> (Mobility Tables)</p> <p>Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards, persons 1 year old and over who were living in different house in the continental United States in 1949 and 1950</p> <p>Areas: Economic subregion of 1950 residence; urban and rural nonfarm, rural farm in 1950; farm, nonfarm, farm residence not reported in 1949</p> <p>Sort: Sex, total and nonwhites for economic subregions with 50,000 nonwhites or more in 1950</p> <p>Items Tabulated: Miscellaneous counters (2) Total persons, persons other than family heads Color (2) White, nonwhite Residence in 1950 (2) Urban, rural Distance of move (4) Same county, intrastate, contiguous States, non-contiguous States Age (12) 1-5 years, 6-13, 14-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 and over Grade of school completed for persons 25 years of age and over (8) None and 1-4 grades completed, 5-7, 8, 9-11, 12, 1-3 years of college, 4 or more years of college, grade completed not reported Marital status (3) Never married, married, widowed or divorced Employment status (3) Unemployed, not in the labor force, armed forces Major occupation of employed (12) Professional, farmers, proprietors, clerical workers, sales workers, craftsmen, operatives, service workers, unpaid farm laborers, farm laborers, nonfarm laborers, occupation not reported Family income for family heads (12) None and under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000 and over, income not reported</p>	<p>Farm residence in 1949 (3) Farm, nonfarm, not reported Abroad in 1949 (1) Not reported (2) Migrant, State not reported Other mobility status not ascertainable Age (12) 1-5 years of age, 6-13, 14-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 years and over Grade of school completed for persons 25 years of age and over (8) None and 1-4 grades completed, 5-7, 8, 9-11, 12, 1-3 years of college, 4 or more years, grade completed not reported Marital status (3) Never married, married, widowed or divorced Employment status (3) Unemployed, not in the labor force, armed forces Major occupation of employed (12) Professionals, farmers, proprietors, clerical workers, sales workers, craftsmen, operatives, service workers, unpaid farm laborers, farm laborers, nonfarm laborers, occupation not reported Family income for family heads (12) None and under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000 and over, income not reported</p>	<p>Major occupation of employed (12) Professionals, farmers, proprietors, clerical workers, sales workers, craftsmen, operatives, service workers, unpaid farm laborers, farm laborers, nonfarm laborers, occupation not reported Family income of family heads (12) None and under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$4,999, \$5,000-\$5,999, \$6,000-\$6,999, \$7,000 and over, income not reported</p> <p><u>SERIES Z: Count 5</u> (Mobility Tables)</p> <p>Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards, persons 1 year old and over who migrated between States or were abroad in 1949</p> <p>Areas: State of 1950 residence: Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm</p> <p>Sort: Interstate migrants, abroad in 1949 Sex, total and nonwhite persons</p> <p>Items Tabulated: Total persons (1) State of 1949 residence, for in-migrants (49) Each State and the District of Columbia Farm residence in 1949, all persons (3) Farm, nonfarm, not reported Distance of move, in-migrants (2) Contiguous States, non-contiguous States Area of 1949 residence, for persons abroad (5) Foreign country, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, other possessions Abroad in 1949 (1) Total persons abroad</p>	<p>1950 residence in nonmetropolitan SEA and farm: 1949 residence in metropolitan SEA 1949 residence in nonmetropolitan SEA or SEA not reported: Nonfarm in 1949 Farm in 1949 or farm residence in 1949 not reported</p> <p>Sort: None</p> <p>Items Tabulated: Total persons (1) Sex by color by age (16) Male, female: White, nonwhite: Ages 1-4, years, 5-6, 7-9, 10-13 Age by relationship (16) Ages 1-4, 5-6, 7-9, 10-13: Child, other relative, not related, quasi-household member Age by sex by distance migrated (24) Ages 1-4, 5-6, 7-9, 10-13: Male, female: Intrastate, contiguous State, non-contiguous State</p>
<p><u>SERIES Z: Count 3</u> (Mobility Tables)</p> <p>Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards, persons 1 year old and over who were either abroad in 1949 or not reported on mobility status</p> <p>Areas: United States: Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm</p> <p>Sort: Abroad in 1949, mobility status not reported Sex, total, and nonwhite</p> <p>Items Tabulated: Miscellaneous counters (2) Total persons, persons other than family heads Color (2) White, nonwhite</p>	<p><u>SERIES Z: Count 4</u> (Mobility Tables)</p> <p>Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards, persons 1 year old and over, who were living in a different State economic area in 1949 and 1950</p> <p>Areas: State economic area of 1949 residence Farm, nonfarm, farm residence not reported in 1949</p> <p>Sort: Sex, total and nonwhite for State economic areas with 25,000 nonwhites or more in 1950</p> <p>Items Tabulated: Miscellaneous counters (2) Total persons, persons other than family heads Color (2) White, nonwhite Residence in 1950 (3) Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm Distance of migration (3) Intrastate, contiguous States, non-contiguous States Age (12) 1-5 years, 6-13, 14-17, 18-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65 and over Grade of school completed for persons 25 years of age and over (8) None and grades 1-4 completed, 5-7, 8, 9-11, 12, 1-3 years of college completed, 4 or more years of college, grade completed not reported Marital status (3) Never married, married, widowed or divorced Employment status (3) Unemployed, not in the labor force, armed forces</p>	<p><u>SERIES Z: Count 6A</u> (Mobility Tables)</p> <p>Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards for migrants 1 to 13 years old</p> <p>Areas: 1950 residence in the following seven geographic divisions or groups by 1949 residence in the same geographic groups: New England and Middle Atlantic, East North Central, West North Central, South Atlantic, East South Central and West South Central, Mountain, Pacific For each of the above 49 groups, the following nine additional sorts: 1950 residence in metropolitan State Economic Areas (SEA): 1949 residence in metropolitan SEA or SEA not reported 1949 residence in nonmetropolitan SEA: Nonfarm in 1949 or farm residence in 1949 not reported Farm in 1949 1950 residence in nonmetropolitan SEA and nonfarm: 1949 residence in metropolitan SEA 1949 residence in nonmetropolitan SEA or SEA not reported: Nonfarm in 1949 or farm residence in 1949 not reported Farm in 1949</p>	<p><u>SERIES Z: Count 6B</u> (Mobility Tables)</p> <p>Cards Used: 20-percent sample P cards for migrants 14 years old and over</p> <p>Areas: Same as Count 6A, Series Z</p> <p>Sort: Age: 14-29 years, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-44, 45-64, 65 years and over</p> <p>Items Tabulated: Total persons (1) Relationship (6) Male head, female head, wife, other relative, not related, in quasi-household Sex by marital status (6) Male, female: Never married; married, spouse present; other Employment status by sex (17) Male: Employed--major occupation group: Professional and technical, farmers and farm managers, proprietors, clerical, sales, craftsmen, operatives, service, farm laborers, nonfarm laborers, occupation not reported Unemployed, in armed forces, not in labor force Female: Employed and in armed forces, unemployed, not in the labor force Sex by color (4) Male, female: White, nonwhite Sex by distance migrated (6) Male, female: Intrastate, contiguous States, non-contiguous States Grade of school completed, by color, for persons 25 years old and over (10) White, nonwhite: Less than 5th grade, 5-8, 9-12, 1 or more years of college, grade completed not reported Individual income of males (10) Under \$500, \$500-\$999, \$1,000-\$1,499, \$1,500-\$1,999, \$2,000-\$2,499, \$2,500-\$2,999, \$3,000-\$3,999, \$4,000-\$5,999, \$6,000 and over, income not reported</p>

C CARD TABULATIONS: Count 1  
(Fertility Report)

Cards Used: C cards for women ever married, 14 to 59 years old

Areas: Each State: Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm

Sort: Children ever born: 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, 5 or more

Items Tabulated:

Total women (1)

Women age 14, total and nonwhite (2)

Total women by 5-year age groups and children ever born (24)

Age 15-19: 0, 1, 2, 3, 5-6 children

4, 7-9 children

10 children

(Same detail for each 5-year age group to age 55-59)

Nonwhite women by 5-year age groups and children ever born (24)

(Same detail as for Total women)

Information for determining original sample size (8)

White:

In 1-percent subsample:

Original cards

Duplicated cards

Not in 1-percent subsample:

Original cards

Duplicated cards

Nonwhite:

(Same detail as for White)

C CARD TABULATIONS: Count 2  
(Fertility Report)

Cards Used: C cards for ever married women 15 to 59 years old

Areas: United States: Urban, rural non-farm, rural farm

Sort:

Color; 5-year age groups: 15-19 to

55-59; marital status: married once,

husband present, and other ever married; children ever born: 0, 1, 2,

3, 4, 5-6, 7-9, 10 or more

Items Tabulated:

Total women (1)

Single years of age (5)

Ages ending in 0 or 5

Ages ending in 1 or 6

Ages ending in 2 or 7

Ages ending in 3 or 8

Ages ending in 4 or 9

Detailed children ever born (2)

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, or 11

6, 8-9, or 12

Race-nativity, with detailed children ever born by single years of age for

native white and Negro women (11)

Foreign-born white or other races

Native white or Negro women:

0-5, 7, or 10-11 children:

Women with ages ending in 0 or 5

Women with ages ending in 1 or 6

Women with ages ending in 2 or 7

Women with ages ending in 3 or 8

Women with ages ending in 4 or 9

6, 8-9, or 12 children:

Unit digits of age as above

Own children under one year old (2)

None, 1 or more

Years of school completed by woman (7)

Elementary: 0-7 years

8 years

High school: 1-3 years

4 years

College: 1-3 years

4 or more

School years not reported

Major occupation group of husbands in

the experienced labor force, for

women married once, husband

present (10)

Professional, technical, and

kindred workers

Farmers and farm managers

Managers, officials, and proprietors,

except farm

Clerical, sales, and kindred workers

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred

workers

Operatives and kindred workers

Service workers (including private

household)

Farm laborers

Laborers, except farm and mine

All other (occupation not reported,

in armed forces, inexperienced, not

in labor force)

Detailed marital status (5)

Married more than once, husband

present

Separated

Other married, husband absent

Widowed

Divorced

Years in present marriage, for married

women, husband present (14)

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10-14,

15-19, 20+, not reported

Urban-rural residence by 1940 Census

rules (2)

Same as by 1950 rules

Different

Labor force status of woman (2)

In labor force

Not in labor force

Spanish surname (2)

Spanish

Not Spanish

Reporting of children ever born (2)

Reported in census

Estimate made to replace an unknown

C CARD TABULATIONS: Count 3  
(Fertility Report)

Cards Used:

C cards for women ever married, 15 to 49

years old, with 1 or more children

under 5 years old in the household

Areas: United States: Urban, rural non-farm, rural farm

Sort:

Color; 5-year age groups: 15-19 to 45-

49; marital status: Married once,

husband present, and other ever married; children under 5 years old: 1,

2, 3, 4, 5 or more

Items Tabulated: Same as in Count 2

F CARD TABULATIONS: Count 1  
(General Families Report)

Cards Used: F cards for primary families and secondary families

Areas:

Each city of 100,000 or more

Each balance of standard metropolitan area of 250,000 or more outside

cities of 100,000 or more: Urban, rural nonfarm, rural farm

Each balance of State inside standard metropolitan areas of less

than 250,000, and outside cities of 100,000 or more: Urban,

rural nonfarm, rural farm

Each balance of State outside standard metropolitan areas: Urban,

rural nonfarm, rural farm

Sort:

Primary families, secondary families

Type of family: Male head, wife present; other family with male head;

family with female head

Items Tabulated:

For families with heads of all races, and for families with nonwhite

heads:

Size of family (8)

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or more

Number of family members in labor force (5)

0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or more

Age of family head (4) by own children under 18 years of age (4)

Age under 35, 35-44, 45-64, 65 and over

0, 1, 2, 3 or more own children

Families with male head, married spouse present by age of wife (5),

by labor force status of wife (2), by own children under 6 years

of age (2)

Age under 25, 25-34, 35-44, 45-64, 65 and over

Wife in labor force, wife not in labor force

Some or none own children under 6 years of age

Families with other than male head, married spouse present, by

own children under 6 years of age (2)

For families with heads of all races other than families with male

heads, married spouse present:

Marital status of head (5) by own children under 18 years of age (4)

Married, spouse absent, widowed, divorced, separated, never married

0, 1, 2, 3 or more own children under 18 years of age

## PUNCH CARDS AND SUMMARY OUTLINE OF TABULATIONS

## CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1950

---

The basic housing tabulations included four series - Series A, Series B, Series C, and the Residential Financing tabulations. Series A provided data on housing characteristics for small geographic areas. Series B and C provided analytical data based on a 20-percent sample of the cards for occupied dwelling units in the United States - nonfarm and farm respectively. The Residential Financing tabulations provided statistics on the financial characteristics of all nonfarm mortgaged residential properties, based on a survey of a sample of the properties enumerated in the Census of Housing.

The Series A tabulations provided the data for Volume I, General Characteristics (Series H-A bulletins) and for Volume V, Block Statistics (Series H-E bulletins). The Series A tabulations also provided the data for the housing portions of Volume III of the Population Reports, Census Tracts (Series P-D bulletins). Series B tabulations provided the data for Volume II, Nonfarm Housing Characteristics (Series H-B bulletins). Series C tabulations were used for Volume III, Farm Housing Characteristics. The Residential Financing tabulations appear in Volume IV.



There were four basic card types used for tabulating the 1950 Census of Housing. One "H" card was manually punched for each dwelling unit enumerated on the housing side of the P-1 questionnaire. Another basic card type "P-H" was prepared by reproducing mechanically, selected data from matched pairs of P cards for household head and the corresponding H cards. The H card was used in obtaining series A tabulations of housing characteristics for specified areas. The P-H cards were used in compiling the series B, "Nonfarm Housing," tabulations and the series C, "Farm housing," tabulations. The series B tabulations were made with the Univac (Universal Automatic Computer).

Two types of cards were used for the residential financing tabulations. The first type was the basic card punched manually from the schedules with two such cards being used--one for owner-occupied property and the other for rental property. The other card type was the work card reproduced mechanically from the basic card with three separate work cards being used. Most of the data from the basic card were transferred to the respective work card, some of them recoded to save space. The basic card punching volume was 108,000 and the number of reproduced work cards was also 108,000.

[illegible]

H-Housing Card: The housing card was designed to serve as the basic unit record of general statistical information relating to the status, quality, geographical distribution, and characteristics of dwelling units. A total of approximately 46,000,000 H cards was punched for the 1950 Housing Census.

[illegible]

**P-H Household Card:** This card was designed to serve as the source of both the population and housing data necessary for the Series B and C Housing tabulations. The required population information was transferred mechanically to the P-H cards from selected population head-of-household cards (P cards). These P-H cards were matched to the corresponding H - Housing cards for occupied dwelling units and the required housing characteristics were reproduced. The specimen P-H card shows the various fields derived from the respective P and H cards. Another phase of the P-H card matching operation was the transfer of certain population information from the P-H cards to columns 71-80 of the corresponding H cards. To facilitate the transfer of selected data from the P cards to the H cards, 18,000,000 P-H cards were reproduced, of which 9,000,000 were used in the 1950 Housing Census Series B and C tabulations.

SRF (basic) Card -- Owner-occupied Property: This basic card was the unit used for recording general statistical information relating to characteristics of owner-occupied mortgaged properties. A card was punched for each mortgage reported on each P-51 or P-52 schedule and another to record the total of all mortgages whenever there were 2 or 3 mortgages. A total of 54,000 cards of this type was punched.

SRF (basic) Card--Rental Property: This card was designed to record data relating to characteristics of mortgaged rental properties. A card was punched to record each mortgage reported on each P-53 schedule and another to record the total of all mortgages whenever 2 or more were reported. A total of 54,000 cards of this type was punched.

SRF Work Card -- Owner Property: This card contained certain information relating to characteristics of owner property reproduced directly from the corresponding basic card. Other data on this card were derived from recoding and computation of information on the basic cards. Computations included weighted debt, taxes per \$1,000 market value, and monthly interest and principal payment. A total of approximately 54,000 cards of this type was reproduced.

SRF Work Card--Large Rental Property: This card was derived from the basic SRF Rental Properties Cards. Other data were derived by recoding and computation of data on the corresponding basic card. For sampling purposes, properties of 50 or more dwelling units were designated as large properties. Fourteen thousand cards of this type were reproduced.

SRF Work Card-- Small Rental Property: This work card was the unit reproduced for information relating to all small rental property. For sampling purposes, those properties having 49 or fewer dwelling units were designated "small properties." Part of the data were reproduced directly from the corresponding basic cards and the remainder was derived through recoding and computation. Forty thousand cards of this type were reproduced. This work card was identical with the SRF Work Card-- Large Rental Property except for a difference in the color of the cards.



## SUMMARY OUTLINE OF TABULATIONS--CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1950--Con.

## Series A--Con.

FOURTH COUNT--Con.	FIFTH COUNT	Items Tabulated--Con.
Items Tabulated:	Cards Used: All H cards	Gross monthly rent--nonfarm renter-occupied (13)
Total dwelling units (1)		Under \$10
Water supply (all dwelling units) (5)	Areas:	\$10 to \$14
Hot and cold piped running water	Each urban place of 2,500 or more	15 to 19
Inside structure	Remainder of each urban fringe by counties	20 to 24
Only cold piped running water	Rural-nonfarm remainder of county	25 to 29
Inside structure	Rural-farm remainder of county	30 to 34
Piped running water outside structure		35 to 39
No piped running water		40 to 49
Not reported	Sort:	50 to 59
Toilet facilities--all dwelling units (5)	Occupancy and tenure--owner-occupied;	60 to 74
Flush toilet inside structure,	renter-occupied; vacant nonseasonal,	75 to 99
exclusive use	not dilapidated, for rent or sale;	100 or more
Flush toilet inside structure, shared	other vacant and nonresident	Rent free or not reported
Other toilet facilities (including	Retabulate cards for nonwhites in the	Gross monthly rent--nonfarm renter-
privy)	South	occupied with no hot water, no
No toilet	Retabulate cards for whites with Spanish	private bath, no private toilet,
Not reported	surname in Arizona, California,	or dilapidated (11)
Bathing facilities--all dwelling units	Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas	Under \$10
(4)		\$30 to \$34
Installed bathtub or shower, exclusive	Items Tabulated:	\$10 to \$14
use	Total dwelling units (1)	15 to 19
Installed bathtub or shower, shared	Type of structure--all dwelling	20 to 24
No bathtub or shower	units (10)	25 to 29
Not reported	1-dwelling unit detached	
Persons per room--owner-occupied (5)	1-dwelling unit attached	Contract monthly rent--nonfarm vacant,
0.75 or less	1-and-2-dwelling unit semidetached	nonseasonal, not dilapidated, for
0.76 to 1.00	2-dwelling unit other	rent (14)
1.01 to 1.50	3-and-4-dwelling unit	Under \$10
1.51 or more	5-to-9-dwelling unit	\$40 to \$49
Not reported	10-to-19-dwelling unit	50 to 59
Persons per room--renter-occupied (5)	20-to-49-dwelling unit	60 to 74
0.75 or less	50-dwelling unit or more	75 to 99
0.76 to 1.00	Trailers	100 or more
1.01 to 1.50	Number of rooms--all dwelling units (10)	Rent free
1.51 or more	1 room	Not reported
Not reported	2 rooms	Condition and plumbing facilities--vacant
Condition and plumbing facilities--owner-	3 rooms	and nonresident units (7)
occupied (7)	4 rooms	Not dilapidated:
Not dilapidated:	5 rooms	With private toilet and bath, and hot
With private toilet and bath, and hot	6 rooms	running water
running water	7 rooms	With private toilet and bath, and
With private toilet and bath, and	8 rooms	only cold water
only cold water	9 rooms or more	With running water, lacking private
With running water, lacking private	Not reported	toilet or bath
toilet or bath	Number of persons in dwelling unit--	No running water
No running water	occupied units (10)	Dilapidated:
Dilapidated:	1 person	With private toilet and bath, and hot
With private toilet and bath, and	2 persons	running water
hot running water	3 persons	Lacking hot water, private toilet or
Lacking hot water, private toilet	4 persons	bath
or bath	5 persons	Not reported
Not reported	6 persons	Status--vacant and nonresident (6)
Condition and plumbing facilities--renter-	7 persons	Nonseasonal, not dilapidated, for rent
occupied (7)	8 persons	Nonseasonal, not dilapidated, for sale
Not dilapidated:	9 persons	only
With private toilet and bath, and hot	10 persons or more	Nonseasonal, not dilapidated, not for
running water	Mortgage status (1-4 dwelling unit	rent or sale
With private toilet and bath, and	structures without business, nonfarm)(3)	Nonseasonal, dilapidated
only cold water	Mortgaged	Seasonal
With running water, lacking private	Not mortgaged	Nonresident dwelling units
toilet or bath	Not reported	
No running water	Farm residence--all dwelling units (2)	
Dilapidated:	Farm	
With private toilet and bath, and hot	Nonfarm	
running water	Value of one-dwelling unit structures--	
Lacking hot water, private toilet or	nonfarm owner-occupied, and vacant	
bath	nonseasonal, not dilapidated, for	
Not reported	sale (11)	
Tenure and race (6)	Under \$2,000	
Owner-occupied:	\$2,000 to \$2,999	
White	3,000 to 3,999	
Negro	4,000 to 4,999	
Other races	5,000 to 5,999	
Renter-occupied:	6,000 to 7,499	
White	7,500 to 9,999	
Negro	10,000 to 14,999	
Other races	15,000 to 19,999	
Contract monthly rent--nonfarm renter-	20,000 or more	
occupied (14)	Not reported	
Under \$10	Value of one-dwelling unit structures--	
\$10 to \$14	nonfarm owner-occupied units with no	
15 to 19	hot water, no private bath, no	
20 to 24	private toilet, or dilapidated (11)	
25 to 29	Under \$2,000	
30 to 34	\$2,000 to \$2,999	
35 to 39	3,000 to 3,999	
	4,000 to 4,999	
	5,000 to 5,999	
	6,000 to 7,499	
	7,500 to 9,999	
	10,000 to 14,999	
	15,000 to 19,999	
	20,000 or more	
	Not reported	

## Series B

In Series B housing tabulations, all nonfarm P-H cards for occupied dwelling units in the United States were tabulated on the Universal Automatic Computer (UNIVAC) to provide analytical data for all standard metropolitan areas, for all cities of 100,000 or more population, for each of the census divisions, and for the United States. For the divisions and for the United States, data were tabulated for dwelling units inside standard metropolitan areas, urban dwelling units outside standard metropolitan areas, and rural dwelling units outside standard metropolitan areas. The tabulation was run in

5 counts (2 owner, 3 renter). The tabulations for each of the 5 counts and the classifications used for each item are shown below. The P-H cards represent a sample of approximately 20 percent of the occupied dwelling units. However, the data covering year built, television, and heating equipment were based on a 4-percent sample since these items were originally enumerated on a 20-percent basis. Within a count an item may appear more than once depending on the cross-classification. The financial characteristics for owners relate to one-dwelling unit structures on one-dwelling unit properties.

## Tabulations

OWNERS - COUNT 1	OWNERS - COUNT 2--Con.	RENTER - COUNT 2	RENTER - COUNT 3
Family income by Condition and plumbing Type of household Number of persons Persons per room Number of rooms Sex and age of head of household <sup>1</sup>	Type of household by Persons per room Number of rooms by Type of household Number of persons <sup>2</sup> Sex and age of head of household Type of structure Year built Sex and age of head of household by Number of persons Type of household Value by Veteran status Type of structure by Heating equipment Type of household Sex and age of head of household Year built	Condition and plumbing by Contract rent Family income Gross rent Heating equipment Veteran status Year built Contract rent by Heating equipment Number of persons Type of structure Veteran status Family income by Type of household Number of persons Persons per room Gross rent by Type of household Number of rooms <sup>1</sup> Veteran status Type of household by Persons per room Number of rooms Number of rooms by Sex and age of head of household Type of structure by Number of rooms Sex and age of head of household Year built	Condition and plumbing by Gross rent as percent of family income Type of household Number of persons Number of rooms Sex and age of head of household Type of structure Contract rent by Number of rooms Television Year built Gross rent by Gross rent as percent of family income Number of rooms Type of structure Year built Gross rent as percent of family income by Family income <sup>1</sup> Type of household Number of persons Persons per room Sex and age of head of household Type of structure Type of household by Sex and age of head of household Number of rooms by Number of persons <sup>2</sup> Year built Type of structure by Heating equipment Type of household
OWNERS - COUNT 2	RENTER - COUNT 1		
Condition and plumbing by Heating equipment Type of household Number of persons Number of rooms Sex and age of head of household Type of structure Value-income ratio Veteran status Year built Value-income ratio by Family income Type of household Number of persons Persons per room Sex and age of head of household Type of structure Value	Contract rent by Family income <sup>1</sup> Gross rent Sex and age of head of household Family income by Number of rooms Sex and age of head of household <sup>1</sup> Gross rent by Family income <sup>1</sup> Sex and age of head of household Gross rent as percentage of income by Veteran status Sex and age of head of household by Number of persons <sup>2</sup>		

## Classifications Used for Items

CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES	GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME	NUMBER OF PERSONS	TYPE OF STRUCTURE
Not dilapidated With private toilet and bath and hot running water With private toilet and bath and only cold water With hot running water, lacking private toilet or bath With only cold running water, lacking private toilet or bath No running water	Less than 10 percent 10 to 14 percent 15 to 19 percent 20 to 29 percent 30 percent or more Not available	1 person 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons 6 persons 7 persons or more	1-dwelling unit, detached Other 1- and 2-dwelling unit 3- and 4-dwelling unit 5- to 9-dwelling unit 10- to 19-dwelling unit 20-dwelling unit or more
Dilapidated With private toilet and bath and hot running water Lacking hot water, private toilet, or bath	TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD Husband-wife families, no nonrelatives 2 persons 3 persons 4 persons 5 persons or more Other family groups, no nonrelatives 1-person households Households with nonrelatives	PERSONS PER ROOM 0.75 or less 0.76 to 1.00 1.01 or more Not reported	TELEVISION With television Without television Not reported
Condition or plumbing facilities not reported	HEATING EQUIPMENT Central heating Piped steam or hot water Warm air furnace Noncentral heating, with flue Noncentral heating, without flue; or not heated Not reported	NUMBER OF ROOMS 1 room 2 rooms 3 rooms 4 rooms 5 rooms 6 rooms 7 rooms 8 rooms 9 rooms 10 rooms or more Not reported	VALUE Under \$1,000 \$1,000 to \$1,999 \$2,000 to \$2,999 \$3,000 to \$3,999 \$4,000 to \$4,999 \$5,000 to \$5,999 \$6,000 to \$7,499 \$7,500 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$20,000 or more Not reported
CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT Less than \$10 \$10 to \$14 \$15 to \$19 \$20 to \$24 \$25 to \$29 \$30 to \$34 \$35 to \$39	\$40 to \$49 \$50 to \$59 \$60 to \$74 \$75 to \$99 \$100 or more Rent-free or not reported	SEX AND AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives Under 35 years 35 to 44 years 45 to 54 years 55 to 64 years 65 years and over Other male head Under 45 years 45 to 64 years 65 years and over Female head Under 45 years 45 to 64 years 65 years and over	VALUE-INCOME RATIO Less than 1.0 1.0 to 1.4 1.5 to 1.9 2.0 to 2.9 3.0 or more Not available
GROSS MONTHLY RENT Less than \$10 \$10 to \$14 \$15 to \$19 \$20 to \$24 \$25 to \$29 \$30 to \$34 \$35 to \$39	\$40 to \$49 \$50 to \$59 \$60 to \$74 \$75 to \$99 \$100 or more Rent-free or not reported	INCOME Under \$500 \$500 to \$999 \$1,000 to \$1,499 \$1,500 to \$1,999 \$2,000 to \$2,499 \$2,500 to \$2,999 \$3,000 to \$3,999 \$4,000 to \$4,999 \$5,000 to \$5,999 \$6,000 to \$6,999 \$7,000 to \$9,999 \$10,000 or more Not reported	VETERAN STATUS Veteran of World War II Veteran of World War I only Not a veteran of WW I or WW II Not reported YEAR BUILT 1945 or later 1940 to 1944 1939 or earlier Not reported

<sup>1</sup>Also tabulated separately for units which are either dilapidated or do not have all of the following plumbing facilities: Flush toilet and bath inside the structure for the unit's exclusive use, and hot running water.

<sup>2</sup>Tabulated for each number up to 10 or more.

## Series C

In Series C housing tabulations, all rural-farm P-H cards for occupied dwelling units in the United States were tabulated to provide analytical data for all races for each of the 119 economic subregions in the United States and for the United States total. Data for dwelling units occupied by nonwhite households were tabulated for 36 specified economic subregions and for the nonwhite balance for the United States which were combined

to give United States totals. The tabulations, run in 2 counts, are shown below. Each count was run in 2 parts; part 1 included all the cards, and part 2 included only the nonwhite cards. The P-H cards represent a sample of approximately 20-percent of the occupied dwelling units. However, items indicated by an asterisk (\*) were based on a 4-percent sample since the items were originally enumerated on a 20-percent basis.

## FIRST COUNT

Cards Used:  
All rural-farm P-H cards for occupied dwelling units in the United States

Areas:  
Each of the 119 economic subregions in the United States and the United States total

Sort:  
Tenure (owner, renter, rent free) by number of rooms (total, 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 rooms or more, and not reported)

Tabulations:  
Part I: All races  
Part II: Nonwhite for 36 selected economic subregions and U. S. total

Items Tabulated:  
Total dwelling units (1)  
Year built\* (6)  
1945 or later  
1940 to 1944  
1930 to 1939  
1920 to 1929  
1919 or earlier  
Not reported  
Condition and plumbing facilities (11)  
Not dilapidated  
With private toilet and bath, and hot running water  
With private toilet and bath, and only cold water  
With running water and private toilet, lacking private bath  
With running water and private bath, lacking private toilet  
With running water, lacking both private toilet and bath  
No running water  
With kitchen sink\*  
Dilapidated  
With private toilet and bath, and hot running water  
With running water, lacking private toilet or bath  
No running water  
With kitchen sink\*  
Kitchen sink not reported  
Condition or plumbing facilities not reported

Heating fuel\* (11)  
Central heating  
Coal  
Wood  
Utility and bottled gas  
Liquid fuel  
Other fuel or not reported  
Noncentral heating  
Coal  
Wood  
Utility and bottled gas  
Liquid fuel  
Other fuel or not reported  
Not heated or heating equipment not reported  
Cooking fuel\* (7)  
Coal  
Wood  
Utility gas  
Bottled gas  
Liquid fuel  
Electricity  
Other fuel, none, or not reported  
Number of persons (7)  
1 person  
2 persons  
3 persons  
4 persons  
5 persons  
6 persons  
7 persons or more  
Persons per room (3)  
1.00 or less  
1.01 or more  
Not reported  
Sex and age of head of household (11)  
Male head, wife present, no nonrelatives  
Under 35 years  
35 to 44 years  
45 to 54 years  
55 to 64 years  
65 years and over  
Other male head  
Under 45 years  
45 to 64 years  
65 years and over  
Female head  
Under 45 years  
45 to 64 years  
65 years and over

## SECOND COUNT

Cards Used:  
All rural-farm P-H cards for occupied dwelling units in the United States

Areas:  
Each of the 119 economic subregions in the United States and the United States total

Sort:  
Tenure (total, owner, renter)  
Condition and plumbing facilities, total  
Not dilapidated  
Total  
With private toilet and bath, and hot running water  
With private toilet and bath, and only cold water  
With running water and private toilet, lacking private bath  
With running water and private bath, lacking private toilet  
With running water, lacking both private toilet and bath  
No running water  
Dilapidated  
Total  
With private toilet and bath, and hot running water  
With running water, lacking private toilet or bath  
No running water  
Condition or plumbing facilities not reported

Tabulations:  
Part I: All races  
Part II: Nonwhite for 36 selected economic subregions and United States total

Items Tabulated:  
Total dwelling units (1)  
Number of rooms, by year built\* (13)  
1940 or later  
1 and 2 rooms  
3 rooms  
4 rooms  
5 rooms  
6 rooms or more  
Not reported

1939 or earlier  
1 and 2 rooms  
3 rooms  
4 rooms  
5 rooms  
6 rooms or more  
Not reported  
Year built not reported

Electric lighting\* (3)  
With electric lighting  
Without electric lighting  
Not reported

Heating equipment\* (6)  
Central heating  
Piped steam or hot water  
Warm air furnace  
Noncentral heating, with flue  
Noncentral heating, without flue  
Not heated  
Not reported

Type of household (7)  
Husband-wife families, no nonrelatives  
2 persons  
3 persons  
4 persons  
5 persons or more  
Other family groups, no nonrelatives  
One-person households  
Households with nonrelatives

Income in 1949 (10)  
Less than \$1,000  
\$1,000 to \$1,999  
\$2,000 to \$2,999  
\$3,000 to \$3,999  
\$4,000 to \$4,999  
\$5,000 to \$5,999  
\$6,000 to \$6,999  
\$7,000 to \$9,999  
\$10,000 or more  
Not reported

## RESIDENTIAL FINANCING TABULATIONS

The tabulations for residential financing were of two types -- the basic, consisting of four sets of tabulations, and the analytical, comprising 14 sets of tabulations. The analytical series were designed to provide more crossclassifications of data but with less area coverage. The summary outlines are not shown for these tabulations because of space limitations. The data tabulated relate to: type of mortgage holder, outstanding debt, interest rate, term of the mortgage, annual mortgage payments, characteristics of the owner, purchase price, items included in mortgage payments, and the purpose of financing and refinancing.

## 1. Basic Tabulations

For each set of basic tabulations, the cards were run for each of the 25 selected standard metropolitan areas, for the remaining standard metropolitan areas combined in each region, and for the balance of each region outside standard metropolitan areas. Summary cards were automatically cut during these runs and were used in making the tabulations for each of the four regions and the United States summaries.

Prior to the tabulations the detail cards for each geographic area were sorted into two basic groups (owner-occupied properties and rental properties). The owner-occupied properties were subdivided into two dwelling unit groups (1 dwelling unit and 2-4 dwelling units) and the rental group was subdivided into four dwelling unit groups (1 dwelling unit, 2-4 dwelling units, 5-49 dwelling units and 50 or more dwelling units). Both detail and summary tabulations were prepared separately for each of the above six tenure-size groups.

For each of the six groups, various mortgage characteristics were crossclassified by a number of subject items (e.g., type of mortgage holder, amount of mortgage, outstanding debt, origin and purpose of first mortgage). A total of 60 subject items were crossclassified for the 4 sets of tabulations with the number of subjects varying for each set. Within each of the six sort groups, the tabulations also varied as to subject item and as to detail within the subject item.

## 2. Analytical Tabulations

For the analytical tabulations, the detail cards were sorted for total territory inside and outside standard metropolitan areas, by government insurance status, by tenure-size group (a total of 36 sort groups). In this series no tabulations were made for specific metropolitan areas. Summary cards were prepared from the detail cards for each sort group, and were tabulated, in general, for United States totals, for territory inside and outside standard metropolitan areas, and for each government insurance status group (FHA, VA, and conventional mortgage), by tenure-size group (total owner, total renter; owner -- 1, 2-4 dwelling unit properties; rental -- 1, 2-4, 5-49, 50 or more dwelling unit properties). Some of the subject items and tabulations were restricted to specified types of properties or mortgages. The subjects for 3 of the sets of the analytical tabulations were further sorted for type of mortgage holder and tabulated separately for all lenders, for individual lenders, for combined major institutional lenders, for each of the six major institutional lenders. In addition, certain subjects were further sorted for year property acquired and for new structures.

## PUNCH CARDS AND SUMMARY OUTLINE OF TABULATIONS

## CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE: 1950

The tabulations for the Census of Agriculture consisted of two basic data series--tabulations for counties, including in some cases, data for minor civil divisions and tabulations for economic areas or regions. Shown below for each tabulation are the detail tabulation number, the punch cards included, the geographic areas selected, sorts, the items tabulated, and the summary tabulation numbers with the data necessary to understand the variations from the detail runs. "Areas" and "Sort" indicate the arrangement into which the cards were grouped prior to tabulation. Examples of geographic areas are counties and economic regions; examples of sorts are color-tenure of operator, economic class of farm, irrigation, size of farm, type of farm, large farms and farms in sample, and minor civil divisions. In section "Items Tabulated" are listed the items for which counts or totals were obtained within each of the sort groups established. The summary cards, which were automatically punched as the detail tabulations were run, were tabulated on summary tabulation sheets.

These summary tabulations were made in order to obtain sort group totals within specified geographic areas more simply. By using the resulting smaller deck of summary cards, combinations of groups were obtainable more efficiently and economically. These summary tabulations, together with those basic tabulations for which summaries were not necessary, comprised the data which, with analysis and further consolidation, formed the basis for the published material.

More than 250 tabulations were required to tabulate the 1950 Census of Agriculture. These include 57 detail and 19 summary tabulations for the county series and 79 detail and 103 summary tabulations for the economic area series.

Shown below are the sort groups most frequently used, the punch cards used, and the summary outline of tabulations. The following abbreviations are used in the outline: "Co." for County, "E.R." for Economic Region or Area, and "F.R." for Farms Reporting.

## SORT GROUPS

Color-Tenure of Operator

<u>Color</u>	<u>Tenure</u>
White	Full owner
Negro	Part owner
Other	Manager
	Cash tenant
	Share - cash tenant
	Crop - share tenant
	Livestock - share tenant
	Cropper
	Other tenant
	Unspecified tenant

Economic Class of Farm (Used in full for large farms and farms in sample only. Non-sample, non-large farms were coded either "commercial" or "other.")

Commercial:

Group I	Total Value of Products \$25,000 and over
Group II	Total Value of Products \$10,000 to \$24,999
Group III	Total Value of Products \$5,000 to \$9,999
Group IV	Total Value of Products \$2,500 to \$4,999
Group V	Total Value of Products \$1,200 to \$2,499
Group VI	Total Value of Products \$250 to \$1,199 with less than 100 days work off farm and income from other sources not exceeding value of agricultural products.

Other:

- Part-time (Total value of products \$250 - \$1,199 with less than 100 days work off farm and income from other sources exceeding value of agricultural products, or total value of products, \$250 - \$1,199 with 100 or more days work off farm.)
- Residential (Total value of products less than \$250.)
- Abnormal (Institutional and experimental farms; those not operated in 1949; incomplete reports, etc.)

Irrigation (For 17 "Western" States and Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida)

Cropland wholly irrigated  
Cropland partly irrigated  
No cropland irrigated, but other land irrigated

Size of Farm

0 - 9 acres	140 - 179 acres
10 - 29 acres	180 - 219 acres
30 - 49 acres	220 - 259 acres
50 - 69 acres	260 - 499 acres
70 - 99 acres	500 - 999 acres
100 - 139 acres	1,000 acres and over

Type of Farm (For large farms and farms in sample only)

Vegetable	Dairy
Fruit and nut	Poultry
Cotton	Livestock specialty
Other special crops	General livestock
Cash - grain	General crop and livestock
General crop	Miscellaneous and unclassified

Large Farms and Farms in Sample

Large farms (Total value of products sold or to be sold \$70,000 or more, acreage and livestock criteria vary with section of country)

Sample farms (Farms included in the sample)



punched for these 13 card types. There was no card type D used for this census.

A (East) - Land in Farms: This card was punched for every questionnaire from 29 "Eastern" States on which Section VI, "Irrigation in 1949," consisted of only 2 questions. Acres of land owned and rented, total land in farm and its uses, answers to the two irrigation questions, and miscellaneous information about the farm operator were also recorded. The A card was the only card punched for all questionnaires. Approximately 5,424,000 cards, A (East) and A (West) Section 1, were punched, of which 3,705,000 were A (East) cards.

A (West) - Land in Farms - Irrigation: This was a dual purpose card punched from questionnaires for 20 "Western" States which had Section VI, "Irrigation in 1949," consisting of questions 222 through 229. For this card, Florida, Arkansas; and Louisiana fell in the category of "Western" States as questionnaires for these States contained the enlarged irrigation section. This card form was used for two purposes:

- (a) To record acres of land owned and rented, total land in farm and its use, and miscellaneous information about the farm operator. When used for this purpose, it was referred to as Section 1 and the headings on the top of

the card were applicable. In this use, it was almost identical to the A (East) card except that it contained no irrigation information and had one additional land use field. One A (West)-Section 1 card was punched for every questionnaire from the 20 "Western" States. Approximately 1,719,000 A (West)-Section 1 cards were punched for these States.

- (b) To record acres of irrigated land and its use, source of irrigation, acres irrigated by supplemental source and acres irrigated by sprinkler. When used for this purpose, it was referred to as A (West)-Section 2 card and the headings in the center of the card were applicable. An A (West)-Section 2 card was punched only if the irrigation code block in the center of the questionnaire was coded with a digit "1", "2", or "3", representing, respectively, cropland harvested wholly irrigated, cropland harvested partly irrigated, and farms with irrigation by no irrigated cropland harvested. Approximately 316,000 A (West)-Section 2 cards were punched.

B	LAND VALUES, MORTGAGE, TAXES, RENT—SAMPLE AND LARGE FARMS ONLY																											STATE	COUNTY	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	QUESTION—NAIRE NUMBER	COLOR TENURE	SIZE ACRES	CLASS	TYPE	LAND OWNED		MORTGAGE DEBT		TAXES		LAND RENTED FROM OTHERS OR MANAGED FOR OTHERS		CASH RENT PAID	LAND RENTED TO OTHERS		TOTAL LAND (ACRES)	CROPLAND HARVESTED (ACRES)
	ACRES	VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS	AMOUNT	TOTAL	REAL ESTATE	ACRES	VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS	ACRES	VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS	ACRES	VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS																																					
												(326)	(326A)	(327)	(328)	(328A)	(329 OR 331)	(329A OR 331A)	(330)	(332)	(332A)																											
																						(C.L.H.)																										
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																						
72	0																																															

B - Land Valued, Mortgage, Taxes, Rent - Sample and Large Farms Only: A "B" card was punched for every sample and large farm questionnaire. It was used to record acres and value of land owned, managed, rented from others or to others, mortgage debt, taxes, and rent. About 1,148,000 "B" cards were punched.

C	STATE	COUNTY	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	LOCAL QUESTION-NUMBER	COLOR	SIZE	CLASS	TYPE	IRRIGATION	CORN OR SORGHUMS										VALUE OF SALES						
										HARVESTED FOR ALL PURPOSES																
										ITEM C-018 S-024	TOTAL IN ACRES	ACRES	PRODUCTION	ACRES	PRODUCTION	ACRES	PRODUCTION	ACRES	PRODUCTION							
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)	(x)	(y)	(z)
																						</				

C - Corn and Sorghums: A "C" card was punched for questionnaires on which entries appeared in Section III, "Crops," under the subsections for "Corn" or "Sorghums." If entries appeared in both subsections, two cards were punched, one for "Corn" and one for "Sorghums." A total of 3,744,000 cards were punched, 3,417,000 cards for corn and 327,000 for sorghums.

E	STATE	COUNTY	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	QUESTION-NAIRE NUMBER	COLOR	SIZE	CLASS	TYPE	ITEM	AREA, TREES, QUANTITY SOLD, VALUE OF SALES	AREA, TREES, PRODUCTION, VALUE OF SALES	PRODUCTION, QUANTITY SOLD, VALUE OF SALES	ITEM	AREA, TREES, QUANTITY SOLD, VALUE OF SALES	AREA, TREES, PRODUCTION, VALUE OF SALES	PRODUCTION, QUANTITY SOLD, VALUE OF SALES	ITEM	AREA, TREES, QUANTITY SOLD, VALUE OF SALES	AREA, TREES, PRODUCTION, VALUE OF SALES	PRODUCTION, QUANTITY SOLD, VALUE OF SALES	X																																																											
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)																																																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80

E - All Crops Except Corn and Sorghums: An "E" card was punched for questionnaires on which entries appeared anywhere in Section III, "Crops," (except in the subsections for "Corn" and "Sorghums"), and in the subsection for "Tree Fruits, Nuts, and Grapes" (except for California questionnaires). It was designed to record information for three crops on one card. A number of "E" cards could be punched from one questionnaire, depending upon the number of crops for which entries were made. Thus, 29,459,000 "E" cards were punched.

F	STATE	COUNTY	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	QUESTION-NAIRE NUMBER	COLOR	TENURE	SIZE	CLASS	TYPE	ITEM	ACRES	TREES NOT OF BEARING AGE	TREES OF BEARING AGE	PRODUCTION	ITEM	ACRES	TREES NOT OF BEARING AGE	TREES OF BEARING AGE	PRODUCTION	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

F - Tree Fruits and Nuts (California Only): An "F" card was punched only for California questionnaires which had any entries under Section III, "Crops," in the subsection for "Tree Fruits, Nuts, and Grapes." It was used to record information about acreage, trees, and production for fruit and nut crops. Entries for two crops could be punched on one card. There were 288,000 "F" cards punched.

G	STATE	COUNTY	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	QUESTION-NAIRE NUMBER	COLOR	TENURE	SIZE	CLASS	TYPE	ITEM	ACRES	TREES NOT OF BEARING AGE	TREES OF BEARING AGE	PRODUCTION	ITEM	ACRES	TREES NOT OF BEARING AGE	TREES OF BEARING AGE	PRODUCTION	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

G - Forest Products: This card was punched for all questionnaires having any entries for questions in Section VII, "Forest Products in 1949." It was used to record information about value of standing timber, firewood, fence posts, sawlogs, pulpwood, pilings and poles cut, and in some areas, information about maple trees tapped, quantities of maple sirup and sugar products, and value of sales of maple sirup and sugar. A total of 1,524,000 "G" cards was punched.

H	STATE	COUNTY	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	QUESTION-NAIRE NUMBER	COLOR	TENURE	SIZE	CLASS	TYPE	ITEM	ACRES	TREES NOT OF BEARING AGE	TREES OF BEARING AGE	PRODUCTION	ITEM	ACRES	TREES NOT OF BEARING AGE	TREES OF BEARING AGE	PRODUCTION	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

H - Mules, Horses, Cattle and Dairy Products: This card was punched for all questionnaires with any entries in Section VIII, "Pasture Receipts in 1949," or in Section IX, "Livestock," under the subsections for Mules and Horses, Cattle and Calves, Cows Milked Yesterday, and Dairy Products Sold. It was used to record amount of pasture receipts; grazing permits in limited areas; an inventory of mules, horses and cattle, cows milked, milk cows, milk produced yesterday and quantity and value of milk; cream and other dairy products sold. A total of 4,453,000 "H" cards was punched.

I	STATE	COUNTY	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	QUESTION-NAIRE NUMBER	COLOR	TENURE	SIZE	CLASS	TYPE	ITEM	ACRES	TREES NOT OF BEARING AGE	TREES OF BEARING AGE	PRODUCTION	ITEM	ACRES	TREES NOT OF BEARING AGE	TREES OF BEARING AGE	PRODUCTION	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

I - Hogs, Animals Sold Alive, Farm Slaughter: An "I" card was punched for questionnaires with an entry in Section IX, "Livestock," under the subsection for Hogs and Pigs, Sows and Gilts Farrowing, Animals Sold Alive, and Farm Butchering. It recorded an inventory of hogs and pigs; sows and gilts farrowed and to farrow; number and value of sales of hogs and pigs, calves, cattle, sheep and lambs, and horses and mules sold alive; number of hogs and pigs, calves, cattle, sheep and lambs slaughtered; and value of sales of meats, hides, etc. There were 4,510,000 "I" cards punched.

[illegible]

J/N - Sheep, Wool Production; Goats and Mohair for "Western" States:      The "J/N" card served a dual purpose and was designed for punching two distinct types of information--

- (a) The J card, identified by the captions on the top of the card, was punched for all questionnaires on which entries appeared in Section IX, "Livestock," under the subsections for Sheep and Lambs, Goats, Rabbits and Fur Animals, and Wool Shorn. It was used to record an inventory of total sheep, lambs under six months, ewes, rams and wethers, number of sheep shorn, pounds of wool produced and value of wool sold; also "Yes" - "No" questions on goats, rabbits and fur animals, and value of goats' milk, mohair, rabbits and fur animals sold. In certain areas, information on goats was enlarged to a separate subsection and was not recorded on the "J" card. The "Yes" - "No" questions only were recorded on this card type. There were 601,000 "J" cards punched.
- (b) The N card, identified by the captions in the center of the card, was punched only for questionnaires for seven "Western" States on which entries appeared in Section IX, under the subsector for Goats. It was used to record an inventory of total, angora, and other goats, number of goats clipped, pounds of mohair clipped and value of goat milk and mohair sold. There were 34,000 "N" cards punched.

[illegible]

K - Poultry and Poultry Products; Bees and Honey: This card was punched for all questionnaires with any entries in Section IX, in subsections Poultry, and Bees and Honey. It was used to record an inventory of chickens and turkeys on hand, chickens and chicken eggs sold and value of sales, turkeys and other poultry raised, value of sales of other poultry and products, number of bee hives, pounds of honey produced, and value of sales of honey, wax and bees. The number of "K" cards punched totaled approximately 4,388,000.

L - Farm Facilities and Equipment - Sample and Large Farms Only: This card was punched for every sample and large farm questionnaire from entries in Section X, "Facilities and Equipment," and from entries in Section XIII, subsections Trading Center and Kind of Road, and from information transcribed from other parts of the questionnaire. It was used to record such items as telephone, milking machine, source of electric power and monthly electric bill, certain electric facilities, trucks, tractors, autos, etc., distance to trading center, kind of road, date of enumeration, cropland harvested, residence of operator, work power and total value of products. A total of 1,170,000 "L" cards was punched.

M - Labor and Expenditures - Sample and Large Farms Only: This card was punched for every sample and large farm questionnaire with entries in Section XI, "Farm Labor Last Week," and Section XII, "Expenditures in 1949." It was used to record hours worked by farm operator, number of permanent and temporary hired workers, basis of pay, rate of pay, hours worked, and other perquisites for hired workers, and farm expenditures for machine hire, hired labor, feed and purchase of livestock and poultry, gasoline and other fuel, seeds, tractor repairs and other farm machinery repairs. About 1,152,000 "M" cards were punched.

TABULATION: Co. 111-01

Cards Used: A (East) and A (West)

Areas: County

Sort: Commercial farms and other farms,  
minor civil division

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
2. Land owned (acres)
3. Land rented from others (acres)
- Land in farms by use (acres):
4. Total
- Cropland:
5. Harvested
6. Pastured
7. Fallow (West only)
8. Other
- Woodland:
9. Pastured
10. Not pastured
11. Other pasture
12. Other land
- Irrigated land (acres) (East only):
13. Total
14. By sprinkler

## Summary Tabulations:

Co. 116-01  
Sort: Minor civil division  
Items: 1 - 14 aboveCo. 116-02  
Sort: minor civil division  
Items: 1 - 14 aboveCo. 116-02  
Sort: Commercial farms and other farms  
Items: 1 - 14 aboveTABULATION: Co. 111-02

Cards Used: A (East) and A (West)

Areas: County

Sort: Size of farm, color-tenure of  
operator

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
2. Land owned (acres)
3. Land rented from others (acres)
- Land in farms by use (acres)
4. Total
- Cropland:
5. Harvested (also F.R.)
6. Pastured
7. Fallow (West only)
8. Other
- Woodland:
9. Pastured
10. Not pastured
11. Other pasture
12. Irrigated land (acres) (East only)
13. Residence of landlord (F.R.)
14. Relation to landlord (F.R.)
15. Land rented to others (F.R.)

## Summary Tabulations:

Co. 116-03  
Sort: Tenure of operator  
Items: 1, 4, 5 above in total and by  
white and nonwhiteCo. 116-04  
Sort: Size of farm  
Items: 1, 4 - 13, 15 aboveTABULATION: Co. 111-03

Cards Used: A (West)

Areas: County

Sort: Irrigation

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
2. Land, total acres
- Land in farms by use (acres):
- Cropland:
3. Harvested (also F.R.)
4. Pastured
5. Fallow
6. Idle

## Items Tabulated--Con.

- Woodland:
7. Pastured
  8. Not pastured
  9. Other pasture
  10. Other land
  11. Any pasture (F.R.)

TABULATION: E.R. 112-03Cards Used: A (East) and A (West) cards  
for large farms and farms  
in sample

Areas: Economic region

## Sort:

- Type of farm  
Economic class of farm  
Size of farm  
Color-tenure of operator  
Large farms and farms in sample

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
2. Land owned (acres)
3. Land rented from others (acres)
- Land in farms by use (acres):
4. Total
- Cropland:
5. Harvested
6. Pastured
7. Fallow (West only)
8. Other
- Woodland:
9. Pastured
10. Not pastured
11. Other pasture
- Irrigated land (acres) (East only):
12. Total
13. By sprinkler

## Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 117-03  
Sort: Commercial farms and other farms,  
color-tenure of operator, large  
farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 13 aboveE.R. 117-04  
Sort: Economic class of farm, large  
farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 13 aboveE.R. 117-05  
Sort: Size of farm, large farms and  
farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 13 aboveE.R. 117-06  
Sort: Commercial farms and other farms,  
type of farm, large farms and  
farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 13 aboveE.R. 117-07  
Sort: Commercial farms and other farms,  
color-tenure of operator, large  
farms and farms in sample  
Items: Total number of farms and number  
of farms in each size of farm  
code groupTABULATION: Co. 113-01

Cards Used: A (East) and A (West)

Areas: County

Sort: Minor civil division

Items Tabulated:

## Part I

1. Farms (total number)
- Land use (F.R.):
- Cropland:
2. Harvested
3. Pastured
4. Fallow (West only)
5. Other
- Woodland:
6. Pastured
7. Not pastured
8. Other pasture

## Items Tabulated--Part I--Con.

- Residence of operator (F.R.):
9. On farm
  10. Off farm
  11. Other income exceeds farm  
income (F.R.)

## Farms by size (F.R.):

12. Under 3 acres
13. 3-9 acres
14. 10-29 acres
15. 30-49 acres
16. 50-99 acres
17. 100-499 acres
18. 500 acres and over
- Color of operator (F.R.):
19. White
20. Non-white
- Tenure of operator (F.R.):
21. Full owners
22. Part owners
23. Managers
- Tenants:
24. All
25. Croppers
26. Cash
27. Share-cash
28. Other and unspecified
29. Other
30. Unspecified
31. Crop-share
32. Livestock share

## Part II

- Work off farm (F.R.):
1. Any
  2. 100 days or more
  - Land use (F.R.):
  3. Irrigated land (East only)
  4. Irrigated by sprinkler (East only)
  5. Other land
  6. Any cropland
  7. Any pasture
  8. Any woodland
  - Cropland harvested (F.R.):
  9. 1-9 acres
  10. 10-19 acres
  11. 20-29 acres
  12. 30-49 acres
  13. 50-99 acres
  14. 100-199 acres
  15. 200 acres and over
  16. Vegetable gardens (F.R.)
  - Irrigated land (F.R.) (East only):
  - Acres:
  17. Any
  18. Under 3 acres
  19. 3-9 acres
  20. 10-19 acres
  21. 20 acres and over
  - By tenure group:
  22. Full owners
  23. Part owners
  24. Managers
  25. All tenants
  26. Any cropland harvested and/or  
fallow (F.R.) (West only)
  27. Any cropland fallow and/or idle  
(F.R.) (West only)
  - Cropland fallow (F.R.) (West only):
  28. 1-19 acres
  29. 20-49 acres
  30. 50-99 acres
  31. 100-199 acres
  32. 200-499 acres
  33. 500-999 acres
  34. 1,000 acres and over
  35. Farms beginning operation after Aug. 1,  
1949 and no cropland harvested  
(number)
  - Any pasture by tenure of operator  
(F.R.):
  36. Any
  37. Full owners
  38. Part owners
  39. Managers
  40. All tenants

TABULATION: Co. 113-02Cards Used: A (East) and A (West) cards for  
noncommercial farms, and large  
farms and farms in sample only

Areas: County

Sort: None

## Items Tabulated:

## Part I

- Non-commercial farms:  
Work off farm (F.R.):
1. Any
  2. 100 days or more
  3. Farms (total number)
  4. Under 10 acres (F.R.)
  5. Any cropland harvested (F.R.)
  6. 1-9 acres cropland harvested (F.R.)
  7. Any pasture (F.R.)
  - Residence of operator (F.R.):
  8. On farm
  9. Off farm
  10. Other income exceeds agriculture  
income (F.R.)
  - Tenure of operator (F.R.):
  11. All owners
  12. Full owners
  13. Part owners
  14. Managers
  15. All tenants
  16. Cash tenants
  17. Vegetable gardens (F.R.)
  - Large farms by type of farm (F.R.):
  18. Total
  19. Vegetable
  20. Fruit and nut
  21. Cotton
  22. Other special crops
  23. Cash-grain
  24. General crop
  25. Dairy
  26. Poultry
  27. Livestock specialty
  28. General livestock
  29. General crop and livestock
  30. Unclassified and miscellaneous

## Part II

- Sample farms by economic class of farm  
(F.R.):
- Commercial:
1. Class I
  2. Class II
  3. Class III
  4. Class IV
  5. Class V
  6. Class VI
- Non-commercial:
7. Part-time
  8. Residential
  9. Abnormal
- Large farms by economic class of farm  
(F.R.):
- Commercial:
10. Class I
  11. Class II
  12. Class III
  13. Class IV
  14. Class V
  15. Class VI
- Non-commercial:
16. Part-time
  17. Residential
  18. Abnormal
- Sample farms by type of farm (F.R.):
19. Total
  20. Vegetable
  21. Fruit and nut
  22. Cotton
  23. Other special crops
  24. Cash-grain
  25. General crop
  26. Dairy
  27. Poultry
  28. Livestock specialty
  29. General livestock
  30. General crop and livestock
  31. Unclassified and miscellaneous

## TABULATIONS

E.R. 114-01	E.R. 114-03	E.R. 114-05	E.R. 114-07
Cards Used			
A (East) and A (West) cards for large farms and farms in sample.	A (East) and A (West) cards for large farms and farms in sample.	A (East) and A (West) cards for large farms and farms in sample.	A (East) and A (West) cards for large farms and farms in sample.
Areas			
Economic region	Economic region	Economic region	Economic region
Sort			
Type of farm Large farms and farms in sample Commercial farms and other farms	Size of farm Large farms and farms in sample	Economic class of farm Large farms and farms in sample	Color-tenure of operator Large farms and farms in sample Commercial farms and other farms

## Items Tabulated

Part I	Part II
1. Age of operator (total years)	1. Year of occupancy (total years)
2. Farms (total number)	2. Year began operations (F.R.):
Days worked off farm (F.R.):	3. Any
3. Any	3. 1950, less than 1 year
4. 1-49 days	4. 1949 (1 year)
5. 50-99 days	5. 1948 (2 years)
6. 100 days and over	6. 1947 (3 years)
7. 100-199 days	7. 1946 (4 years)
8. 200 days and over	8. 1941-45 (5-9 years)
9. None	9. 1936-40 (10-14 years)
Age of operator (F.R.):	10. 1935 and earlier (15 or more years)
10. Any	11. Total 1 year or less
11. Under 25 years	Residence of operator (F.R.):
12. 25-34 years	12. On farm
13. 35-44 years	13. Off farm
14. 45-54 years	14. Other income exceeds farm income (F.R.)
15. 55-64 years	15. Vegetable gardens (F.R.)
16. 65 years and over	16. Began operations before 1900 (F.R.)
Woodland pastured, acres (F.R.):	Operation begun 1 year or less (F.R.):
17. Under 10 acres	17. April 1949
18. 10-19 acres	18. May 1949
19. 20-49 acres	19. June 1949
20. 50-99 acres	20. July 1949
21. 100-199 acres	21. Aug. 1949
22. 200-499 acres	22. Sept. 1949
23. 500 acres and over	23. Oct. 1949
Woodland not pastured, acres (F.R.):	24. Nov. 1949
24. Under 10 acres	25. Dec. 1949
25. 10-19 acres	26. Jan. 1950
26. 20-49 acres	27. Feb. 1950
27. 50-99 acres	28. Mar. 1950
28. 100-199 acres	29. April 1950
29. 200-499 acres	30. 1950 with no month reported
30. 500 acres and over	31. Total 1 year or less (April 1949 to present)

## Summary Tabulations

E.R. 119-06 (Source - E.R. 114-07, pt. I). Sort: Color, large farms and farms in sample, tenure of operator, commercial farms and other farms. Items: 1-16 above.	E.R. 119-11 (Source - E.R. 114-07, pt. II). Sort: Color, large farms and farms in sample, tenure of operator, commercial farms and other farms. Items: 1-15 above.
E.R. 119-07 (Source - E.R. 114-05, pt. I). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, economic class of farm. Items: 1-16 above.	E.R. 119-12 (Source - E.R. 114-05, pt. II). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, economic class of farm. Items: 1-15 above.
E.R. 119-08 (Source - E.R. 114-03, pt. I). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, size of farm. Items: 1-16 above.	E.R. 119-13 (Source - E.R. 114-03, pt. II). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, size of farm. Items: 1-15 above.
E.R. 119-09 (Source - E.R. 114-01, pt. I). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, type of farm, commercial farms and other farms. Items: 1-16 above.	E.R. 119-14 (Source - E.R. 114-01, pt. II). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, type of farm, commercial farms and other farms. Items: 1-15 above.

## TABULATIONS

E.R. 114-02	E.R. 114-04	E.R. 114-06	E.R. 114-08
Cards Used			
A (East) and A (West) cards for large farms and farms in sample.	A (East) and A (West) cards for large farms and farms in sample.	A (East) and A (West) cards for large farms and farms in sample.	A (East) and A (West) cards for large farms and farms in sample.
Areas			
Economic region	Economic region	Economic region	Economic region
Sort			
Type of farm Large farms and farms in sample Commercial farms and other farms	Size of farm Large farms and farms in sample	Economic class of farm Large farms and farms in sample	Color-tenure of operator Large farms and farms in sample Commercial farms and other farms

## Items Tabulated

Part I	Part II
1. Farms (total number)	Farms by type of farm (number):
Tenure of land (F.R.):	1. Total
2. Land owned	2. Vegetable
3. Land rented from others	3. Fruit and nut
4. Land rented to others	4. Cotton
Uses of land (F.R.):	5. Other special crops
Cropland:	6. Cash-grain
Harvested, acres:	7. General crop
5. Total	8. Dairy
6. 1-9 acres	9. Poultry
7. 10-19 acres	10. Livestock specialty
8. 20-29 acres	11. General livestock
9. 30-49 acres	12. General crop and livestock
10. 50-99 acres	13. Miscellaneous
11. 100-199 acres	14. Managers (F.R.)
12. 200-499 acres	Farms by economic class of farm (number):
13. 500-999 acres	15. Total
14. 1,000 acres and over	Commercial:
15. None	16. Class I
16. Pastured	17. Class II
17. Fallow and/or other (West only)	18. Class III
18. Fallow (West only)	19. Class IV
19. Other	20. Class V
Woodland:	21. Class VI
20. Pastured	Non-commercial:
21. Not pastured	22. Part-time
22. Other pasture	23. Residential
23. Other land	24. Abnormal
24. Any cropland	
25. Any pasture	
26. Any woodland	
Irrigated land (F.R.) (East only):	
27. Any	
28. By sprinkler	
29. Landlord, residence on farm (F.R.)	
30. Relation to landlord (F.R.)	

## Summary Tabulations

E.R. 119-23 (Source - E.R. 114-08, pt. I). Sort: Color, large farms and farms in sample, tenure of operator, commercial farms and other farms. Items: 1-15 above.	E.R. 119-30 (Source - E.R. 114-02, pt. I). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, type of farm, commercial farms and other farms. Items: 16-30 above.
E.R. 119-24 (Source - E.R. 114-06, pt. I). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, economic class of farm. Items: 1-15 above.	E.R. 119-31 (Source - E.R. 114-08, pt. II). Sort: Color, large farms and farms in sample, tenure of operator, commercial farms and other farms. Items: 1-14 above.
E.R. 119-25 (Source - E.R. 114-04, pt. I). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, size of farm. Items: 1-15 above.	E.R. 119-32 (Source - E.R. 114-06, pt. II). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, economic class of farm. Items: 1-14 above.
E.R. 119-26 (Source - E.R. 114-02, pt. I). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, type of farm, commercial farms and other farms. Items: 1-15 above.	E.R. 119-33 (Source - E.R. 114-04, pt. II). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, size of farm. Items: 1-14 above.
E.R. 119-27 (Source - E.R. 114-08, pt. I). Sort: Color, large farms and farms in sample, tenure of operator, commercial farms and other farms. Items: 16-30 above.	E.R. 119-34 (Source - E.R. 114-08, pt. II). Sort: Color, large farms and farms in sample, tenure of operator. Items: 15-24 above.
E.R. 119-28 (Source - E.R. 114-06, pt. I). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, economic class of farm. Items: 16-30 above.	E.R. 119-35 (Source - E.R. 114-04, pt. II). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, size of farm. Items: 15-24 above.
E.R. 119-29 (Source - E.R. 114-04, pt. I). Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, size of farm. Items: 16-30 above.	

TABULATION: Co. 121-01

Cards Used: A<sup>2</sup> (West)  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: Minor civil division, irrigation  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
   Irrigated land in farms (acres):  
 2. Total  
 3. Irrigated by sprinkler  
 4. Cropland harvested  
 5. Wild grass pasture  
 6. Tame grass pasture  
 7. Other cropland  
   Supplemental source (irrigation):  
 8. Farms reporting  
 9. Acreage of farms  
 10. Total acres irrigated in farms reporting

TABULATION: Co. 121-02

Cards Used: A<sup>2</sup> (West)  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: Source of water (irrigation), size of farm  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
   Irrigated land by tenure (acres):  
   All tenures:  
 2. Total  
 3. Cropland harvested  
   Full owners and managers:  
 4. Total  
 5. Cropland harvested  
   Part owners:  
 6. Total  
 7. Cropland harvested  
   Tenants:  
 8. Total  
 9. Cropland harvested

TABULATION: E.R. 122-01

Cards Used: A<sup>2</sup> (West) cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort:  
   Type of farm  
   Size of farm  
   Economic class of farm  
   Tenure of operator  
   Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
   Irrigated land in farms by use:  
 2. Total acres  
   Irrigated by sprinkler:  
 3. Farms reporting  
 4. Acres  
 5. Cropland harvested:  
 6. Acres reporting  
 7. Wild grass pasture:  
 8. Acres reporting  
 9. Tame grass pasture:  
 10. Acres reporting  
 11. Other cropland:  
 12. Acres reporting  
 13. Supplemental source:  
 14. Acres reporting  
 15. Acres

## Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 127-03  
 Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, tenure of operator, commercial farms and other farms  
 Items: 1 - 14 above  
 E.R. 127-04  
 Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, economic class of farm  
 Items: 1 - 14 above  
 E.R. 127-05  
 Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, size of farm  
 Items: 1 - 14 above  
 E.R. 127-06  
 Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, type of farm, commercial farms and other farms  
 Items: 1 - 14 above

TABULATION: Co. 123-01

Cards Used: A<sup>2</sup> (West)  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: None  
 Items Tabulated:  
   Part I  
 1. Farms (total number)  
   Irrigated land (F.R.):  
 2. By sprinkler  
 3. Cropland harvested  
 4. Any pasture  
 5. Wild grass pasture  
 6. Tame grass pasture  
 7. Other cropland  
   Irrigated farms by acres irrigated (number):  
 8. 1-9 acres  
 9. 10-19 acres  
 10. 20-29 acres  
 11. 30-49 acres  
 12. 50-99 acres  
 13. 100-199 acres  
 14. 200-499 acres  
 15. 500 acres and over  
   Wholly irrigated farms by tenure of operator (F.R.):  
 16. Full owners  
 17. Part owners  
 18. Managers  
 19. Tenants  
   Partly irrigated farms by tenure of operator (F.R.):  
 20. Full owners  
 21. Part owners  
 22. Managers  
 23. Tenants  
   Source of water (F.R.):  
 24. Any  
 25. Own only  
 26. Own plus one supplemental  
 27. Own plus 2 or more supplemental  
 28. None of own but 1 other  
 29. None of own but 2 or more other

## Part II

Farms wholly irrigated:  
 Irrigated land (F.R.):  
 1. Total number  
 2. By sprinkler  
 3. Cropland harvested  
 4. Any pasture  
 5. Wild grass pasture  
 6. Tame grass pasture  
 7. Other cropland  
   Irrigated farms by acres irrigated (number):  
 8. 1-9 acres  
 9. 10-19 acres  
 10. 20-29 acres  
 11. 30-49 acres  
 12. 50-99 acres  
 13. 100-199 acres  
 14. 200-499 acres  
 15. 500 acres and over  
   Farms partly irrigated:  
   Irrigated land (F.R.):  
 16. Total number  
 17. By sprinkler  
 18. Cropland harvested  
 19. Any pasture  
 20. Wild grass pasture  
 21. Tame grass pasture  
 22. Other cropland  
   Irrigated farms by acres irrigated (number):  
 23. 1-9 acres  
 24. 10-19 acres  
 25. 20-29 acres  
 26. 30-49 acres  
 27. 50-99 acres  
 28. 100-199 acres  
 29. 200-499 acres  
 30. 500 acres and over

TABULATION: Co. 131-01

Cards Used: C - Corn or sorghums  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: Minor civil division  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 2. Other farms (number)  
   Corn or sorghums:  
   Harvested for all purposes (acres):  
 3. Total  
 4. In other farms

## Items Tabulated--Con.

Harvested for grain or seed:  
 5. Farms reporting  
 6. Acres  
 7. Bushels or 100 lb. bags  
   Cut for silage:  
 8. Farms reporting  
 9. Acres  
 10. Tons  
   Hogged or grazed:  
 11. Farms reporting  
 12. Acres  
 13. Corn sold or sorghum hay (amount)  
   (Corn--bushels; sorghums--tons)  
   Corn or sorghums sold or to be sold:  
 14. Farms reporting  
 15. Value of sales

TABULATION: Co. 131-02

Cards Used: C - Corn or sorghums for 20 Western States  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: Kind of crop, irrigation  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
   Corn or sorghums:  
 2. Harvested for all purposes, total (acres)  
   Harvested for grain or seed:  
 3. Farms reporting  
 4. Acres  
 5. Bushels or 100 lb. bags  
   Cut for silage:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Acres  
 8. Tons  
   Hogged or grazed:  
 9. Farms reporting  
 10. Acres  
 11. Corn sold or sorghum hay (amount)  
   (Corn--bushels; sorghums--tons)  
   Corn or sorghums sold or to be sold:  
 12. Farms reporting  
 13. Value of sales

TABULATION: E.R. 132-01

Cards Used: C - Corn or sorghums  
 Areas: County  
 Sort:  
   Minor civil division  
   Type of farm  
   Size of farm  
   Economic class of farm  
   Color-tenure of operator  
   Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
   Corn or sorghums:  
 2. Harvested for all purposes, total (acres)  
   Harvested for grain or seed:  
 3. Farms reporting  
 4. Acres  
 5. Bushels or 100 lb. bags  
   Cut for silage:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Acres  
 8. Tons  
   Hogged or grazed:  
 9. Farms reporting  
 10. Acres  
 11. Corn sold or sorghum hay (amount)  
   (Corn--bushels; sorghums--tons)  
   Corn or sorghums sold or to be sold:  
 12. Farms reporting  
 13. Value of sales

## Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 137-03  
 Sort: Crop number, commercial farms and other farms, color-tenure of operator, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items: 1 - 5, 11 - 13  
 E.R. 137-04  
 Sort: Crop number, economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items: 1 - 5, 11 - 13

## Summary Tabulations--Con.

E.R. 137-05  
 Sort: Crop number, size of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items: 1 - 5, 11 - 13  
 E.R. 137-06  
 Sort: Crop number, commercial farms and other farms, type of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items: 1 - 5, 11 - 13

TABULATION: E.R. 134-01

Cards Used: C - Corn or sorghums  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort: Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:

## Part I

1. Farms (total number)  
   Corn or sorghums harvested for all purposes (F.R.):  
 2. Under 5 acres  
 3. 5-9 acres  
 4. 10-24 acres  
 5. 25-49 acres  
 6. 50-99 acres  
 7. 100-299 acres  
 8. 300 acres and over  
 9. 1 acre  
 10. 2 acres  
 11. 3 acres  
 12. 4 acres  
 13. 5 acres  
 14. 6-7 acres  
 15. 8-10 acres  
 16. 11-15 acres  
 17. 16-19 acres  
 18. 20-24 acres  
 19. 25-34 acres  
 20. 35-44 acres  
 21. 45-49 acres  
 22. 50-54 acres  
 23. 55-74 acres  
 24. 75-99 acres  
 25. 100-149 acres  
 26. 150-199 acres  
 27. 200-299 acres  
 28. 300-399 acres  
 29. 400-499 acres  
 30. 500 acres and over

## Part II

Corn or sorghums harvested for grain (F.R.):  
 1. Any acres  
 2. Under 5 acres  
 3. 5-9 acres  
 4. 10-24 acres  
 5. 25-49 acres  
 6. 50-99 acres  
 7. 100-299 acres  
 8. 300 acres and over  
 9. 1 acre  
 10. 2 acres  
 11. 3 acres  
 12. 4 acres  
 13. 5 acres  
 14. 6-7 acres  
 15. 8-10 acres  
 16. 11-15 acres  
 17. 16-19 acres  
 18. 20-24 acres  
 19. 25-34 acres  
 20. 35-44 acres  
 21. 45-49 acres  
 22. 50-54 acres  
 23. 55-74 acres  
 24. Number of acres harvested for all purposes  
 25. Grain or other uses (farms not reporting)  
 26. Acres harvested for all purposes (F.R.)



## TABULATION: Co. 141-01

Cards Used: E (Western States)  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: Kind of crop, minor civil division  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
   Area, trees, quantity sold, value of sales:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Amount  
   Area, trees, production, value of sales:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Amount  
 6. Trees of bearing age and no fruit produced (F.R.)  
   Production, quantity sold, value of sales:  
 7. Farms reporting  
 8. Amount

## TABULATION: Co. 141-02

Cards Used: E  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: Kind of crop, minor civil division  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
   Any one or more of the following categories depending on kind of crop (F.R. and amount):  
 2. Area (square feet)  
 3. Acres  
 4. Production  
 5. Quantity sold  
 6. Value of sales  
 Trees or vines not of bearing age:  
 7. Farms reporting  
 8. Number  
   Trees or vines of bearing age (F.R. and number):  
 9. Production of fruit and nuts (amount)  
 10. Trees and vines of bearing age and no fruit produced (F.R.)  
 11. 10.0 acres and over per crop (F.R.)

## TABULATION: E.R. 142-01

Cards Used: E cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort:  
   Kind of crop  
   Commercial farms and other farms  
   Color-tenure of operator  
   Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
   Part A  
     (Tabulated for all crops except potatoes)  
 1. Farms (total number)  
   Area, quantity sold, or value of sales:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Amount  
   Acres, production, or value of sales:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Amount  
   Production, quantity sold or value of sales:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Amount  
   Acreage (F.R.):  
 8. Under 5 acres  
 9. 5-9 acres  
 10. 10-24 acres  
 11. 25-49 acres  
 12. 50-99 acres  
 13. 100-999 acres  
 14. 500 acres and over  
 15. Sample farm cards (total number)  
 16. Large farm cards (total number)  
   Part B  
     (Tabulated for potatoes only)  
 1. Farms (total number)  
   Acreage:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Amount  
   Production:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Amount  
   Value:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Amount  
   Production less than 10-100 lb. bags or less than 15 bushels (F.R.)  
   Acreage (F.R.):  
 9. No acres  
 10. Under 10 acres  
 11. 10-19 acres  
 12. 20-99 acres  
 13. 100-999 acres  
 14. 1,000 acres and over  
 15. Sample farm cards (total number)  
 16. Large farm cards (total number)

Part B  
(Tabulated for potatoes only)

1. Farms (total number)  
 Acreage:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Amount  
 Production:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Amount  
 Value  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Amount

## Items Tabulated--Part B--Con.

8. Production less than 10-100 lb. bags or less than 15 bushels (F.R.)  
 Acreage (F.R.):  
 9. No acres  
 10. Under 10 acres  
 11. 10-19 acres  
 12. 20-99 acres  
 13. 100-999 acres  
 14. 1,000 acres and over  
 15. Sample farm cards (total number)  
 16. Large farm cards (total number)  
 Summary Tabulation:  
 E.R. 147-01, Parts 1 and 2  
 Sort: Crop number, commercial farms and other farms, color-tenure of operator, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items: 1 - 14 in Part A and Part B

## TABULATION: E.R. 142-02

Cards Used: E cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort:  
   Kind of crop  
   Commercial farms and other farms  
   Type of farm  
   Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
   Part A  
     (Tabulated for all crops except potatoes)  
 1. Farms (total number)  
   Area, quantity sold, or value of sales:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Amount  
   Acres, production, or value of sales:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Amount  
   Production, quantity sold or value of sales:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Amount  
   Acreage (F.R.):  
 8. Under 5 acres  
 9. 5-9 acres  
 10. 10-24 acres  
 11. 25-49 acres  
 12. 50-99 acres  
 13. 100-999 acres  
 14. 500 acres and over  
 15. Sample farm cards (total number)  
 16. Large farm cards (total number)  
   Part B  
     (Tabulated for potatoes only)  
 1. Farms (total number)  
   Acreage:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Amount  
   Production:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Amount  
   Value:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Amount  
   Production less than 10-100 lb. bags or less than 15 bushels (F.R.)  
   Acreage (F.R.):  
 9. No acres  
 10. Under 10 acres  
 11. 10-19 acres  
 12. 20-99 acres  
 13. 100-999 acres  
 14. 1,000 acres and over  
 15. Sample farm cards (total number)  
 16. Large farm cards (total number)

## Part B

(Tabulated for potatoes only)

1. Farms (total number)  
 Acreage:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Amount  
   Production:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Amount  
   Value:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Amount  
   Production less than 10-100 lb. bags or less than 15 bushels (F.R.)  
   Acreage (F.R.):  
 9. No acres  
 10. Under 10 acres  
 11. 10-19 acres  
 12. 20-99 acres  
 13. 100-999 acres  
 14. 1,000 acres and over  
 15. Sample farm cards (total number)  
 16. Large farm cards (total number)

## Summary Tabulation:

E.R. 147-02, Parts 1 and 2  
 Sort: Crop number, commercial farms and other farms, type of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items: 1 - 14 in Part A and Part B

## TABULATION: E.R. 142-03

Cards Used: E cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort:  
   Kind of crop  
   Size of farm  
   Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:

## Part A

(Tabulated for all crops except potatoes)

1. Farms (total number)  
   Area, quantity sold, or value of sales:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Amount  
   Acres, production, or value of sales:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Amount  
   Production, quantity sold or value of sales:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Amount  
   Acreage (F.R.):  
 8. Under 5 acres  
 9. 5-9 acres  
 10. 10-24 acres  
 11. 25-49 acres  
 12. 50-99 acres  
 13. 100-999 acres  
 14. 500 acres and over  
 15. Sample farm cards (total number)  
 16. Large farm cards (total number)

## Part B

(Tabulated for potatoes only)

1. Farms (total number)  
 Acreage:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Amount  
   Production:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Amount  
   Value:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Amount  
   Production less than 10-100 lb. bags or less than 15 bushels (F.R.)  
   Acreage (F.R.):  
 9. No acres  
 10. Under 10 acres  
 11. 10-19 acres  
 12. 20-99 acres  
 13. 100-999 acres  
 14. 1,000 acres and over  
 15. Sample farm cards (total number)  
 16. Large farm cards (total number)

## Summary Tabulation:

E.R. 147-03, Parts 1 and 2  
 Sort: Crop number, size of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items: 1 - 14 in Part A and Part B

## TABULATION: E.R. 142-04

Cards Used: E cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort:  
   Kind of crop  
   Economic class of farm  
   Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:

## Part A

(Tabulated for all crops except potatoes)

1. Farms (total number)  
   Area, quantity sold, or value of sales:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Amount  
   Acres, production, or value of sales:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Amount  
   Production, quantity sold or value of sales:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Amount  
   Acreage (F.R.):  
 8. Under 5 acres  
 9. 5-9 acres  
 10. 10-24 acres  
 11. 25-49 acres  
 12. 50-99 acres  
 13. 100-999 acres  
 14. 500 acres and over  
 15. Sample farm cards (total number)  
 16. Large farm cards (total number)

## Items Tabulated--Con.

## Part B

(Tabulated for potatoes only)

1. Farms (total number)  
 Acreage:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Amount  
   Production:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Amount  
   Value:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Amount  
   Production less than 10-100 lb. bags or less than 15 bushels (F.R.)  
   Acreage (F.R.):  
 9. No acres  
 10. Under 10 acres  
 11. 10-19 acres  
 12. 20-99 acres  
 13. 100-999 acres  
 14. 1,000 acres and over  
 15. Sample farm cards (total number)  
 16. Large farm cards (total number)

## Summary Tabulation:

E.R. 147-04, Parts 1 and 2  
 Sort: Crop number, economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items: 1 - 14 in Part A and Part B

## TABULATION: Co. 143-01

Cards Used: E - Cotton  
 Areas: County  
 Sort:  
   Minor civil division (Eastern States only)  
   Irrigation (Western States only)  
 Items Tabulated:  
   Part I  
 1. Cotton (acres)  
 2. Farms (total number)  
 3. Acreage (F.R.)  
 4. No acreage (F.R.)  
   Irrigated (F.R.):  
 5. No irrigation (F.R.)  
 6. Wholly irrigated (Western States only)  
   Partly irrigated (Western States only) (F.R.):  
 7. Crop not irrigated  
 8. Crop wholly irrigated  
 9. Crop partly irrigated  
   Acres per crop (F.R.):  
 10. 1 acre  
 11. 2 acres  
 12. 3 acres  
 13. 4 acres  
 14. 5 acres  
 15. 6-7 acres  
 16. 8-9 acres  
 17. 10-14 acres  
 18. 15-19 acres  
 19. 20-24 acres  
 20. 25-29 acres  
 21. 30-34 acres  
 22. 35-49 acres  
 23. 50-74 acres  
 24. 75-99 acres  
 25. 100-149 acres  
 26. 150-199 acres  
 27. 200-299 acres  
 28. 300-399 acres  
 29. 400-499 acres  
 30. 500-999 acres  
 31. 1,000 acres and over

## Part II

1. Cotton produced (number of bales)  
 2. Value of cotton sold (amount)  
 3. Bales of cotton (F.R.)  
 4. Number bales of cotton (F.R.)  
 5. Value of cotton sold (F.R.)  
 6. No value of cotton (F.R.)  
   Bales of cotton produced (F.R.):  
 7. 1 bale  
 8. 2 bales  
 9. 3 bales  
 10. 4 bales  
 11. 5 bales  
 12. 6 bales  
 13. 7 bales  
 14. 8 bales  
 15. 9 bales  
 16. 10-11 bales  
 17. 12-14 bales  
 18. 15-19 bales  
 19. 20-24 bales  
 20. 25-29 bales  
 21. 30-34 bales  
 22. 35-39 bales  
 23. 40-44 bales  
 24. 45-49 bales  
 25. 50 bales and over

TABULATION: Co. 143-02

Cards Used: E - Miscellaneous crops  
Areas: County  
Sort:  
Kind of crop  
Commercial farms and other farms  
Minor civil divisions (Eastern States only)  
Irrigation (Western States only)  
Economic class of farm (Western States only)

Items Tabulated:

Part I

1. Area, quantity sold, or value of sales (total number)
2. Farms (total number)
3. Area, quantity sold or value (F.R.)
4. No area, quantity sold or value (F.R.)
- Partly irrigated farms:
5. Crop not irrigated (Western States only)
6. Crop wholly irrigated (Western States only)
7. Crop partly irrigated (Western States only)
- Acres per crop (F.R.):
8. Under 5 acres
9. 5-9 acres
10. 10-24 acres
11. 25-49 acres
12. 50-99 acres
13. 100-299 acres
14. 300-499 acres
15. 500-999 acres
16. 1,000 acres and over
17. 1 acre
18. 2 acres
19. 3 acres
20. 4 acres
21. 5 acres
22. 6-7 acres
23. 8-9 acres
24. 10-14 acres
25. 15-19 acres
26. 20-24 acres
27. 25-29 acres
28. 30-34 acres
29. 35-49 acres
30. 50-74 acres
31. 75-99 acres

Part II

1. Acres, production, or value of sales (total number)
2. Production, quantity sold, or value of sales (total number)
3. Acres, production or value (F.R.)
4. No acres, production or value (F.R.)
5. Production, quantity sold, or value (F.R.)
6. No production, quantity sold, or value reported (F.R.)
7. No irrigation reported (F.R.)
- Acres per crop (F.R.):
8. 100-149 acres
9. 150-199 acres
10. 200-299 acres
11. 300-399 acres
12. 400-499 acres
- Hay sold (tons) or grain sold (bushels) (F.R.):
- Hay:
13. Under 5 tons
14. 5-9 tons
15. 10-19 tons
16. 20-39 tons
17. 40-69 tons
18. 70-99 tons
- Grain:
19. Under 100 bushels
- Hay or grain:
20. 100-249 tons or bushels
21. 250-499 tons or bushels
22. 500-999 tons or bushels
- Hay:
23. 1,000 tons and over
- Grain:
24. 1,000-1,499 bushels
25. 1,500-1,999 bushels
26. 2,000-2,999 bushels
27. 3,000-4,999 bushels
28. 5,000-9,999 bushels
29. 10,000 bushels and over

TABULATION: Co. 143-03

Cards Used: E  
Areas: County  
Sort:  
Kind of crop (Fruits and nuts only)  
Irrigation  
Minor civil divisions

Items Tabulated:

Part I

1. Farms (total number)
- Trees and vines of bearing age:
2. Number
3. Farms reporting
4. No trees and vines of bearing age (F.R.)
5. Trees and vines of bearing age and no fruit produced (East only) (F.R.)
- Partly irrigated farms (West only) (F.R.):
6. Fully irrigated crop
7. Partly irrigated crop
- Trees and vines of bearing age (F.R.):
8. Under 5 trees and vines
9. 5-24 trees and vines
10. Under 50 trees and vines
11. Under 100 trees and vines
12. 100-499 trees and vines
13. Under 1,000 trees and vines
14. 1,000-4,999 trees and vines
15. 5,000-9,999 trees and vines
16. 10,000 trees and vines and over
- Trees and vines of bearing age (F.R.):
17. Under 5 trees and vines
18. 5-9 trees and vines
19. 10-24 trees and vines
20. 25-49 trees and vines
21. 50-99 trees and vines
22. 100-199 trees and vines
23. 200-499 trees and vines
24. 500-999 trees and vines
25. 1,000-1,499 trees and vines
26. 1,500-2,999 trees and vines
27. 3,000-4,999 trees and vines
28. 5,000-7,499 trees and vines
29. 7,500-9,999 trees and vines
30. 10,000-14,999 trees and vines
31. 15,000 trees and vines and over

Part II

- Trees and vines not of bearing age:
1. Number
2. Farms reporting
- Production (bu., lbs., qts., or tons):
3. Total amount
4. Farms reporting
5. No trees and vines not of bearing age (F.R.)
6. No production (F.R.)
- Trees and vines of bearing age (F.R.):
7. 25 trees and over
8. 500 trees and over
9. No irrigation (F.R.)
- Trees and vines not of bearing age (F.R.):
10. Under 5 trees and vines
11. 5-9 trees and vines
12. 10-24 trees and vines
13. 25-49 trees and vines
14. 50-99 trees and vines
15. 100-199 trees and vines
16. 200-499 trees and vines
17. 500-999 trees and vines
18. 1,000 trees and vines and over
- Quantities produced (F.R.):
19. Under 25 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
20. 25-99 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
21. 100-499 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
22. 500-999 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
23. 1,000-4,999 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
24. 5,000 and over (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)

TABULATION: Co. 143-04

Cards Used: E - Potatoes only  
Areas: County  
Sort:  
Kind of crop  
Size of farm  
Irrigation (Western States only)

Items Tabulated:

Part I

1. Area, quantity sold, or value of sales (total number)
2. Farms (total number)
3. Area, quantity sold or value (F.R.)
4. No area, quantity sold or value (F.R.)
- Partly irrigated farms:
5. Crop not irrigated (Western States only)
6. Crop wholly irrigated (Western States only)
7. Crop partly irrigated (Western States only)
- Acres per crop (F.R.):
8. Under 5 acres
9. 5-9 acres
10. 10-24 acres
11. 25-49 acres
12. 50-99 acres
13. 100-299 acres
14. 300-499 acres
15. 500-999 acres
16. 1,000 acres and over
17. 1 acre
18. 2 acres
19. 3 acres
20. 4 acres
21. 5 acres
22. 6-7 acres
23. 8-9 acres
24. 10-14 acres
25. 15-19 acres
26. 20-24 acres
27. 25-29 acres
28. 30-34 acres
29. 35-49 acres
30. 50-74 acres
31. 75-99 acres

Part II

1. Acres, production, or value of sales (total number)
2. Production, quantity sold, or value of sales (total number)
3. Acres, production or value (F.R.)
4. No acres, production or value (F.R.)
5. Production, quantity sold, or value (F.R.)
6. No production, quantity sold, or value reported (F.R.)
7. No irrigation reported (F.R.)
- Acres per crop (F.R.):
8. 100-149 acres
9. 150-199 acres
10. 200-299 acres
11. 300-399 acres
12. 400-499 acres
- Hay sold (tons) or grain sold (bushels) (F.R.):
- Hay:
13. Under 5 tons
14. 5-9 tons
15. 10-19 tons
16. 20-39 tons
17. 40-69 tons
18. 70-99 tons
- Grain:
19. Under 100 bushels
- Hay or grain:
20. 100-249 tons or bushels
21. 250-499 tons or bushels
22. 500-999 tons or bushels
- Hay:
23. 1,000 tons and over
- Grain:
24. 1,000-1,499 bushels
25. 1,500-1,999 bushels
26. 2,000-2,999 bushels
27. 3,000-4,999 bushels
28. 5,000-9,999 bushels
29. 10,000 bushels and over

TABULATION: Co. 143-05

Cards Used: E  
Areas: County  
Sort: Number of apple trees, of bearing age

Items Tabulated:

Part I

1. Farms (total number)
- Trees and vines of bearing age:
2. Number
3. Farms reporting
4. No trees and vines of bearing age (F.R.)
5. Trees and vines of bearing age and no fruit produced, (East only) (F.R.)
- Partly irrigated farms (West only) (F.R.):
6. Fully irrigated crop
7. Partly irrigated crop
- Trees and vines of bearing age (F.R.):
8. Under 5 trees and vines
9. 5-24 trees and vines
10. Under 50 trees and vines
11. Under 100 trees and vines
12. 100-499 trees and vines
13. Under 1,000 trees and vines
14. 1,000-4,999 trees and vines
15. 5,000-9,999 trees and vines
16. 10,000 trees and vines and over
- Trees and vines of bearing age (F.R.):
17. Under 5 trees and vines
18. 5-9 trees and vines
19. 10-24 trees and vines
20. 25-49 trees and vines
21. 50-99 trees and vines
22. 100-199 trees and vines
23. 200-499 trees and vines
24. 500-999 trees and vines
25. 1,000-1,499 trees and vines
26. 1,500-2,999 trees and vines
27. 3,000-4,999 trees and vines
28. 5,000-7,499 trees and vines
29. 7,500-9,999 trees and vines
30. 10,000-14,999 trees and vines
31. 15,000 trees and vines and over

Part II

- Trees and vines not of bearing age:
1. Number
2. Farms reporting
- Production (bu., lbs., qts., or tons):
3. Total amount
4. Farms reporting
5. No trees and vines not of bearing age (F.R.)
6. No production (F.R.)
- Trees and vines of bearing age (F.R.):
7. 25 trees and over
8. 500 trees and over
9. No irrigation (F.R.)
- Trees and vines not of bearing age (F.R.):
10. Under 5 trees and vines
11. 5-9 trees and vines
12. 10-24 trees and vines
13. 25-49 trees and vines
14. 50-99 trees and vines
15. 100-199 trees and vines
16. 200-499 trees and vines
17. 500-999 trees and vines
18. 1,000 trees and vines and over
- Quantities produced (F.R.):
19. Under 25 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
20. 25-99 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
21. 100-499 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
22. 500-999 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
23. 1,000-4,999 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
24. 5,000 and over (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)

TABULATION: Co. 143-06

Cards Used: E  
Areas: County  
Sort: Number of peach trees, of bearing age

Items Tabulated:

Part I

1. Farms (total number)
- Trees and vines of bearing age:
2. Number
3. Farms reporting
4. No trees and vines of bearing age (F.R.)

TABULATION: Co. 143-06--Con.

## Items Tabulated--Part I--Con.

5. Trees and vines of bearing age and no fruit produced (East only) (F.R.)  
Partly irrigated farms (West only) (F.R.):
6. Fully irrigated crop
7. Partly irrigated crop
- Trees and vines of bearing age (F.R.):
8. Under 5 trees and vines
9. 5-24 trees and vines
10. Under 50 trees and vines
11. Under 100 trees and vines
12. 100-499 trees and vines
13. Under 1,000 trees and vines
14. 1,000-4,999 trees and vines
15. 5,000-9,999 trees and vines
16. 10,000 trees and vines and over
- Trees and vines of bearing age (F.R.):
17. Under 5 trees and vines
18. 5-9 trees and vines
19. 10-24 trees and vines
20. 25-49 trees and vines
21. 50-99 trees and vines
22. 100-199 trees and vines
23. 200-499 trees and vines
24. 500-999 trees and vines
25. 1,000-4,999 trees and vines
26. 1,500-2,999 trees and vines
27. 3,000-4,999 trees and vines
28. 5,000-7,499 trees and vines
29. 7,500-9,999 trees and vines
30. 10,000-14,999 trees and vines
- 31.. 15,000 trees and vines and over

## Part II

- Trees and vines not of bearing age:
1. Number
2. Farms reporting
- Production (bu., lbs., qts., or tons):
3. Total amount
4. Farms reporting
5. No trees and vines not of bearing age (F.R.)
6. No production (F.R.)
- Trees and vines of bearing age (F.R.):
7. 25 trees and over
8. 500 trees and over
9. No irrigation (F.R.)
- Trees and vines not of bearing age (F.R.):
10. Under 5 trees and vines
11. 5-9 trees and vines
12. 10-24 trees and vines
13. 25-49 trees and vines
14. 50-99 trees and vines
15. 100-199 trees and vines
16. 200-499 trees and vines
17. 500-999 trees and vines
18. 1,000 trees and vines and over
- Quantities produced (F.R.):
19. Under 25
20. 25-99 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
21. 100-499 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
22. 500-999 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
23. 1,000-4,999 (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)
24. 5,000 and over (bu., lbs., qts., or tons)

TABULATION: Co. 143-07

Cards Used: E - Miscellaneous crops  
Areas: County  
Sort: Kind of crop  
Economic class of farm  
Irrigation (Western States only)  
Items Tabulated:

## Part I

1. Area, quantity sold, or value of sales (total number)
2. Farms (total number)
3. Area, quantity sold or value (F.R.)
4. No area, quantity sold or value (F.R.)
- Partly irrigated farms:
5. Crop not irrigated (Western States only)
6. Crop wholly irrigated (Western States only)
7. Crop partly irrigated (Western States only)
- Acres per crop (F.R.):
8. Under 5 acres
9. 5-9 acres
10. 10-24 acres
11. 25-49 acres
12. 50-99 acres
13. 100-299 acres
14. 300-499 acres
15. 500-999 acres
16. 1,000 acres and over

## Items Tabulated--Part I--Con.

17. 1 acre
18. 2 acres
19. 3 acres
20. 4 acres
21. 5 acres
22. 6-7 acres
23. 8-9 acres
24. 10-14 acres
25. 15-19 acres
26. 20-24 acres
27. 25-29 acres
28. 30-34 acres
29. 35-49 acres
30. 50-74 acres
31. 75-99 acres

## Part II

1. Acres, production, or value of sales (total number)
2. Production, quantity sold, or value of sales (total number)
3. Acres, production or value (F.R.)
4. No acres, production or value (F.R.)
5. Production, quantity sold, or value (F.R.)
6. No production, quantity sold, or value reported (F.R.)
7. No irrigation reported (F.R.)
- Acres per crop (F.R.):
8. 100-149 acres
9. 150-199 acres
10. 200-299 acres
11. 300-399 acres
12. 400-499 acres
- Hay sold (tons) or grain sold (bushels) (F.R.):
- Hay:
13. Under 5 tons
14. 5-9 tons
15. 10-19 tons
16. 20-39 tons
17. 40-69 tons
18. 70-99 tons
- Grain:
19. Under 100 bushels
- Hay or grain:
20. 100-249 tons or bushels
21. 250-499 tons or bushels
22. 500-999 tons or bushels
- Hay:
23. 1,000 tons and over
- Grain:
24. 1,000-1,499 bushels
25. 1,500-1,999 bushels
26. 2,000-2,999 bushels
27. 3,000-4,999 bushels
28. 5,000-9,999 bushels
29. 10,000 bushels and over

TABULATION: Co. 151-01

Cards Used: F (For California only)

Areas: County

Sort: Kind of crop, irrigation, minor civil division

- Items Tabulated:
1. Farms (total number)
  2. Trees or vines of all ages (total acreage)
  - Trees not of bearing age:
  3. Farms reporting
  4. Number
  - Trees of bearing age:
  5. Farms reporting
  6. Number
  - Quantity harvested:
  7. Farms reporting
  8. Amount (tons, pounds, or field boxes)

## Summary Tabulation:

Co. 156-01  
Sort: Crop number, irrigation  
Items: 1 - 8 above

TABULATION: E.R. 152-01

Cards Used: F (for California only; large farms and farms in sample)

Areas: Economic region

Sort:

Kind of crop  
Commercial farms and other farms  
Color-tenure of operator  
Large farms and farms in sample

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
2. Trees or vines of all ages (total acreage)
- Trees not of bearing age:
3. Farms reporting
4. Number
- Trees of bearing age:
5. Farms reporting
6. Number
- Quantity harvested:
7. Farms reporting
8. Amount (tons, pounds, or field boxes)

## Summary Tabulation:

E.R. 157-01  
Sort: Crop number, commercial farms and other farms, color-tenure of operator, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 8 above

TABULATION: E.R. 152-02

Cards Used: F (for California only; large farms and farms in sample)

Areas: Economic region

- Sort:
- Kind of crop  
Commercial farms and other farms  
Type of farm  
Large farms and farms in sample
- Items Tabulated:
1. Farms
  2. Trees or vines of all ages (total acreage)
  - Trees not of bearing age:
  3. Farms reporting
  4. Number
  - Trees of bearing age:
  5. Farms reporting
  6. Number
  - Quantity harvested:
  7. Farms reporting
  8. Amount (tons, pounds, or field boxes)

## Summary Tabulation:

E.R. 157-02  
Sort: Crop number, commercial farms and other farms, type of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 8 above

TABULATION: E.R. 152-03

Cards Used: F (for California only; large farms and farms in sample)

Areas: Economic region

Sort: Kind of crop, size of farm, large farms and farms in sample

- Items Tabulated:
1. Farms
  2. Trees or vines of all ages (total acreage)
  - Trees not of bearing age:
  3. Farms reporting
  4. Number
  - Trees of bearing age:
  5. Farms reporting
  6. Number
  - Quantity harvested:
  7. Farms reporting
  8. Amount (tons, pounds, or field boxes)

## Summary Tabulation:

E.R. 157-03  
Sort: Crop number, size of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 8 above

TABULATION: E.R. 152-04

Cards Used: F (for California only; large farms and farms in sample)

Areas: Economic region

Sort: Kind of crop, economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms
2. Trees or vines of all ages (total acreage)
- Trees not of bearing age:
3. Farms reporting
4. Number
- Trees of bearing age:
5. Farms reporting
6. Number
- Quantity harvested:
7. Farms reporting
8. Amount (tons, pounds, or field boxes)

## Summary Tabulation:

E.R. 157-04  
Sort: Crop number, economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 8 above

TABULATION: Co. 161-01

Cards Used: G

Areas: County

Sort: None

- Items Tabulated:
1. Farms (total number)
  2. Any forest products sold (F.R.)
  - Firewood cut cords:
  3. Farms reporting
  4. Number
  - Fence posts cut:
  5. Farms reporting
  6. Number
  - Saw logs and veneer logs cut:
  7. Farms reporting
  8. Tens of board feet
  - Pulpwood cut cords:
  9. Farms reporting
  10. Number
  - Piling and poles cut:
  11. Farms reporting
  12. Number
  - Value of firewood, fence posts, etc., sold:
  13. Farms reporting
  14. Value of sales
  - Value of standing timber sold:
  15. Farms reporting
  16. Value of sales
  - Sale of other forest products:
  17. Farms reporting
  18. Value of sales

TABULATION: Co. 161-02

Cards Used: G cards for 13 selected States

Areas: County

Sort: Farms reporting maple trees and sirup, only

- Items Tabulated:
1. Farms (total number)
  - Maple trees and sirup:
  - Trees tapped:
  2. Farms reporting
  3. Number
  - Sirup produced:
  4. Farms reporting
  5. Gallons
  - Sugar produced:
  6. Farms reporting
  7. Pounds
  - Sirup or sugar sold:
  8. Farms reporting
  9. Value of sales

TABULATION: E.R. 162-01

Cards Used: G cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort:

Type of farm  
Size of farm  
Economic class of farm  
Color-tenure of operator  
Large farms and farms in sample

TABULATION: E.R. 162-01--Con.

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
2. Any forest products sold (F.R.)
- Value of sales:
3. Standing timber
4. Firewood, fence posts, etc.
5. Other forest products
6. Maple sirup and maple sugar
- Cords of firewood cut:
7. Farms reporting
8. Number
- Fence posts cut:
9. Farms reporting
10. Number
- Sawlogs and veneer logs cut:
11. Farms reporting
12. Tens of board feet

## Summary Tabulations:

- E.R. 167-03  
Sort: Commercial and other farms, color-  
tenure of operator, large farms  
and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 6 above
- E.R. 167-04  
Sort: Economic class of farm, large  
farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 6 above
- E.R. 167-05  
Sort: Size of farm, large farms and  
farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 6 above
- E. R. 167-06  
Sort: Commercial farms and other farms,  
type of farm, large farms and  
farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 6 above

TABULATION: Co. 171-01

## Cards Used: H

## Areas: County

Sort: Economic class of farm, minor civil  
division

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Horses and/or mules:
2. Farms reporting
3. Number of horses
4. Number of mules
- Total cattle on hand:
5. Farms reporting
6. Number
- Milk cows on hand:
7. Farms reporting
8. Number
- Any dairy products sold:
9. Farms reporting
- Value of sales:
10. Whole milk
11. Cream
12. Other dairy products

## Summary Tabulations:

- Co. 176-01  
Sort: Economic class of farm  
Items: 1 - 12 above
- Co. 176-02  
Sort: Minor civil division  
Items: 1 - 12 above

TABULATION: Co. 171-02

## Cards Used: H

## Areas: County

Sort: Minor civil division

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Cattle on hand:
2. Number of cows
3. Number of heifers
4. Number of bulls and steers
5. Number of calves
- Whole milk sold:
6. Pounds
7. Pounds of butterfat
8. Gallons
9. Cream sold (pounds of butterfat)
10. Cows milked yesterday (number)
11. Milk produced yesterday (gallons)
12. Butter churned last week (pounds)

TABULATION: E.R. 172-01Cards Used: H cards for large farms and  
farms in sample

## Areas: Economic region

## Sort:

- Type of farm
- Size of farm
- Economic class of farm
- Color-tenure of operator
- Large farms and farms in sample

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Horses and/or mules:
2. Farms reporting
3. Number of horses
4. Number of mules
- Total cattle on hand:
5. Farms reporting
6. Number
- Cows on hand:
7. Farms reporting
8. Number
- Milk cows on hand:
9. Farms reporting
10. Number
- Any dairy products sold:
- Value of sales:
11. Whole milk
12. Cream
13. Other dairy products

## Summary Tabulations:

- E.R. 177-03  
Sort: Commercial farms and other farms,  
color-tenure of operator, large  
farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 13 above
- E.R. 177-04  
Sort: Economic class of farm, large  
farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 13 above
- E.R. 177-05  
Sort: Size of farm, large farms and  
farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 13 above
- E.R. 177-06  
Sort: Commercial farms and other farms,  
type of farm, large farms and  
farm in sample  
Items: 1 - 13 above

TABULATION: E.R. 172-02Cards Used: H cards for large farms and  
farms in sample

## Areas: Economic region

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Cattle on hand:
2. Number of heifers
3. Number of bulls and steers
4. Number of calves
- Whole milk sold:
5. Pounds
6. Pounds of butterfat
7. Gallons
8. Cream sold (pounds of butterfat)
9. Cows milked yesterday (number)
10. Milk produced yesterday (gallons)
11. Butter churned last week (pounds)

TABULATION: E.R. 172-03Cards Used: H cards for large farms and  
farms in sample

## Areas: Economic region

Sort: Milk cow herd groups, large farms  
and farms in sample

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Cows on hand:
2. Farms reporting
3. Number
- Cows milked yesterday:
4. Farms reporting
5. Number
- Milk cows on hand:
6. Farms reporting
7. Number
- Milk produced yesterday:
8. Farms reporting
9. Gallons

## Items Tabulated--Con.

## Butter churned last week:

10. Farms reporting
11. Pounds
- Other dairy products sold:
12. Farms reporting
13. Value of sales
14. Any dairy products sold (F.R.)

## Summary Tabulation:

- E.R. 177-07  
Sort: Milk cow herd group, large farms  
and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 14 above

TABULATION: E.R. 172-04Cards Used: H cards for large farms and  
farms in sample

## Areas: Economic region

Sort: Milk cow herd group, large farms  
and farms in sample

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Whole milk sold:
2. Farms reporting
3. Pounds
4. Pounds of butterfat
5. Gallons
6. Value of sales
- Cream sold:
7. Farms reporting
8. Pounds of butterfat
9. Value of sales

## Summary Tabulation:

- E.R. 177-08  
Sort: Milk cow herd group, large farms  
and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 9 above

TABULATION: Co. 173-01

## Cards Used: H

## Areas: County

Sort: Minor civil division

## Items Tabulated:

- Part I
1. Pasture receipts (value of sales)
  2. Farms (total number)
  - Animals on hand (F.R.):
  3. Horses
  4. Mules
  5. Cows
  6. Heifers
  7. Bulls and steers
  8. Calves
  - Dairy products sold (F.R.):
  9. Whole milk
  10. Cream
  11. Other dairy products
  12. Cows milked yesterday (F.R.)
  13. Butter churned last week (F.R.)
  14. Pasture receipts (F.R.)
  - Grazing permits (F.R.):
  15. All farms
  16. Full owners
  - Cows on hand, by number (F.R.):
  17. Any cows
  18. 1 cow
  19. 2 cows
  20. 3-4 cows
  21. 5-9 cows
  22. 10-14 cows
  23. 15-19 cows
  24. 20-29 cows
  25. 30-49 cows
  26. 50-74 cows
  27. 75-99 cows
  28. 100-199 cows
  29. 200-499 cows
  30. 500-999 cows
  31. 1,000 cows or more

## Cows on hand, by number (F.R.):

17. Any cows
18. 1 cow
19. 2 cows
20. 3-4 cows
21. 5-9 cows
22. 10-14 cows
23. 15-19 cows
24. 20-29 cows
25. 30-49 cows
26. 50-74 cows
27. 75-99 cows
28. 100-199 cows
29. 200-499 cows
30. 500-999 cows
31. 1,000 cows and over

## Part II

- Milk sold (F.R.):
1. Pounds of butterfat
  2. Gallons
  3. Pounds
  - Cattle on hand, by number (F.R.):
  4. Any cattle
  5. 1 head of cattle
  6. 2-4 cattle
  7. 5-9 cattle
  8. 10-24 cattle
  9. 25-49 cattle
  10. 50-99 cattle
  11. 100 cattle and over

## Items Tabulated--Part II--Con.

## Horses and/or mules, by number

- (F.R.):
12. Any horses and/or mules
  13. 1 horse or mule
  14. 2 horses and/or mules
  15. 3 horses and/or mules
  16. 4 horses and/or mules
  17. 5 horses and/or mules or more

## Milk cows on hand, by number (F.R.):

18. Any milk cows
19. 1 milk cow
20. 2 milk cows
21. 3 milk cows
22. 4 milk cows
23. 5-9 milk cows
24. 10-14 milk cows
25. 15-19 milk cows
26. 20-29 milk cows
27. 30-49 milk cows
28. 50-74 milk cows
29. 75-99 milk cows
30. 100 milk cows or more
31. Any dairy products sold (F.R.)

TABULATION: E.R. 174-01Cards Used: H cards for large farms and  
farms in sample

## Areas: Economic region

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample

## Items Tabulated:

- Part I
1. Pasture receipts (value of sales)
  2. Farms (total number)
  3. Pasture receipts (F.R.)
  4. Horses (F.R.)
  5. Mules (F.R.)
  - Total cattle on hand, by number (F.R.):
  6. Any cattle
  7. 1 head of cattle
  8. 2-4 cattle
  9. 5-9 cattle
  10. 10-24 cattle
  11. 25-49 cattle
  12. 50-99 cattle
  13. 100 cattle or more
  14. Cows on hand (F.R.)
  - Grazing permits (F.R.):
  15. Any farms
  16. Full owners
  - Cows on hand, by number (F.R.):
  17. Any cows
  18. 1 cow
  19. 2 cows
  20. 3-4 cows
  21. 5-9 cows
  22. 10-14 cows
  23. 15-19 cows
  24. 20-29 cows
  25. 30-49 cows
  26. 50-74 cows
  27. 75-99 cows
  28. 100-199 cows
  29. 200-499 cows
  30. 500-999 cows
  31. 1,000 cows or more

## Part II

- Milk sold (F.R.):
1. Pounds of butterfat
  2. Gallons
  3. Pounds
  - Milk cows on hand, by number (F.R.):
  4. Any milk cows
  5. 1 milk cow
  6. 2 milk cows
  7. 3 milk cows
  8. 4 milk cows
  9. 5-9 milk cows
  10. 10-14 milk cows
  11. 15-19 milk cows
  12. 20-29 milk cows
  13. 30-49 milk cows
  14. 50-74 milk cows
  15. 75-99 milk cows
  16. 100 milk cows or more
  17. Cows milked yesterday (F.R.)
  18. Calves on hand (F.R.)
  19. Heifers on hand (F.R.)
  20. Bulls and steers on hand (F.R.)
  - Horses and/or mules, by number (F.R.):
  21. Any horses and/or mules
  22. 1 horse or mule
  23. 2 horses and/or mules
  24. 3 horses and/or mules
  25. 4 horses and/or mules
  26. 5 horses and/or mules or more
  - Dairy products sold (F.R.):
  27. Any dairy products
  28. Whole milk
  29. Cream
  30. Other dairy products
  31. Butter churned last week (F.R.)

TABULATION: Co. 181-01

Cards Used: I  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: Economic class of farm, minor civil division  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Hogs and/or pigs:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Number  
 Sows:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Number farrowed  
 6. Number to farrow  
 7. Any livestock sold alive (F.R.)  
 Animals sold alive:  
 Cattle:  
 8. Number  
 9. Value of sales  
 Calves:  
 10. Number  
 11. Value of sales  
 Hogs and pigs:  
 12. Value of sales  
 13. Sheep and lambs (value of sales)  
 Horses and/or mules:  
 14. Number  
 15. Value of sales

## Summary Tabulation:

Co. 186-01  
 Sort: Economic class  
 Items: 1 - 15 above

TABULATION: Co. 181-02

Cards Used: I  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: Minor civil division  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Hogs and pigs on farm:  
 2. Total number  
 3. Number under 4 months of age  
 4. Number 4 months of age and over  
 Sows:  
 5. Number farrowed  
 6. Number to farrow  
 Animals sold alive (number):  
 7. Hogs and pigs  
 8. Sheep and lambs  
 Animals butchered (number):  
 9. Cattle  
 10. Calves  
 11. Hogs and pigs  
 12. Sheep and lambs  
 13. Meats and hides (value of sales)

TABULATION: E.R. 182-01

Cards Used: I cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort:  
 Color-tenure of operator  
 Economic class of farm  
 Size of farm  
 Type of farm  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Hogs and/or pigs:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Number  
 4. Cattle and calves sold alive (F.R.)  
 Animals sold alive:  
 Cattle:  
 5. Number  
 6. Value of sales  
 Calves:  
 7. Number  
 8. Value of sales  
 Hogs and pigs:  
 9. Farms reporting  
 10. Number  
 11. Value of sales  
 12. Sheep and lambs (value of sales)  
 Horses and/or mules:  
 13. Value of sales  
 14. Meat, hides, etc. (value of sales)

## Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 187-03  
 Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, color-tenure of operator, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items: 1 - 14 above  
 E.R. 187-04  
 Sort: Economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items: 1 - 14 above  
 E.R. 187-05  
 Sort: Size of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items: 1 - 14 above  
 E.R. 187-06  
 Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, type of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items: 1 - 14 above

TABULATION: E.R. 182-02

Cards Used: I  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort: Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Hogs and pigs on farm:  
 2. Total number  
 3. Number under 4 months of age  
 4. Number 4 months of age and over  
 Sows:  
 5. Number farrowed  
 6. Number to farrow  
 Animals sold alive (number):  
 7. Cattle  
 8. Calves  
 9. Hogs and pigs  
 10. Sheep and lambs  
 11. Horses and mules  
 Animals butchered (number):  
 12. Cattle  
 13. Calves  
 14. Hogs and pigs  
 15. Sheep and lambs

TABULATION: Co. 183-01

Cards Used: I  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: Minor civil division  
 Items Tabulated:  
 Part I  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Hogs and pigs (F.R.):  
 2. Total  
 3. Under 4 months of age  
 4. 4 months of age and over  
 5. Any sows farrowed or to farrow (F.R.)  
 Animals sold alive (F.R.):  
 6. Any animals  
 7. Any meat animals  
 8. Any cattle or calves  
 9. Calves  
 10. Cattle  
 11. Hogs and pigs  
 12. Sheep and lambs  
 13. Horses and mules  
 14. No hogs and pigs (F.R.)  
 15. No animals sold alive (F.R.)  
 Sale of meats, hides, etc. (F.R.):  
 16. Any sales  
 17. Sales of \$100 or more  
 Animals butchered (F.R.):  
 18. Any animals  
 19. Any cattle or calves  
 20. Any calves  
 21. Any cattle  
 22. Any sheep  
 Hogs, by number:  
 23. Any hogs  
 24. 1 hog  
 25. 2 hogs  
 26. 3 hogs  
 27. 4 hogs  
 28. 5-6 hogs  
 29. 7-9 hogs  
 30. 10 hogs or more

## Items Tabulated--Con.

Part II  
 Animals butchered, by number (F.R.):  
 Calves:  
 1. 1 calf  
 2. 2 calves  
 3. 3 calves  
 4. 4 calves  
 5. 5 calves or more  
 Cattle:  
 6. 1 head of cattle  
 7. 2 cattle  
 8. 3 cattle  
 9. 4 cattle  
 10. 5 cattle or more  
 11. No animals butchered (F.R.)  
 12. No meat animals sold alive (F.R.)  
 13. No calves sold alive (F.R.)  
 14. No cattle sold alive (F.R.)  
 15. No sheep and lambs sold alive (F.R.)  
 Sows farrowed and/or to farrow, by number (F.R.):  
 16. Any sows  
 17. 1 sow  
 18. 2 sows  
 19. 3 sows  
 20. 4 sows  
 21. 5 sows  
 22. 6 sows  
 23. 7 sows  
 24. 8 sows  
 25. 9 sows  
 26. 10 sows or more  
 27. No hogs and pigs sold alive (F.R.)  
 28. No horses and mules sold alive (F.R.)

TABULATION: E.R. 184-01

Cards Used: I  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort: Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 Part I  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Hogs and pigs (F.R.):  
 2. Total  
 3. Under 4 months of age  
 4. 4 months of age and over  
 Sows farrowed and/or to farrow, by number (F.R.):  
 5. Any sows  
 6. 1 sow  
 7. 2 sows  
 8. 3 sows  
 9. 4 sows  
 10. 5 sows  
 11. 6 sows  
 12. 7 sows  
 13. 8 sows  
 14. 9 sows  
 15. 10 sows or more  
 Animals sold alive (F.R.):  
 16. Any animals  
 17. Any meat animals  
 18. Any cattle or calves  
 19. Cattle  
 20. Calves  
 21. Hogs and pigs  
 22. Sheep and lambs  
 23. Horses and mules  
 24. No hogs and pigs (F.R.)  
 25. No animals sold alive (F.R.)  
 26. No meat animals sold alive (F.R.)  
 27. No cattle sold alive (F.R.)  
 28. No calves sold alive (F.R.)  
 Sale of meats, hides, etc. (F.R.):  
 29. Any sales  
 30. Sales of \$100 or more

## Part II

Animals butchered (F.R.):  
 1. Any animals  
 2. Any cattle or hogs  
 3. Any cattle or calves  
 Cattle, by number:  
 4. Any cattle  
 5. 1 head of cattle  
 6. 2 cattle  
 7. 3 cattle  
 8. 4 cattle  
 9. 5 cattle or more

## Items Tabulated--Part II--Con.

Calves, by number:  
 10. Any calves  
 11. 1 calf  
 12. 2 calves  
 13. 3 calves  
 14. 4 calves  
 15. 5 calves or more  
 Hogs, by number:  
 16. Any hogs  
 17. 1 hog  
 18. 2 hogs  
 19. 3 hogs  
 20. 4 hogs  
 21. 5-6 hogs  
 22. 7-9 hogs  
 23. 10 hogs or more  
 24. Any sheep  
 25. No hogs and pigs sold alive (F.R.)  
 26. No sheep and lambs sold alive (F.R.)  
 27. No horses and mules sold alive (F.R.)  
 28. No animals butchered (F.R.)

TABULATION: Co. 191-01

Cards Used: J  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: Minor civil division  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Total sheep and lambs:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Number  
 Lambs under six months:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Number  
 6. Any sheep or lambs 6 months of age and over (F.R.)  
 7. Any ewes (F.R.)  
 Yearling ewes:  
 8. Farms reporting  
 9. Number  
 Older ewes:  
 10. Farms reporting  
 11. Number  
 Rams and wethers:  
 12. Farms reporting  
 13. Number

TABULATION: Co. 191-02

Cards Used: J  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: Minor civil division  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Total sheep and lambs:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Number  
 Sheep and lambs shorn:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Number  
 6. Wool produced (pounds)  
 Wool sold:  
 7. Farms reporting  
 8. Value of sales  
 9. Goats and kids (F.R.)  
 10. Rabbits (F.R.)  
 11. Fur animals (F.R.)  
 Sale of goats' milk, mohair, etc.:  
 12. Farms reporting  
 13. Value of sales

TABULATION: Co. 191-03

Cards Used: J  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: Sheep shorn group  
 Items Tabulated:  
 Total sheep and lambs:  
 1. Farms reporting  
 2. Number  
 Sheep and lambs shorn:  
 3. Farms reporting  
 4. Number  
 5. Wool produced (pounds)

TABULATION: Co. 191-03--Con.

Items Tabulated--Con.

Wool sold:

6. Farms reporting
7. Value of sales

Lambs under 6 months old:

8. Farms reporting
9. Number

Sheep and lambs 6 months old and over:

Yearling ewes:

10. Farms reporting
11. Number

Older ewes:

12. Farms reporting
13. Number

Rams and wethers:

14. Farms reporting
15. Number

TABULATION: E.R. 192-01

Cards Used: J cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort:

Type of farm

Size of farm

Economic class of farm

Color-tenure of operator

Large farms and farms in sample

Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Total sheep and lambs:
2. Farms reporting
3. Number
- Sheep and lambs shorn:
4. Farms reporting
5. Number
- Wool produced (pounds)
6. Wool sold:
7. Farms reporting
8. Value of sales
- Sale of goats' milk, mohair, etc.
9. Farms reporting
10. Value of sales

Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 197-03

Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, color-tenure of operator, large farms and farms in sample

Items: 1 - 10 above

E.R. 197-04

Sort: Economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample

Items: 1 - 10 above

E.R. 197-05

Sort: Size of farm, large farms and farms in sample

Items: 1 - 10 above

E.R. 197-06

Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, type of farm, large farms and farms in sample

Items: 1 - 10 above

TABULATION: E.R. 192-02

Cards Used: J cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample

Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Total sheep and lambs:
2. Farms reporting
3. Number
- Any sheep or lambs 6 months of age and over (F.R.)

Ewes:

5. Farms reporting any
6. Number of yearling ewes
7. Number of older ewes

Rams and wethers:

8. Farms reporting
9. Number

Lambs under 6 months of age:

10. Farms reporting
11. Number

Goats and kids (F.R.)

12. Goats and kids (F.R.)
13. Rabbits (F.R.)
14. Fur animals (F.R.)

TABULATION: Co. 201-01

Cards Used: K

Areas: County

Sort: Minor civil division, commercial farms and other farms

Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Chickens on hand:
2. Farms reporting
3. Number
- Chickens sold:
4. Farms reporting
5. Number
- Value of sales
- Chicken eggs sold:
7. Farms reporting
8. Number of dozens
9. Value of sales
- Turkeys raised:
10. Farms reporting
11. Number
- Other poultry and poultry products (value of sales)
13. Any poultry or poultry products sold (F.R.)

Summary Tabulation:

Co. 206-01

Sort: Commercial farms and other farms

Items: 1 - 13 above

TABULATION: Co. 201-02

Cards Used: K

Areas: County

Sort: Minor civil division

Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Turkeys on hand:
2. Farms reporting
3. Number
- Other poultry raised:
- Ducks:
4. Farms reporting
5. Number
- Geese (number)
6. Geese (number)
7. Sales of other poultry and poultry products (F.R.)
8. Sales of other poultry and poultry products (F.R.)
- Bees owned last year:
- Hives:
9. Farms reporting
10. Number
- Honey produced:
11. Farms reporting
12. Pounds
- Sale of honey, wax, and bees:
13. Farms reporting
14. Value of sales

TABULATION: Co. 201-03

Cards Used: K

Areas: County

Sort: Turkeys raised groups

Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
2. Turkeys raised (number)
- Turkeys on hand:
3. Farms reporting
4. Number
- Chickens on hand:
5. Farms reporting
6. Number
7. Other poultry raised (F.R.)
- Other poultry and poultry products sold:
8. Farms reporting
9. Value of sales

TABULATION: E.R. 202-01

Cards Used: K cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort:

Type of farm

Size of farm

Economic class of farm

Color-tenure of operator

Large farms and farms in sample

Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Chickens on hand:
2. Farms reporting
3. Number
- Chickens sold:
4. Farms reporting
5. Number
- Value of sales
- Chicken eggs sold:
7. Farms reporting
8. Number of dozens
9. Value of sales
10. Other poultry and poultry products (value of sales)
11. Honey, wax, and bees (value of sales)

Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 207-03

Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, color-tenure of operator, large farms and farms in sample

Items: 1 - 11 above

E.R. 207-04

Sort: Economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample

Items: 1 - 11 above

E.R. 207-05

Sort: Size of farm, large farms and farms in sample

Items: 1 - 11 above

E.R. 207-06

Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, type of farm, large farms and farms in sample

Items: 1 - 11 above

TABULATION: E.R. 202-02

Cards Used: K cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample

Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Turkeys:
2. Number on hand
3. Number raised
- Bees owned last year:
4. Farms reporting
5. Number of hives
6. Pounds of honey produced
7. Any poultry or poultry products sold (F.R.)

TABULATION: E.R. 202-03

Cards Used: K cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample; chickens on hand groups

Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
2. Chickens on hand (number)
- Chickens sold:
3. Farms reporting
4. Number
- Value of sales
- Chicken eggs sold:
6. Farms reporting
7. Number of dozens
8. Value of sales
- Turkeys raised:
9. Farms reporting
10. Number
- Turkeys on hand:
11. Farms reporting
12. Number
- Other poultry and poultry products sold:
13. Farms reporting
14. Value of sales

Summary Tabulation:

E.R. 207-07

Sort: Chickens on hand groups, large farms and farms in sample

Items: 1 - 14 above

TABULATION: Co. 203-01

Cards Used: K

Areas: County

Sort: Minor civil division

Items Tabulated:

Part I

1. Chickens on hand, by size of flock (F.R.)
2. Farms (total number)
- Chickens on hand, by number (F.R.):
3. Any chickens
4. Under 25 chickens
5. 25-49 chickens
6. 50-99 chickens
7. 100-199 chickens
8. 200-399 chickens
9. 400-799 chickens
10. 800-1,599 chickens
11. 1,600-3,199 chickens
12. 3,200 chickens and over
13. None

Other poultry (F.R.):

14. Ducks
15. Geese
16. Guineas
17. Doves and pigeons
18. Pheasants
19. Quail
20. Other and unspecified poultry
21. Any other poultry or poultry products sold (F.R.)
- Chickens sold (F.R.):
22. Any chickens
23. Under 50 chickens
24. 50-99 chickens
25. 100-199 chickens
26. 200-399 chickens
27. 400-799 chickens
28. 800-1,599 chickens
29. 1,600-3,199 chickens
30. 3,200 chickens and over
31. Any poultry or poultry products sold (F.R.)

Part II

Eggs sold (dozens) (F.R.):

1. Any eggs sold
2. Under 100 dozens
3. 100-399 dozens
4. 400-799 dozens
5. 800-1,599 dozens
6. 1,600-2,999 dozens
7. 3,000-4,999 dozens
8. 5,000 dozens and over

Hives of bees (F.R.):

9. Any hives
10. 1-9 hives
11. 10-39 hives
12. 40-159 hives
13. 160-319 hives
14. 320-639 hives
15. 640 hives and over
16. Honey produced (F.R.)
17. Sale of honey, wax, and bees (F.R.)
18. Turkeys on hand (F.R.)

Turkeys raised (F.R.):

19. Any turkeys
20. Under 25 turkeys
21. 25-49 turkeys
22. 50-99 turkeys
23. 100-199 turkeys
24. 200-399 turkeys
25. 400-799 turkeys
26. 800-1,599 turkeys
27. 1,600 turkeys and over
28. Turkeys on hand or raised (F.R.)
29. No other poultry or products sold (F.R.)

TABULATION: Co. 221-01

Cards Used: N

Areas: County

Sort: None

Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Total goats and kids:
2. Farms reporting
3. Number
- Angora goats and kids:
4. Farms reporting
5. Number
- Other goats and kids:
6. Farms reporting
7. Number

TABULATION: Co. 221-01--Con.

Items Tabulated--Con.  
 Goats and kids clipped:  
 8. Farms reporting  
 9. Number  
 10. Mohair produced (pounds)  
 Goat milk and mohair sold:  
 11. Farms reporting  
 12. Value of sales

TABULATION: E.R. 222-01

Cards Used: N cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort:  
 Commercial farms and other farms, color-tenure of operator, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Total goats and kids:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Number  
 Angora goats and kids:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Number  
 Other goats and kids:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Number  
 Goats and kids clipped:  
 8. Farms reporting  
 9. Number  
 10. Mohair produced (pounds)  
 Goat milk and mohair sold:  
 11. Farms reporting  
 12. Value of sales

TABULATION: E.R. 222-02

Cards Used: N cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort: Economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Total goats and kids:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Number  
 Angora goats and kids:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Number  
 Other goats and kids:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Number  
 Goats and kids clipped:  
 8. Farms reporting  
 9. Number  
 10. Mohair produced (pounds)  
 Goat milk and mohair sold:  
 11. Farms reporting  
 12. Value of sales

TABULATION: E.R. 222-03

Cards Used: N cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort: Size of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Total goats and kids:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Number  
 Angora goats and kids:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Number  
 Other goats and kids:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Number  
 Goats and kids clipped:  
 8. Farms reporting  
 9. Number  
 10. Mohair produced (pounds)  
 Goat milk and mohair sold:  
 11. Farms reporting  
 12. Value of sales

TABULATION: E.R. 222-04

Cards Used: N cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort:  
 Commercial farms and other farms, type of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Total goats and kids:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Number  
 Angora goats and kids:  
 4. Farms reporting  
 5. Number  
 Other goats and kids:  
 6. Farms reporting  
 7. Number  
 Goats and kids clipped:  
 8. Farms reporting  
 9. Number  
 10. Mohair produced (pounds)  
 Goat milk and mohair sold:  
 11. Farms reporting  
 12. Value of sales

TABULATION: Co. 912-01

Cards Used: B cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: County  
 Sort:  
 Commercial farms and other farms  
 Complete or incomplete reporting of acres and value  
 Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Land owned:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Acres  
 4. Value of land and buildings  
 Land rented from others or managed for others:  
 5. Farms reporting  
 6. Acres  
 7. Value of land and buildings  
 Land rented to others:  
 8. Farms reporting  
 9. Acres  
 10. Value of land and buildings  
 Land in farms (in Summary Tabulations only):  
 11. Acres  
 12. Value

## Summary Tabulations:

Co. 917-01  
 Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, large farms and farms in sample, complete and incomplete reporting of acres and value  
 Items: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 - 12 above  
 Co. 917-11  
 Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, complete or incomplete reporting of acres and value  
 Items: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 - 12 above

TABULATION: Co. 912-02

Cards Used: B cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: County  
 Sort:  
 Irrigation  
 Complete or incomplete reporting of acres and value  
 Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Land owned:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Acres  
 4. Value of land and buildings  
 Land rented from others or managed for others:  
 5. Farms reporting  
 6. Acres  
 7. Value of land and buildings  
 Land rented to others:  
 8. Farms reporting  
 9. Acres  
 10. Value of land and buildings  
 Land in farms (in Summary Tabulations only):  
 11. Acres  
 12. Value

## Summary Tabulation:

Co. 917-02  
 Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, complete or incomplete reporting of acres and value, irrigated farms only  
 Items: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 - 12 above

TABULATION: E.R. 912-03

Cards Used: B cards for large farms and farms in sample, for full owners and part owners only  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort:  
 Mortgage status  
 Land rented out  
 Complete or incomplete reporting of acres and value  
 Tenure of operator (full or part owner)  
 Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Land owned:  
 2. Acres  
 3. Value of land and buildings  
 Value of land and buildings (F.R.):  
 4. Under \$1,000  
 5. \$1,000-\$1,999  
 6. \$2,000-\$2,999  
 7. \$3,000-\$4,999  
 8. \$5,000-\$9,999  
 9. \$10,000-\$14,999  
 10. \$15,000-\$24,999  
 11. \$25,000-\$49,999  
 12. \$50,000 and over  
 13. Mortgage debt (amount)  
 Cropland harvested:  
 14. Farms reporting  
 15. Total acres

TABULATION: E.R. 912-04

Cards Used: B cards for large farms and farms in sample, for full owners and part owners only  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort:  
 Tax status  
 Land rented out  
 Complete or incomplete reporting of acres and value  
 Tenure of operator (full or part owner)  
 Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Land owned:  
 2. Acres  
 3. Value of land and buildings  
 Value of land and buildings (F.R.):  
 4. Under \$1,000  
 5. \$1,000-\$1,999  
 6. \$2,000-\$2,999  
 7. \$3,000-\$4,999  
 8. \$5,000-\$9,999  
 9. \$10,000-\$14,999  
 10. \$15,000-\$24,999  
 11. \$25,000-\$49,999  
 12. \$50,000 and over  
 Cropland harvested:  
 13. Farms reporting  
 14. Total acres  
 Taxes (amount):  
 15. Total  
 16. Real estate

TABULATION: E.R. 912-05

Cards Used: B cards for large farms and farms in sample, for part owners and cash tenants only  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort:  
 Commercial farms and other farms  
 Relation to landlord  
 Tenure of operator (part owners or cash tenants)  
 Complete or incomplete reporting of acres and value  
 Large farms and farms in sample

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)  
 Land rented from others:  
 2. Acres  
 3. Value of land and buildings  
 Value of land and buildings rented from others (F.R.):  
 4. Under \$1,000  
 5. \$1,000-\$1,999  
 6. \$2,000-\$2,999  
 7. \$3,000-\$4,999  
 8. \$5,000-\$9,999  
 9. \$10,000-\$14,999  
 10. \$15,000-\$24,999  
 11. \$25,000-\$49,999  
 12. \$50,000 and over  
 13. Cash rent paid (amount)  
 Cropland harvested:  
 14. Farms reporting  
 15. Total acres

TABULATION: E.R. 912-06

Cards Used: B cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: Economic region  
 Sort:  
 Type of farm  
 Size of farm  
 Economic class of farm  
 Color-tenure of operator  
 Complete or incomplete reporting of acres and value  
 Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 Land owned:  
 2. Farms reporting  
 3. Acres  
 4. Value of land and buildings  
 Land rented from others or managed for others:  
 5. Farms reporting  
 6. Acres  
 7. Value of land and buildings  
 Land rented to others:  
 8. Farms reporting  
 9. Acres  
 10. Value of land and buildings  
 Land in farms (in Summary Tabulations only):  
 11. Acres  
 12. Value

## Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 917-12  
 Sort: Color, large farms and farms in sample, tenure, complete or incomplete reporting of acres and value, commercial farms and other farms  
 Items: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 - 12 above  
 E.R. 917-13  
 Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, economic class of farm, complete or incomplete reporting of acres and value  
 Items: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 - 12 above  
 E.R. 917-14  
 Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, size of farm, complete or incomplete reporting of acres and value  
 Items: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 - 12 above  
 E.R. 917-15  
 Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, type of farm, complete or incomplete reporting of acres and value, commercial farms and other farms  
 Items: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 - 12 above

TABULATION: Co. 922-01

Cards Used: L cards for large farms and farms in sample  
 Areas: County  
 Sort: Large farms and farms in sample  
 Items Tabulated:  
 1. Farms (total number)  
 2. Corn pickers (number)  
 3. Grain combines (number)

TABULATION: Co. 922-01--Con.

## Items Tabulated--Con.

- Total value of products:
4. All farms
  5. Non-commercial farms
  6. Pick-up hay balers (number)
  7. Silos (number):
  8. Upright
  9. Pit or trench
  9. Motor trucks (number)
  - Tractors, by type (number):
  10. Wheel
  11. Garden
  12. Crawler
  - Distance to trading center (miles):
  13. Total
  14. Dirt road (tenths of miles)
  15. Autos (number)

## Summary Tabulation:

- Co. 927-01  
Sort: Large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 15 above

TABULATION: E.R. 922-02

Cards Used: L cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

## Sort:

- Type of farm  
Size of farm  
Economic class of farm  
Color-tenure of operator  
Large farms and farms in sample

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
- Tractors, by type (number):
2. Wheel
3. Garden
4. Crawler
- Farm equipment and vehicles (number):
5. Motor trucks
6. Autos
7. Grain combines
8. Corn pickers
9. Pick-up hay balers
- Sum of years of newest model:
10. Autos
11. Trucks
12. Wheel tractors

## Summary Tabulations:

- E.R. 927-04  
Sort: Color, large farms and farms in sample, tenure, commercial farms and other farms  
Items: 1 - 12 above

## E.R. 927-05

- Sort: Economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 12 above

## E.R. 927-06

- Sort: Large farms and farms in sample; size of farm  
Items: 1 - 12 above

## E.R. 927-07

- Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, type of farm, commercial farms and other farms  
Items: 1 - 12 above

TABULATION: Co. 924-01

Cards Used: L cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: County

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, commercial farms and other farms

## Items Tabulated:

## Part I

1. Monthly electric bill (amount)
2. Farms (total number)
- Electricity (F.R.):
3. Any
4. Monthly electric bill
5. Telephone (F.R.)
6. Autos (F.R.)
7. Tractors, wheel and/or crawlers (F.R.)
8. Corn pickers (F.R.)

## Items Tabulated--Part I--Con.

- Kind of road (F.R.):
9. Hard surface
  10. Gravel, shell, or shale
  11. Dirt, unimproved
  12. Total value of products sold (F.R.)
  13. Grain combines (F.R.)
  14. Pick-up hay balers (F.R.)
  15. Upright silos (F.R.)
  16. Pit or trench silos (F.R.)
  - Electric facilities (F.R.):
  17. Electricity from power line
  18. Water pump
  19. Hot water heater
  20. Home freezer
  21. Washing machine
  22. Chick brooder
  23. Power feed grinder
  24. Motor trucks (F.R.)
  - Tractors (F.R.):
  25. Any
  26. Wheel
  27. Garden
  28. Crawlers
  29. Milking machines (F.R.)
  - Date of enumeration (F.R.):
  30. April 14 and earlier
  31. April 15-28

## Part II

- Class of work power (F.R.):
1. No tractor, horses or mules
  2. No tractor and only 1 horse or mule
  3. No tractor and 2 or more horses and/or mules
  4. Tractor and horses and/or mules
  5. Tractor and no horses or mules
  - Distance to trading center (F.R.):
  6. Farms reporting distance
  7. Under 1 mile
  8. 1-4 miles
  9. 5-9 miles
  10. 10 miles and over
  - Distance over dirt roads (F.R.):
  11. Farms reporting any
  12. 0.0 to 0.2 miles
  13. 0.3 to 0.9 miles
  14. 1.0 to 4.9 miles
  15. 5.0 miles and over
  16. None
  - Value of products sold (F.R.):
  17. No sales
  18. \$1-\$249
  19. \$250-\$399
  20. \$400-\$599
  21. \$600-\$999
  22. \$1,000-\$1,499
  23. \$1,500-\$2,499
  24. \$2,500-\$3,999
  25. \$4,000-\$5,999
  26. \$6,000-\$9,999
  27. \$10,000 and over
  - Date of enumeration (F.R.):
  28. April 29 to May 12
  29. May 13 to June 2
  30. June 3 and later

## Summary Tabulations:

- Co. 929-01 (Source - Co. 924-01, Part I)  
Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 16 above

- Co. 929-02 (Source - Co. 924-01, Part I)  
Sort: Large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 17 - 31 above

- Co. 929-03 (Source - Co. 924-01, Part II)  
Sort: Large farms and farms in sample and other farms  
Items: 1 - 16 above

- Co. 929-04 (Source - Co. 924-01, Part II)  
Sort: Large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 17 - 30 above

TABULATION: E.R. 924-02

Cards Used: L cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

## Sort:

- Color-tenure of operator  
Large farms and farms in sample  
Commercial farms and other farms

## Items Tabulated:

## Part I

1. Farms (total number)
- Electricity (F.R.):
2. Any
3. Monthly bill
- Source:
4. Power line
5. Home plant

## Items Tabulated--Part I--Con.

- Electric facilities (F.R.):
6. Water pump
  7. Hot water heater
  8. Home freezer
  9. Washing machine
  10. Chick brooder
  11. Power feed grinder
  12. Telephone (F.R.)
  13. Milking machine (F.R.)
  14. Grain combine (F.R.)
  15. Corn picker (F.R.)
  - Tractors (F.R.):
  16. Any
  - Wheel tractors:
  17. Any
  - Year of latest model:
  18. Farms reporting
  19. Under 5 years
  20. 5-9 years
  21. 10 years and over
  22. Garden
  23. Crawler
  24. Wheel and/or crawler
  - Classes of work power (F.R.):
  25. No tractors, horses or mules
  26. No tractors, only 1 horse or mule
  27. No tractors, 2 or more horses and/or mules
  28. Tractor and horses and/or mules
  29. Tractor and no horses or mules
  30. Total value of products sold (F.R.)
  31. Last monthly electric bill (amount)

## Part II

1. Total value of products (amount)
- Autos (F.R.):
2. Any
- Year of newest model:
3. Farms reporting
4. Under 5 years
5. 5-9 years
6. 10 years and over
- Motor trucks (F.R.):
7. Any
- Year of newest model:
8. Farms reporting
9. Under 5 years
10. 5-9 years
11. 10 years and over
12. Pick-up hay balers (F.R.)
13. Silos (F.R.)
- Kind of road (F.R.):
14. Hard surface
15. Gravel, shell, or shale
16. Dirt or unimproved
17. Motor truck and no auto (F.R.)
- Tractors (F.R.):
- Wheel and/or crawler tractors:
18. Any
19. 1 tractor
20. 2 tractors
21. 3 tractors or more
22. Wheel tractor and no others
23. Garden tractor and no others
24. Crawler tractor and no others
- Last monthly electric bill (F.R.):
25. \$1.00 to \$2.99
26. \$3.00 to \$4.99
27. \$5.00 to \$9.99
28. \$10.00 to \$14.99
29. \$15.00 to \$19.99
30. \$20.00 to \$24.99
31. \$25.00 and over

## Summary Tabulations:

- E.R. 929-05 (Source - E.R. 924-02, Part I)  
Sort: Color, large farms and farms in sample, tenure, commercial farms and other farms  
Items: 1 - 15 above

- E.R. 929-06 (Source - E.R. 924-02, Part I)  
Sort: Color, large farms and farms in sample, tenure, commercial farms and other farms  
Items: 16 - 31 above

- E.R. 929-07 (Source - E.R. 924-02, Part II)  
Sort: Color, large farms and farms in sample, tenure, commercial farms and other farms  
Items: 1 - 16 above

- E.R. 929-08 (Source - E.R. 924-02, Part II)  
Sort: Large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 17 - 31 above

TABULATION: E.R. 924-03

Cards Used: L cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

## Sort:

- Type of farm  
Large farms and farms in sample  
Commercial farms and other farms

## Items Tabulated:

## Part I

1. Farms (total number)
- Electricity (F.R.):
2. Any
3. Monthly bill
- Source:
4. Power line
5. Home plant
- Electric facilities (F.R.):
6. Water pump
7. Hot water heater
8. Home freezer
9. Washing machine
10. Chick brooder
11. Power feed grinder
12. Telephone (F.R.)
13. Milking machine (F.R.)
14. Grain combine (F.R.)
15. Corn picker (F.R.)
- Tractors (F.R.):
16. Any
- Wheel tractors:
17. Any
- Year of latest model:
18. Farms reporting
19. Under 5 years
20. 5-9 years
21. 10 years and over
22. Garden
23. Crawler
24. Wheel and/or crawler
- Classes of work power (F.R.):
25. No tractors, horses or mules
26. No tractors, only 1 horse or mule
27. No tractors, 2 or more horses and/or mules
28. Tractor and horses and/or mules
29. Tractor and no horses or mules
30. Total value of products sold (F.R.)
31. Last monthly electric bill (amount)

## Part II

1. Total value of products (amount)
- Autos (F.R.):
2. Any
- Year of newest model:
3. Farms reporting
4. Under 5 years
5. 5-9 years
6. 10 years and over
- Motor trucks (F.R.):
7. Any
- Year of newest model:
8. Farms reporting
9. Under 5 years
10. 5-9 years
11. 10 years and over
12. Pick-up hay balers (F.R.)
13. Silos (F.R.)
- Kind of road (F.R.):
14. Hard surface
15. Gravel, shell, or shale
16. Dirt or unimproved
17. Motor truck and no auto (F.R.)
- Tractors (F.R.):
- Wheel and/or crawler tractors:
18. Any
19. 1 tractor
20. 2 tractors
21. 3 tractors or more
22. Wheel tractor and no others
23. Garden tractor and no others
24. Crawler tractor and no others
- Last monthly electric bill (F.R.):
25. \$1.00 to \$2.99
26. \$3.00 to \$4.99
27. \$5.00 to \$9.99
28. \$10.00 to \$14.99
29. \$15.00 to \$19.99
30. \$20.00 to \$24.99
31. \$25.00 and over

## Summary Tabulations:

- E.R. 929-15 (Source - E.R. 924-03, Part I)  
Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, type of farm, commercial farms and other farms  
Items: 1 - 15 above

- E.R. 929-16 (Source - E.R. 924-03, Part I)  
Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, type of farm, commercial farms and other farms  
Items: 16 - 31 above

- E.R. 929-17 (Source - E.R. 924-03, Part II)  
Sort: Color, large farms and farms in sample, tenure, commercial farms and other farms  
Items: 1 - 16 above



TABULATION: E.R. 924-04

Cards Used: L cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample

Items Tabulated:

## Part I

1. Farms (total number)
- Year of newest model motor trucks (F.R.):
2. 1950
3. 1949
4. 1948
5. 1947
6. 1946
7. 1945
8. 1944
9. 1943
10. 1942
11. 1941
12. 1936 to 1940
13. 1931 to 1935
14. 1930 and earlier
15. Total
- Year of newest model automobile (F.R.):
16. 1950
17. 1949
18. 1948
19. 1947
20. 1946
21. 1945
22. 1944
23. 1943
24. 1942
25. 1941
26. 1936 to 1940
27. 1931 to 1935
28. 1930 and earlier
29. Total
30. Home made wheel tractors (F.R.)

## Part II

1. Farms (total number)
- Year of newest model wheel tractors (F.R.):
2. 1950
3. 1949
4. 1948
5. 1947
6. 1946
7. 1945
8. 1944
9. 1943
10. 1942
11. 1941
12. 1936 to 1940
13. 1931 to 1935
14. 1930 and earlier
15. Total
16. Two sources of electricity (F.R.)

TABULATION: E.R. 924-06

Cards Used: L cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort: Economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample

Items Tabulated:

## Part I

1. Farms (total number)
- Electricity (F.R.):
2. Any
3. Monthly bill
- Source:
4. Power line
5. Home plant
- Electric facilities (F.R.):
6. Water pump
7. Hot water heater
8. Home freezer
9. Washing machine
10. Chick brooder
11. Power feed grinder
12. Telephone (F.R.)
13. Milking machine (F.R.)
14. Grain combine (F.R.)
15. Corn picker (F.R.)

## Items Tabulated--Part I--Con.

- Tractors (F.R.):
16. Any
- Wheel tractors:
17. Any
- Year of latest model:
18. Farms reporting
19. Under 5 years
20. 5-9 years
21. 10 years and over
22. Garden
23. Crawler
24. Wheel and/or crawler
- Classes of work power (F.R.):
25. No tractors, horses or mules
26. No tractors, only 1 horse or mule
27. No tractors, 2 or more horses and/or mules
28. Tractor and horses and/or mules
29. Tractor and no horses or mules
30. Total value of products sold (F.R.)
31. Last monthly electric bill (amount)

## Part II

1. Total value of products (amount)
- Autos (F.R.):
2. Any
- Year of newest model:
3. Farms reporting
4. Under 5 years
5. 5-9 years
6. 10 years and over
- Motor trucks (F.R.):
7. Any
- Year of newest model:
8. Farms reporting
9. Under 5 years
10. 5-9 years
11. 10 years and over
12. Pick-up hay balers (F.R.)
13. Silos (F.R.)
- Kind of road (F.R.):
14. Hard surface
15. Gravel, shell, or shale
16. Dirt or unimproved
17. Motor truck and no auto (F.R.)
- Tractors (F.R.):
- Wheel and/or crawler tractors:
18. Any
19. 1 tractor
20. 2 tractors
21. 3 tractors or more
22. Wheel tractor and no others
23. Garden tractor and no others
24. Crawler tractor and no others
- Last monthly electric bill (F.R.):
25. \$1.00 to \$2.99
26. \$3.00 to \$4.99
27. \$5.00 to \$9.99
28. \$10.00 to \$14.99
29. \$15.00 to \$19.99
30. \$20.00 to \$24.99
31. \$25.00 and over

## Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 929-09 (Source - E.R. 924-06, Part I)  
Sort: Economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 15 above

E.R. 929-10 (Source - E.R. 924-06, Part I)  
Sort: Economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 16 - 31 above

E.R. 929-11 (Source-E.R. 924-06, Part II)  
Sort: Economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 16 above

TABULATION: E.R. 924-07

Cards Used: L cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort: Size, large farms and farms in sample

Items Tabulated:

## Part I

1. Farms (total number)
- Electricity (F.R.):
2. Any
3. Monthly bill
- Source:
4. Power line
5. Home plant

## Items Tabulated--Part I--Con.

- Electric facilities (F.R.):
6. Water pump
7. Hot water heater
8. Home freezer
9. Washing machine
10. Chick brooder
11. Power feed grinder
12. Telephone (F.R.)
13. Milking machine (F.R.)
14. Grain combine (F.R.)
15. Corn picker (F.R.)
- Tractors (F.R.):
16. Any
- Wheel tractors:
17. Any
- Year of latest model:
18. Farms reporting
19. Under 5 years
20. 5-9 years
21. 10 years and over
22. Garden
23. Crawler
24. Wheel and/or crawler
- Classes of work power (F.R.):
25. No tractors, horses or mules
26. No tractors, only 1 horse or mule
27. No tractors, 2 or more horses and/or mules
28. Tractor and horses and/or mules
29. Tractor and no horses or mules
30. Total value of products sold (F.R.)
31. Last monthly electric bill (amount)

## Part II

1. Total value of products (amount)
- Autos (F.R.):
2. Any
- Year of newest model:
3. Farms reporting
4. Under 5 years
5. 5-9 years
6. 10 years and over
- Motor trucks (F.R.):
7. Any
- Year of newest model:
8. Farms reporting
9. Under 5 years
10. 5-9 years
11. 10 years and over
12. Pick-up hay balers (F.R.)
13. Silos (F.R.)
- Kind of road (F.R.):
14. Hard surface
15. Gravel, shell, or shale
16. Dirt or unimproved
17. Motor truck and no auto (F.R.)
- Tractors (F.R.):
- Wheel and/or crawler tractors:
18. Any
19. 1 tractor
20. 2 tractors
21. 3 tractors or more
22. Wheel tractor and no others
23. Garden tractor and no others
24. Crawler tractor and no others
- Last monthly electric bill (F.R.):
25. \$1.00 to \$2.99
26. \$3.00 to \$4.99
27. \$5.00 to \$9.99
28. \$10.00 to \$14.99
29. \$15.00 to \$19.99
30. \$20.00 to \$24.99
31. \$25.00 and over

## Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 929-12 (Source - E.R. 924-07, Part I)  
Sort: Size of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 15 above

E.R. 929-13 (Source - E.R. 924-07, Part I)  
Sort: Size of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 16 - 31 above

E.R. 929-14 (Source-E.R. 924-07, Part II)  
Sort: Size of farm, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 16 above

TABULATION: Co. 932-01

Cards Used: M cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: County

Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, large farms and farms in sample

## Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
2. Family workers (number)
- Hired workers (number):
3. Total
4. To work 150 days or more
5. To work less than 150 days
- Farm expenditures (amount):
6. Machine hire
7. Hired labor
8. Feed for livestock and poultry
9. Purchase of livestock and poultry
10. Seed, bulbs, plants, trees, etc.
11. Gasoline and other fuel and oil
12. Tractor repairs
13. Other machinery repairs

## Summary Tabulation:

Co. 937-01  
Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, economic class of farm  
Items: 1 - 13 above

TABULATION: E.R. 932-02

Cards Used: M cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort:

Type of farm  
Size of farm  
Economic class of farm  
Color-tenure of operator  
Large farms and farms in sample

Items Tabulated:

1. Farms (total number)
2. Family workers (number)
- Hired workers (number):
3. Total
4. To work 150 days or more
5. To work less than 150 days
- Farm expenditures (amount):
6. Machine hire
7. Hired labor
8. Feed for livestock and poultry
9. Purchase of livestock and poultry
10. Seed, bulbs, plants, trees, etc.
11. Gasoline and other fuel and oil
12. Tractor repairs
13. Other machinery repairs

## Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 937-06  
Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, color-tenure of operator, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 13 above

E.R. 937-07  
Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, economic class of farm  
Items: 1 - 13 above

E.R. 937-08  
Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, size of farm  
Items: 1 - 13 above

E.R. 937-09  
Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, type of farm, commercial farms and other farms  
Items: 1 - 13 above

TABULATION: E.R. 932-03

Cards Used: M cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort:

Basis of pay  
Complete or incomplete reporting of rates and hours of types of hired workers  
Large farms and farms in sample

Items Tabulated:

1. Each pay basis (F.R.)
2. Farms (total number)
- Hired workers (number):
3. Total
4. To work 150 days or more
5. To work less than 150 day
- Rate of pay and hours worked by hired workers (F.R.):
6. Persons
7. Extended rate of pay
8. Extended hours
9. Hired workers for farms with no trailers (F.R.)

TABULATION: Co. 934-01

Cards Used: M cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: County

Sort: Economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample

Items Tabulated:

- Part I
1. Farms (total number)
  - Operator's hours worked (F.R.):
  2. Total
  3. 1-14 hours
  4. 15-34 hours
  5. 35-54 hours
  6. 55 hours and over
  7. None
  - Specified types of workers (F.R.):
  8. No operators or family workers
  9. No family workers
  10. Permanent hired workers to work 150 days or more
  11. Temporary hired workers to work less than 150 days
  12. Permanent and no temporary
  13. Both permanent and temporary
  14. Temporary workers and no permanent
  15. No report of period of expected employment
  - Hired workers by basis of pay (F.R.):
  16. Month
  17. Week
  18. Day
  19. Hour
  20. Piece-work
  21. No basis of pay
  - Specified types of workers (F.R.):
  22. Operator and family only
  23. Operator only
  24. Family only
  25. Operator, family, and hired
  26. Operator and hired only
  27. Family and hired only
  28. Hired only
  29. No workers

- Part II
1. Tractors and/or machinery repairs (F.R.)
  - Types of workers (F.R.):
  2. Operator and/or family and/or hired
  3. Operator and/or family
  4. Operator
  5. Family
  6. Hired
  - Expenditures (F.R.):
  7. Any
  8. Machine hire and/or hired labor
  9. Machine hire
  10. Hired labor
  11. Feed for livestock and poultry
  12. Purchase of livestock and poultry
  13. Seeds, bulbs, plants, trees, etc.
  14. Gasoline and other fuel and oil
  15. Tractor repairs
  16. Other machinery repairs
  - Expenditures for hired labor (F.R.):
  17. Any
  18. \$1-\$99
  19. \$100-\$199
  20. \$200-\$499
  21. \$500-\$999
  22. \$1,000-\$2,499
  23. \$2,500 and over
  - No hired workers last week and reporting expenditures for hired labor during last year (F.R.):
  24. Any
  25. \$1-\$99
  26. \$100-\$199
  27. \$200-\$499
  28. \$500-\$999
  29. \$1,000-\$2,499
  30. \$2,500 and over
  31. None

#### Summary Tabulation:

Co. 939-01 (Source - Co. 934-01, Part II)

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, commercial farms and other farms

Items: 2 - 16 above

#### TABULATION: E.R. 934-02

Cards Used: M cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort: Economic class of farm, large farms and farms in sample

#### Items Tabulated:

- Part I
1. Farms (total number)
  - Operator's hours worked (F.R.):
  2. Total
  3. 1-14 hours
  4. 15-34 hours
  5. 35-54 hours
  6. 55 hours and over
  7. None
  - Specified types of workers (F.R.):
  8. No operators or family workers
  9. No family workers
  10. Permanent hired workers to work 150 days or more
  11. Temporary hired workers to work less than 150 days
  12. Permanent and no temporary
  13. Both permanent and temporary
  14. Temporary workers and no permanent
  15. No report of period of expected employment
  - Hired workers by basis of pay (F.R.):
  16. Month
  17. Week
  18. Day
  19. Hour
  20. Piece-work
  21. No basis of pay
  - Specified types of workers (F.R.):
  22. Operator and family only
  23. Operator only
  24. Family only
  25. Operator, family, and hired
  26. Operator and hired only
  27. Family and hired only
  28. Hired only
  29. No workers

- Part II
1. Tractors and/or machinery repairs (F.R.)
  - Types of workers (F.R.):
  2. Operator and/or family and/or hired
  3. Operator and/or family
  4. Operator
  5. Family
  6. Hired
  - Expenditures (F.R.):
  7. Any
  8. Machine hire and/or hired labor
  9. Machine hire
  10. Hired labor
  11. Feed for livestock and poultry
  12. Purchase of livestock and poultry
  13. Seeds, bulbs, plants, trees, etc.
  14. Gasoline and other fuel and oil
  15. Tractor repairs
  16. Other machinery repairs
  - Expenditures for hired labor (F.R.):
  17. Any
  18. \$1-\$99
  19. \$100-\$199
  20. \$200-\$499
  21. \$500-\$999
  22. \$1,000-\$2,499
  23. \$2,500 and over
  - No hired workers last week and reporting expenditures for hired labor during last year (F.R.):
  24. Any
  25. \$1-\$99
  26. \$100-\$199
  27. \$200-\$499
  28. \$500-\$999
  29. \$1,000-\$2,499
  30. \$2,500 and over
  31. None

#### Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 939-04 (Source - E.R. 934-02, Part I)

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, economic class of farm

Items: 1 - 15 above

E.R. 939-09 (Source - E.R. 934-02, Part I)

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, economic class of farm

Items: 16 - 29 above

E.R. 939-14 (Source - E.R. 934-02, Part II)

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, economic class of farm

Items: 1 - 16 above

E.R. 939-17 (Source - E.R. 934-02, Part II)

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample

Items: 17 - 25 above

#### TABULATION: E.R. 934-03

Cards Used: M cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort: Type of farm  
Large farms and farms in sample  
Commercial farms and other farms

Items Tabulated:

- Part I
1. Farms (total number)
  - Operator's hours worked (F.R.):
  2. Total
  3. 1-14 hours
  4. 15-34 hours
  5. 35-54 hours
  6. 55 hours and over
  7. None
  - Specified types of workers (F.R.):
  8. No operators or family workers
  9. No family workers
  10. Permanent hired workers to work 150 days or more
  11. Temporary hired workers to work less than 150 days
  12. Permanent and no temporary
  13. Both permanent and temporary
  14. Temporary workers and no permanent
  15. No report of period of expected employment
  - Hired workers by basis of pay (F.R.):
  16. Month
  17. Week
  18. Day
  19. Hour
  20. Piece-work
  21. No basis of pay
  - Specified types of workers (F.R.):
  22. Operator and family only
  23. Operator only
  24. Family only
  25. Operator, family, and hired
  26. Operator and hired only
  27. Family and hired only
  28. Hired only
  29. No workers

- Part II
1. Tractors and/or machinery repairs (F.R.)
  - Types of workers (F.R.):
  2. Operator and/or family and/or hired
  3. Operator and/or family
  4. Operator
  5. Family
  6. Hired
  - Expenditures (F.R.):
  7. Any
  8. Machine hire and/or hired labor
  9. Machine hire
  10. Hired labor
  11. Feed for livestock and poultry
  12. Purchase of livestock and poultry
  13. Seeds, bulbs, plants, trees, etc.
  14. Gasoline and other fuel and oil
  15. Tractor repairs
  16. Other machinery repairs
  - Expenditures for hired labor (F.R.):
  17. Any
  18. \$1-\$99
  19. \$100-\$199
  20. \$200-\$499
  21. \$500-\$999
  22. \$1,000-\$2,499
  23. \$2,500 and over
  - No hired workers last week and reporting expenditures for hired labor during last year (F.R.):
  24. Any
  25. \$1-\$99
  26. \$100-\$199
  27. \$200-\$499
  28. \$500-\$999
  29. \$1,000-\$2,499
  30. \$2,500 and over
  31. None

#### Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 939-06 (Source - E.R. 934-03, Part I)

Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, color-tenure of operator, large farms and farms in sample

Items: 1 - 15 above

E.R. 939-11 (Source - E.R. 934-03, Part I)

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, type of farm, commercial farms and other farms

Items: 16 - 29 above

E.R. 939-16 (Source - E.R. 934-03, Part II)

Sort: Large farms and farms in sample, type of farm, commercial farms and other farms

Items: 1 - 16 above

#### TABULATION: E.R. 934-08

Cards Used: M cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort: Color-tenure of operator  
Large farms and farms in sample  
Commercial farms and other farms

Items Tabulated:

- Part I
1. Farms (total number)
  - Operator's hours worked (F.R.):
  2. Total
  3. 1-14 hours
  4. 15-34 hours
  5. 35-54 hours
  6. 55 hours and over
  7. None
  - Specified types of workers (F.R.):
  8. No operators or family workers
  9. No family workers
  10. Permanent hired workers to work 150 days or more
  11. Temporary hired workers to work less than 150 days
  12. Permanent and no temporary
  13. Both permanent and temporary
  14. Temporary workers and no permanent
  15. No report of period of expected employment
  - Hired workers by basis of pay (F.R.):
  16. Month
  17. Week
  18. Day
  19. Hour
  20. Piece-work
  21. No basis of pay
  - Specified types of workers (F.R.):
  22. Operator and family only
  23. Operator only
  24. Family only
  25. Operator, family, and hired
  26. Operator and hired only
  27. Family and hired only
  28. Hired only
  29. No workers

- Part II
1. Tractors and/or machinery repairs (F.R.)
  - Types of workers (F.R.):
  2. Operator and/or family and/or hired
  3. Operator and/or family
  4. Operator
  5. Family
  6. Hired
  - Expenditures (F.R.):
  7. Any
  8. Machine hire and/or hired labor
  9. Machine hire
  10. Hired labor
  11. Feed for livestock and poultry
  12. Purchase of livestock and poultry
  13. Seeds, bulbs, plants, trees, etc.
  14. Gasoline and other fuel and oil
  15. Tractor repairs
  16. Other machinery repairs
  - Expenditures for hired labor (F.R.):
  17. Any
  18. \$1-\$99
  19. \$100-\$199
  20. \$200-\$499
  21. \$500-\$999
  22. \$1,000-\$2,499
  23. \$2,500 and over
  - No hired workers last week and reporting expenditures for hired labor during last year (F.R.):
  24. Any
  25. \$1-\$99
  26. \$100-\$199
  27. \$200-\$499
  28. \$500-\$999
  29. \$1,000-\$2,499
  30. \$2,500 and over
  31. None

#### Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 939-03 (Source - E.R. 934-08, Part I)

Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, color-tenure of operator, large farms and farms in sample

Items: 1 - 15 above

E.R. 939-08 (Source - E.R. 934-08, Part I)

Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, color-tenure of operator, large farms and farms in sample

Items: 16 - 29 above

E.R. 939-13 (Source - E.R. 934-08, Part II)

Sort: Commercial farms and other farms, color-tenure of operator, large farms and farms in sample

Items: 1 - 16 above

## TABULATION: E.R. 934-09

Cards Used: M cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort: Size of farm, large farms and farms in sample

Items Tabulated:

## Part I

1. Farms (total number)
- Operator's hours worked (F.R.):
2. Total
3. 1-14 hours
4. 15-34 hours
5. 35-54 hours
6. 55 hours and over
7. None
- Specified types of workers (F.R.):
8. No operators or family workers
9. No family workers
10. Permanent hired workers to work 150 days or more
11. Temporary hired workers to work less than 150 days
12. Permanent and no temporary
13. Both permanent and temporary
14. Temporary workers and no permanent
15. No report of period of expected employment
- Hired workers by basis of pay (F.R.):
16. Month
17. Week
18. Day
19. Hour
20. Piece-work
21. No basis of pay
- Specified types of workers (F.R.):
22. Operator and family only
23. Operator only
24. Family only
25. Operator, family, and hired
26. Operator and hired only
27. Family and hired only
28. Hired only
29. No workers

## Items Tabulated--Con.

## Part II

1. Tractors and/or machinery repairs (F.R.)
- Types of workers (F.R.):
2. Operator and/or family and/or hired
3. Operator and/or family
4. Operator
5. Family
6. Hired
- Expenditures (F.R.):
7. Any
8. Machine hired and/or hired labor
9. Machine hire
10. Hired labor
11. Feed for livestock and poultry
12. Purchase of livestock and poultry
13. Seeds, bulbs, plants, trees, etc.
14. Gasoline and other fuel and oil
15. Tractor repairs
16. Other machinery repairs
- Expenditures for hired labor (F.R.):
17. Any
18. \$1-\$99
19. \$100-\$199
20. \$200-\$499
21. \$500-\$999
22. \$1,000-\$2,499
23. \$2,500 and over
- No hired workers last week and reporting expenditures for hired labor during last year (F.R.):
24. Any
25. \$1-\$99
26. \$100-\$199
27. \$200-\$499
28. \$500-\$999
29. \$1,000-\$2,499
30. \$2,500 and over
31. None

## Summary Tabulations:

E.R. 939-05 (Source - E.R. 934-09, Part I)  
Sort: Large farms and farms in sample,  
size of farm  
Items: 1 - 15 above

## Summary Tabulations--Con.

E.R. 939-10 (Source - E.R. 934-09, Part I)  
Sort: Large farms and farms in sample,  
size of farm  
Items: 16 - 29 above  
E.R. 939-15 (Source - E.R. 934-09, Part II)  
Sort: Size of farms, large farms and farms in sample  
Items: 1 - 16 above

## TABULATION: E.R. 934-10

Cards Used: M cards for large farms and farms in sample

Areas: Economic region

Sort: Other compensation group, large farms and farms in sample

Items Tabulated:

## Part I

1. Farms (total number)
- Rate of pay per month (F.R.):
2. Any
3. Under \$25
4. \$25-\$34
5. \$35-\$49
6. \$50-\$84
7. \$85-\$109
8. \$110-\$129
9. \$130-\$169
10. \$170-\$214
11. \$215 and over
- Hired workers (F.R.):
12. Any
13. Hired by day
14. Hired by hour
15. Hired by piece-work
- Rate of pay per week (F.R.):
16. Any
17. Under \$5
18. \$5-\$7
19. \$8-\$11

## Items Tabulated--Part I--Con.

Rate of pay per week (F.R.)--con.

20. \$12-\$19
21. \$20-\$24
22. \$25-\$29
23. \$30-\$39
24. \$40-\$49
25. \$50 and over
- Total workers, by number (F.R.):
26. 1 worker
27. 2 workers
28. 3-4 workers
29. 5-9 workers
30. 10 workers or more

## Part II

Rate of pay per day (F.R.):

1. \$2.00-\$2.99
2. \$3.00-\$3.99
3. \$4.00-\$4.99
4. \$5.00-\$5.99
5. \$6.00-\$6.99
6. \$7.00-\$7.99
7. \$8.00 and over
- Rate of pay per hour (F.R.):
8. Under \$0.25
9. \$0.25-\$0.34
10. \$0.35-\$0.44
11. \$0.45-\$0.54
12. \$0.55-\$0.64
13. \$0.65-\$0.74
14. \$0.75-\$0.84
15. \$0.85-\$0.99
16. \$1.00 and over
- Permanent workers (F.R.):
17. Any
18. 1 worker
19. 2 workers
20. 3-4 workers
21. 5-9 workers
22. 10 workers or more
- Temporary workers (F.R.):
23. Any
24. 1 worker
25. 2 workers
26. 3-4 workers
27. 5-9 workers
28. 10 workers or more
29. Rate of pay per day under \$2.00 (F.R.)

## PUNCH CARD AND SUMMARY OUTLINE OF TABULATIONS

of the various items of information by geographic area and characteristic sort groups required a series of 14 tabulation runs, two for counties and 12 for economic regions. Shown below are the sort groups used in the tabulations, the punch card used (LT), and the 14 tabulations.

## SORT GROUPS

### Color-Tenure of Operator

Color	Tenure
White	Full owners
Non-white	Part owners
	Managers
	Tenants

Office Constructed Code (for A-3 schedules prepared in  
Washington office)

With no home farm  
With home farm  
    All land accounted for  
    All land not accounted for

Cropland Harvested Group

None	50 - 99 acres
Under 20 acres	100 - 199 acres
20 - 29 acres	200 - 499 acres
30 - 49 acres	500 acres and over

## Size of Unit

Under 30 acres	180 - 219 acres
30 - 49 acres	220 - 259 acres
50 - 69 acres	260 - 499 acres
70 - 99 acres	500 - 999 acres
100 - 139 acres	1,000 acres and over
140 - 179 acres	

## Kind of Sub-Unit

Croppers only  
Croppers, share, and/or other tenants only  
Croppers and tenants other than share tenants only

## Type of Farm

Cotton	Cotton and rice
Tobacco	Cotton and peanut
Rice	Tobacco and peanut
Peanut	Cotton, tobacco, and peanut
Cotton and tobacco	Miscellaneous

## Number of Cropper Sub-Units

2 sub-units	5-9 sub-units
3 sub-units	10-19 sub-units
4 sub-units	20 sub-units and over

### Punch Card

[illegible]

LT - Landlord-Tenant Operations: This card contains information on total land owned or rented by the overall operator, total acres in the units, and total acres operated by tenants. It also contains a summation of all cropland harvested, all cotton, tobacco or rice, peanuts, and corn harvested, horses and mules owned by landlord and those owned by tenants, and total number of units in the overall operation. Most of the data punched on this card were found at the bottom of the questionnaire where entries for individual units had been totaled. A total of 146,700 "LT" cards were punched.

## Tabulations

Tabulation Numbers	Areas	Sort	Items Tabulated	
611-01.....	State; County	Office constructed code	Multiple-units (total number)	Sub-units operated by share
621-01.....	Economic region	Size of unit	Sub-units overall (number)	tenants (number)
621-03.....	Economic region	Cropland harvested group	Total acreage in unit	Horses and mules:
621-05.....	Economic region	Color-tenure of operator	Cropland harvested (acres)	Units reporting
621-07.....	Economic region	Type of farm	Acres owned by operator	Number
621-09.....	Economic region	Number of cropper sub-units	Acres rented from others	Multiple-units with other
621-11.....	Economic region	Kind of sub-unit	Home farms (number)	than cropper tenants
			Acres assigned to tenants	(number) (Economic region
			Cropper sub-units (number)	tabs, only)
611-02.....	State; County	Office constructed code	Multiple units (total number)	Tobacco or rice harvested:
621-02.....	Economic region	Size of unit	Corn harvested for grain:	Units reporting
621-04.....	Economic region	Cropland harvested group	Units reporting	Number of sub-units
621-06.....	Economic region	Color-tenure of operator	Number of sub-units	Acres
621-08.....	Economic region	Type of farm	Acres	Pounds, bushels, or
621-10.....	Economic region	Number of cropper sub-units	Bushels	barrels
621-12.....	Economic region	Kind of sub-unit	Cotton harvested:	Peanuts harvested:
			Units reporting	Units reporting
			Number of sub-units	Number of sub-units
			Acres	Acres
			Bales	Pounds

## PUNCH CARDS AND SUMMARY OUTLINE OF TABULATIONS--CENSUS OF IRRIGATION: 1950

The tabulations for the Census of Irrigation, 1950, provided cross-classification of data for single-farm and multiple-farm irrigation works by States, counties, and drainage basins. The seventy-nine tabulations outlined below are grouped into 12 common groups of items tabulated. Shown for each tabulation are the number, card type included, the area controls, sorts, and items tab-

ulated. The section "Items Tabulated" lists the items for which counts or totals were obtained within each of the sort groups established. Since no summary cards or summary tabulations were prepared, these tabulations, with further analysis and consolidation, comprised the source of the published material. Shown below are the sort groups used, the punch cards used, and the tabulations.

## SORT GROUPS

Acreage Groups (acres irrigated direct by the enterprise)

None or not reported	200 - 499 acres
1 - 9 acres	500 - 999 acres
10 - 29 acres	1,000 - 2,999 acres
30 - 59 acres	3,000 - 9,999 acres
60 - 99 acres	10,000 - 29,999 acres
100 - 199 acres	30,000 acres and over

Complete System Irrigation Enterprises

These enterprises delivered 90 percent or more of their irrigation water direct to farms, less than 10 percent to other irrigation enterprises, and obtained less than 10 percent of their water from other irrigation enterprises. Enterprises that delivered no water in 1949 are excluded.

Cost per Acre Group

Less than \$1.00
\$1.00 - \$1.99
\$2.00 - \$4.99
\$5.00 - \$9.99
\$10.00 or more

Number of Farms Group

1 - 3 farms	100 - 299 farms
4 - 9 farms	300 - 999 farms
10 - 29 farms	1,000 farms and over
30 - 99 farms	

Single and Multiple-Farm Enterprises

Single-farm enterprise - enumerated on I-1 schedule.  
Multiple-farm enterprise - enumerated on I-2 schedule.

Source of Water

Natural stream	Drainage water
Natural lake	Sewage
Spring	Any other source
Flowing well	

Tabulation Area

This code was used to prevent duplication in the count of number of enterprises reporting an item where the irrigation works were located in two or more counties or drainage basins. Separate area questionnaires were prepared for each of the county and basin areas of each such intercounty and interbasin enterprise. By cumulating the totals of tabulation areas according to a special plan, the desired counts for specific county or basin areas were obtained. The original and separately prepared questionnaires contained one of the following codes according to the tabulation areas and the combined areas represented:

- 1 - County, basin, State and U. S.
- 2 - County, basin and State
- 3 - County and basin
- 4 - County
- 5 - Basin
- 6 - Part of a county and basin

Type of Enterprise

Single-farm	U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
Mutual, unincorporated	U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs
Mutual, incorporated	State
District	City
Commercial	

Type of Service

Primary irrigation and no supplemental  
Supplemental irrigation and no primary  
Both primary and supplemental irrigation  
No primary or supplemental irrigation

Type of Water

Surface, all gravity  
Surface, all pumped  
Ground, pumped well  
Mixed

Information for Card D was obtained from the I-2 questionnaire only. A total of 387,900 cards was punched for the Census.

A - Works and Equipment - Irrigation 1950: This card contained information on miles of irrigation supply ditches and pipe lines, number of feet of tunnels, number of reservoirs and their capacity, number of different types of dams, number of flowing wells, number of pumped wells and average lift, number of pumps, electric motors and other motors or engines. A total of 125.800 "A" cards was punched.

B - Capital Investment, Arrearage and Acres Irrigated: This card contained information on capital investment for both forms, information on indebtedness, arrearage on debt and on water payments for Form I-2 only, and information on number of farms and number of acres irrigated direct and cost of water delivered for both forms. A total of 125,400 "B" cards was punched.

C - Water Delivered and Cost of Operations: This card contained information on acres irrigated, drainage condition, cost of water for both forms, and information on other costs and acre-feet of water to farms on Form I-2 only. There were 125,300 "C" cards punched.

D - Water Obtained and Delivered, 1949: This card contained information on acre-feet of water obtained from various sources and on acre-feet of water delivered to various users. A total of 11,400 "D" cards was punched.





TABULATIONS: 725-01 to 725-07--Con.

Items Tabulated:

Enterprises (total number)

Enterprises reporting second source of water:

Streams:

Enterprises reporting

Acres irrigated

Lakes:

Enterprises reporting

Acres irrigated

Springs:

Enterprises reporting

Acres irrigated

Flowing wells:

Enterprises reporting

Acres irrigated

Drainage water:

Enterprises reporting

Acres irrigated

Sewage:

Enterprises reporting

Acres irrigated

Other:

Enterprises reporting

Acres irrigated

TABULATIONS: 726-01 and 726-02

Cards Used: B cards for all irrigation enterprises

Areas and Sort:

726-01: State, county;  
One drainage basin source (which-  
ever is present)

726-02: State, county;  
Second drainage basin source

Items Tabulated:

Enterprises (total number)  
Acres irrigated  
Enterprises with two drainage basin  
sources (number)

TABULATIONS: 731-01 to 731-07

Cards Used: C cards for all irrigation enterprises

## Areas and Sort:

731-01: State, county;  
Single and multiple-farm enter-  
prises, type of service

731-02: State, drainage basin;  
Single and multiple-farm enter-  
prises, type of service

731-03: State;  
Multiple-farm enterprises only,  
type of enterprise, type of  
service

## Areas and Sort--Con.:

731-04:	State; Complete systems, acreage group, type of service
731-05:	State; Complete systems, type of water (other than acreage group 1), type of service
731-06:	State, county, tabulation area; Single and multiple-farm enter- prises
731-07:	State, drainage basin, tabula- tion area; Single and multiple-farm enter- prises

Items Tabulated:

Enterprises (total number)

Primary:

    Acres irrigated

    Cost of water

Supplemental:

    Acres irrigated

    Cost of water

Cost other than for operation or maintenance:

    Enterprises reporting

    Acres irrigated

    Costs not for operation or maintenance

Water to other farms:

    Enterprises reporting

    Acres in other farms

Acres irrigated (total number)

TABULATIONS: 732-01 to 732-07

Cards Used: C cards for all irrigation enterprises

Areas and Sort:

732-01:	State, county; Cost per acre group
732-02:	State, drainage basin; Single and multiple-farm enter- prises, cost per acre group
732-03:	State; Multiple-farm enterprises only, type of enterprise, cost per acre group
732-04:	State; Complete system, acreage group, cost per acre group
732-05:	State; Complete systems, type of water (other than acreage group 1) by cost per acre group
732-06:	State, county, tabulation area; No sort
732-07:	State, drainage basin, tabula- tion area; Single and multiple-farm enter- prises

Items Tabulated:

```
Enterprises (total number)
Acres irrigated (total number)
Acres drained:
  Enterprises reporting
  Acres irrigated (primary)
  Acres drained
Drainage needed:
  Enterprises reporting
  Acres irrigated (primary)
  Acres needing drainage
Season of irrigation:
  Early:
    Enterprises reporting
    Acres irrigated
  Late:
    Enterprises reporting
    Acres irrigated
  Early and late:
    Enterprises reporting
    Acres irrigated
```

TABULATIONS: 733-01 to 733-07

Cards Used: C cards for multiple-farm  
irrigation enterprises only

Areas and Sort:

733-01:	State, county; No sort
733-02:	State, drainage basin; No sort
733-03:	State; Type of enterprise
733-04:	State; Complete systems, acreage group
733-05:	State; Complete systems, type of water (other than acreage group 1)
733-06:	State, county, tabulation area; No sort
733-07:	State, drainage basin, tabulation area; No sort

Items Tabulated:

Measurement of water:  
 "All" reported:  
   Number of enterprises  
   Acres irrigated  
 "Part" reported:  
   Number of enterprises  
   Acres irrigated  
 "None" reported:  
   Number of enterprises  
   Acres irrigated

Water to farms, supplemental:  
 Enterprises reporting  
 Acres irrigated  
 Cost of water  
 Acre feet of water

## Items Tabulated--Con.

Water to farms, primary:  
Enterprises reporting  
Acres irrigated  
Cost of water  
Acre feet of water  
Enterprises (total number)

TABULATIONS: 741-01 to 741-07

Cards Used: D cards for multiple-farm  
irrigation enterprises only

## Areas and Sort:

741-01:	State, county; No sort
741-02:	State, drainage basin; No sort
741-03:	State; Type of enterprise
741-04:	State; Complete systems, acreage group
741-05:	State; Complete systems, type of water (other than acreage group 1)
741-06:	State, county, tabulation area; No sort
741-07:	State, drainage basin, tabulation area; No sort

Items Tabulated:

Water used:  
 Delivered direct to farm:  
     Enterprises reporting  
     Acre feet of water  
 Delivered to other enterprises:  
     Enterprises reporting  
     Acre feet of water  
 Delivered to other users:  
     Enterprises reporting  
     Acre feet of water  
 Conveyance losses:  
     Enterprises reporting  
     Acre feet of water

Water obtained:  
 Surface:  
     Enterprises reporting  
     Acre feet of water  
 Ground:  
     Enterprises reporting  
     Acre feet of water  
 Other enterprises:  
     Enterprises reporting  
     Acre feet of water  
 Total all sources:  
     Enterprises reporting  
     Acre feet of water

Kind of Power (used for these Drainage District States only -- Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, and Missouri)

Internal combustion	Internal combustion and steam
Electric	Internal combustion, electric, and steam
Steam	Steam and electric
Internal combustion and electric	

Kind of Pump (used for these Drainage District States only -- Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, and Missouri)

Under 500 acres	20,000 to 49,999 acres
500 to 999 acres	50,000 to 99,999 acres
1,000 to 1,999 acres	100,000 to 199,999 acres
2,000 to 4,999 acres	200,000 to 499,999 acres
5,000 to 9,999 acres	500,000 acres and over
10,000 to 19,999 acres	

Centrifugal	Centrifugal and mixed flow
Axial flow	Centrifugal and axial flow
Mixed flow	

[illegible]

## APPENDIX C

### PUBLICATIONS OF THE 1950 CENSUSES

The publications of the 1950 Censuses were organized according to the three major censuses of population, housing, and agriculture. For each of these censuses, series of publications were established to give priority to the publication of certain data and also to have the statistics in logical groups convenient for preparation and use.

The 1950 Census publications included about 107,000 pages--over 59,000 in the final volumes, 19,000 in preliminary and advance releases, and 29,000 in separate reports which were combined in volumes when all parts were available. The published results for the Census of Population numbered about 41,000 pages, for the Census of Housing, 32,000 pages, and for the Censuses of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Drainage, 35,000 pages. The first reports were issued in June 1950 and publication of special reports continued through 1955.

All final volumes of the 1950 Censuses are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

#### 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

Article I of the Constitution of the United States provides that a Census of Population be conducted every 10 years. The first Census in 1790 enumerated the number of inhabitants in each State, and a few facts about them. Decade by decade, the scope of the Census was enlarged to cover the sex, age, and other personal characteristics of the country's inhabitants, their economic activities and resources, their occupations, and their educational attainment. The number and location, and the personal and family characteristics of the population, such as age, sex, race, marital status, place of birth, citizenship, work status, occupation, education, migration, and income, were included in the 1950 Census of Population.

Detailed final data of the 1950 Census of Population are presented in four volumes. Volume I, Number of Inhabitants, and Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, are buckram-bound. Volume III, Census Tract Statistics, comprises a set of bulletins (also designated as Series P-D, reports) not bound together. Volume IV, Special Reports, comprises the bulletins which are identified as Series P-E reports, not bound together. The material in Volumes I and II is available also in paper-covered bulletins (Series P-A, P-B, and P-C), which were preprints of the various chapters.

Preliminary figures and final summary data were assembled and issued as early as possible in unbound multilithed Series PC reports, most of which have been superseded by final volume reports.

#### FINAL REPORTS

##### Volume I. Number of Inhabitants.

1428 p., tables, charts, maps. 1952. \$7. (Buckram).

Based on complete counts of the population, data are presented on the number of inhabitants, for the United States and its urban and rural parts, regions, divisions, places classified by size, and the States and their urban and rural parts, counties, minor civil divisions, incorporated places, unincorporated places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, wards of cities of 5,000 inhabitants or more, urbanized areas, standard metropolitan areas, State economic areas, economic subregions, and the metropolitan districts of 1940. Maps show the boundaries of each urbanized area, standard metropolitan area, county, and minor civil division in each State.

Separate chapters are available for the United States, for each State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The remaining areas, American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, are presented in a separate chapter. In the United States summary chapter, the population figures for the several States, Territories, possessions, etc., are brought together, and maps show the regions and geographic divisions of the United States, standard metropolitan areas, economic subregions and State economic areas, as well as major acquisitions of territory, center of population, historical change and growth of population, urban and rural population, percent urban and increases in urban and rural populations, population per square mile by counties, and percent population increase by counties.

This volume is a consolidation in one binding of the 54 preprint paper-covered bulletins of Series P-A.

Volume II. Characteristics of the Population (51 separate parts).

v. p., tables, charts, maps. 1952-1954. Each part priced separately, see Table 1. Total cost \$125.25. (Buckram).

The major portion of the information compiled from the 1950 Census of Population is presented in this volume. Part 1 gives summary data for the United States as a whole; Parts 2 through 54 (51-54 bound together) are for each State and the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions.

The United States summary and each State part contain three chapters. Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants, duplicates the information given in Volume I. Chapter B, General Characteristics, contains, in Part 1, the United States summary, statistics on the general characteristics of the total population of the United States, regions, and divisions, with separate figures for the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm population, and summaries for States, standard metropolitan areas and cities of 100,000 or more; in Parts 2 through 54, the data are given for various subdivisions of the States, such as counties, the rural-nonfarm and rural-farm parts of each county, standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, and urban places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, with limited data for incorporated and unincorporated places of 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants, and for the Territories and possessions. Chapter B includes data on urban-rural residence, age, sex, race, nativity, citizenship, country of birth, school enrollment, years of school completed, marital status, residence in 1949, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker, and family income, with separate data for the nonwhite population in selected areas. The statistics presented in Chapter B are based on complete counts except for those characteristics, such as school enrollment and income, that were reported for only 20 percent of the population.

Chapter C, Detailed Characteristics, contains information on most of the characteristics covered in Chapter B, but in greater detail. They include distributions of the population by sex and single years of age, and cross-classifications of sex and age with race, nativity, citizenship, marital status, relationship to household head, education, and employment status; the occupational and industrial attachments of the labor force; and personal income. Within each State part, information is given for the State, its urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts, and cities and standard metropolitan areas of 100,000 inhabitants or more, with some data for cities of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. In Chapter C, only the tabulations relating to occupation and industry are based on complete counts; all other tabulations are from the 20-percent sample.

Table 1.--Parts of Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, and Series P-A, P-B, and P-C Bulletins

Area	Part or bulletin No.	Volume II parts (buckram)		Series P-A bulletins (paper-covered)		Series P-B bulletins (paper-covered)		Series P-C bulletins (paper-covered)	
		Pages	Price	Pages	Price	Pages	Price	Pages	Price
U. S. Summary.....	1	564	\$3.75	119	\$0.40	100	\$1.00	358	\$1.50
Alabama.....	2	289	2.50	31	.20	114	.55	149	.60
Arizona.....	3	175	2.00	19	.15	55	.30	107	.50
Arkansas.....	4	239	2.25	31	.20	116	.55	99	.45
California.....	5	513	3.50	55	.20	159	.65	306	1.50
Colorado.....	6	213	2.25	32	.20	87	.45	101	.50
Connecticut.....	7	273	2.25	27	.15	68	.40	185	1.00
Delaware.....	8	163	2.00	16	.15	54	.30	99	.45
District of Columbia.....	9	133	1.75	16	.15	35	.25	93	.45
Florida.....	10	338	2.75	31	.20	123	.60	190	1.00
Georgia.....	11	381	2.75	38	.25	190	1.00	157	.65
Idaho.....	12	171	2.00	28	.20	74	.40	75	.40
Illinois.....	13	377	2.75	55	.25	167	.70	162	.70
Indiana.....	14	321	2.50	35	.20	131	.60	161	.65
Iowa.....	15	269	2.25	38	.25	123	.60	113	.50
Kansas.....	16	253	2.25	36	.20	120	.60	105	.50
Kentucky.....	17	294	2.50	26	.20	147	.65	126	.55
Louisiana.....	18	278	2.50	27	.20	111	.55	147	.60
Maine.....	19	163	2.00	23	.15	63	.35	83	.40
Maryland.....	20	209	2.25	23	.15	72	.40	121	.55
Massachusetts.....	21	339	2.75	37	.20	88	.45	219	1.00
Michigan.....	22	379	2.75	47	.25	140	.60	199	1.00
Minnesota.....	23	289	2.50	42	.25	115	.55	138	.60
Mississippi.....	24	237	2.25	22	.15	120	.60	101	.45
Missouri.....	25	353	2.75	46	.25	134	.60	159	.65
Montana.....	26	175	2.00	24	.20	83	.40	75	.40
Nebraska.....	27	235	2.25	31	.20	104	.50	107	.50
Nevada.....	28	135	1.75	15	.15	52	.30	75	.40
New Hampshire.....	29	139	1.75	16	.15	55	.30	75	.40
New Jersey.....	30	301	2.50	39	.15	110	.55	159	.65
New Mexico.....	31	168	2.00	19	.15	67	.35	89	.45
New York.....	32	489	3.25	55	.25	150	.65	291	1.25
North Carolina.....	33	314	2.50	34	.20	151	.65	135	.60
North Dakota.....	34	171	2.00	27	.20	75	.40	75	.40
Ohio.....	35	523	3.75	55	.30	164	.70	339	1.50
Oklahoma.....	36	287	2.50	30	.20	123	.60	139	.60
Oregon.....	37	205	2.00	35	.20	74	.40	101	.50
Pennsylvania.....	38	575	3.75	67	.30	184	1.00	331	1.50
Rhode Island.....	39	165	2.00	19	.15	50	.30	101	.50
South Carolina.....	40	229	2.25	27	.15	98	.50	110	.50
South Dakota.....	41	187	2.00	31	.20	87	.40	75	.40
Tennessee.....	42	359	2.75	34	.20	135	.60	195	1.00
Texas.....	43	637	4.00	59	.30	307	1.50	278	1.25
Utah.....	44	185	2.00	23	.15	66	.35	101	.50
Vermont.....	45	135	1.75	16	.10	51	.30	75	.40
Virginia.....	46	341	2.75	29	.20	152	.65	165	.70
Washington.....	47	270	2.25	46	.30	84	.45	146	.60
West Virginia.....	48	261	2.25	26	.15	107	.55	133	.60
Wisconsin.....	49	261	2.25	34	.20	114	.55	117	.55
Wyoming.....	50	145	1.75	18	.15	59	.35	75	.40
Alaska.....	51			16	.15	36	.25	67	.35
Hawaii.....	52			16	.15	38	.30	138	.60
Puerto Rico.....	53	597	3.50	21	.15	110	.40	136	.50
American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Virgin Islands.....	54			18	.15	88	1.35	(1)	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Series P-B includes Series P-C information.

The maps in Part I, United States Summary, depict regions and geographic divisions of the United States, standard metropolitan areas, economic subregions and State economic areas. The appendix of Part I, United States Summary, includes facsimiles of the population questionnaire and selections from the Enumerator's Reference Manual.

Each of the three chapters of all parts of this volume is available in preprint bulletin form in Series P-A, P-B, and P-C, as shown in Table 1.

#### Volume III. Census Tract Statistics (64 separate bulletins).

v.p. tables, maps. 1952. Each bulletin priced separately, see Table 2. Total cost \$21.75.

Includes 64 separate Series P-D bulletins, not bound into a single book, covering tracted cities and their adjacent tracted areas. Data are from the 1950 Censuses of Population and of Housing. In general, tracted areas within the same standard metropolitan area are included in the same bulletin. Although the total 1950 population of census tracts has been published for 69 areas in advance reports (Series P-C 10), Series P-D bulletins were published for only those areas that manifested definite interest in the census tract program. Tracted areas for which bulletins were not published are: Atlantic City, N. J.; Augusta, Ga.; Des Moines, Iowa; Macon, Ga.; North-eastern New Jersey; and Savannah, Ga.

Statistics by census tracts for tracted cities and their adjacent tracted areas, where the latter exist, include sex, age, race, nativity, marital status, years of school completed, country of birth, married couples and households, residence in 1949, employment status, occupation, class of worker, and income in 1949; occupancy and tenure, type of structure, condition and plumbing facilities, year built, number of persons,

persons per room, heating fuel, refrigeration equipment, television, contract monthly rent, and value of one-dwelling-unit structures. For all tracted areas in the South and those tracted areas in the North and West with 10,000 or more nonwhite inhabitants, selected population and housing data are shown for nonwhites in each tract with 250 or more nonwhite persons. For tracted areas with 10,000 or more white persons of Spanish surname in five Southwestern States, data for selected characteristics are presented for each tract having 250 or more white persons with Spanish surname. Data are based both on complete counts and on the 20-percent sample tabulations. Maps define boundaries of the tracts.

Table 2.--Series P-D Bulletins--Volume III, Census Tract Statistics

Area	No.	Pages	Price	Area	No.	Pages	Price
Akron, Ohio.....	1	32	\$0.20	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.....	33	66	\$0.35
Atlanta, Ga.....	2	47	.25	Nashville, Tenn.....	34	34	.20
Austin, Tex.....	3	20	.15	New Haven, Conn.....	35	22	.15
Baltimore, Md.....	4	79	.40				
Birmingham, Ala.....	5	34	.15	New Orleans, La.....	36	54	.25
Boston, Mass.....	6	135	.60	New York, N. Y.....	37	610	3.00
Bridgeport, Conn.....	7	26	.15	Norfolk, Va.....	38	34	.20
Buffalo, N. Y.....	8	47	.25	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	39	39	.20
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	9	27	.20	Omaha, Nebr.....	40	31	.20
Chicago, Ill.....	10	302	1.50				
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	11	54	.30	Paterson, N. J.....	41	31	.20
Cleveland, Ohio.....	12	100	.50	Philadelphia, Pa.....	42	237	1.25
Columbus, Ohio.....	13	42	.20	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	43	138	.65
Dallas, Tex.....	14	43	.25	Portland, Ore.....	44	28	.20
Dayton, Ohio.....	15	36	.20	Providence, R. I.....	45	24	.15
Denver, Colo.....	16	31	.20	Richmond, Va.....	46	31	.20
Detroit, Mich.....	17	141	.65	Rochester, N. Y.....	47	36	.20
Duluth, Minn.....	18	24	.15	Sacramento, Calif.....	48	40	.25
Durham, N. C.....	19	23	.15	St. Louis, Mo.....	47	78	.40
Flint, Mich.....	20	32	.20	San Diego, Calif.....	48	51	.30
Fort Worth, Tex.....	21	31	.20	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	49	94	.40
Greensboro, N. C.....	22	30	.15	San Jose, Calif.....	50	30	.20
Hartford, Conn.....	23	31	.20	Seattle, Wash.....	51	62	.30
Houston, Tex.....	24	51	.25	Spokane, Wash.....	52	24	.15
Indianapolis, Ind.....	25	52	.25	Springfield, Mass.....	53	27	.15
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	26	22	.15	Syracuse, N. Y.....	54	34	.20
Kansas City, Mo.....	27	43	.25	Tacoma, Wash.....	55	30	.20
Los Angeles, Calif.....	28	233	1.25	Toledo, Ohio.....	56	30	.20
Louisville, Ky.....	29	39	.20	Trenton, N. J.....	57	22	.15
Memphis, Tenn.....	30	42	.20	Utica, N. Y.....	58	22	.15
Miami, Fla.....	31	38	.20	Washington, D. C.....	59	52	.25
Milwaukee, Wis.....	32	70	.35	Westchester Co., N. Y.....	60	52	.30
				Wichita, Kans.....	61	24	.15
				Honolulu, T. H.....	62	47	.30

#### Volume IV. Special Reports.

v.p., tables, charts, maps. 1953-1955. Each chapter priced separately, as shown below.

This volume provides greater detail for analytical use at the national level, than do the statistics on comparable subjects in Volume II. Individual chapters are published as Series P-E reports, and publication dates for those yet to be published are scheduled as resources permit. The data relate mainly to the United States and regions and their urban and rural parts, with, in some cases, a few tables for geographic divisions or States, urban and rural, urbanized areas, standard metropolitan areas, and selected cities and counties. The statistics are based for the most part on tabulations either of a 3 1/3-percent sample or of a 20-percent sample of the 1950 Census of Population returns, with some presentation of complete-count data, or a combination of complete-count and sample data.

#### Part I. Economic Characteristics.

##### No. 1A. Employment and Personal Characteristics (Part I, Chapter A).

149 p., tables, charts. 1953. 70 cents.

Employment status in relation to statistics on age, race, nativity, marital status, household relationship, school enrollment, size of place, and urban-rural residence; statistics on the number of weeks worked in 1949 and of hours worked during the census week are also shown. Based on a 3 1/3-percent sample of returns, the information is limited to the United States as a whole but is also shown separately for the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm populations.

##### No. 1B. Occupational Characteristics (Part I, Chapter B). To be issued.

No. 1C. Occupation by Industry (Part 1, Chapter C).

75 p., tables, 1954. 50 cents.

Detailed statistics on the cross-classification of occupation by industry for employed persons, by sex, for the United States, showing the occupational structure of each industry, and, conversely, the industrial distribution of the workers in each occupation, based on a 3 1/3-percent sample of returns.

No. 1D. Industrial Characteristics (Part 1, Chapter D).

87 p., tables, 1955. 55 cents.

Detailed national statistics on selected characteristics of the men and women workers in each industry in the United States--urban-rural residence, race, age, class of worker, major occupation group, and hours worked during the census week for employed persons; and weeks worked in 1949 and income in 1949 for the experienced civilian labor force. The report also includes statistics on the race, age, hours worked, and weeks worked of persons in each of the four class-of-worker categories, i. e., private wage and salary workers, government workers, self-employed workers, and unpaid family workers.

Part 2. Family Characteristics.No. 2A. General Characteristics of Families (Part 2, Chapter A).  
To be issued.No. 2B. Detailed Characteristics of Families (Part 2, Chapter B).  
To be issued.No. 2C. Institutional Population (Part 2, Chapter C).

215 p., tables. 1953. \$1.

Complete-count 1950 Census of Population data on the age, color, and sex of persons under care in each of several types of institutions--correctional institutions, hospitals for mental disease, tuberculosis hospitals, homes for the aged, homes and schools for the mentally and physically handicapped, homes for neglected and dependent children, and other types of institutions for younger persons, for the United States, regions, and States. For counties and urban places with an institutional population of 500 or more, data are presented on the age, color, and sex of the total institutional population. In addition, 3 1/3-percent sample statistics are given for the United States, by type of institution, on residence inside and outside standard metropolitan areas; race, nativity, and citizenship; school enrollment; years of school completed; marital status; mobility; and income.

No. 2D. Marital Status (Part 2, Chapter D).

68 p., tables, chart. 1953. 40 cents.

Detailed statistics for the United States as a whole on the marital status of the population by single years of age, and on marital status by family status, age, and income, and on family status of children under 18 years of age. Selected statistics are presented by color and for farm and nonfarm areas. Based on tabulations of a 3 1/3-percent sample of the returns of the 1950 Census of Population.

No. 2E. Duration of Current Marital Status (Part 2, Chapter E).

56 p., tables. 1955. 40 cents.

Statistics on the social and economic characteristics of women in the United States in 1950 who had been married, classified by duration of their current marital status and age at which they entered their current marital status. The data provide information on the number of children ever born, the number of years of school completed, age of husband at marriage, and the labor force status of women who had been married, separated, divorced, or widowed for specified periods of time before the enumeration date of the 1950 Census. The tables present data for all women and separately for nonwhite women. Similar detail is shown in all tables for the United States as a whole, for urban and rural-nonfarm areas combined, and for rural-farm areas, based on tabulations of samples of returns.

Part 3. National Origin and Race.No. 3A. Nativity and Parentage (Part 3, Chapter A).

300 p., tables, maps. 1954. \$1.50.

Statistics on the characteristics of the nativity and parentage classes within the white population--native of native parentage, native of foreign or mixed parentage, and foreign born. The characteristics include age, sex, marital status, years of school completed, citizenship, employment status, occupation, and income, with various cross-classification. Areas covered in different tables include the United States and its urban and rural parts, certain regions and divisions and their urban and rural parts, States, selected standard metropolitan areas, and selected cities.

No. 3B. Nonwhite Population by Race (Part 3, Chapter B).

92 p., tables, map. 1953. 50 cents.

Age, sex, marital status, years of school completed, employment status, major occupation group, and personal income, separately for Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and the residual group of nonwhite races. For the United States and its urban and rural parts and for regions and their urban and rural parts, statistics on the characteristics of each of these racial groups are presented, cross-classified by age and sex. For selected States, urban and rural parts of States, and standard metropolitan areas, simple distributions are shown on the same characteristics of selected racial groups.

No. 3C. Persons of Spanish Surname (Part 3, Chapter C).

74 p., tables. 1953. 45 cents.

Selected population and housing characteristics of the white population of Spanish surname in five Southwestern States--Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California--including age, nativity, marital status, education, employment status, major occupation group, and personal income; water supply, dwelling facilities, number of persons and rooms, monthly rental of dwelling units, and value of owner-occupied 1-dwelling-unit structures. Population statistics are presented for States, their urban-rural parts, urbanized areas, standard metropolitan areas, urban places of 10,000 or more, and counties. Housing statistics are presented only for States and their urban-rural parts. The data are based on the complete count and on the 20-percent sample.

No. 3D. Puerto Ricans in Continental United States (Part 3, Chapter D).

22 p., tables. 1953. 20 cents.

Statistics on the characteristics of first and second generation migrants from Puerto Rico living in continental United States. Marital status, years of school completed, employment status, major occupation group, and income in 1949 are cross-classified by color, sex, and age, and are presented for continental United States and for New York City; total figures, by color and sex, are presented for regions. The data are based on 20-percent sample tabulations.

Part 4. Mobility of the Population.No. 4A. State of Birth (Part 4, Chapter A).

112 p., tables, map. 1953. 55 cents.

For the total native population, of the United States living in continental United States at the time of the Census, State of birth classified by sex, age, color, and State of residence in 1950, with the statistics for 1950 based on 20-percent sample tabulations. The statistics are presented for the United States, regions, geographic divisions, and States.

No. 4B. Population Mobility--States and State Economic Areas (Part 4, Chapter B). To be issued.No. 4C. Population Mobility--Farm-Nonfarm Movers (Part 4, Chapter C). To be issued.No. 4D. Population Mobility--Characteristics of Migrants (Part 4, Chapter D). To be issued.

Part 5. Other Subjects.No. 5A. Characteristics by Size of Place (Part 5, Chapter A).

68 p., tables, map, chart. 1953. 40 cents.

Detailed statistics on various characteristics of the people of the United States, distributed by the size of place in which they live, and including data on age, race and nativity, years of school completed, mobility status, marital status, family status, employment status, personal income, and major occupation group, based on 3 1/3-percent sample tabulations, and presented for the United States and in an abridged form for regions.

No. 5B. Education (Part 5, Chapter B).

133 p., tables, map, chart. 1953. 60 cents.

Statistics on school enrollment, year of school in which enrolled, and years of school completed, by age, sex, race and nativity, and other characteristics. School enrollment of children 7 to 13 years old is shown by urban-rural residence, ethnic characteristics, and residence in 1949. Educational attainment of persons 14 years old and over is presented by ethnic characteristics, residence in 1949, marital status, employment status, major occupation group, and income. In general, statistics are presented for the United States, the South, and the North and West combined, with limited data for urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm areas. The tabulations are based on a 3 1/3-percent sample of returns.

No. 5C. Fertility (Part 5, Chapter C).

188 p., tables, map, chart. 1955. \$1.00.

Statistics on the fertility of women in the United States as measured by the number of children ever born and by the number of own children under 5 years old in the household. Data are shown on a national basis by age, color, marital status, and urban-rural residence in relation to duration of marriage, labor force status of the woman, years of school completed by the woman, and major occupation group of husbands in the experienced civilian labor force. Fertility data are shown for women of Spanish surname in five Southwestern States and for women in the District of Columbia by birthplace. Data on children ever born are presented for women by States, urban and rural. The statistics are based on tabulations of several samples of the returns of the 1950 Census of Population.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONSInfant Enumeration Study: 1950 (Procedural Studies of the 1950 Censuses No. 1).

A procedural study based on data from the 1950 Census of Population, birth records, and returns from a special mail inquiry, as described on page 199.

Farms and Farm People.

A special study based on data from the 1950 Censuses of Agriculture, Population, and Housing, as described on page 199.

Key to Published and Tabulated Data for Small Areas, U. S. Censuses of Population and Housing--1950.

55 p., tables, appendixes. 1951. 30 cents.

Presents in tabular form an index to the statistics based on the Censuses of Population and Housing which have been published, or are available in the form of tabulated but unpublished data, for various types of areas smaller than States. "Small areas" include blocks, wards, and minor civil divisions and also such types of areas as urban places and standard metropolitan areas without any upper limits on size. This reference was prepared before all tabulations were final, but still is an adequate guide to available material for small geographic areas.

Alphabetical Index of Occupations and Industries: 1950.

374 p. 1950. \$1.75.

Designed for use in classifying the occupation and industry returns from the 1950 Censuses and other surveys. The index lists occupation and industry titles as they appear on the

Census and survey schedules, alphabetically and together with a code indicating the appropriate occupation or industry category in which each title is to be classified.

Classified Index of Occupations and Industries: 1950.

246 p. 1951. \$1.50.

Companion volume to the Alphabetical Index of Occupations and Industries: 1950, with occupation and industry titles grouped under the occupation or industry category in which each title is classified.

PRELIMINARY AND ADVANCE REPORTS

Preliminary Population Counts.--Reports in Series PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, and PC-4, issued starting in June 1950, presented preliminary counts of the population as obtained in the field offices. Figures were shown for States by urban and rural parts, counties, standard metropolitan areas, wards of cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, congressional districts, urbanized areas, unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, incorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, and the major Territories and insular possessions, as follows:

- Series PC-1. Selected counties and incorporated places as available, replaced by Series PC-2.
- Series PC-2. Each State and the District of Columbia, by counties and incorporated places of 1,000 or more.
- Series PC-3. United States by regions, divisions, and States; congressional districts; standard metropolitan areas; counties; cities of 100,000 or more by wards; cities of 25,000 or more; State economic areas; urban places; urbanized areas; United States, urban and rural, by States.
- Series PC-4. Territories and possessions.

Preliminary Tabulations.--Results of the special tabulations based on a preliminary sample were presented in Series PC-5, PC-6, and PC-7, starting in February 1951. Distributions of the characteristics of the population were shown for the United States as a whole, the 4 major regions, the 10 largest States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, the larger standard metropolitan areas, and cities of 250,000 inhabitants or more. Subjects included race, nativity, sex, age, school enrollment, migration status, marital status, employment status, class of worker, major occupation group, major industry group, number of families and households, and income of families and individuals. In addition, preliminary figures from the first complete count were presented in Series PC-12 reports for the 38 smaller States and the District of Columbia, with figures on color and sex by urban and rural residence, and on age by sex for the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of the State.

- Series PC-5. Standard metropolitan areas.
- Series PC-6. 10 largest States, and Puerto Rico.
- Series PC-7. United States, by regions; standard metropolitan areas; selected States.
- Series PC-12. 38 smaller States and District of Columbia.

Advance Reports.--Series PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, and PC-11 reports presented final population counts for various areas, mostly in summary form, first issued in November 1950. Final counts were given for continental United States, regions, divisions, States, counties and cities, congressional districts, standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, urban places, census tracts, Territories and major possessions. In addition, Series PC-14 comprised 21 reports presenting data for selected characteristics such as color, age, sex, and residence for the United States as a whole and for various types of areas.

- Series PC-8. Each State and the District of Columbia, for urban and rural parts, counties, incorporated places, unincorporated places of 1,000 or more. (Series PC-8A, selected States by counties.)
- Series PC-9. United States by regions, divisions, and States and Territories and possessions; United States, urban and rural, by States; urbanized areas; congressional districts; standard metropolitan areas; counties; urban places.
- Series PC-10. Census tracts.
- Series PC-11. Territories and possessions.
- Series PC-13. (cancelled)
- Series PC-14. Summary reports of selected characteristics for various areas.

Final volumes have incorporated or superseded the statistics presented earlier in the preliminary and advance reports, except PC-14, No. 21--Fertility by Social and Economic Status, for Puerto Rico: 1950.

### 1950 CENSUS OF HOUSING

The first nation-wide Census of Housing was taken as part of the Decennial Census of 1940. In 1950, in conjunction with the Census of Population, data for dwelling units were collected on occupancy, tenure, value or rent, fuel used for cooking and heating, state of repair and plumbing equipment, type of structure, and mortgage status. For a sample of homes returned as mortgaged, data were also collected on the principal characteristics of mortgage debt, such as volume and amount of outstanding debt, adequacy of credit facilities, purposes for which mortgage was obtained, and terms of loan.

The principal findings of the 1950 Census of Housing are published in five volumes. Volume I, General Characteristics, Volume II, Nonfarm Housing Characteristics, Volume III, Farm Housing Characteristics, and Volume IV, Residential Financing, are buckram-bound. Volume V, Block Statistics, comprises a set of bulletins also designated as Series H-E reports, not bound together. The material in Volumes I and II is available also in paper-covered bulletins (Series H-A and H-B), which were preprints of the various chapters. Detailed housing data for census tracts are contained in Volume III of the 1950 Census of Population, comprising a set of Series P-D reports (see p.188).

Preliminary and advance reports from the 1950 Census of Housing were issued as early as possible in unbound multilithed Series HC reports, most of which have been superseded by the final volume reports (see p.194). Not elsewhere published, however, are the special tabulations for local housing authorities, made on a reimbursable basis, which were published in the Series HC-6 reports for 219 areas.

### FINAL REPORTS

#### Volume I. General Characteristics (7 separate parts).

v.p. tables, charts, maps. 1953-1954. Each part priced separately, see Table 3. Total cost \$32.50. (Buckram)

Basic statistics relating to almost all subjects for which information was collected in the 1950 Census of Housing are published in this volume. Part 1 is the United States Summary; Parts 2 to 6 are separate chapters for the States and the District of Columbia arranged alphabetically; and Part 7 includes chapters for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Statistics in Part 1, United States Summary, are summarizations or compilations of data from the individual State chapters; statistics are presented for continental United States (urban and rural), regions, and geographic divisions, as well as for the States and the District of Columbia, standard metropolitan areas, cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, and urbanized areas. In the State chapters (Parts 2 to 6), statistics are presented for the State by residence (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm), standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, counties, urban places, places of 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants, and rural-nonfarm and rural-farm portions of counties. In the chapters for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands (Part 7), data are presented for areas comparable to those for the States.

Statistics are presented for the following subjects:

Occupancy characteristics--	Equipment and fuels--
Occupancy and tenure	Electric lighting
Race and color of occupants	Radio
Population per occupied dwelling unit	Television
Number of persons	Refrigeration equipment
Persons per room	Kitchen sink
Structural characteristics--	Heating equipment
Number of rooms	Heating fuel
Type of structure	Cooking fuel
Year built	Financial characteristics of nonfarm dwelling units--
Condition and plumbing facilities--	Contract monthly rent
Condition and plumbing facilities in combination	Gross monthly rent
Water supply	Value
Toilet facilities	Mortgage status
Bathing facilities	

Some data are presented separately for owner-occupied, renter-occupied, and nonseasonal not dilapidated vacant dwelling units for rent or sale. Limited data on dwelling units

Table 3.--Series H-A Bulletins and Parts of Volume I, General Characteristics of Housing

Area	Series H-A Bulletins			Vol. I		
	No.	Pages	Price	Part No.	Pages	Price
U. S. Summary.....	1	191	\$1.00	1	192	\$2.00
Alabama.....	2	99	.55	2	843	5.75
Arizona.....	3	51	.30			
Arkansas.....	4	99	.55			
California.....	5	164	1.00			
Colorado.....	6	83	.50			
Connecticut.....	7	62	.40			
Delaware.....	8	51	.30			
Dist. of Columbia.....	9	35	.25			
Florida.....	10	111	.60			
Georgia.....	11	172	1.00			
Idaho.....	12	59	.35	3	870	5.75
Illinois.....	13	151	.70			
Indiana.....	14	111	.55			
Iowa.....	15	107	.55			
Kansas.....	16	100	.50			
Kentucky.....	17	124	.65			
Louisiana.....	18	102	.55			
Maine.....	19	48	.35			
Maryland.....	20	68	.35			
Massachusetts.....	21	84	.55			
Michigan.....	22	120	.60	4	902	5.75
Minnesota.....	23	103	.50			
Mississippi.....	24	103	.55			
Missouri.....	25	123	.60			
Montana.....	26	66	.35			
Nebraska.....	27	87	.45			
Nevada.....	28	39	.30			
New Hampshire.....	29	43	.25			
New Jersey.....	30	108	.50			
New Mexico.....	31	58	.40			
New York.....	32	146	.65	5	921	5.75
North Carolina.....	33	127	.65			
North Dakota.....	34	63	.35			
Ohio.....	35	154	.65			
Oklahoma.....	36	102	.60			
Oregon.....	37	68	.35			
Pennsylvania.....	38	172	.75			
Rhode Island.....	39	46	.30			
South Carolina.....	40	91	.45			
South Dakota.....	41	67	.40			
Tennessee.....	42	115	.60	6	753	\$5.75
Texas.....	43	280	\$1.75			
Utah.....	44	55	.30			
Vermont.....	45	40	.25			
Virginia.....	46	130	.70			
Washington.....	47	71	.40			
West Virginia.....	48	91	.50			
Wisconsin.....	49	99	.50			
Wyoming.....	50	47	.30			
Alaska.....	51	27	.20	7	136	1.75
Hawaii.....	52	25	.20			
Puerto Rico.....	53	76	.60			
Virgin Islands.....	54	18	.15			

occupied by nonwhite households are presented for State totals; in addition, for States in the South, data for nonwhite households are provided for areas having 250 or more such households. For five Southwestern States, data for Spanish-surname households (see also Population Vol. IV, Series P-E, No. 3C, Persons of Spanish Surname) are included for areas having 250 or more such households. Statistics on most of the subjects are based on complete enumerations. The data on year built and equipment and fuels are based on information obtained from samples of 20 percent of the dwelling units.

Maps show the boundaries of the regions and divisions, the outlines of the States and the location of standard metropolitan areas, the outlines of counties and standard metropolitan areas by States, the location of cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more, by State, and the boundaries of urbanized areas, by State.

An illustrative example of the housing schedule and instructions from the Enumerator's Reference Manual are reproduced in the appendix of Part 1, United States Summary.

Each of the chapters in this volume is available in preprint bulletin form in Series H-A.

#### Volume II. Nonfarm Housing Characteristics (5 separate parts).

v.p. tables, maps. 1953-1954. Each part priced separately, see Table 4. Total cost \$22.25. (Buckram)

Statistics are presented on occupied nonfarm housing, that is dwelling units in urban areas and those not on farms in rural areas. Part 1 consists of 10 chapters, one each for the United States and the 9 geographic divisions, with data presented separately for dwelling units inside standard metropolitan areas, urban dwelling units outside standard metropolitan areas, and rural dwelling units outside standard metropolitan areas. Parts 2 to 5 contain separate chapters for the 152 standard metropolitan areas of 100,000 inhabitants or more, arranged alphabetically, including statistics for the 106 cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more.

This volume provides cross-classifications of housing and household characteristics for analytical uses. The subjects which are covered in the cross-classifications include:

Occupancy characteristics--	Financial characteristics--
Tenure	Contract monthly rent
Number of persons	Gross monthly rent
Persons per room	Gross rent as percentage of income
Structural characteristics--	Value
Number of rooms	Value-income ratio
Type of structure	Household characteristics--
Year built	Type of household
Condition and plumbing facilities	Sex and age of head
Equipment--	Income in 1949
Heating equipment	
Television	

For most of the cross-classifications, statistics are presented separately for owner-occupied units and renter-occupied units. The statistics are based on information from a sample of nonfarm occupied dwelling units.

In Part 1, United States Summary, most of the data are based on a sample of approximately 20 percent of the occupied nonfarm dwelling units inside standard metropolitan areas, 1 1/9 percent in selected areas outside standard metropolitan areas, and 3 1/3 percent in the remainder of the United States. However, the data for year built, television, and heating equipment are based on reports from about one-fifth of these units. In Parts 2 to 5 (standard metropolitan areas), although a sample of approximately 20 percent of the dwelling units was used for most of the data, the data for year built, television, and heating equipment are based on reports from 4 percent of the dwelling units.

Two maps show the outlines of the standard metropolitan areas, one for the United States and the other, on a larger scale, for those areas in the Northeast. In addition, Part 1 includes a map of the United States showing the geographic divisions.

Each of the chapters in this volume is available in preprint bulletin form in Series H-B.

Table 4.--Series H-B Bulletins and Parts of Volume II, Nonfarm Housing Characteristics

Area	Series H-B Bulletins			Vol. II		
	No.	Pages	Price	Part No.	Pages	Price
U. S. Summary.....	1	61	\$0.30			
<i>Division</i>						
New England.....	2	61	.30	1	440	\$3.25
Middle Atlantic.....	3	61	.30			
East North Central.....	4	61	.30			
West North Central.....	5	61	.30			
South Atlantic.....	6	61	.30			
East South Central.....	7	61	.30			
West South Central.....	8	61	.30			
Mountain.....	9	61	.30			
Pacific.....	10	61	.30			
<i>Standard Metropolitan Area</i>						
Akron, Ohio.....	11	30	.20	2	736	4.75
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.....	12	30	.20			
Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	13	20	.15			
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.....	14	30	.20			
Altoona, Pa.....	15	20	.15			
Asheville, N. C.....	16	20	.15			
Atlanta, Ga.....	17	30	.20			
Atlantic City, N. J.....	18	20	.15			
Augusta, Ga.....	19	20	.15			
Austin, Tex.....	20	30	.20			
Baltimore, Md.....	21	30	.20			
Baton Rouge, La.....	22	30	.20			
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.....	23	20	.15			
Birmingham, Ala.....	24	20	.15			
Boston, Mass.....	25	30	.20			
Bridgeport, Conn.....	26	50	.30			
Brockton, Mass.....	27	30	.20			
Buffalo, N. Y.....	28	20	.15			
Canton, Ohio.....	29	30	.20			
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	30	30	.20			
Charleston, S. C.....	31	20	.15			
Charleston, W. Va.....	32	20	.15			
Charlotte, N. C.....	33	20	.15			
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	34	30	.20			
Chicago, Ill.....	35	30	.20			
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	36	40	.25			
Cleveland, Ohio.....	37	30	.20			
Columbus, S. C.....	38	20	.15			
Columbus, Ga.....	39	20	.15			
Columbus, Ohio.....	40	20	.15			
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	41	30	.20			
Dallas, Tex.....	42	30	.20			
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.....	43	30	.20			
Dayton, Ohio.....	44	20	.15			
Decatur, Ill.....	45	30	.20			
Denver, Colo.....	46	20	.15			
Des Moines, Iowa.....	47	30	.20			

Table 4.--Series H-B Bulletins and Parts of Volume II, Nonfarm Housing Characteristics--Continued

Area	Series H-B Bulletins			Vol. II		
	No.	Pages	Price	Part No.	Pages	Price
Detroit, Mich.....	49	30	.20	3	754	\$4.75
Duluth, Minn-Superior, Wis.....	50	30	.20			
Durham, N. C.....	51	20	.15			
El Paso, Tex.....	52	30	.20			
Erie, Pa.....	53	30	.20			
Evansville, Ind.....	54	30	.20			
Fall River, Mass.....	55	30	.20			
Flint, Mich.....	56	30	.20			
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	57	30	.20			
Fort Worth, Tex.....	58	30	.20			
Fresno, Calif.....	59	20	.15			
Galveston, Tex.....	60	20	.15			
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	61	30	.20			
Greensboro-High Point, N. C.....	62	20	.15			
Greenville, S. C.....	63	20	.15			
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio.....	64	20	.15			
Harrisburg, Pa.....	65	20	.15			
Hartford, Conn.....	66	30	.20			
Houston, Tex.....	67	30	.20			
Huntington, W. Va-Ashland, Ky.....	68	20	.15			
Indianapolis, Ind.....	69	30	.20			
Jackson, Mich.....	70	20	.15			
Jackson, Miss.....	71	20	.15			
Jacksonville, Fla.....	72	30	.20			
Johnstown, Pa.....	73	20	.15			
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	74	20	.15			
Kansas City, Mo.....	75	40	.25			
Knoxville, Tenn.....	76	30	.20			
Lancaster, Pa.....	77	20	.15			
Lansing, Mich.....	78	30	.20			
Lawrence, Mass.....	79	20	.15			
Lexington, Ky.....	80	20	.15			
Lincoln, Neb.....	81	20	.15			
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.....	82	30	.20			
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio.....	83	20	.15			
Los Angeles, Calif.....	84	50	.30			
Louisville, Ky.....	85	30	.20			
Lowell, Mass.....	86	20	.15			
Lubbock, Tex.....	87	20	.15			
Macon, Ga.....	88	20	.15			
Madison, Wis.....	89	20	.15			
Memphis, Tenn.....	90	30	.20			
Miami, Fla.....	91	30	.20	4	756	4.75
Milwaukee, Wis.....	92	30	.20			
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.....	93	40	.25			
Mobile, Ala.....	94	30	.20			
Montgomery, Ala.....	95	30	.20			
Nashville, Tenn.....	96	30	.20			
New Bedford, Mass.....	97	30	.20			
New Britain-Bristol, Conn.....	98	20	.15			
New Haven, Conn.....	99	30	.20			
New Orleans, La.....	100	30	.20			
New York-Northeastern N. J.....	101	100	.50			
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.....	102	30	.20			
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	103	30	.20			
Omaha, Neb.....	104	30	.20			
Orlando, Fla.....	105	20	.15			
Peoria, Ill.....	106	30	.20			
Philadelphia, Pa.....	107	40	.25			
Phoenix, Ariz.....	108	30	.20			
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	109	30	.20			
Portland, Maine.....	110	20	.15			
Portland, Ore.....	111	30	.20			
Providence, R. I.....	112	30	.20			
Racine, Wis.....	113	20	.15			
Raleigh, N. C.....	114	20	.15			
Reading, Pa.....	115	30	.20			
Richmond, Va.....	116	30	.20			
Roanoke, Va.....	117	20	.15			
Rochester, N. Y.....	118	30	.20			
Rockford, Ill.....	119	20	.15			
Sacramento, Calif.....	120	30	.20			
Saginaw, Mich.....	121	20	.15			
St. Louis, Mo.....	122	30	.20			
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	123	30	.20			
San Antonio, Tex.....	124	30	.20	5	748	\$4.75
San Bernardino, Calif.....	125	20	.15			
San Diego, Calif.....	126	30	.20			
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	127	50	.30			
San Jose, Calif.....	128	20	.15			
Savannah, Ga.....	129	30	.20			
Scranton, Pa.....	130	30	.20			
Seattle, Wash.....	131	30	.20			
Shreveport, La.....	132	30	.20			
Sioux City, Iowa.....	133	20	.15			
South Bend, Ind.....	134	30	.20			
Spokane, Wash.....	135	30	.20			
Springfield, Ill.....	136	20	.15			
Springfield, Mo.....	137	20	.15			
Springfield, Ohio.....	138	20	.15			
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.....	139	30	.20			
Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.....	140	20	.15			
Stockton, Calif.....	141	20	.15			
Syracuse, N. Y.....	142	30	.20			
Tacoma, Wash.....	143	30	.20			
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.....	144	30	.20			
Terre Haute, Ind.....	145	20	.15			
Toledo, Ohio.....	146	30	.20			
Topeka, Kans.....	147	20	.15			
Trenton, N. J.....	148	30	.20			
Tulsa, Okla.....	149	30	.20			
Utica-Rome, N. Y.....	150	30	.20			
Waco, Tex.....	151	20	.15			
Washington, D. C.....	152	30	.20			
Waterbury, Conn.....	153	30	.20			
Waterloo, Iowa.....	154	20	.15			
Wheeling, W. Va-Steubenville, Ohio.....	155	20	.15			
Wichita, Kans.....	156	30	.20			
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.....	157	20	.15			
Wilmington, Del.....	158	30	.20			
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	159	20	.15			
Worcester, Mass.....	160	30	.20			
York, Pa.....	161	20	.15			
Youngstown, Ohio.....	162	30	.20			



Volume III. Farm Housing Characteristics, United States and Economic Subregions.

311 p., tables, map. 1953. \$2.50 (Buckram).

Analytical data for rural-farm occupied dwelling units, with cross-tabulations of number of rooms and condition and plumbing facilities with selected housing and household characteristics. The statistics are presented for each of the 119 economic subregions of the United States and for the United States total; as the subregions may cross State boundaries, no totals for States or geographic divisions are presented.

The subjects are cross-classified in two basic tabulations: (1) number of rooms by year built, condition and plumbing facilities, heating fuel, cooking fuel, number of persons, persons per room, sex and age of head; (2) condition and plumbing facilities by number of rooms by year built, electric lighting, heating equipment, type of household, income in 1949. Most of the subjects are presented separately for owner-occupied and renter-occupied dwelling units, with the renter-occupied units being divided for part of the subjects into two groups, those for which rent was paid and those which were occupied rent free. Detailed cross-classifications are given for all areas and less detailed data are given for the 36 economic subregions containing 15,000 nonwhite inhabitants or more. For most of the statistics a sample of approximately 20 percent of the occupied dwelling units was used, but part of the data is based on a sample of about 4-percent of the occupied dwelling units.

A map gives the numbers of the subregions, their boundaries, and the boundaries of the counties included. A list of the counties in each subregion is also given.

Volume IV. Residential Financing, Mortgaged Nonfarm Properties (2 parts).

v. p., tables, maps, appendix. 1952. Part 1. United States. 684 p. \$4.25. (Buckram). Part 2. Large Standard Metropolitan Areas and Comparable Data for the United States. 850 p. \$5.25. (Buckram).

Characteristics of the financing of residential nonfarm properties, in terms of mortgage properties, first and junior mortgages, and outstanding mortgaged debt for both owner-occupied and rental properties. Part 1, United States, contains data for the United States and the four census regions and separate statistics are shown for properties inside and outside the 168 standard metropolitan areas combined. Part 1 presents interrelationships of various characteristics of the property, the owner, and the mortgage. Most of the cross-tabulations are further classified by government insurance status, that is, by FHA-insured, VA-guaranteed, and conventional mortgages.

Part 2, Large Standard Metropolitan Areas and Comparable Data for the United States, contains selected basic data for each of 25 large standard metropolitan areas:

Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	St. Paul, Minn.
Atlanta, Ga.	New Orleans, La.
Baltimore, Md.	New York-Northeastern New Jersey
Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Portland, Oreg.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Providence, R. I.
Cleveland, Ohio	St. Louis, Mo.
Detroit, Mich.	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.
Houston, Texas	Seattle, Wash.
Kansas City, Mo.	Washington, D. C.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Youngstown, Ohio
Milwaukee, Wis.	
Minneapolis-	

In Part 2, all subjects are classified by government insurance status. The subjects covered are:

Characteristics of mortgage financing.--Form of debt on property (mortgage or purchase contract), number of mortgages on property; and for each mortgage, government insurance status, year made, term, year due, amount of mortgage loan, present outstanding debt, interest rate, method of payment, amortization, frequency of interest and of principal payment, amount of total payment and of interest and principal payment, additional items included in payment, current status of payments, type of mortgage holder, manner mortgage acquired by present holder, service of mortgage, and origin and purpose of first mortgage.

Characteristics of the property.--Purchase price, market value, real estate taxes, rental receipts, number of dwelling units and structures on property, type of structure, year structure built, year structure acquired, structure new or previously occupied, business floor space, and number of rooms.

Characteristics of the owner-occupant.--Veteran status, color, sex and age, occupation and income of the owner; number of persons and number of children under 18 years of age in family, and the family income.

Type of owner (corporation, partnership, or individual) is shown for rental properties. The data are presented for all properties, for owner-occupied properties by size, and for rental properties by size. In addition, statistics on selected characteristics are shown separately for one-dwelling-unit properties with nonwhite owner-occupants.

All of the data shown are based on a sample of the properties covered. Two maps show the outlines of the standard metropolitan areas, one for the United States, and the other, on a larger scale, for those areas in the Northeast. Another map shows the regions of the United States. Illustrative examples of the owner-occupied, renter-occupied, and mortgage schedules appear in the appendix.

Volume V. Block Statistics (213 parts).

v. p., tables, maps. 1952. Each part priced separately, see Table 5. Total cost \$50.50.

Comprises 213 separate Series H-E bulletins (including five for the boroughs of New York City) for the 209 cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940 or in a subsequent special census prior to 1950. The bulletins have not been assembled in a single publication. Statistics are given on the number of dwelling units classified by occupancy and tenure, condition and plumbing facilities, persons per room, color of occupants, average contract monthly rent of renter-occupied and selected vacant units, and the average value of one-dwelling-unit owner-occupied and selected vacant structures, by city blocks, and also summarized for the city and for census tracts or wards.

A map or series of maps is included in each bulletin showing block numbers for each block, number and letter designations for tracts, and the names of principal streets.

Census Tract Statistics.

Detailed housing data, as well as population data, for each of the census tracts in tracted areas are contained in the 1950 Census of Population report Volume III, Census Tract Statistics, comprising 64 separate Series P-D bulletins (not bound together), covering a slightly larger number of tracted cities and their adjacent tracted areas (see p. 188).

Series HC-6 Reports. Special Tabulations for Local Housing Authorities.

v. p. tables. 1950-1952.

Separate reports containing data from the 1950 Censuses of Population and Housing, prepared at the request of and contracted for by local housing authorities for areas where information was needed at an early date to aid in the planning of low-rent public housing programs. The statistics relate to dwelling units considered substandard by the Public Housing Administration, and for most areas the results were based on a sample of substandard dwelling units. Subjects covered include structural and occupancy characteristics for all substandard dwelling units; rent paid and the condition and plumbing facilities, for renter-occupied substandard units; primary families by family income; and primary families with no subfamily or secondary family present, by rent as a percent of family income.

A total of 224 areas, representing about 20 percent of the non-farm dwelling units in the United States, took advantage of the program. Reports were published for 219 of the areas, and a summary report presenting the results for 214 areas was published. Excluded from the summary were St. Louis, Mo., for which tabulations were made after the summary had been prepared, and cities in Alaska for which the criteria for "substandard" were different. No reports were published for Beaumont, Calif., Fowler, Calif., Shafter, Calif., and Renton, Wash., because the number of substandard dwelling units was too small to provide detailed tabulations. No report was published for Birmingham, Ala., because of a boundary problem.

For a listing of the HC-6 reports see the 1950, 1951, and 1952 annual issues of the Catalog of United States Census Publications.

Table 5.--Series H-E Bulletins--Parts of Volume V, Block Statistics

City	Bulletin number	Pages	Price	City	Bulletin number	Pages	Price
Akron, Ohio	1	56	\$0.30	Miami, Fla.	111	65	\$0.30
Alameda, Calif.	2	17	.15	Milwaukee, Wis.	112	79	.40
Albany, N. Y.	3	24	.15	Minneapolis, Minn.	113	34	.40
Alhambra, Calif.	4	24	.15	Mobile, Ala.	114	34	.20
Allentown, Pa.	5	49	.25	Montgomery, Ala.	115	27	.15
Altoona, Pa.	6	28	.20	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	116	17	.15
Amarillo, Tex.	7	33	.15	Muskegon, Mich.	117	21	.15
Asheville, N. C.	8	22	.15	Nashville, Tenn.	118	35	.20
Atlanta, Ga.	9	53	.30	Newark, N. J.	119	38	.20
Atlantic City, N. J.	10	24	.15	New Bedford, Mass.	120	29	.20
Augusta, Ga.	11	20	.15	New Britain, Conn.	121	18	.15
Austin, Tex.	12	40	.20	New Haven, Conn.	122	26	.15
Baltimore, Md.	13	122	.60	New Orleans, La.	123	60	.45
Baton Rouge, La.	14	34	.15	New Rochelle, N. Y.	124	19	.15
Bayonne, N. J.	15	16	.15	Newton, Mass.	125	26	.15
Beaumont, Tex.	16	35	.20	Bronx Borough, N. Y. City	126	81	.40
Berkeley, Calif.	17	25	.15	Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. City	127	142	.60
Bethlehem, Pa.	18	34	.20	Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City	128	58	.30
Binghamton, N. Y.	19	19	.15	Queens Borough, N. Y. City	129	186	1.00
Birmingham, Ala.	20	68	.35	Richmond Borough, N. Y. City	130	64	.35
Boston, Mass.	21	93	.45	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	131	21	.15
Bridgeport, Conn.	22	29	.20	Norfolk, Va.	132	47	.25
Brooklyn, Mass.	23	27	.15	Oakland, Calif.	133	66	.35
Buffalo, N. Y.	24	53	.35	Oak Park, Ill.	134	17	.15
Burbank, Calif.	25	20	.15	Oklahoma City, Okla.	135	64	.35
Cambridge, Mass.	26	21	.15	Omaha, Nebr.	136	62	.30
Camden, N. J.	27	27	.20	Orlando, Fla.	137	25	.15
Canton, Ohio	28	48	.25	Pasadena, Calif.	138	20	.15
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	29	25	.20	Passaic, N. J.	139	15	.15
Charleston, S. C.	30	17	.15	Paterson, N. J.	140	25	.20
Charleston, W. Va.	31	22	.15	Pawtucket, R. I.	141	25	.15
Charlotte, N. C.	32	32	.20	Peoria, Ill.	142	28	.20
Chattanooga, Tenn.	33	41	.25	Philadelphia, Pa.	143	246	1.00
Chester, Pa.	34	20	.15	Phoenix, Ariz.	144	27	.15
Chicago, Ill.	35	279	1.25	Pittsburgh, Pa.	145	126	.50
Cicero, Ill.	36	17	.15	Pontiac, Mich.	146	20	.15
Cincinnati, Ohio	37	68	.40	Port Arthur, Tex.	147	23	.15
Cleveland, Ohio	38	118	.50	Portland, Maine	148	29	.20
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	39	16	.15	Portland, Oreg.	149	126	.60
Columbia, S. C.	40	22	.15	Portsmouth, Va.	150	24	.15
Columbus, Ga.	41	21	.15	Providence, R. I.	151	51	.30
Columbus, Ohio	42	62	.35	Pueblo, Colo.	152	26	.15
Corpus Christi, Tex.	43	28	.15	Quincy, Mass.	153	26	.20
Covington, Ky.	44	18	.15	Racine, Wis.	154	22	.15
Dallas, Tex.	45	93	.35	Raleigh, N. C.	155	20	.15
Davenport, Iowa	46	24	.15	Reading, Pa.	156	23	.15
Dayton, Ohio	47	44	.25	Richmond, Calif.	157	26	.15
Dearborn, Mich.	48	25	.15	Richmond, Va.	158	53	.25
Decatur, Ill.	49	21	.15	Roanoke, Va.	159	29	.15
Denver, Colo.	50	87	.40	Rochester, N. Y.	160	53	.30
Des Moines, Iowa	51	45	.25	Rockford, Ill.	161	28	.20
Detroit, Mich.	52	189	.75	Sacramento, Calif.	162	32	.20
Duluth, Minn.	53	51	.30	Saginaw, Mich.	163	30	.20
Durham, N. C.	54	24	.15	St. Joseph, Mo.	164	27	.20
East Chicago, Ind.	55	15	.15	St. Louis, Mo.	165	79	.40
East Orange, N. J.	56	15	.15	St. Paul, Minn.	166	68	.40
East St. Louis, Ill.	57	23	.15	St. Petersburg, Fla.	167	46	.20
Elizabeth, N. J.	58	20	.15	Salt Lake City, Utah	168	33	.20
El Paso, Tex.	59	33	.20	San Antonio, Tex.	169	81	.35
Erie, Pa.	60	27	.20	San Bernardino, Calif.	170	23	.15
Evanston, Ill.	61	18	.15	San Diego, Calif.	171	83	.40
Evansville, Ind.	62	31	.20	San Francisco, Calif.	172	78	.40
Fall River, Mass.	63	25	.15	San Jose, Calif.	173	28	.15
Flint, Mich.	64	41	.25	Santa Monica, Calif.	174	19	.15
Fort Smith, Ark.	65	28	.15	Savannah, Ga.	175	39	.20
Fort Wayne, Ind.	66	33	.20	Schenectady, N. Y.	176	21	.15
Fort Worth, Tex.	67	82	.35	Seranton, Pa.	177	41	.25
Fresno, Calif.	68	30	.15	Seattle, Wash.	178	118	.55
Galveston, Tex.	69	21	.15	Shreveport, La.	179	32	.20
Gary, Ind.	70	36	.20	Sioux City, Iowa	180	37	.20
Glendale, Calif.	71	24	.15	Somerville, Mass.	181	19	.15
Grand Rapids, Mich.	72	37	.20	South Bend, Ind.	182	32	.20
Greensboro, N. C.	73	24	.20	Spokane, Wash.	183	61	.30
Hamilton, Ohio	74	20	.15	Springfield, Ill.	184	23	.15
Hammond, Ind.	75	24	.15	Springfield, Mass.	185	34	.20
Harrisburg, Pa.	76	29	.20	Springfield, Mo.	186	26	.15
Hartford, Conn.	77	23	.15	Springfield, Ohio	187	22	.15
Highland Park, Mich.	78	13	.10	Stamford, Conn.	188	23	.15
Hoboken, N. J.	79	13	.10	Stockton, Calif.	189	26	.15
Holyoke, Mass.	80	16	.15	Syracuse, N. Y.	190	35	.20
Houston, Tex.	81	133	.50	Tacoma, Wash.	191	51	.30
Huntington, W. Va.	82	24	.15	Tampa, Fla.	192	45	.25
Indianapolis, Ind.	83	76	.40	Terre Haute, Ind.	193	25	.20
Irvine, N. J.	84	15	.10	Toledo, Ohio	194	53	.30
Jackson, Miss.	85	23	.15	Topeka, Kans.	195	27	.20
Jacksonville, Fla.	86	56	.30	Trenton, N. J.	196	23	.15
Jersey City, N. J.	87	30	.20	Troy, N. Y.	197	22	.15
Johnstown, Pa.	88	32	.20	Tulsa, Okla.	198	47	.25
Kalamazoo, Mich.	89	19	.15	Union City, N. J.	199	14	.10
Kansas City, Kans.	90	33	.20	Utica, N. Y.	200	23	.15
Kansas City, Mo.	91	80	.40	Waco, Tex.	201	29	.20
Knoxville, Tenn.	92	39	.20	Washington, D. C.	202	71	.40
Lakewood, Ohio	93	16	.15	Waterbury, Conn.	203	30	.20
Lancaster, Pa.	94	17	.15	Waterloo, Iowa	204	30	.20
Lansing, Mich.	95	25	.15	Wheeling, W. Va.	205	21	.15
Lawrence, Mass.	96	19	.15	Wichita, Kans.	206	45	.20
Lincoln, Nebr.	97	38	.20	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	207	20	.15
Little Rock, Ark.	98	35	.20	Wilmington, Del.	208	29	.20
Long Beach, Calif.	99	53	.25	Winston-Salem, N. C.	209	26	.20
Los Angeles, Calif.	100	281	1.25	Worcester, Mass.	210	41	.20
Louisville, Ky.	101	50	.25	Yonkers, N. Y.	211	31	.20
Lowell, Mass.	102	30	.20	York, Pa.	212	21	.15
Lynn, Mass.	103	23	.15	Youngstown, Ohio	213	34	.20
Macon, Ga.	104	20	.15				
Madison, Wis.	105	26	.15				
Malden, Mass.	106	19	.15				
Manchester, N. H.	107	32	.20				
McKeesport, Pa.	108	30	.20				
Medford, Mass.	109	20	.15				
Memphis, Tenn.	110	67	.35				

## PRELIMINARY AND ADVANCE REPORTS

**Preliminary Counts.**--Preliminary counts of dwelling units, based on field office tabulations, were issued in Series HC-1 for the States and in Series HC-2 for Territories and possessions.

Series HC-1. Each State and the District of Columbia by counties and places of 5,000 inhabitants or more.

Series HC-2. Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

**Preliminary Sample Reports.**--Results of tabulations based on a special preliminary sample from the returns of the 1950 Census of Housing were presented in Series HC-3, HC-4, and HC-5, scheduled from February through June 1951. Selected housing characteristics were published for 57 large standard metropolitan areas, with separate data for the central city in some cases, each of the 10 largest States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and for the United States and regions, urban and rural, and a summary of standard metropolitan area data.

Series HC-3. 57 large standard metropolitan areas.

Series HC-4. 10 large States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Series HC-5. United States and regions, urban and rural; summary of standard metropolitan area data.

**Advance Reports.**--Reports published in Series HC-7, HC-8, and HC-9 were based on final tabulations of selected housing characteristics for various areas. Series HC-7 reports contained basic counts of vacant dwelling units by States. The Series HC-8 reports presented a summary of selected housing characteristics for each State, standard metropolitan areas and urban places of 10,000 or more. Series HC-9 reports included various housing characteristics for the United States, by regions, divisions and States and a summary for selected cities.

Series HC-7. Vacant dwelling units, for each State, urban and rural, standard metropolitan areas, and constituent counties, each urban place of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and for the United States.

Series HC-8. Selected housing characteristics, for each State, urban and rural, standard metropolitan area, urban places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and for the United States.

Series HC-9. Various housing characteristics, for the United States, by regions, divisions and States, and a summary for selected cities.

Final volumes have incorporated or superseded the statistics presented earlier in the preliminary and advance reports.

Series HC-6 reports, *Special Tabulations for Local Housing Authorities*, were published for 219 areas (see p. 193).

1950 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

The first Federal Census of Agriculture was taken in connection with the Sixth Decennial Census of Population, that of 1840. Since that time, a Census of Agriculture has been taken in conjunction with each decennial Census of Population, and since 1925, every fifth year. The Census of Agriculture provides information on the characteristics of farms and farm operators; farm income; acreage, production, and value of crops; number of livestock and production of livestock products; number and characteristics of horticulture establishments; sales and value of flowers, nursery products, bulbs, and flower seeds; number and characteristics of irrigation and drainage enterprises; and the extent of irrigation and drainage of agricultural lands.

Final results of the 1950 Census of Agriculture and related censuses (irrigation, drainage, horticultural specialties) appear in five principal final volumes--Volume I, Counties and State Economic Areas; Volume II, General Report, Statistics by Subjects; Volume III, Irrigation of Agricultural Lands; Volume IV, Drainage of Agricultural Lands; and Volume V, Special Reports.

The information presented in the preliminary reports of Series AC50, IR50, and HS50 (see p. 199) has been superseded by the final volume reports.

FINAL REPORTS

Volume I. Counties and State Economic Areas (34 separate parts).

v. p., tables, maps, appendixes. 1952. Each part priced separately. see Table 6, Total cost \$59.50.

Data from the 1950 Census of Agriculture with comparisons from previous censuses, presented for the State, for each county, and for State economic areas. State economic areas represent groupings of counties, within a State, having similar agricultural, demographic, climatic, physiographic, and cultural characteristics. These areas were first defined for this Census. For each type of area, selected information is shown in the tables which is not shown for any of the other types of areas.

The State tables present data for those items for which historical figures are available for censuses prior to 1945. The county tables contain some data for most of the items on the 1950 questionnaire, including number of farms, acreage, value, and farm operators; farms by size, by color and tenure of operator; facilities and equipment, farm labor, and farm expenditures; livestock and livestock products; specified crops harvested; farms and farm characteristics for commercial farms; farms classified by value of farm products sold, by type of farm, and by economic class; and value of products sold by source. Data for State economic areas include farms and farm characteristics by size of farm, by tenure of operator, by type of farm, and by economic class.

The data on farm facilities and equipment, farm labor, farm expenditures, distance to trading center, value of farm land and buildings, taxes, mortgage debt, etc. (questions 306 through 332), were enumerated for a sample of farms consisting of all large farms and one-fifth of all remaining farms.

Maps show (1) counties, county seats, and principal cities, and (2) State economic areas. The appendix in each part includes facsimiles of the 1950 Census of Agriculture questionnaires and an index to the tables.

Volume II. General Report, Statistics by Subjects.

1404 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. \$7.50 (Buckram).

Summary data and analyses of data for States, geographic regions and divisions, and for the United States, in 13 chapters by subjects relating to the number, acreage, and value of farms; uses of land in farms; farm equipment and facilities; livestock, livestock products; crops; value of farm products sold; and the characteristics of farms and farm operators classified by size of farm, color and tenure of farm operator, type of farm, and economic class of farm. Many of the data are based on a sample of farms. Maps, graphs, and charts show some of the significant facts indicated by the data. The appendix contains facsimiles of a preliminary report (Series AC50-1) and the 1950 Census of Agriculture questionnaires, and an index to the tables in this volume.

This volume is a consolidation in one binding of the 13 preprint paper-covered chapters described below. An appendix to each chapter contains facsimiles of a preliminary report (Series AC50-1) and the 1950 Census of Agriculture questionnaires.

Table 6. --Parts of Volume I, Counties and State Economic Areas

Part	Geographic division and State or States	Pages	Price	Part	Geographic division and State or States	Pages	Price
1	New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut-----	736	\$3.50	19	East South Central: Kentucky-----	374	\$1.75
2	Middle Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania--	726	3.25	20	Tennessee-----	328	1.50
3	East North Central: Ohio-----	326	1.50	21	Alabama-----	295	1.25
4	Indiana-----	300	1.50	22	Mississippi-----	310	1.50
5	Illinois-----	361	1.75	23	West South Central: Arkansas-----	337	1.50
6	Michigan-----	344	1.50	24	Louisiana-----	296	1.25
7	Wisconsin-----	304	1.25	25	Oklahoma-----	345	1.50
8	West North Central: Minnesota-----	295	1.25	26	Texas-----	650	3.00
9	Iowa-----	312	1.50	27	Mountain: Montana-----	243	1.25
10	Missouri-----	362	1.75	28	Idaho-----	211	1.00
11	North Dakota and South Dakota-----	462	2.25	29	Wyoming and Colorado-----	383	1.75
12	Nebraska-----	306	1.50	30	New Mexico and Arizona-----	352	1.75
13	Kansas-----	347	1.50	31	Utah and Nevada-----	260	1.25
14	South Atlantic: Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia-----	322	1.50	32	Pacific: Washington and Oregon-----	460	2.00
15	Virginia and West Virginia--	571	2.75	33	California-----	315	1.50
16	North Carolina and South Carolina-----	624	3.00	34	Territories and Possessions-Chapter:	266	1.25
17	Georgia-----	412	2.00	1	Alaska-----	37	.25
18	Florida-----	272	1.25	2	American Samoa-----	17	.15
				3	Guam-----	19	.15
				4	Hawaii-----	58	.35
				5	Puerto Rico-----	115	.60
				6	Virgin Islands-----	27	.20

Chapter I, Farms and Land in Farms.

133 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. 65 cents.

Statistics on the number of farms, land in farms, value of farm land and buildings, and farm population, providing information on the agricultural use made of land resources and the adjustments made in these uses through the years. An outline map shows the States and geographic regions and divisions. The tabular presentations are supplemented by graphic presentations through the use of maps and charts.

Chapter II, Age, Residence, Years on Farm, Work Off Farm.

193 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. \$1.00.

Statistics relating to operators of farms with classifications based on the following characteristics: Age; place of residence (whether on or off the farm operated); number of years on their present farms, and, for those who reported a recent date, the month they began to operate their present farms; number of days worked off their farms during the year preceding the census date; and whether other income of the operator and his family exceeded the total value of agricultural products sold. These data are further classified by color and tenure of the operator. An outline map shows the States and the geographic regions and divisions. Maps and charts supplement the tabular presentation.

Chapter III, Farm Facilities, Roads, Trading Center, Farm Equipment.

109 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. 55 cents.

Data relating to specified facilities in the farm home, kind of road on which the farm is located, distance to the trading center visited most frequently, and specified items of farm equipment and machinery. The data on facilities include telephone, electricity, and some items of electrical equipment used in the home and in the farm business. The electric facilities and equipment include electric water pumps, electric hot-water heaters, home freezers, electric washing machines, electric chick brooders, and electric power-feed grinders. The farm equipment and machinery include milking machines, grain combines, corn pickers, pick-up hay balers, silos (upright and pit or trench), motortrucks, tractors (wheel other than garden; garden; and crawler), and automobiles. The age or year of newest model is presented for motortrucks, wheel tractors (other than garden), and for automobiles. An outline map shows the States and geographic regions and divisions. Maps and charts supplement the tabular presentation.

Chapter IV, Farm Labor and Farm Expenditures.

133 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. 65 cents.

Information on labor relating to farm operators, unpaid members of their families doing farm work or chores, and hired workers. Data for hired workers include the number of regular and seasonal workers; the number of persons paid on a monthly basis, on a weekly basis, a daily basis, an hourly basis, and on piecework basis; and the wage rates, hours worked, and kinds of perquisites furnished. Expenditures data relates to amounts paid in 1949 for machine hire, hired labor, feed for livestock and poultry, purchase of livestock and poultry, seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees, gasoline and other petroleum fuel and oil, tractor and other farm machinery repairs. An outline map shows the States and the geographic regions and divisions. Maps and charts supplement the tabular presentation.

Chapter V, Farm Taxes and Cash Rent.

133 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. 55 cents.

Tabulations of information on taxes apply to owner-operators and relate to property owned by the farm operator but were not restricted to property owned and operated by him. Data are shown separately for full owners and for part owners. The tables show total taxes per operator reporting; real-estate taxes per operator, per acre, and per \$100 value of land and buildings; and personal-property taxes per operator.

The data given for cash rent apply only to cash tenants and to part owners for whom both the amount of cash rent and value of rented land and buildings were reported. The tables show the number of operators reporting, the total acres rented from others, the value of the rented land and buildings, the

cropland harvested, and the amount of cash rent paid per operator, per acre, and per \$100 of value. Charts and maps present graphically the more significant data.

Chapter VI, Livestock and Livestock Products.

209 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. \$1.00.

Data include the numbers of livestock and poultry on farms, the amount and value of each important livestock and poultry product sold in 1949, with the number and value of each principal kind of livestock sold alive, and the number of the principal kinds of livestock slaughtered on farms. A limited amount of data relating to past, current, and potential production was obtained for several livestock items. The information regarding inventory of livestock and poultry includes data by age and sex groups for the more important kinds of livestock. This chapter also includes data on bees and the value of sales of honey, bees, wax, etc., Maps and charts supplement the tabular presentation.

Chapter VII, Field Crops and Vegetables.

247 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. \$1.25.

Statistics for field crops and vegetables harvested in 1949, with totals for the entire crop for each individual field crop and totals for the portion harvested for sale for vegetables. Data for each individual crop include the number of farms on which the crop was produced and the area harvested. For most crops other than vegetables, data are also given on the production and value of the crop. For many of the principal crops, totals are presented for the quantity sold and/or for the value of sales. For some crops, separate data have not been obtained for all States, and in such cases, totals are presented for the specified States for which figures are available. These totals often approximate full coverage from a national or regional viewpoint. Maps and charts supplement the tabular presentation.

Chapter VIII, Fruits and Nuts, Horticultural Specialties, Forest Products.

141 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. 65 cents.

Statistics for berries and other small fruits; tree fruits, nuts, and grapes; horticultural specialties; and forest products taken or cut on farms. Data for forest products and horticultural specialties have been included for convenience only, and totals for forest products have not been combined with those for fruits and nuts and horticultural specialties. Data for small fruit and berry crops such as strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., relate only to those harvested for sale in 1949, while data for tree fruits, nuts, and grapes include crops harvested for use on the farm as well as those sold. For tree fruits, nuts, and grapes, information was gathered for the land area in orchards, groves, vineyards, and planted nut trees for each farm, and figures on the number of trees of bearing age and trees not of bearing age were obtained also.

Data for horticultural specialties relate to products grown for sale in 1949 and include information about nursery products, flowers and flowering plants, and vegetables grown under glass, flower seeds, vegetable seeds, vegetable plants, bulbs, and propagated mushrooms. The information on forest products relates to those products of the woodland, or of individual or scattered trees or tree growth, on places enumerated as farms. These products taken or cut in 1949 include such items as standing timber sold; firewood, fence posts, and sawlogs cut for use on the farm or for sale; pulpwood, piling and poles, and other products such as bark, bolts, mine timbers, Christmas trees, hewn ties, maple products, etc. Maps and charts supplement the more significant data.

Chapter IX, Value of Farm Products.

91 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. 50 cents.

Statistics on the total value of farm products sold, classified by source of income. The total value of products sold provides an approximation of the gross agricultural income for the various geographic areas; the value of farm products sold, by source, indicates the relative importance of the various sources of gross farm income. Of the 46 value-of-sales categories, 23 relate to the sales of field crops, 1 to vegetables, 1 to fruits and nuts, 3 to horticultural specialties, 3 to dairy products, 3 to poultry and poultry products, 8 to

livestock and livestock products other than dairy and poultry, and 4 relate to value of forest products sold. Data for groups of products for which there were more than one inquiry have been combined in order to show totals for related groups. These in turn have been further combined to present totals for 3 major groups of farm products sold, viz., value of all crops sold, value of all livestock and livestock products sold, and value of all forest products sold. Separate data for each of the 46 sales inquiries are not given in this chapter.

Most of the data are summations of the sales data contained in the reports for each farm. However, the array of all farms according to the dollar amount of sales in 1949 was based on reports for only a sample of farms. Maps and charts supplement the tabular presentation.

#### Chapter X, Size of Farm.

205 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. \$1.00.

Statistics for farms classified by size as measured by the total land area in the farm, including such items as the number of farms, all land in farms, the value of farm land and buildings, land use, specified characteristics of the farm operator, specified farm facilities and equipment, farm labor, specified farm expenditures, the principal classes of livestock, the major crops, and sales of farm products. Primary emphasis is placed on the number of farms, land in farms, value of farms, and land use. The tables are supplemented by charts and maps which show some of the more significant facts.

#### Chapter XI, Color, Race, and Tenure of Farm Operator.

269 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. \$1.25.

Statistics by color and race of operator are limited to number of farms, land in farms, land use, and a few other items, with many of the data by color restricted to the Southern States. Data for a few of the major items are shown separately for farms operated by Negroes, Indians, and other races comprising the nonwhite group. Most of the data shown by color or race are presented for each color or race by tenure. The statistics by tenure under which farm operators held the land they operated include such items as number of farms, land in farms, value of land and buildings, land use, operator characteristics, facilities and equipment, farm labor, farm expenditures, principal classes of livestock, major crops, and sales of farm products, with primary emphasis on the number of farms, land in farms, value of land and buildings, and land use. Charts and maps supplement the more significant facts included in the tables.

#### Chapter XII, Economic Class of Farm.

165 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. 75 cents.

The classification of farms by economic class was devised to group farms that are somewhat alike in their characteristics and problems, to show the relative scale of operations and relative significance of different producing groups, and to make more useful and meaningful the statistics on the characteristics and organization of agricultural production. Data for farms grouped by economic class supplement those for other classifications which were made on the basis of size of farm, tenure of farm operator, and type of farm. To describe the organization of agriculture more fully, percentage distributions of the farms in each economic class, by size of farm and by tenure of operator, are given in this chapter. Many of the totals by economic class are given for the United States, but not for States, geographic divisions, and regions. All figures are estimates based upon reports for a sample of farms. Maps accompanying the text show the geographic distribution of each class of farm and also of commercial farms and other farms, as groups.

#### Chapter XIII, Type of Farm.

185 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. \$1.00.

Major items of information from the 1950 Census of Agriculture presented by type of farm for those farms which were classified as "commercial", with some data given also for "other farms". The classification of farms by type is designed to show (a) the kinds of farms in various parts of the Nation; (b) the variation in resources, production, sales, and organization between farms of the various types; and (c) the characteristics of the operators on different types of farms. The

figures are based on reports for a sample of farms. Maps show the geographic distribution of each of the major types of farms.

#### Volume III, Irrigation of Agricultural Lands.

1031 p., tables, maps, charts. 1952. \$6.00.

In the 1950 Census of Agriculture questionnaire inquiries were included on acreage of irrigated land and acreage irrigated by means of sprinklers. In addition, a special census of irrigation was taken in 20 States. This volume includes a United States summary with limited data for all States and summarized additional data for the 17 Western States and Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida. In addition, 18 separate parts present statistics for each of the 20 States (Arkansas and Oklahoma combined in one part, North and South Dakota in another), for drainage basins, and for counties. Statistics include number of enterprises, irrigation works and equipment, source of water, new capital investment since 1940, cost of irrigation water, number of farms and acreage irrigated, and quantity of water used for irrigation purposes. Maps and charts deal with the more significant facts included in the tables of the United States summary. Each State part includes a map of acres of irrigated land, by counties. Facsimiles of the two irrigation questionnaires are reproduced, together with the instructions to enumerators.

Each State part is available separately as shown below.

#### Parts of Volume III, Irrigation of Agricultural Lands

Part	State and number of pages	Price
1	Arizona, 52 p. - - - - -	30¢
2	Arkansas and Oklahoma, 66 p. - - - - -	35¢
3	California, 89 p. - - - - -	45¢
4	Colorado, 92 p. - - - - -	45¢
5	Florida, 49 p. - - - - -	30¢
6	Idaho, 71 p. - - - - -	40¢
7	Kansas, 54 p. - - - - -	30¢
8	Louisiana, 49 p. - - - - -	30¢
9	Montana, 80 p. - - - - -	40¢
0	Nebraska, 63 p. - - - - -	35¢
1	Nevada, 57 p. - - - - -	35¢
2	New Mexico, 67 p. - - - - -	35¢
3	North Dakota and South Dakota, 60 p. - - - - -	35¢
4	Oregon, 73 p. - - - - -	40¢
5	Texas, 89 p. - - - - -	45¢
6	Utah, 75 p. - - - - -	40¢
7	Washington, 66 p. - - - - -	35¢
8	Wyoming, 73 p. - - - - -	40¢

#### Volume IV, Drainage of Agricultural Lands.

326 p., tables, charts, maps. 1952. \$1.50.

Information on organized enterprises and private projects draining 500 acres or more of agricultural lands in 1950, for counties, States, and the United States. Data on land in drainage enterprises, number and types of enterprises, cost of drainage, indebtedness, assessments, and drainage works are presented first in summary form for the United States and States and then for each State and its counties, for 40 States. Charts illustrate significant findings. Maps show the location of land in drainage enterprises for each State. An appendix includes facsimiles of the drainage questionnaires and instructions to enumerators, a county listing sheet of enterprises, and a letter to State auditors.

#### Volume V, Special Reports (10 separate parts).

v. p., tables, charts, map. 1952. (Each part priced separately)  
Total cost \$9.90.

This volume comprises a group of special compilations and supplementary data from the 1950 Census of Agriculture and related programs. The 10 parts of this volume have not been bound together.

#### Part 1, Horticultural Specialties.

768 p., tables, charts, map. 1952. \$3.50.

Data from a special supplementary enumeration of nurseries, greenhouses, and other horticultural-specialty establishments, limited to farms or establishments reporting the sale of \$1,000

or more of any of the three following groups of products: (1) nursery products (trees, shrubs, vines, ornamentals, etc.); (2) flowers and flowering plants; (3) vegetables grown under glass, flower seeds, vegetable seeds, vegetable plants, bulbs, and mushrooms. Statistics on sales, employment, specified expenditures, structures and equipment, and crops sold by value of crops at wholesale prices, with an introductory summary for the United States and four chapters--Chapter A, Cut Flowers and Flowering or Foliage Plants (including vegetables grown under glass and propagated mushrooms); Chapter B, Nurseries; Chapter C, Bulb Farms; Chapter D, Flowerseed Farms. A map of the United States shows geographic divisions. Charts illustrate significant findings. Facsimiles of the special supplementary questionnaires are included in an appendix to each chapter.

Part 2, Multiple-Unit Operations.

492 p., tables, maps. 1952. \$2.75.

Data on the number and characteristics of multiple-unit operations, farms in multiple units, and farms not in multiple-units for selected counties and State economic areas in 13 Southern States and 7 counties of Southeastern Missouri. Summary tables present data for the entire multiple-unit area and for each of the selected States, data include totals for States, counties, and State economic areas. Some of the significant findings are presented graphically on maps. A map of each State showing the counties and economic areas with a designation of the counties not included in the multiple-unit area precedes the county and economic area tables for the State. An appendix includes facsimiles of questionnaires and excerpts from the Enumerator's Reference Manual.

Part 3, Ranking Agricultural Counties.

69 p., tables, maps. 1952. 40 cents.

The rank of the leading counties in the United States in 1950 is shown for 56 selected items of inventory and production, with the relative standing of the same counties in 1945. The ranking of counties was made on the basis of the proportion of the United States total for the particular item of inventory or production. For most of the items, figures are given for the 100 ranking counties, but for some items the ranking was limited to the 50 leading counties. Maps showing the distribution of the items are included for most of the principal items.

Part 4, Land Utilization--A Graphic Summary.

64 p., text, maps, charts. 1952. 45 cents.

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this report presents data on the use of land both in and outside of farms, with some information regarding the changes in the use of land in farms during the last fifty years. Section I relates to how the land is used in the 48 States, and Section II deals with the Territories and possessions. Text accompanies charts and maps.

Part 5, Farm Tenure--A Graphic Summary.

95 p., text, tables, charts, maps. 1952. 60 cents.

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this report presents graphically some of the significant facts regarding the extent and general nature of the various forms of tenure under which farms were held and operated. Changes in farm tenure during the last half century are summarized. Three main sections deal with (I) Land--quantity and value, method of holding, (II) Production--type and quantity, and (III) People--income, security, personal attributes. A guide to items on tenure, 1950 Census of Agriculture, is included. Text accompanies the maps and charts.

Part 6, Agriculture 1950--A Graphic Summary.

108 p., text, tables, charts, maps. 1952. 65 cents.

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this is a graphic presentation of some of the significant facts regarding farm resources, farm people, the organization of United States agriculture, production of crops, livestock and livestock products. Changes in agriculture during the first half of the

present century are summarized. Most of the data were obtained from the various censuses of agriculture, but the interpretative and descriptive materials were drawn from many sources. The four main sections of the report deal with farm resources, farm production, organization and use of agricultural resources, and changes in agriculture, 1900 to 1950. Maps and charts accompany the text.

Part 7, Irrigation 1950--A Graphic Summary.

41 p., text, maps, charts. 1952. 35 cents.

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this is a graphic presentation of some of the significant facts regarding agriculture in irrigated areas, and the characteristics of irrigation enterprises and irrigated farms as indicated by the 1950 Censuses of Agriculture and Irrigation, with comparative data from earlier censuses. Three sections deal with characteristics of irrigation enterprises, irrigation water, and characteristics of irrigated farms. Numerous maps and charts accompany the analytical discussion of the data.

Part 8, Farm-Mortgage Debt.

40 p., tables, charts, map. 1952. 30 cents.

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this report presents data on farm-mortgage indebtedness and related information on number of farms, land in farms, and value of land and buildings, for States and the United States. The basic information was obtained from the 1950 Census of Agriculture. The mortgage data represent estimates based on a sample of farms and on a mail survey of farm owners. For the United States, totals are shown for farms free from debt and for farms mortgaged for all farms, for full-owner farms, for part-owner farms, and for tenant and manager farms. Data by States are restricted to mortgaged farms. A map outlines the States and geographic regions and divisions. Charts summarize some of the significant facts.

Part 9, Economic Class and Type of Farm--A Graphic Summary

73 p., text, tables, charts, maps. 1952. 40 cents.

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this report presents graphically some of the significant facts regarding the characteristics and relationships of the economic classes of farms and the types of farms in the United States, based largely on the reports of the 1950 Census of Agriculture. For most items for commercial farms, comparisons in the graphic material are shown for the three broad regions. For part-time and residential farms, comparisons are shown for the nine geographic divisions. Some data are shown for individual States. The four principal sections of the report are (1) general view of the Nation's farms, (2) economic classes of commercial farms, (3) types of commercial farms, and (4) other farms (part-time, residential and abnormal). Text accompanies the maps and charts.

Part 10, Farms and Farm Characteristics by Economic Subregions.

85 p., tables, maps. 1952. 50 cents.

A summary of important items from the 1950 Census of Agriculture for 119 economic subregions and also statistics on economic class and type of farms for 19 State economic areas located in the principal type-of-farming areas of the United States. Data are presented on the number of farms classified by type of farm, by economic class of farm, by size of farm, by tenure of operator; farm operators classified by age, years on farm and off-farm work; equipment on farms; farm expenditures; selected crops harvested; number of livestock; and value of farm products sold by source. Statistics by economic subregions were obtained by combining totals for the State economic areas, or for the counties comprising the economic subregions, or data for parts of some State economic areas. One map shows economic subregions and State economic areas, and another map shows the State economic areas selected for special tabulation of data.



SPECIAL STUDY

Farms and Farm People--Population, Income, and Housing Characteristics by Economic Class of Farms.

103 p., tables, charts. 1953. 50 cents.

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The basic data for this report were obtained by matching records of the 1950 Censuses of Agriculture, Housing, and Population for approximately 11,000 farms and farm operators. The data presented in the report are estimates based upon tabulations for a sample of farms and the associated farm-operator families, households, and dwelling units.

Data show characteristics of the farm operator families, their housing, and other items including amounts and sources of family income by farm characteristics, particularly economic class of farm and net cash income of farm families.

The chapter on Low-Production Farms and the Low-Income Problem in Agriculture contains sections on low-production farms, the economic classification of farms, age of farm operator, off-farm work, occupation of farm operator, tenure of farm operator, factors affecting off-farm work, education of farm operator, kind of road and distance to trading center, and a summary. The chapter Income of Farm-Operator Families in 1949, contains discussions of limitations of the data, summary distributions of family income, analysis of family income by economic class of farm, and interpretation of the results. The Population in Farm-Operator Households chapter deals with definition of farm population and population in farm-operator households; age, sex, and color composition of the population in farm-operator households; other population characteristics (marital status, years of schooling, labor-force status and occupation, fertility); degree of dependence on agriculture, and limitations of the data. The final chapter, Housing Facilities and Equipment, and Home Food-Production Practices of Farm-Operator Families has sections on dwelling units covered; house, garden, and household equipment by economic class of farm; housing and household equipment by income and tenure; and tabulation procedures and limitations of data.

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

As the results of the 1950 Census of Agriculture became available, information was released in multilith form, beginning in December 1950, in Series AC50-1, AC50-2, AC50-3, AC50-4, AC50-5, IR50-1, DR50-1, and HS50.

Statistics on farms, farm characteristics, and farm products for each county, State, New England, the United States, and Territories and possessions, were presented in Series AC50-1, while Series AC50-2 was limited to number of farms for counties, by State, by geographic divisions and States, and by municipalities for Puerto Rico. Series AC50-3 included one report on parcels and parcela characteristics of Puerto Rico and one presenting preliminary estimates for the United States. Reports in Series AC50-4 dealt with the farms, farm characteristics, and farm products of nonwhite operators in selected States, by State. Series AC50-5 consisted of one report on vegetable acreage for the United States, regions, divisions, and States.

Series AC50-1. Characteristics--each county, State, New England, the United States, Territories and possessions.

Series AC50-2. Number of farms--counties, by State, divisions, States, and Puerto Rico.

Series AC50-3. Characteristics--for Puerto Rico, and for the United States.

Series AC50-4. Characteristics--nonwhite operators by selected States.

Series AC50-5. Vegetable acreage--the United States, by regions, divisions, and States.

In Series IR50-1, reports for 20 States dealt with irrigation of agricultural lands; irrigation enterprises, number and characteristics, by counties.

Series IR50-1. Irrigation statistics, 20 State reports, one summary.

Statistics relating to drainage were presented in Series DR50-1 in releases for the United States and for selected States separately.

Series DR50-1. Drainage of Agricultural Lands, the United States.

Series DR50-1. Land in Drainage Enterprises and Related Financial Items, selected States.

Series DR50-1. Number of Drainage Enterprises, with Land Area and Financial Items, selected States.

Horticultural specialties were covered in Series HS50-1, Cut Flowers and Flowering or Foliage Plants, including Vegetables Grown Under Glass and Propagated Mushrooms; HS50-2, Nurseries; HS50-3, Bulb Farms; and HS50-4, Flower Seed Farms, with reports for selected States and United States summaries.

Series HS50-1. Cut flowers, etc., for separate States and the United States.

Series HS50-2. Nurseries, for separate States and the United States.

Series HS50-3. Bulb farms, one report for the United States and specified States.

Series HS50-4. Flower Seed Farms, one report for the United States, California, and other States combined.

All preliminary reports have been superseded by the final volumes.

OTHER 1950 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS

GENERAL REPORTS

County and City Data Book: 1952; A Statistical Abstract Supplement.

638 p., tables, maps, appendixes. 1953. \$4.25 (Buckram).

Issued as part of the publications program of the 1950 Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture, this book brings together 128 items of information for the United States as a whole by regions and geographic divisions, for each State, county, and standard metropolitan area; and 133 items of information for each of 484 cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants. The statistics for 1950 include agriculture, area and population, banking, city government finances and employment, construction, education, family income, housing, labor force, vital statistics, and other subjects; for 1947 and 1950, manufactures; for 1948, trade and services; and climate. There is a map for each State showing counties, standard metropolitan areas, and all cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants in 1950. Appendixes include lists of urban places in rank order and by county, with 1950 populations, and alphabetically by State with county of location; county governments and related areas; climate; and New England State economic areas.

Infant Enumeration Study: 1950 (Procedural Studies of the 1950 Censuses No. 1).

70 p., tables, map, appendix. 1953. 40 cents.

Statistics on the extent to which infants born in the first three months of 1950 were enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population and on reasons for the missing of infants, by characteristics of the infant and its parents. The study was conducted with the cooperation of the National Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, and of the State registrars of vital statistics. The data are based on tabulations of data from birth records, census records, and returns from a special mail inquiry. Most of the materials are from a complete count, but some are based on samples.

The 1950 Censuses--How They Were Taken (Procedural Studies of the 1950 Censuses No. 2).

231 p., appendixes. 1955. \$1.50

A description of the organization for the 1950 Censuses of Population, Housing and Agriculture, the procedures used, and the experience. The process of taking the censuses is covered, step by step, in the first seven chapters (Part I), beginning with the granting of authority and funds from Congress to do the job, continuing with an account of the general procedures and through the publication of results. The chapters in Part II (VIII-X) show how specific items of information were collected and processed. The appendixes include facsimiles of the principal questionnaires and punch cards, outlines of the tabulations and the publications, tables showing progress of work and costs, chronology of principal activities, legislation, and list of key personnel.

Principal Data Collection Forms Used in the 1950 Censuses.

41 p. 1952. 25 cents.

Facsimiles of 18 principal enumeration forms used in the 1950 Censuses of Population and Housing (including those used for the collection of mortgage statistics) and in the Census of Agriculture (including irrigation and drainage enterprises and horticultural establishments). Includes a description of forms shown and a list of forms omitted.

This pamphlet is a preprint of Appendix A in "The 1950 Censuses--How They Were Taken."

GEOGRAPHIC REPORTSCensus Areas of 1950, Series GEO. No. 1.

4 p. 1951.

A description of Census geographical areas, other than political, for which population and housing statistics were compiled in the 1950 Censuses.

Center of Population of the United States: 1950; Series GEO. No. 2.

3 p., table, maps. 1951.

Gives the location of the center of population of the United States 1790 to 1950, by latitude and longitude, with accompanying maps.

Population Density Map of the United States by Counties: 1950; Series GEO. No. 4.

4 p., table, map. 1952.

Map showing the total population per square mile of the United States by counties as of April 1, 1950, is presented on two facing pages. Table shows the population density and land area in the United States as of April 1, 1950.

Land Area and Population of Incorporated Places of 2,500 or More: April 1, 1950; Series GEO. No. 5.

30 p., table. 1953. 30 cents.

Incorporated places listed alphabetically by State, with county of location, land area in square miles, and 1950 population. The land area figures were obtained from local officials by means of a mail survey.

Minor Civil Divisions and Places of the United States: 1950; Series GEO. No. 6.

4 p., table. 1953. 10 cents.

Tables show number and types of minor civil divisions and of places, by States, as of April 1, 1950.

MAPSPortfolio of United States Census Maps: 1950.

42 p., size 11-1/4 x 14-1/4 in. 1953. \$4.00 (Buckram)

A selection of maps and graphs taken from the publications of the 1950 Censuses of Population and Agriculture. Also included in pockets are two large maps, (1) United States Pop-

ulation Distribution Urban and Rural, 1950, 62 by 40 inches, and (2) United States County Outline Map, 1950, 40 by 26 inches.

United States Population Distribution, Urban and Rural: 1950.

62 x 40 in. Approximate scale, 50 mi.=1 in. or 1:3,168,000; Projection: Albers equal-area. 1953. 35 cents.

Urban population centers shown by red symbols and rural population by green symbols.

United States County Outline Maps: 1950.

2 maps, each 40 x 26 in. Approximate scale, 80 mi.=1 in. or 1:5,000,000; Projection: Albers equal-area. 1952. 30 cents each.

Both maps show boundaries and names of all counties in the United States. One has the State and county outlines in black ink; the other has State outlines in black, with county outlines in blue ink.

Minor Civil Division Maps.

36 x 48 in. 1952. Each map 20 cents.

A map for each State, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, shows subdivisions of counties, all incorporated places, and all unincorporated places with 1,000 or more inhabitants and lying outside urbanized areas of large cities. Scales vary.

Congressional Districts for the 83rd Congress.

60 x 44 in. Approximate scale, 75 mi.=1 in. or 1:4,752,000; Projection: Albers equal area. 1953. 25 cents.

Map shows boundaries of States, counties, and congressional districts and includes 52 inset maps and an inset map list and arrangement guide.

Map of the United States Showing Location of Drained Agricultural Lands: 1950.

18 x 23 in. Approximate scale, 1:7,000,000. 1952. 30 cents.

Shows land in drainage enterprises and the drained land in irrigation enterprises.

Location of Irrigated Land, 1949, by Drainage Basin for the 17 Western States, and Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida.

36 x 48 in. Approximate scale, 47 mi.=1 in. or 1:3,000,000. 1953. 35 cents.

A composite map showing acreage of irrigated land by drainage basins.

Location of Irrigated Land, 1949, by Drainage Basins.

Each map 36 x 48 in. Approximate scale, 16 mi.=1 in. or 1:1,000,000. 1952-1953. Each map or part, 35 cents.

Each State map and accompanying table shows acreage or irrigated land by county and drainage basin, where data are available. One map for each of the 17 Western States, and for Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida. Those for California and for Texas are in two parts.



## APPENDIX D

### SELECTED PROGRESS AND COST TABLES

The purpose of this appendix is to present, in the form of selected statistical tables, additional detail to supplement the presentation in the body of this report. The criteria for the selection of the summary material to be presented here was a judgment as to its value as well as the availability of the information desired.

Subjects covered here include progress of enumeration by weeks, cards punched, pages of publications issued, and summaries of costs. The last table, Table 9, presents an estimated distribution of costs by function. Before using this table, the special note on Table 9 should be read carefully.

#### List of Tables

Table 1.--Progress of Enumeration of the 1950 Censuses--Enumeration Districts Completed and Persons, Dwellings, and Farms Enumerated by Week, April 4 to July 7, 1950.

Table 2.--Progress of Enumeration of the 1950 Censuses--Summary of Man-hours Used for Field Work, Exclud-

ing Piece-Price Enumeration and Special Projects, by Weeks, February 24 to July 7, 1950.

Table 3.--Tabulating Cards Punched for the 1950 Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture, by Type.

Table 4.--Pages of Publications Issued for the 1950 Census of Population, Housing, and Agriculture, by Month and by Type of Report, June 1950 to December 1954.

Table 5.--Cost of the 1950 Censuses: Actual Obligations by Major Program and Fiscal Year, 1947-1953.

Table 6.--Cost of the 1950 Censuses: Actual Obligations by Divisions and Fiscal Year, 1947-1953.

Table 7.--Cost of the 1950 Censuses: Obligations by Object of Expenditure and Fiscal Year, 1947-1953.

Table 8.--Sources of Funds for 1950 Censuses.

Table 9.--Estimated Distribution of Costs of the 1950 Census Program by Census and Function.

Table 1.--Progress of Enumeration of the 1950 Censuses Enumeration Districts Completed and Persons, Dwellings, and Farms Enumerated by Week April 4 to July 7, 1950

(Cumulative)

Reporting dates	Enumeration districts completed		Persons enumerated		Dwelling units enumerated		Farms enumerated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Through								
April 4, 1950-----	2,250	1.0	22,504,074	15.1	6,864,814	15.0	519,402	9.2
" 11, 1950-----	23,467	10.2	67,228,000	45.0	20,603,702	45.1	1,826,975	32.3
" 18, 1950-----	83,444	36.3	103,791,600	69.5	31,662,800	69.2	3,149,200	55.7
" 25, 1950-----	139,567	60.8	125,423,416	84.0	38,278,038	83.7	4,134,000	73.1
May 2, 1950-----	180,742	78.7	137,159,524	91.9	42,001,712	91.9	4,780,269	84.6
" 9, 1950-----	202,502	88.2	142,717,400	95.6	44,621,557	97.6	5,129,012	90.7
" 16, 1950-----	214,552	93.4	145,776,364	97.7	44,613,018	97.6	5,362,405	94.9
" 20, 1950-----	219,225	95.5	146,823,305	98.4	44,849,490	98.1	5,438,189	96.2
" 27, 1950-----	224,051	97.6	147,590,494	98.9	45,179,951	98.8	5,492,464	97.2
June 3, 1950-----	226,821	98.8	148,162,316	99.3	45,414,931	99.3	5,531,229	97.8
" 10, 1950-----	228,460	99.5	148,653,043	99.6	45,527,271	99.6	5,606,843	99.2
" 17, 1950-----	229,232	99.8	149,046,007	99.9	45,644,048	99.8	5,631,550	99.6
" 24, 1950-----	229,600	(*)	149,207,524	(*)	45,716,453	(*)	5,647,412	99.9
July 7, 1950-----	229,623	100.0	149,244,349	100.0	45,724,998	100.0	<sup>2</sup> 5,652,774	100.0
Final count-----	229,623	---	150,697,361	---	45,983,398	---	<sup>2</sup> 5,382,162	---

\*Virtually complete. Calculates to 100.0 percent.

<sup>1</sup> Revised on basis of recount.

<sup>2</sup> Difference between final farm count and farms enumerated was due to elimination of questionnaires for places not meeting 1950 Census definition of farm.

Source: 1950 Census Progress Reports, Field Division.

## PROGRESS AND COST TABLES

Table 2. --Progress of Enumeration of the 1950 Censuses Summary of Man-Hours Used for Field Work, Excluding Piece-Price Enumeration and Special Projects, by Weeks, February 24 to July 7, 1950

(Cumulative. Figures were underreported in some weeks and were adjusted in subsequent weeks)

Reporting dates	Total man-hours		Supervisors and assistants (man-hours)	Administrative, supply, and payroll clerks (man-hours)	Crew leaders (man-hours)	Hourly enumeration (man-hours)
	Number	Percent				
Through						
Feb. 24, 1950-----	384,430	5.8	244,995	139,435	-	-
March 3, 1950-----	461,486	7.0	282,630	178,856	-	-
" 10, 1950-----	766,187	11.5	335,678	221,323	209,186	-
" 17, 1950-----	1,238,003	18.6	382,228	268,030	587,745	-
" 24, 1950-----	1,759,895	26.5	451,135	347,397	961,363	-
" 31, 1950-----	2,177,768	32.8	457,551	386,146	1,334,071	-
April 7, 1950-----	2,744,719	41.3	500,008	452,100	1,736,147	<sup>1</sup> 56,464
" 14, 1950-----	3,530,507	53.2	587,146	537,117	2,137,362	268,882
" 21, 1950-----	4,250,787	64.0	635,353	605,244	2,495,070	515,120
" 28, 1950-----	4,719,141	71.1	674,150	665,768	2,746,193	633,030
May 5, 1950-----	4,924,788	74.2	698,257	702,174	2,766,738	757,619
" 12, 1950-----	5,360,360	80.8	756,742	777,225	2,936,079	890,314
" 19, 1950-----	5,686,539	85.7	788,652	834,497	3,048,075	1,015,315
" 26, 1950-----	5,906,942	89.0	n.r.	874,235	3,107,124	1,136,931
June 2, 1950-----	6,023,646	90.7	n.r.	n.r.	3,124,558	1,236,201
" 9, 1950-----	6,148,194	92.6	n.r.	n.r.	3,162,361	1,322,946
" 16, 1950-----	6,226,272	93.8	n.r.	n.r.	<sup>2</sup> 3,157,783	1,405,662
" 23, 1950-----	6,300,693	94.9	n.r.	n.r.	3,174,552	1,463,454
July 7, 1950-----	6,638,184	100.0	874,990	1,066,689	3,187,374	1,509,131

n.r. - Not reported. <sup>1</sup> Reported as of April 4, 1950. <sup>2</sup> Revised count. Source: 1950 Census Progress Reports, Field Division.

Table 3. --Tabulating Cards Punched for the 1950 Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture, by Type

Card type	Total cards punched (1,000)	Cards punched per man-day	Starting date	Completion date
Population:				
Pl card-----	150,600	1,325	8/7/50	7/10/51
Overseas personnel-----	97	755	9/20/51	10/2/51
Territories and possessions-----	2,986	411	3/12/51	11/5/51
Post-enumeration survey-----	37	268	8/21/51	9/8/51
Experimental areas-----	1,783	675	5/7/51	7/10/51
Housing:				
Basic H card-----	45,983	1,064	9/15/50	6/15/51
Territories and possessions-----	620	616	9/18/51	11/5/51
Household card (P-H)-----	<sup>1</sup> 18,000	( <sup>1</sup> )	10/7/50	1/31/52
Family card (F)-----	1,216	762	8/3/51	10/25/51
Fertility card (C)-----	568	1,224	10/8/51	11/5/51
Post-enumeration survey-----	29	395	9/14/51	10/10/51
Survey of residential financing-----	101	509	8/3/51	9/13/51
Experimental areas-----	544	516	5/7/51	8/15/51
Agriculture:				
A (East) Land ownership and use-----	3,705	574	7/12/50	6/1/51
A (West) Land ownership and use-----	1,719	602	7/19/50	6/1/51
A Irrigation-----	316	264	7/27/50	6/1/51
C Crops, corn and sorghums-----	3,744	951	7/12/50	5/31/51
E Crops, all, except corn and sorghums-----	29,459	755	7/12/50	6/1/51
F Crops, tree fruits and nuts (Calif.)-----	288	705	1/24/51	4/23/51
G Forest products-----	1,524	620	7/13/50	5/31/51
H Mules, horses, cattle, and dairy products-----	4,453	691	7/12/50	6/1/51
I Hogs and farm slaughter-----	4,510	724	7/17/50	5/29/51
J Sheep and wool production-----	601	245	7/20/50	5/31/51
K Poultry and products-----	4,388	974	7/12/50	5/31/51
N Goats and mohair-----	34	351	7/28/50	6/1/51
B Mortgage debt and taxes-----	1,148	566	7/14/50	6/1/51
L Farm facilities and equipment-----	1,170	625	7/19/50	6/1/51
M Farm labor and expenditures-----	1,152	351	7/13/50	6/1/51
LT Landlord-tenant-----	147	457	7/23/51	9/6/51
Puerto Rico-----	328	614	5/4/51	6/22/51
Irrigation:				
A Works and equipment-----	126	914	4/26/51	6/8/51
B Capital investment, etc-----	125	1,008	4/26/51	6/8/51
C Water delivered and cost, etc-----	125	968	4/26/51	6/8/51
D Water obtained, etc-----	11	n.a.	4/26/51	6/8/51

<sup>1</sup> Reproduced mechanically from selected cards in the Pl and basic H card files.

Source: Records of the Machine Tabulation Division.

# PAGES OF PUBLICATIONS

203

Table 4. --Pages of Publications Issued for the 1950 Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture, by Month and by Type of Report: June 1950 to December 1954

Month of year	All publications	By major group			By type of report		
		Census of Population	Census of Housing	Census of Agri-culture <sup>1</sup>	Preliminary releases	Preprint bulletins	Final reports
Total-----	107,318	40,582	31,769	34,967	18,891	28,675	59,752
<u>1950</u>							
June-----	29	29	-	-	29	-	-
July-----	32	30	2	-	32	-	-
Aug-----	126	106	20	-	126	-	-
Sept-----	191	121	70	-	191	-	-
Oct-----	75	23	52	-	75	-	-
Nov-----	805	44	761	-	805	-	-
Dec-----	418	13	401	4	418	-	-
<u>1951</u>							
Jan-----	865	34	715	116	865	-	-
Feb-----	292	20	18	254	292	-	-
March-----	480	116	7	357	480	-	-
April-----	1,418	248	32	1,138	1,418	-	-
May-----	1,918	447	146	1,325	1,918	-	-
June-----	1,501	226	324	951	1,501	-	-
July-----	1,156	142	74	940	1,125	31	-
Aug-----	1,591	289	104	1,198	1,573	18	-
Sept-----	1,515	313	10	1,192	1,437	78	-
Oct-----	1,680	334	61	1,285	1,605	46	29
Nov-----	2,251	213	18	2,020	2,088	163	-
Dec-----	2,959	393	600	1,966	2,045	339	575
<u>1952</u>							
Jan-----	1,193	140	660	393	276	134	783
Feb-----	373	274	91	8	55	274	44
March-----	1,756	487	1,262	7	30	484	1,242
April-----	3,265	292	2,179	794	10	253	3,002
May-----	3,369	707	1,327	1,635	44	578	3,047
June-----	2,362	462	1,286	614	20	568	1,774
July-----	2,410	296	999	1,115	94	155	2,161
Aug-----	1,550	36	890	624	10	32	1,508
Sept-----	3,358	1,293	283	1,782	6	1,374	1,978
Oct-----	2,786	1,164	16	1,606	45	875	1,866
Nov-----	4,085	1,577	74	2,434	63	943	3,079
Dec-----	6,507	2,300	471	3,736	40	1,686	4,781
<u>1953</u>							
Jan-----	3,521	2,642	489	381	32	1,504	1,985
Feb-----	3,742	775	1,681	1,286	3	2,133	1,606
March-----	1,795	434	1,361	-	18	1,777	-
April-----	3,924	1,526	2,398	-	-	3,288	636
May-----	3,940	1,908	1,866	166	-	2,380	1,560
June-----	8,678	2,244	971	5,463	-	4,622	4,056
July-----	4,831	3,726	1,036	69	-	2,235	2,596
Aug-----	6,534	6,135	291	108	-	1,406	5,128
Sept-----	4,781	4,781	-	-	86	494	4,201
Oct-----	1,262	1,262	-	-	-	-	1,262
Nov-----	3,889	1,238	2,651	-	-	110	3,779
Dec-----	3,157	714	2,443	-	-	135	3,022
<u>1954</u>							
Jan-----	3,225	605	2,620	-	-	-	3,225
Feb-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March-----	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
April-----	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
May-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June-----	28	28	-	-	28	-	-
July-----	83	83	-	-	-	-	83
Aug-----	392	-	392	-	-	392	-
Sept-----	168	-	168	-	-	168	-
Oct-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nov-----	440	-	440	-	-	-	440
Dec-----	304	304	-	-	-	-	304

<sup>1</sup> Includes Censuses of Irrigation and Drainage.

## PROGRESS AND COST TABLES

Table 5. --Cost of the 1950 Censuses: Actual Obligations by Major Program and Fiscal Year, 1947-1953

(In thousands of dollars. Items may not add to totals because of rounding.)

Fiscal year	Total	Census of Population	Census of Agriculture <sup>1</sup>	Census of Housing
Total-----	91,357	50,292	23,314	17,751
1947-----	16	12	4	-
1948-----	186	139	46	-
1949-----	1,853	1,390	463	-
1950-----	48,795	28,809	11,444	8,542
1951-----	26,749	13,708	7,632	5,409
1952-----	10,005	3,941	3,204	2,860
1953-----	3,754	2,293	521	940

<sup>1</sup> Includes Censuses of Irrigation and Drainage.

Source: Records of the Budget and Management Division.

Table 6. --Cost of the 1950 Censuses: Actual Obligations by Divisions and Fiscal Year, 1947-1953

(In thousands of dollars. Items may not add to totals because of rounding.)

Division	Total	1947-1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Total-----	91,357	2,054	48,795	26,749	10,005	3,754
Population-----	13,355	148	897	8,098	2,572	1,639
Agriculture-----	6,394	100	801	3,071	2,062	361
Geography-----	4,205	1,131	1,812	887	314	61
Field-----	42,393	249	39,927	2,237	91	<sup>1</sup> (112)
Mach. Tabulation-----	17,766	109	1,842	10,439	4,101	1,275
Admin. Service-----	3,515	161	1,512	1,094	486	263
Equipment-----	1,672	48	1,458	162	-	4
Personnel-----	897	54	306	346	124	67
Stat. Asst.-----	741	52	120	239	169	162
Inf. Asst.-----	129	-	74	37	16	2
Budget Office-----	109	2	23	27	33	24
Other <sup>2</sup> -----	181	-	24	112	37	8

<sup>1</sup> Credit due to cancelling prior year obligations in excess of 1953 Current Obligations.

<sup>2</sup> Direction and Management and Taxes and Assessments.

Source: Records of the Budget and Management Division.

Table 7. --Cost of the 1950 Censuses: Obligations by Object of Expenditure and Fiscal Year, 1947-1953

(In thousands of dollars. Items may not add to totals because of rounding.)

Fiscal year	Total	Personal services	Travel	Transportation of things, communication, rents and utilities	Printing and reproduction	Other contractual services	Other expenditures
All expenditures---	91,357	75,009	3,847	4,085	3,549	2,013	2,853
1947-----	16	14	2	(*)	-	(*)	(*)
1948-----	186	104	14	1	-	32	35
1949-----	1,853	1,315	117	56	15	194	157
1950-----	48,795	39,949	3,018	1,144	1,765	936	1,984
1951-----	26,749	22,750	693	1,844	693	216	553
1952-----	10,005	8,076	4	855	832	168	69
1953-----	3,754	2,801	(*)	186	245	468	54

\*Less than \$500.

Source: Records of the Budget and Management Division.

Table 8. --Sources of Funds for 1950 Censuses

Fiscal year	Date of Appropriation Act	Purpose of appropriation or transfer	Amount
		Total cost of 1950 Census program-----	\$91,356,906
		Less transfer for reimbursable work for other government agencies-----	738,731
		Funds available by appropriation-----	90,618,175
1947-----		Transfer from Bureau appropriation-----	15,864
1948-----	July 9, 1947	Preliminary work-----	200,000
1949-----	July 3, 1948	Funds for fiscal year ending June 30, 1949-----	2,676,000
		Less transfer to "General Administration" <sup>1</sup> -----	-115,000
		Less transfer to "Business" <sup>1</sup> -----	-425,136
1950-----	July 20, 1949	Funds for fiscal year ending June 30, 1950-----	41,885,000
	Oct. 14, 1949	Funds for Census of Housing authorized by Act of July 15, 1949-----	8,000,000
	June 29, 1950	Adjustment for general salary increase-----	700,000
1951-----	Sept. 6, 1950	Funds for fiscal year ending June 30, 1951-----	28,500,000
		Less transfer to Defense Act Program-----	-150,000
1952-----	Oct. 22, 1951	Funds for fiscal year ending June 30, 1952-----	7,000,000
	June 5, 1952	Adjustment for general salary increase-----	660,000
1953-----	July 10, 1952	Funds for period ending Dec. 31, 1952-----	1,700,000
		Less savings-----	-28,553

<sup>1</sup> Adjustment to provide for Act of June 19, 1948, which modified time schedule for major censuses and provided that a Census of Business be taken in 1948 and not as part of the 1950 Census program.

Source: Records of the Budget and Management Division.

Table 9. --Estimated Distribution of Costs of the 1950 Census Program by Census and Function

(Totals in thousands of dollars. See "Special Note for Table 9".)

Function	All censuses combined		Census of Population	Census of Agriculture <sup>1</sup>	Census of Housing			Post Enumeration Survey <sup>2</sup>
	Totals	Percent			Total	Census of Housing excl. SRF	Survey of Residential Financing	
Totals from accounting records <sup>3</sup> ---	91,357	-	50,292	23,314	17,751	-	-	-
Totals from functional table <sup>4</sup> -----	90,618	-	48,973	22,944	17,431	13,749	3,682	1,269
			Percent		Distribution			
Distribution by function		<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
1. Preparatory work, including pretests-----	700	0.9	1.0	1.0	.2	<sup>5</sup> .2	0.5	2.8
2. Geographic work for enumeration---	2,943	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.4	5.6	4.7
3. Printing of field forms-----	1,248	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.0	0.8
4. Training of field staff-----	3,034	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.6	2.0	5.1
5. Field office costs to Apr. 1, 1950	3,145	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.9	-	-
6. Enumeration - direct charges-----	23,281	28.9	29.7	25.6	30.4	26.6	44.6	37.4
7. Enumeration - other costs-----	14,166	17.6	18.3	15.7	18.7	16.4	27.4	9.1
8. Processing (receiving, editing, coding)-----	10,763	13.0	16.8	8.1	7.4	6.1	12.2	31.6
9. Punching-----	7,450	9.2	8.7	11.3	8.8	11.0	0.3	2.1
10. Tabulating-----	7,356	9.1	6.9	9.8	15.0	18.0	3.7	2.6
11. Result work and preparation for publication-----	5,214	6.8	4.2	13.5	5.9	7.0	1.8	3.3
12. Printing of bulletins and final reports-----	1,240	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	0.8	0.5
13. Central purchases, equipment, administrative and other costs <sup>6</sup> ---	10,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Includes Censuses of Irrigation and Drainage. <sup>2</sup> Includes work on experimental programs.

<sup>3</sup> Official totals based on accounts and including reimbursable work done for other government agencies. Costs of Post-Enumeration Survey and experimental programs included with programs they were designed to test.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes reimbursable work. <sup>5</sup> Included, in part, with Census of Population. <sup>6</sup> Distributed in proportion to all other costs.

## SPECIAL NOTE FOR TABLE 9

Although based on the same project costs used in recording the Bureau accounts, the classifications and totals shown in this table were formed for special analytical purposes and may differ slightly from the accounting totals. The use of this table will be for purposes of demonstrating the survey patterns, for establishing cost ranges for certain activities rather than specific costs, and for otherwise providing a base for discussing possible changes in cost under alternative procedural adjustments.

In setting up this classification, the following considerations applied:

1. Preparatory Work Including Pretests--This step involved mainly the formulation of the questionnaires to be used and is probably low. Testing was also done in connection with the regular Bureau programs, especially the Current Population Survey and special censuses done at the expense of local communities. These costs could not be included here. Furthermore, since Housing questions were closely linked to the Population questionnaire, and since the Census of Housing was not authorized until July 1949 and the funds were not made available for this Census until October 1949, it was impossible to separate out the preliminary costs of this Census. The preparatory cost for the Population Census therefore, includes much of the preparatory cost for the Census of Housing as well.

The cost of the Information Office program, designed to acquaint the general public with the Census program and prepare them for the enumeration, is also included under this item. Since this was a joint cost, it was distributed among the various censuses in proportion to the direct enumeration charges (item 6).

Items 2 to 5 are shown separately and could be included either as preparatory expense or as enumeration expense, according to the definition desired.

2. Geographic Work for Enumeration--This work included the establishment of correct geographic boundaries for all areas to be shown in the Census, the accumulation and checking of maps covering all territory to be enumerated, the subdivision of this territory into appropriate working units for the enumerators, the description of the boundaries of these working units, the preparation of a number of copies of these maps for proper field control purposes and related work.

Since this was a joint cost, it was distributed among the various censuses in proportion to the direct charges for enumeration.

3. Printing of Field Forms--This included the printing of all questionnaires, instructions, progress report forms, and other forms necessary to expedite the enumeration. Since the Population and Housing schedules were on the front and back of the same form and instructions to enumerators were included in the same booklet, the printing cost of the specific material was divided evenly between the two censuses. A separate printing cost was available for the Agriculture Census. All other costs, which included primarily field forms, were distributed among the various censuses in proportion to direct enumeration charges (item 6).
4. Training of Field Staff--The training program was conducted as a joint operation and this cost was therefore distributed among the other censuses in proportion to direct enumeration charges, except for the Survey of Residential Financing. A separate figure was available for training for the Survey of Residential Financing which took place after the other programs were completed.
5. Field Office Expense Prior to April 1, 1950--The cost included here involved the opening of the district offices and

the additional expense in the area offices, the recruitment, selection, and on-the-job training of the staff, and the steps required preliminary to the beginning of the actual enumeration. This was also a joint cost and was distributed among the Censuses of Population, Agriculture, and Housing (excluding the Survey of Residential Financing) in proportion to the direct enumeration charges.

6. Enumeration--Direct Charges--This item includes all charges which could be directly attributed to a particular census program. It includes direct payment to enumerators for particular questionnaires, and other expense for particular programs such as the irrigation census program.
7. Enumeration--Other Costs--This includes all other field cost not included above. Since this was also an item of joint cost, it was distributed in proportion to the direct charges for enumeration (item 6).
8. Processing (Receiving, Editing and Coding)--This includes all costs between the receiving of the questionnaires from the field and the punching of the tabulating cards. Most of the receiving cost is included with the Census of Population where the forms and the portfolios were checked and distributed to the appropriate units.  
It should be noted that in those censuses where considerable mechanical editing was used, the machine processes are included under tabulating, item 10, and the review of the machine processes was considered part of the result work, item 11.
9. Punching--This involved the transfer of the information from the questionnaire to punch cards for purposes of mechanical tabulation. The overhead item which was a joint cost was distributed in proportion to the direct charges.
10. Tabulating--This item includes all work done on electric tabulating machines. It therefore includes mechanical editing and other operations which, strictly speaking, might be considered part of processing, item 8. In certain operations this may have also included the calculation of certain products, ratios, and other derived figures mechanically.

The overhead cost of this item which was a joint cost, was distributed in proportion to the direct charges.

11. Result Work and Preparation for Publication--This item includes all operations after machine tabulation except for the printing of bulletins and final reports. These steps include review of machine sheets for mechanical and substantive errors, the calculation (by hand) of certain percentages, averages, and other derived figures, the preparation of tables in form for publication, the writing of the reports and similar operations. The cost of issuing preliminary multilith releases are also included here since it was difficult to separate out these costs from other result work.
12. Printing of Bulletins and Final Reports--This item includes the amounts paid to Government Printing Office for printing as well as an estimate of the cost of typing pages for the final bulletins and volumes for offset reproduction.
13. Central Purchases, Equipment, Administrative and Other Costs--This item includes the amounts paid for all supplies and equipment purchased centrally for the Bureau for which separate records allotting items to specific programs were not kept. In addition, it includes such costs as the central personnel, budget, administrative service, and research functions.

By the omission of this line from the percentage distribution, this cost is distributed over all programs, in proportion to the other costs.

# APPENDIX E DATES OF PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

<u>1946</u>		<u>1948</u>	
<u>April</u>	A pretest of the population and housing schedule was conducted at Wilmington, North Carolina, in connection with a special census of that city.	<u>January</u>	Pretest of the landlord-tenant schedule was conducted in 6 Southern counties to learn which criteria are descriptive of multiple-unit agricultural operations.
<u>October</u>	A summary report on the 1940 field experience and on the use of each form was prepared.		Procedures were being worked out to obtain information concerning the location and size of large educational institutions.
<u>December</u>	First list of issues to be decided and first time schedule were constructed.		The first meeting was held of the Technical Advisory Committee on General Population Statistics.
<u>1947</u>		<u>February</u>	The first meeting was held of the Technical Advisory Committee on Economic Statistics in the Population Census.
<u>January</u>	Work was started on the procedure and technique for delimiting unincorporated places.		Questions on income were tested in Washington, D. C.
<u>February</u>	A list was started of sources of information needed for compiling a complete listing of institutions and apartments.  Problems of enumeration of Territories and possessions were explored.		Preliminary budget estimates covering the entire census operation to December 31, 1952, were being prepared.
<u>March</u>	The Bureau initiated correspondence to obtain information on changes in minor civil division boundaries.	<u>March</u>	The first meeting was held of the Technical Advisory Committee on Housing Statistics.
<u>April</u>	Evaluation of maps on hand for places with more than 2,500 inhabitants was completed.		Purpose and scope of a check enumeration (Post-Enumeration Survey) were outlined.
<u>May</u>	Experimental work was being conducted to determine the feasibility and cost of delimiting urban fringes around larger incorporated places.  The first list of suggested population and housing questions was prepared.  A field test of the document-sensing schedule was conducted in selected areas of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Ohio, and Kentucky.	<u>April</u>	A pretest for the 1950 Census and a quality check to test coverage and accuracy, covering 15,000 households, were conducted in Cape Girardeau and Perry Counties, Missouri.
<u>June</u>	Alternate sampling plans were studied.		A test of agriculture schedules was conducted in 33 field offices to test livestock questions particularly.
<u>July</u>	Part of the staff began regularly to devote some of its time to the preliminary work of compiling a tentative list of items to appear on the schedules, together with the expected detail for each item.  The sum of \$200,000 was appropriated by the Congress for preliminary 17th Decennial Census work.  Action was taken to establish technical advisory committees to advise on the content of the schedules and other technical problems.		A test of methods of obtaining income data was made in Current Population Survey areas.
		<u>May</u>	Procedures to be followed in establishing permanent statistical areas in the State of Washington on an experimental basis were completed.
<u>August</u>	Field administration problems such as method of pay and procurement of space and furniture were reviewed and tentative working agreements were reached.		Arrangements were made with the Departments of Army and Air Force to obtain information concerning the boundaries of military installations.
<u>September</u>	Work was actively initiated on the development of techniques and procedures to establish limits for the urban fringe around the corporate limits of the larger cities.  Securing of maps and boundary information for places with less than 50,000 inhabitants was begun.		Planning for machine tabulation operations included the ordering of electric key-punch machines.
			Navy Department loaned the Bureau maps showing the boundaries of naval bases.
<u>October</u>	Preliminary drafts of control and report forms to be used by field offices were prepared.		Maps were requested from the mayors of cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
<u>November</u>	Conferences were held between representatives of the Bureau of the Census and officials of the Bureau of Indian Affairs about the enumeration of areas with a large percentage of Indian population.  Preparation of county base maps to be used in obtaining information concerning minor civil division changes from county officials was finished.	<u>June</u>	A filmstrip "How's Your Interviewing Technique?" was completed and shown to interested groups throughout the Bureau.
			Questions on physical characteristics of dwelling units were tested in Current Population Survey areas.
			A test of self-enumeration procedures was conducted in Little Rock and North Little Rock, Arkansas, in connection with a special census.
			The sum of \$2,676,000 was appropriated for the 17th Decennial Census for the year ending June 30, 1949.
			An estimate of the Bureau's additional space needs for 1950-1952 was presented to the Commissioner of Public Buildings.

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

	A test of alternative methods of measuring housing quality and characteristics was conducted in Philadelphia.	<u>June</u>	A plan was approved to select and train a group of master trainees to train Crew Leaders.
	A Census Service Office was opened in Chicago to handle routine personnel and administrative processing functions as a test of possible decentralized operation during the Decennial Census.		Regional Offices were expanded from 13 to 14.
<u>July</u>	Decentralization of processing operations was explored.		The Enumerator Selection Aid was designed and tested.
	Field work to establish urban fringe limits was begun on a major scale.		Qualification requirements for supervisory positions in District Offices were developed.
<u>August</u>	Plans for the counting unit and new construction surveys to be conducted in 93 metropolitan districts were completed.	<u>July</u>	Officials of the Bureau met with the Civil Service Commission regarding problems which would affect personnel policies during the Census period.
	Field offices were making a survey of new construction in certain metropolitan districts and were also obtaining information on the legal limits of some incorporated places in the metropolitan districts.		Permanent authority to conduct a Decennial Census of Housing was passed by the Congress (63 Stat. 413; 42 USC 1442).
<u>October</u>	A pretest was conducted in Oldham and Carroll Counties, Kentucky; Union County, Indiana; and two small areas in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to test major procedures, including self-enumeration and training techniques.		Review of the 36 census tract plans submitted for approval was completed. No further tract changes were to be included in the 1950 plans.
	A pretest of 3 types of irrigation schedules was taken in Longman, Colorado, and Caldwell, Idaho.		The amount of \$41,885,000 was appropriated for the 17th Decennial Census for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950.
<u>November</u>	Inserting block numbers on maps for cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants was begun.	<u>August</u>	Numbering system for forms was devised.
<u>December</u>	Arrangements were made with the officials of the District of Columbia public schools to establish a training program for card punch operators in the District high schools.		Establishment of 1950 enumeration districts was begun.
	Regional Offices were expanded from 9 to 13.		J. C. Capt resigned as Director of the Bureau, and Philip M. Hauser was designated as Acting Director. Mr. Capt died two weeks after retirement.
<u>1949</u>			
<u>January</u>	A report was prepared on the optimum number of field offices; tentative boundaries were being established for Supervisor's Districts and District Office locations.		Field administration manual was drafted.
	The Budget Bureau issued a press release establishing the standard metropolitan areas and defining these areas for the larger cities.		A pretest of the drainage schedule was taken in selected counties of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.
	Preparation of official county maps showing minor civil division boundaries was begun.		All supplies to be used in connection with the 17th Decennial Census Package Unit, with the exception of personnel and payroll forms, have been ordered.
	Revised estimates of space requirements were submitted to the Commissioner of Public Buildings to support the request for the construction of a new building to meet Census needs.		Recruitment for District Supervisors and Assistant District Supervisors was started.
<u>February</u>	Use of the 20-percent sample was approved.	<u>September</u>	The order was placed for enumerators' portfolios.
<u>March</u>	The United States Employment Service made a survey of pay scales and labor availability for enumerator jobs throughout the country.		Plans for editing, coding, and tabulating were started.
	A test was conducted in Chicago, Illinois, and adjacent counties on methods of obtaining complete enumeration in areas of new construction.		Delimitation of unincorporated places was completed.
	Method of determining preliminary and final population counts was proposed.		Irrigation and drainage schedules and the first of the agriculture schedules for continental United States were sent to the printer.
<u>April</u>	Delineation of unincorporated places with 800 or more inhabitants and outside of any urban fringe was begun. The operations of making urbanized area descriptions and compiling base maps were started.		Office space in a Veterans Administration building in Philadelphia was assigned to the Bureau.
<u>May</u>	Plans for the locations of the Decennial Census field offices were completed.		Plotting of 1950 minor civil division boundaries on maps to be used in the Census of Irrigation was begun.
	A "Dress Rehearsal" pretest of the 1950 Census was taken in selected areas of South Carolina and Georgia and in rural areas near each of 64 District Offices.		Field reporting system, including special record keeping, was determined.
	A check was made on the quality of the housing data collected in a survey made for the Baltimore Housing Authority.		Population, housing, and agriculture questions were tested in Puerto Rico.
	A special test of the irrigation questionnaires was conducted in parts of California and Washington State.	<u>October</u>	The Civil Service Commission approved the Bureau's recommended personnel policies, except for the use of indefinite probational appointments.
			The experimental enumeration program was agreed to, and special area enumeration plans were summarized and approved.
			Congress appropriated \$8,000,000 for the Census of Housing and \$870,000 to General Services Administration for the cost of renovating the Bureau's Philadelphia office.
			The first meeting of the Technical Advisory Subcommittee for Residential Financing was held.
			A conference providing the framework for the use of school teachers as enumerators in Fort Worth, Texas, was held.
			The pretest of training procedures for the 1950 Census was held in Raleigh and Roxboro, North Carolina.



The P-1 population schedule was approved for printing. The variations of this schedule to be used in special enumeration districts were forwarded to the printer.

Organization for the Post Enumeration Survey was proposed.

A tentative list of monographs and special reports was prepared.

November

The plan for the enumeration of hotel residents was worked out with the American Hotel Association.

The Enumerator's Reference Manual was completed and sent to the printer.

Collection of information needed for the Census of Drainage was begun.

A pretest for the Survey of Residential Financing was held at Raleigh, North Carolina.

Inserting of block numbers on maps for cities with populations exceeding 50,000 was completed. Fringe descriptions for 157 urbanized areas were finished.

Representatives from the Area Field Offices attended a 3-week training class at Washington in administrative policies and procedures.

Training materials on public relations for District Supervisors were completed.

Instructions and training material for the Census of Agriculture were sent to the printer.

Two trainer's guides for Administrative Clerk Training Program and District Supervisor's Training Program were completed, and training was started.

Tabulation outlines and proposed statistical tables for publication of results of the Census of Agriculture were prepared.

Enumerator's Workbook and Crew Leader's Guide were completed and sent to the printer.

December

All printed materials needed by enumerators on April 1 had been received, and the work of assembling the schedules and other enumeration supplies for shipping was begun.

Training for 20 regular and 6 auxiliary chief instructors was held in Washington, D. C.

Area Offices were fully staffed, and most of the appointments for District Supervisors were confirmed.

Opening of District Offices and shipments of furniture and supplies were begun.

Final arrangements for working space at the Philadelphia office were made.

Details of per diem and travel for Philadelphia employees were agreed to.

Maps for the Census of Drainage were completed.

Preparation of minor civil division lists (17 Geo 26) for field and tabulation control was begun.

1950

January

Technicians employed to take the Census of Irrigation received 3 days of instruction.

Maps for the Census of Irrigation were completed.

THE CENSUS OF IRRIGATION WAS BEGUN IN 20 STATES.

Crews of Vessels and Overseas Questionnaires were shipped to military installations outside of the United States. Shipping of training kits and enumerators' portfolios was begun.

Training classes were held for the technical instructors.

Pretest of Survey of Residential Financing was conducted in Chicago, and on a smaller scale in Boston, Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Dallas, and New Orleans.

February

Enumerators' and supervisors' maps for the Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture were completed.

Additional office space in Washington was made available in Temporary Buildings "I" and "J".

The 13 card forms for recording data from the A-1 agriculture schedule were approved.

The Civil Service Commission issued the announcement for Census Clerk and Tabulator Operator examinations.

Supervisors' and enumerators' maps and enumeration district descriptions were shipped to the field offices.

All District Offices were open, the field progress reporting system was installed, and the field staff was organized.

A proposed policy statement covering 17th Decennial Census appointments and promotions was drafted.

Enumeration was begun in Alaska.

Almost all the 230,000 enumerators' portfolios were "stuffed" and labelled on an assembly-line basis and shipped to the field offices.

All field offices were equipped and furniture had been delivered.

Recruitment of the nucleus of the training staff for punch operators was begun. A general plan for processing the Series B population tabulations had been adopted, and the work of developing actual machine runs was in progress.

An order was placed for the Richards Copyholder, specially designed for the P-1 population schedule.

The final form was accepted and the preliminary card order for the basic population tabulating card was sent to the printer.

Codes for the 1950 Occupation and Industry Classification System were completed.

Dr. Roy V. Peel was sworn in as Director of the Bureau of the Census.

Training of Crew Leaders and enumerators began on the 8th and 27th of the month, respectively. The training included practice enumeration.

The television training experiment in which the U.S. Navy cooperated with the Bureau was conducted at the Special Devices Center, Sands Point, Long Island, New York.

Agriculture questionnaires were mailed to post office box holders on rural and star routes and to box holders in selected post offices.

Selection of the sample segments for the Post Enumeration Survey was completed.

Final shipments of supplies, forms, and schedules arrived in the field offices.

Detailed operations and procedures for receiving the schedules from the field were prepared.

Working copies of the Series A and B Population, Series A Housing, Census Tract Series and Advance Sample tables were prepared.

A draft was prepared of most of the processing instructions for the Census of Agriculture.

Census Clerk and Tabulating Machine Operator registers were established.

APRIL 1, 1950. ENUMERATION FOR THE 1950 CENSUSES OF POPULATION, HOUSING, AND AGRICULTURE OFFICIALLY BEGAN.

April

All schedules for the Survey of Residential Financing were sent to the printer.

Procedures for the review and clearance of field preliminary population announcements and for the clearance of shipments of schedules from the field were prepared.

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

	Procedures were completed for the processing of population and housing schedules.	<u>September</u>	Congress appropriated \$28,350,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951.
	The first complete county shipment of schedules was received from Alpine County, California, on April 19, 1950.		The shipment of schedules for the last county was received in Washington.
<u>May</u>	The Philadelphia Decennial Tabulation Office was opened.	<u>October</u>	Punching the basic housing card (H-1) was begun.
	Instructions and training material for machine tabulation operators and reproduction of instructions for editing and coding of P-1 population schedules were completed.		Matching the Individual Census Reports to be used in the population count was completed.
	Procedures were developed for matching, transcribing, and coding Current Population Survey schedules to be compared with Decennial Census schedules.	<u>November</u>	The mechanical listings and correction of cards for agriculture tabulations for the United States were begun.
	The Drainage Census was complete, except for minor cleanup work.		Preliminary reports of number and distribution of inhabitants were completed.
	Enumeration of large irrigation enterprises was completed and the schedules edited.		STATE POPULATION AND APPORTIONMENT COMPUTATIONS WERE REPORTED BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO THE PRESIDENT ON NOVEMBER 2, 1950.
	Sorting and allocation of Individual Census Reports was started.		Recruitment for the Population and Housing Division was completed with 1708 on the rolls.
	The procedure for the selection of Post-Enumeration Survey enumerators was prepared.		Work was started on the preparation of tables for Series A Population bulletins.
	An Area Supervisors conference was held in St. Louis to review operations.		Agriculture tabulations for county tables for the first State were completed.
	Field work was begun on the Local Housing Authority project.		The number of Regional Offices was reduced from 14 to 7.
<u>June</u>	Supervisors for the Post-Enumeration Survey were trained.	<u>December</u>	An Incentive Pay Plan was placed in effect covering production work of a clerical and mechanical nature.
	Congress appropriated \$700,000 as an adjustment for the general Government salary increases.		The first preliminary report for the 1950 Census of Agriculture was issued.
	The first press releases were issued giving preliminary results of the 1950 population enumeration of the United States and its Territories and possessions.		Housing block checks were conducted in the field.
	The following processing operations were begun: PES Transcription, Preliminary Sample Transcription, Military ICR and Crews of Vessels Transcription, and editing and coding of A-1 agriculture and P-1 population schedules.		<u>1951</u>
	The work of correcting schedules defective with respect to geographical identification was begun.	<u>January</u>	Preparation of tables for Series B Population bulletins was begun.
	Additional space at West Potomac Park was made available for processing and card punching, and the training of punch card operators was begun.		The Length of Service Bonus Plan was put into effect for those working in certain measurable operations.
	Enumeration was completed in the Territories and possessions.	<u>February</u>	Review of the drainage questionnaires was completed and the first final State reports showing the results of the Census of Drainage were issued.
	Enumerators for the Post Enumeration Survey were trained, and field work was begun.	<u>March</u>	Enumeration for the Post Enumeration Survey was completed, including the follow-up.
<u>July</u>	Approximately 900 new employees were appointed for Decennial Census work to clerical and card punch operator positions in Washington.		Editing irrigation questionnaires was completed.
	Reductions of staff of the Field Division were made and the field offices were returning to a "normal" operation basis.		Recruitment for Machine Tabulation Division was completed with 3,019 on Decennial Census rolls.
	Numbering agriculture questionnaires, sending them to machine tabulation, and punching agriculture cards were begun.	<u>April</u>	Editing and review of editing of the agriculture questionnaires for continental United States were completed.
	Procedures for handling Missed Persons Forms were agreed to.		The Bureau officially started operation of the UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer).
	Coding and verification of coding for occupation and industry were begun.	<u>May</u>	Punching the irrigation (A-2) card was begun.
	Recruitment for the Agriculture Division was completed with 1228 on rolls.		General coding and verification of general coding of the P-1 population schedules were completed.
	The first preliminary press releases based on the 1950 Census of Housing were issued.		Reduction in force began in Machine Tabulation Division, and notices were given 200 card punch operators.
	The Survey of Residential Financing was begun.	<u>June</u>	Verification of occupation-industry coding on the P-1 population schedule was completed.
<u>August</u>	Punching the basic population (P-1) card for continental United States was begun.		Processing of Series B Population tabulations for selected States on UNIVAC was begun.
	The agriculture follow-up program was initiated.		Punching of irrigation schedules for the United States was completed.
		<u>July</u>	All processing operations at the Philadelphia Decennial Tabulation Office were completed.
			The first Population Series P-A Bulletin was sent to the printer.
			Punching of the A-1 agriculture schedule was completed.
			Punching of the basic population card (P-1) for the United States was completed.

The first Population Series P-A Bulletin was issued.

Punching of the basic housing card (H-1) was completed and first series housing tabulations were begun.

August Agriculture County Series tabulations were completed.

Census of Drainage State maps were completed.

September Punching and verification of punching of the Landlord-Tenant Operations Questionnaires were completed.

The "center of population" for the United States was determined and announced in a press release.

Tabulations for Series A Population reports were completed.

Urbanized area maps for publication were completed.

October The ceremony locating the 1950 center of population took place on the 17th in Indiana and on the 18th in Illinois.

The sum of \$7,000,000 was appropriated by the Congress for the period ending December 31, 1952.

Census tract maps for releases were completed except for Hawaii.

State maps for the reports of the Census of Agriculture were completed.

"Key to Published and Tabulated Data for Small Areas" for Population and Housing was issued.

The first of the Block Statistics Bulletins (Housing Series H-E) was issued.

November State minor civil division maps were completed.

December The first preliminary reports of the Census of Irrigation were released.

The series of agriculture county press releases was completed.

The first of the Census Tract Bulletins (Population Series P-D) was issued.

1952

January Punching the fertility card, "C", was completed. State tabulations of the Farm Mortgage Debt program and Economic Region tabulations for the Landlord-Tenant program were completed.

All State reports and the U. S. summary reports on horticultural specialties in Series HS50-1 and HS50-2 were issued.

February Work on the Survey of Residential Financing basic tabulations was initiated.

Block identification maps were completed.

March The drainage map of the United States was completed.

The first Population Series P-B Bulletin (Vol. II, Chapter B, General Characteristics preprints) was issued.

The Census Recode Machine, under design and construction for almost 2 years, was put into practical operation.

June The first bulletins in Series H-A (Housing Vol. I preprints) were issued.

Congress appropriated \$660,000 as an adjustment for the general Government salary increases.

Microfilming the 1950 population schedules was completed. The average production was almost 4,700 schedules per day per machine.

Inspection of the 1950 population schedules for the infant enumeration study was completed.

July Congress appropriated \$1,700,000 for the period ending December 31, 1952.

Separate contracts were awarded for the typing and printing of the reports for the 1950 Censuses of Population and Housing. The four contractors are to print a total of 1,700 pages a week.

August Work on the 213 Series H-E Block Statistics bulletins was completed.

In Series HC-7 (vacant dwelling units by State), the United States Summary was published, completing the series of 50 releases.

September Estimates of the reductions in force which will be required before January 1, 1953 were submitted by all operating divisions.

Population Volume I, Number of Inhabitants, was sent to the printer.

The last of the 54 Population Series P-A Bulletins was issued.

October The last of the State reports for the 1950 Census of Irrigation was sent to the printer.

November Volume II, General Report, Agriculture and Volume III, Irrigation of Agricultural Lands were sent to the printer.

The first Population Series P-C Bulletin (Volume II, Chapter C, Detailed Characteristics, preprint) was sent to the printer.

December Volume IV, Drainage and most of Volume V, Special Reports, were sent to the printer.

Population, Volume I, Number of Inhabitants, was issued. The first part for Population, Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, was sent to the printer.

All tabulations were completed except for clean-up work, the housing H-B series and the Family tabulations.

End of the official Census period for the 1950 Censuses.

Note: Work on publications continued beyond December 1952.

APPENDIX F  
BASIC LEGISLATION

*The law in effect at the time of the taking of the 1950 Censuses, with selected notes, is reproduced here for purposes of reference. Most of these provisions, including the enactments mentioned in the notes, were included in the recodification of the Census law approved August 31, 1954 (Public Law 740, 83rd Congress).*

15TH DECENNIAL CENSUS ACT  
(PUBLIC--NO. 13--71ST CONGRESS,  
46 STAT. 21; 13 USC 201-220)

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE FIFTEENTH AND SUBSEQUENT DECENNIAL CENSUSES AND TO PROVIDE FOR APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

(13-201) Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a census of population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, and mines shall be taken by the Director of the Census in the year 1930 and every ten years thereafter. The census herein provided for shall include each State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. A census of Guam, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands shall be taken in the same year by the respective governors of said islands and a census of the Panama Canal Zone by the Governor of the Canal Zone, all in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Director of the Census.

*Note: Separate censuses of "distribution" and of "unemployment" were conducted under this Act at the 1930 decennial census only. Subsequent to 1930, the Census of Distribution has been called the Census of Business, while information relating to "unemployment" was collected in 1940 and 1950 on schedules of the decennial census of population. Censuses of "mines" were conducted in 1930 and 1940.*

*Public Law 671 of the 80th Congress (62 Stat. 478; 13 USC 121-123, provides for the Censuses of Manufactures, Mineral Industries, Business, and Transportation to be taken every five years starting in 1949.*

(13-202) That the period of three years beginning the 1st day of January in the year 1930 and every tenth year thereafter shall be known as the decennial census period, and the reports upon the inquiries provided for in said section shall be completed within such period: Provided, That the tabulation of total population by States as required for the apportionment of Representatives shall be completed within eight months from the beginning of the enumeration and reported by the Director of the Census to the Secretary of Commerce and by him to the President of the United States.

(13-203) That there may be employed in the Bureau of the Census, in addition to the force provided for by the appropriation Act for the fiscal year immediately preceding the decennial census period, two assistant directors, one of whom shall act as executive assistant to the director, performing, in addition, the duties usually assigned to the chief clerk, and the other, who must be a person of known and tried experience in statistical work, as technical and statistical advisor; these officials to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, upon the recommendation of the Director of the Census, in conformity with the civil service laws and rules.

*Note: The provisions of the above paragraph are no longer in force.*

In addition to the force hereinbefore provided for, there may be appointed by the Director of the Census, without regard to the provisions of the Classification Act, for any period not extending beyond the decennial census period, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, as many temporary employees in the District

of Columbia as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the work: Provided, That census employees who may be transferred to any such temporary positions shall not lose their permanent civil-service status by reason of such transfer: Provided further, That hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive branch of the Government in the District of Columbia or elsewhere preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and widows of such, and to the wives of injured soldiers, sailors, and marines, who themselves are not qualified, but whose wives are qualified, to hold such positions: Provided further, That all such temporary appointments shall be made in conformity with the civil service laws and rules: Provided further, That in making any appointments under this Act to positions in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, preference shall be given to persons discharged under honorable conditions from the military or naval forces of the United States who served in such forces during the time of war and were disabled in the line of duty, to their widows, and to their wives if the husband is not qualified to hold such positions.

*Note: Provisions relating to appointments of veterans, their wives and widows are now covered by legislation applicable to Government departments and agencies in general.*

That special agents, supervisors, supervisors' clerks, enumerators, and interpreters may be appointed by the Director of the Census to carry out the provisions of this Act and of the Act to provide for a permanent Census Office, approved March 6, 1902, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, such appointments to be made without regard to the Civil Service laws or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that such special agents shall be appointed in accordance with the Civil Service laws. The Director of the Census may delegate to the supervisors authority to appoint enumerators. The enlisted men and officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps may be appointed and compensated for the enumeration of Army, Navy, Marine, and other military posts. Employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments and independent offices of the Government may, with the consent of the head of the respective department or office, be employed and compensated for field work in connection with the Fifteenth Decennial Census. The special agents, supervisors, supervisors' clerks, enumerators, and interpreters thus appointed shall receive compensation at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census: Provided, That special agents appointed at a per diem rate shall not be paid in excess of \$8 per diem except as hereinafter provided; and that the compensation on a piece-price basis may be fixed without limitation as to the amount earned per diem: Provided further, That during the decennial census period the Director of the Census may fix the compensation of not to exceed twenty-five special agents at an amount not to exceed \$12 per diem: Provided further, That permanent employees of the Census Office and special agents may be detailed, when necessary, to act as supervisors or enumerators, such permanent employees and special agents to have like authority with and perform the same duties as the supervisors or enumerators in respect to the subjects committed to them under this Act.

*Note: The underscored words "Army, Navy and Marine Corps" were eliminated and the words "armed services" were substituted therefor; the underscored words "Army, Navy, Marine, and other military posts" were eliminated and the words "personnel of the armed services" were substituted therefor; the underscored words "the Fifteenth" were eliminated and the word "each" was substituted therefor. (See Act of July 6, 1949, 63 Stat. 406, 13 U.S.C. 203.)*

*The underscored per diem amounts and number of special agents mentioned are no longer applicable.*

(13-204) That the fifteenth and subsequent censuses shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, to agriculture, to irrigation, to drainage, to distribution, to unemployment, and to mines. The number, form, and subdivision of the inquiries in the schedules used to take the census shall be determined by the Director of the Census, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce.

*Note: For explanatory note relating to censuses of distribution, unemployment, and mines, see note following Section 13-201 of this Act on page F1.*

(13-205) That each supervisor shall perform such duties as may be imposed upon him by the Director of the Census in the enforcement of this Act, and the duties thus imposed shall be performed in any and all particulars in accordance with the orders and instructions of the Director of the Census; that each enumerator or other employee detailed to serve as enumerator shall be charged with the collection in his subdivision of the facts and statistics called for on the population and agricultural schedules, and such other schedules as the Director of the Census may determine shall be used by him in connection with the census. It shall be the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling house in his subdivision, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of each family, or of the member thereof deemed most competent and trustworthy, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all particulars required for the census; and in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family, or individual living out of a family, competent to answer the inquiries, then it shall be lawful for the census employee to obtain the required information as nearly as may be practicable from the family or families or person or persons living nearest to such place of abode who may be competent to answer such inquiries.

(13-206) That the census of the population and of agriculture required by section 1 of this Act shall be taken as of the 1st day of April, and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to commence the enumeration of his district on the day following unless the Director of the Census in his discretion shall change the date of commencement of the enumeration in said district by reason of climatic or other conditions which would materially interfere with the proper conduct of the work; but in any event it shall be the duty of each enumerator to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made and to forward the same to the supervisor of his district within thirty days from the commencement of the enumeration of his district: Provided, that in any city having two thousand five hundred inhabitants or more under the preceding census the enumeration of the population shall be completed within two weeks from the commencement thereof.

*Note: The underscored words in this section vest authority in the Director to advance or defer the specified date of the enumeration.*

(13-207) That if any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment or employment of any person as supervisor, enumerator, or clerk, or other employee, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation paid to any supervisor, enumerator, clerk, or other employee, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or be imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(13-208) That any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other employee who, having taken and subscribed the oath of office, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$500; or if he shall, without the authority of the Director of the Census, publish or communicate any information coming into his possession by reason of his employment under the provision of this Act, or the Act to provide for a permanent Census Office or Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, he shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed \$1,000 or be imprisoned not to exceed two years, or both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court; or if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely as to the truth of any statement required to be made or subscribed by him under oath by or under authority of this Act or of the Act to provide for a permanent Census Office or Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding

\$2,000 or imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both; or if he shall willfully and knowingly make a false certificate or a fictitious return he shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction of either of the last-named offenses he shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding five years or both; or if any person who is or has been an enumerator shall knowingly or willfully furnish or cause to be furnished, directly or indirectly, to the Director of the Census or to any supervisor or other employee of the census any false statement or false information with reference to any inquiry for which he was authorized and required to collect information, he shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both.

(13-209) That it shall be the duty of all persons over eighteen years of age when requested by the Director of the Census, or by any supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, or other employee of the Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said director, to answer correctly, to the best of their knowledge, all questions on the census schedules applying to themselves and to the families to which they belong or are related, and to the farm or farms of which they or their families are the occupants; and any person over eighteen years of age who, under the conditions hereinbefore stated, shall refuse or willfully neglect to answer any of these questions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$100 or be imprisoned not exceeding sixty days, or both, and any such person who shall willfully give answers that are false shall be fined not exceeding \$500 or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both.

And it is hereby made unlawful for any individual, committee, or other organization of any kind whatsoever, to offer or render to any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other officer or employee of the Census Office engaged in making an enumeration of population, either directly or indirectly, any suggestion, advice, or assistance of any kind, with the intent or purpose of causing an inaccurate enumeration of population to be made, either as to the number of persons resident in any district or community, or in any other respect; and any individual, or any officer or member of any committee or other organization of any kind whatsoever, who directly or indirectly offers or renders any such suggestion, advice, information, or assistance, with such unlawful intent or purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned for not exceeding one year, or both.

And it shall be the duty of every owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, when requested by the Director of the Census, or by any supervisor, enumerator, special agent, or other employee of the Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said director, to furnish the names of the occupants of said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, and to give thereto free ingress and egress therefrom to any duly accredited representative of the Census Office, so as to permit the collection of statistics for census purposes, including the proper and correct enumeration of all persons having their usual place of abode in said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building; and any owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building who shall refuse or willfully neglect to give such information or assistance under the conditions hereinbefore stated shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$500.

(13-210) That it shall be the duty of every owner, official, agent, person in charge, or assistant to the person in charge, of any company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or organization of any nature whatsoever, to answer completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge all questions relating to his respective company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or other organization, or to records or statistics in his official custody, contained on any census schedule prepared by the Director of the Census under the authority of this Act, or of the Act to provide for a permanent Census Office, approved March 6, 1902, or of Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; and any person violating the provisions of this section by refusing or willfully neglecting to answer any of said questions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned for a period not exceeding sixty days, or both so fined and imprisoned, and any person violating the provisions of this section by willfully giving answers that are false shall be fined not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, or both.

(13-211) That the information furnished under the provisions of this Act shall be used only for the statistical purposes for which it is supplied. No publication shall be made by the Census Office whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment or individual can be identified, nor shall the Director of the Census permit anyone other than the sworn employees of the Census Office to examine the individual reports.

*Note: The provisions of this section prohibit the disclosure or publication of any individual information, and they restrict the use of collected data to statistical purposes for which supplied. These provisions are strictly enforced through Bureau policy, procedures and regulations, and they are applicable to Federal, State, and other governmental agencies as well as to private organizations and individuals. Individuals may, however, request the Bureau to furnish to themselves or to others personal information supplied on census of population schedules for genealogical or other proper purposes (such as social security, civil service, etc.). Individuals, corporations, associations and all others who furnish the Bureau with personal or business information may waive the guaranty of secrecy provided for by this section.*

(13-212) That all fines and penalties imposed by this Act may be enforced by indictment or information in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(13-213) That the Director of the Census is hereby authorized to make requisition upon the Public Printer for such printing as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, to wit: Blanks, schedules, circulars, pamphlets, envelopes, work sheets, and other items of miscellaneous printing; that he is further authorized to have printed by the Public Printer, in such editions as the director may deem necessary, preliminary and other census bulletins, and final reports of the results of the several investigations authorized by this Act or by the Act to establish a permanent Census Office and Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto and to publish and distribute said bulletins and reports.

(13-214) That all mail matter, of whatever class or weight, relating to the census and addressed to the Census Office, or to any official thereof, and indorsed "Official business, Census Office," shall be transmitted free of postage, and by registered mail if necessary, and so marked: Provided, That if any person shall make use of such indorsement to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his or her private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$300, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

*Note: The free mailing privilege authorized by this section does not extend to packages weighing in excess of four (4) pounds.*

(13-215) That the Secretary of Commerce, whenever he may deem it advisable, on request of the Director of the Census, is hereby authorized to call upon any other department or office of the Government for information pertinent to the work herein provided for.

(13-216) (Amended July 16, 1952, 66 Stat. 736) That there shall be taken, beginning in the month of October 1954, and in the same month of every tenth year thereafter, a census of agriculture. The census herein provided for shall include each State, but shall not include the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or such other areas or territory over which the United States exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction: Provided, however, That as to the areas excluded from such census it is directed that data available from various Government sources shall be included as an appendix to the report of such census. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to collect such preliminary or supplementary statistics, either in advance of or after the taking of such census, as are necessary to the initiation, taking, or completion thereof. The inquiries, and the number, form, and subdivisions thereof for the census provided for in this section shall be determined by the Secretary of Commerce. Employees of the Department of Commerce and other departments and independent offices of the Government may, with the consent of the head of the respective department or office, be employed and compensated for field work in connection with each census provided for by this section.

(13-217) That the Director of the Census be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to collect and publish, for every second year after 1927, statistics of manufacturing industries; and the director is hereby authorized to prepare such schedules as in his judgment may be necessary.

*Note: This section of the law was repealed in its entirety by Public Law 671 of the 80th Congress, (62 Stat. 478, 13 U.S.C. 121-123).*

(13-218) That the Director of the Census be, and he is hereby, authorized at his discretion, upon the written request of the governor of any State or Territory or of a court of record, to furnish such governor or court of record with certified copies of so much of the population or agricultural returns as may be requested, upon the payment of the actual cost of making such copies and \$1 additional for certification; and that the Director of the Census is further authorized, in his discretion, to furnish to individuals such data from the population schedules as may be desired for genealogical or other proper purposes, upon payment of the actual cost of searching the records and \$1 for supplying a certificate; and that the Director of the Census is authorized to furnish transcripts of tables and other records and to prepare special statistical compilations for State or local officials, private concerns, or individuals upon the payment of the actual cost of such work: Provided, however, That in no case shall information furnished under the authority of this Act be used to the detriment of the person or persons to whom such information relates.

*Note: It is by virtue of this section of the law that the Bureau issues certificates showing evidence of age, of kinship, and of residence, etc.; furnishes transcripts of tables and other records, and prepares special statistical compilations and studies.*

(13-219) That the Director of the Census may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for the actual and necessary traveling expenses of the officers and employees of the Census Office, including an allowance in lieu of subsistence not exceeding \$6 per day during their necessary absence from the Census Office, or, instead of such an allowance, their actual subsistence expenses, not to exceed \$7 per day: Provided, That employees of the bureau may be paid in lieu of all transportation expenses not to exceed 7 cents per mile for the use of their own automobiles or not to exceed 3 cents per mile for the use of their own motor cycles when used for necessary travel on official business.

*Note: Maximum actual subsistence expenses at the time of the Census was \$9 per day, while reimbursement for use of an employee's own automobile was not to exceed 9 cents per mile. Employees were cautioned concerning the use of means of transportation other than automobile owned by them (horses, boats, airplanes, etc.), and should receive specific authority in writing for such use to insure reimbursement.*

Approved June 18, 1929, as amended.

#### CENSUS OF HOUSING

(PUBLIC LAW 171--81ST CONGRESS  
63 STAT. 441; 42 U.S.C. 1442)

(42-1442) (a) The Director of the Census is authorized and directed to take a census of housing in each State, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Alaska, in the year 1950 and decennially thereafter in conjunction with, at the same time, and as a part of the population inquiry of the decennial census in order to provide information concerning the number, characteristics (including utilities and equipment), and geographical distribution of dwelling units in the United States. The Director of the Census is authorized to collect such supplementary statistics (either in advance of or after the taking of such census) as are necessary to the completion thereof.

(b) All of the provisions, including penalties, of the Act providing for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, approved June 18, 1929, as amended (U.S.C., title 13, ch. 4), shall apply to the taking of the census provided for in subsection (a) of this section.

*Note: It is by virtue of the above provision of law that the Bureau conducts the Decennial Censuses of Housing and collects supplementary statistics relating to such censuses.*

Approved July 15, 1949.

## APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

(PUBLIC LAW 291--77TH CONGRESS  
55 STAT. 761; 2 U.S.C. 2a, 2b)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 22 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress," approved June 18, 1929, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 22. (a) On the first day, or within one week thereafter, of the first regular session of the Eighty-second Congress and of each fifth Congress thereafter, the President shall transmit to the Congress a statement showing the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, as ascertained under the seventeenth and each subsequent decennial census of the population, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled under an apportionment of the then existing number of Representatives by the method known as the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than one Member.

"(b) Each State shall be entitled, in the Eighty-third Congress and in each Congress thereafter until the taking effect of a reapportionment under this section or subsequent statute, to the number of Representatives shown in the statement required by subsection (a) of this section, no State to receive less than one Member. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, within fifteen calendar days after the receipt of such statement, to send to the executive of each State a certificate of the number of Representatives to which such State is entitled under this section. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk, or of his absence or inability to discharge this duty, then such duty shall devolve upon the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives; and in case of vacancies in the offices of both the Clerk and the Sergeant at Arms, or the absence or inability of both to act, such duty shall devolve upon the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

"(c) Until a State is redistricted in the manner provided by the law thereof after any apportionment, the Representatives to which such State is entitled under such apportionment shall be elected in the following manner: (1) If there is no change in the number of Representatives, they shall be elected from the districts then prescribed by the law of such State, and if any of them are elected from the State at large they shall continue to be so elected; (2) if there is an increase in the number of Representatives, such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected from the State at large and the other Representatives from the districts then prescribed by the law of such State; (3) if there is a decrease in the number of Representatives but the number of districts in such State is equal to such decreased number of Representatives, they shall be elected from the districts then prescribed by the law of such State; (4) if there is a decrease in the number of Representatives but the number of districts in such State is less than such number of Representatives, the number of Representatives by which such number of districts is exceeded shall be elected from the State at large and the other Representatives from the districts then prescribed by the law of such State; or (5) if there is a decrease in the number of Representatives and the number of districts in such State exceeds such decreased number of Representatives, they shall be elected from the State at large."

Sec. 2 (a) Each State shall be entitled, in the Seventy-eighth and in each Congress thereafter until the taking effect of a reapportionment under a subsequent statute or such section 22, as amended by this Act, to the number of Representatives shown in the statement transmitted to the Congress on January 8, 1941, based upon the method known as the method of equal proportions, no State to receive less than one Member.

(b) If before the enactment of this Act a certificate has been sent to the executive of any State under the provisions of such section 22, as in force before the enactment of this Act, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, within fifteen calendar days after the date of enactment of this Act, send a new certificate to such executive stating the number of Representatives to which such State is entitled under this section.

Approved, November 15, 1941.

## APPENDIX G

### KEY PERSONNEL

The 1950 Censuses of Population, Housing, and Agriculture involved the work of about 170,000 persons engaged in thousands of separate, specific activities. The work was planned, developed, integrated, and supervised by a relatively small number who carried key responsibility for groups of operations.

Part I of this list is a directory of the key personnel who carried major responsibility during the Census period and who are equipped to furnish information on their respective sphere of activities. Taken together, the persons listed here should be able to reconstruct all phases of the taking of the 1950 Censuses.

The presentation in Part I is by organization unit. Where necessary for clarity, specific projects are listed after the names of the individuals. Where personnel changed during the operation, names of incumbents are included with approximate dates of service. No attempt has been made to indicate the present

incumbents in these positions, since a number of changes have been made since the end of the Census period (December 31, 1952).

Part II of this list includes the names of the members of the Advisory Committees through which additional knowledge and advice in the taking of the 1950 Censuses was made available to the Bureau. The committees listed were organized especially to advise on problems of the 1950 Censuses, except for the Census Advisory Committees of the American Marketing and the American Statistical Associations. These two committees are standing committees of those organizations established to advise the Director of the Bureau of the Census on program and policy.

The listing in Part II is by committee. The dates of the committee meetings are also shown.

#### PART I. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

##### EXECUTIVE STAFF

Robert W. Burgess, Director, since February 4, 1953  
Roy V. Peel, Director, March 1950 to February 3, 1953  
Philip M. Hauser, Acting Director, August 1949 to March 1950  
J. C. Capt, Director, until retirement in August 1949  
A. Ross Eckler, Deputy Director, after April 1949  
Philip M. Hauser, Deputy Director, until April 1949  
Howard C. Grieves, Assistant Director for Economic Fields  
Conrad Taeuber, Assistant Director for Demographic Fields, after April 1951  
Morris H. Hansen, Assistant Director for Statistical Standards  
Lowell T. Galt, Assistant Director for Operations, after April 1952  
Robert Y. Phillips, Assistant Director for Operations, until April 1952  
Leon E. Truesdell, Chief Demographer

##### OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR STATISTICAL STANDARDS

Morris H. Hansen, Assistant Director for Statistical Standards

###### Statistical Research Section

William N. Hurwitz, Chief  
Joseph F. Daly, Assistant Chief  
Benjamin J. Tepping, Sample Design  
James L. McPherson, Machine Development  
Eli S. Marks, Response Research  
W. Parker Mauldin, Response Research until February 1951  
Leon H. Pritzker, Post-Enumeration Survey  
Katherine G. Capt, Post-Enumeration Survey  
Leon Gilford, Quality Control, Incentive Pay, Performance Standards  
Marion Sandomire, Quality Control, Incentive Pay, Performance Standards until December 1951

###### Statistical Reports Section

Morris B. Ullman, Chief  
Robert H. Holley, Attorney-Advisor  
Bruce L. Jenkinson, Consultant on Publication Problems  
Nathan Krevor, Analytical Record Program, after January 1952  
Nat Grossblatt, Analytical Record Program, December 1949 to January 1951

##### OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR, INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Calvert L. Dedrick, Coordinator  
Thomas F. Corcoran, Chief, Consultation and Training

##### OFFICE OF THE INFORMATION ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR

Frank R. Wilson, Information Assistant to the Director  
A. W. von Struve, Information Specialist  
Conrad Shamel, Information Program for Field Offices

##### ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE DIVISION

Walter L. Kehres, Chief, after March 1951  
Everett H. Burke, Assistant Chief, after March 1951  
Acting Chief, December 1950 to March 1951  
David S. Phillips, Chief, July 1948 to December 1950  
Harold D. Lafferty, Auditing, Administrative Functions in Field Offices, November 1949 to August 1950

###### Administrative Office

F. Merle Bollard, Administrative Officer  
Hazel O. Loeffler, Administrative Assistant  
Dorothy F. Murphy, Personnel Assistant

###### Records Management Section

Raymond B. McNair, Chief, after November 1950  
Margery C. Flood, Methods Analyst

###### Audits and Accounts Section

Samuel E. Freedman, Chief, after October 1950  
George F. Schindler, Chief, July 1948 to October 1950

###### Payroll, Leave, and Retirement Subsection

Catherine Corsa, Chief  
Gartha F. Thornhill, Assistant Chief  
Dorothy W. Dews, Supervisor, Field Service Unit

###### Accounting Subsection

Robert G. Irwin, Chief, after April 1951  
Ronald H. Rogers, Chief, March 1949 to April 1951

###### Administrative Audit Subsection

Robert E. McNellis, Chief, after September 1950  
Maurice J. Taggart, Chief, February 1950 to July 1950  
Delos C. Wakeman, Chief, July 1948 to January 1950

###### Procurement and Service Section

Regis W. Holmberg, Chief  
Robert C. Long, Assistant Chief, after February 1951  
Everett H. Burke, Assistant Chief, March 1950 to December 1950



## ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE DIVISION --Continued

Communications Subsection  
James L. Hitchens, ChiefTransportation and Supply Subsection

Warren L. Schriver, Chief, after November 1950  
 Robert C. Long, Chief, March 1949 to February 1950  
 Leo J. Abbott, Supervisor, Portfolio Unit  
 Archie Edwards, Supervisor, Shipping and Supply Unit

Property Management Subsection

Francis T. Coradetti, Supervisor, after April 1952  
 Leo J. Abbott, Supervisor, April 1950 to March 1952

Purchase and Contract Subsection

Donald E. Kahler, Chief, after August 1950  
 Walter H. McConaughy, Chief, July 1948 to May 1950

Graphics Section

Robert H. Brooks, Chief, after January 1951  
 Franklin L. Thatcher, Chief, July 1948 to January 1951  
 John F. Lanham, Printing and Publications Specialist,  
 after March 1951  
 William L. Vaughn, Printing and Publications Specialist  
 Lorena M. Grim, Supervisor, Microfilm Laboratory,  
 Microfilming 1950 Population Schedules

Publications Distribution Subsection  
George H. Thomas, Chief

## AGRICULTURE DIVISION

## Ray Hurley, Chief

Warder B. Jenkins, Assistant Chief for Programs

Prices and Values Section

Alvin T. M. Lee, Chief

Farm Economics and Finance Section

Hilton E. Robison

Farm Products Section

Harold C. Phillips  
 M. Truman Fossum, Horticulture

Irrigation Section

Halbert E. Selby

Drainage Section

Burkett S. Clayton

Sampling Section

Floyd W. Berger

Territories and Possessions Statistics Section

Jaime Varas

Operations Section

Orvin L. Wilhite, Chief

Division Management Subsection

James J. Finley, after January 1952  
 Henry A. Bloom, until November 1951  
 Gus Sbarsky, Fiscal and Budget  
 Elizabeth D. Lassiter, Timekeeper and Pay Roll  
 Robert H. Gayleard, Reviewing Files, Supplies,  
 Arranging and Numbering  
 Lillian Chase, Correspondence, Supplies

Machine Tabulation Liaison

Orville M. Slye, Chief

Publication Subsection

Henry A. Tucker, Chief

Processing Subsection

Gladys L. Eagle, Chief, after May 1950

Editing, Reviewing, and Table Compilation Units

Elmer O. Rea, Chief  
 Helen W. Cartner, Table Compilation, after January  
 1951  
 Merritt L. Martinson, January 1950 to July 1951  
 Helen M. Davenport, Economic Area Tables Work  
 Sheet Preparation  
 Helen C. Leahy, County Tables and Economic Areas

Machine Tabulation Review Unit

Elmer O. Rea, Chief, Review of Economic Areas  
 John J. Lavery, Review of County Tables  
 J. Thomas Breen, Economic Areas--Special Problems

## BUDGET OFFICE

Charles H. Alexander, Budget Officer, after November 1949  
 John T. Moore, Budget Officer, until November 1949  
 Zola Bronson, Assistant Budget Officer, after April 1951

Michael Bartolomeo, Budget Preparation and Control, after  
 August 1950

James H. Cole, Budget Preparation and Control  
 Lawrence Marzetti, Production Control, Progress Report-  
 ing, Performance Analysis, after April 1952  
 Louis Schwalb, Production Control, Progress Reporting,  
 Performance Analysis, March 1950 to November 1950  
 Analytical Record Program, after April 1952  
 Arthur Spindler, Production Control, Progress Reporting,  
 Performance Analysis, June 1949 to December 1950

## FIELD DIVISION

Jack B. Robertson, Chief, after April 1952; Assistant Chief for  
 Programs until April 1952

Lowell T. Galt, Chief, until April 1952

John M. Bell, Assistant Chief for Operations

Division Management Section

Jefferson D. McPike, Chief, after January 1952  
 Louis M. Smith, Chief, November 1950 to January 1952  
 John J. Dunn, Administrative Officer, until November 1950  
 Enoch L. Ellmore, Budget Analyst  
 Joseph E. Flaherty, Budget Analyst  
 Dwight Hammack, Maps and Administration  
 John Hendley, Budget Analyst and Training Aids  
 Bernard L. Johnson, Shipping and Supply  
 Robert L. Lamkin, Administrative Assistant  
 Elizabeth H. Lanzer, Personnel Assistant  
 Guy A. Lutz, Budget Analyst  
 John I. Pittman, Furniture

Demographic Coordination Section

Leon S. Geoffrey, Chief  
 Alfred I. Jacobs, Territories and Possessions and Special  
 Enumeration Problems  
 Arthur C. Jones, Drainage and Irrigation  
 Clive E. Johnson, Agriculture and Drainage  
 Harriet Lubin, Survey of Residential Financing  
 Floyd D. McNaughton, Training  
 Charles Merzel, Crew Leader Manual and Experimental  
 Areas  
 Charles G. Parsons, Office and Supervisory Procedures  
 Emanuel Reiser, Training  
 Guy Warner, Office Staffing and Time Schedules  
 Freda Grauman, Reports Analyst and Survey of Residential  
 Financing  
 Richard S. McCurdy, Missed Persons Complaints

Field Methods and Research Section

Harold Nisselson, Chief, Experimental Enumeration, Post-  
 Enumeration Survey, and Special Analysis  
 Morton Meyer, Piece Rate Analysis and Experimental  
 Procedure  
 Russell L. Ackoff, Post-Enumeration Survey  
 Ralph Woodruff, Special 40 Office Reports  
 Sigmund Schor, Special 40 Office Reports  
 Charles Merzel, Experimental Procedures  
 Noriar Pahigian, Time Study Analysis  
 Paul E. Grayson, Analysis of Farm Enumeration

Field Inspection Section

Warren S. Boggess  
 Charles F. Haas  
 Leonard C. Isley, January 1950 to May 1950  
 Robert D. Krook  
 John Lang, Jr.  
 Harold C. Roberts  
 Perry M. Ruby

Reports Analysis Section

Hugh S. Duffey, Chief, after November 1950  
 Alexander Korn, Chief, January 1950 to April 1950  
 Leonard Isley, Chief, May 1950 to November 1950  
 Freda Grauman  
 Irving Strauss  
 Robert Hanson  
 Sidney Hatkin

## FIELD DIVISION--Continued

Training--Chief Technical Instructors

William J. Carroll  
Luther Etchison  
Ruby Huffman  
George A. O'Connell, Jr.  
Margaret E. Solberg

Area Supervisors and Assistant Area Supervisors

Area	Supervisor	Assistant Supervisor
I - Boston, Mass.	Paul G. Carney	A. A. Morrisette
II - New York, N.Y.	Zola Bronson	Mary H. Cassidy
III - Philadelphia, Pa.	John J. Lennon	Philip B. Chovan
IV - Washington, D. C.	Albert A. Craig, Jr.	Robert W. Rensing
V - Atlanta, Ga.	Thomas W. McWhirter	Yates B. Britt
VI - Detroit, Mich.	Edwin P. Slabaugh	Jefferson D. McPike
VII - Chicago, Ill.	George H. Seward	Fred W. Coil
VIII - St. Paul, Minn.	Philip L. McDonough	Russell Westberg
IX - Kansas City, Mo.	Henry T. Schell	Eugene I. Mann
X - Fort Worth, Texas	James W. Stroud	Martin E. Edwards
XI - Seattle, Wash.	Gene H. Harris	Richard Mullikin
XII - Salt Lake City, Utah	Ivan G. Munro	Ray C. Riley
XIII - Los Angeles, Cal.	Harry L. Nolder, Jr.	Elijah B. Lewis
XIV - Birmingham, Ala.	Theodore F. Olson	Louis M. Smith

Special Territorial Offices

Hawaii	Robert B. Mueller	----
Puerto Rico	Felix Mejias	Horacio M. Royo
Alaska	Clarence P. Keating, Jr.	----

## GEOGRAPHY DIVISION

Clarence E. Batschelet, Chief  
Robert C. Klove, Assistant Chief

Geographic Research and Development Section

Vincent M. Throop, Chief  
Robert L. Wrigley, Jr., Geographer--Urbanized Areas  
August J. Nogara, Geographer--Unincorporated Places  
Toshi Toki, Geographer--Census Tracts and Maps, Minor Civil Division Lists  
Lucile Koehne, Geographer--Census Tracts, to June 1951

Operations Section

William T. Fay, Chief  
Eric S. Stearns, Chief, Division Management Subsection  
Edith J. Nogara, Assistant Chief  
Bernard E. Schmuckie, Chief, Sample Selection Subsection  
George W. Morris, Chief, Drafting, Map Files and Reproduction Subsection  
Thomas C. Kerlin, Chief, Cartographic Analysis Subsection  
Ruby I. Brinkley, Assistant Chief

## MACHINE TABULATION DIVISION

## C. F. Van Aken, Chief

Irving Luckom, Assistant Chief for Operations, August 1950 to April 1951  
Morton Boisen, Assistant Chief for Population and Housing Censuses, after April 1951  
Max Garchik, Assistant Chief for Agriculture Census  
Bryant F. McCall, Assistant Chief for Development, to August 1950  
William Merkin, Assistant Chief for Current and Defense Activities  
L. W. Armstrong, Assistant Chief for Development, after August 1950  
A. A. Berlinsky, Chief, Machine Development Section  
L. F. Wilkinson, Chief, Mechanical Laboratory  
J. R. Fillius, Chief, Electrical Laboratory  
J. H. Baker, Division Historian  
Simon Yablon, Chief, Night Operations  
Jack B. Collins, Administrative Officer

Population Census

Howard T. Jenkins, Chief, Population Branch  
Walter N. Jowers, Chief of Operations, Population Branch  
Wayne E. Youtz, Chief, Procedure Section  
Blynn T. Shafer, Tabulating Procedure Consultant  
Rosemary W. McWhorter, Project Planner, June 1950 to January 1951  
Kelvin K. Kiebler, Project Planner  
Esther Wetzig, Chief, Punching Section  
Dorothy L. Brown, Chief, Tabulation Section  
James Bohli, Night Shift Supervisor  
John Ellis, Midnight Shift Supervisor

Agriculture Census

Irving Luckom, Chief, Agriculture Branch, November 1948 to August 1950  
Simon Yablon, Chief of Operations, Agriculture Branch  
Dorothy P. Armstrong, Chief, Procedures Section  
Mary Lucas, Chief, Punching Section, after April 1951  
Pauline Phillips, Chief, Punching Section until April 1951  
Martha Bergseth, Chief, Balancing and Control  
William Johns, Chief, Tabulating Section  
Boyd Hoar, Night Shift Supervisor

Housing Census

Ralph E. Mullendore, Chief, Housing Branch, after April 1951  
Marshall Johnsen, Chief, Housing Branch, until April 1951  
Luta D. Saunders, Chief of Operations, Housing Branch  
Walter Snapp, Chief of Operations, Housing Branch, until May 1951  
Betty J. Shockey, Chief, Procedures Section  
Joseph A. Bell, Chief, Tabulating Section  
Marie Lee, Chief, Punching Section  
Virginia Ballinger, Chief, Punching Section  
Noah Sherman, Night Shift Supervisor

Universal Automatic Computer (UNIVAC)

James L. McPherson, Development  
Donald H. Heiser, Operations and Programming, after April 1952  
Morton A. Meyer, Operations, December 1951 to March 1952  
Florence Koons, Programming, until October 1951

## PERSONNEL DIVISION

Helen D. Almon, Chief  
J. S. Myers, Assistant Chief

Organization and Classification Section

Samuel O. Maslak, Chief  
Eileen A. Taylor, Assistant Chief, after April 1951  
William J. Rigsby, Assistant Chief, July 1947 to April 1951

Personnel Utilization Section

Perry W. Shepherd, Chief, after December 1950  
Assistant Chief, July 1947 to December 1950  
Ray J. Barger, Chief, July 1947 to December 1950  
Clyde J. Long, Assistant Chief, after December 1950  
Audra M. Morrison, Requests for Certification and Maintenance of Registers  
David L. Futransky, Enumerator Selection Aid  
Claudia Hinds, Recruitment, July 1947 to December 1951  
Mary Valentino, Placement, after May 1951

Personnel Standards and Development Section

James G. Stockard, Chief  
Elizabeth T. Gardiner, Assistant Chief

Employee Relations and Services Section

G. Hollis Stewart, Chief  
Helen G. Wingate, Assistant Chief, after March 1950  
Robert N. Caldwell, Jr., Assistant Chief, November 1948 to March 1950  
Arthur C. Murr, Employee Services, after June 1950

Operations Section

John P. Eberle, Chief, after September 1951  
Assistant Chief, December 1950 to September 1951  
William I. Merkin, Chief, August 1948 to September 1951  
M. Douglas Fahey, Assistant Chief, after September 1951  
Clyde J. Long, Assistant Chief, June 1949 to December 1950  
Merle Womack, Field Appointments

## KEY PERSONNEL

## POPULATION AND HOUSING DIVISION

Howard G. Brunsman, Chief  
 Edwin D. Goldfield, Program Coordinator and Expediter  
 Charles Merzel, Assistant Coordinator, September 1950 to April 1952  
 Caroline A. Hunt, Information, until June 1952  
 Claire F. Cahill, Division Historian  
 Gertrude Bancroft, Coordinator, Manpower Statistics, after May 1951

Population Branch

Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Assistant Division Chief for Population

Occupation and Industry Statistics Section

David L. Kaplan, Chief  
 Claire Casey, Occupational Classification  
 Elsie K. Goodman, Occupational Characteristics  
 Dorothy S. Hayden, Industrial Characteristics  
 Jack R. Kaplan, Industrial Classification, until December 1951

Social Statistics Section

Paul C. Glick, Chief  
 Severn Provus, Education Statistics, until June 1952  
 Wilson H. Grabill, Fertility Statistics  
 Emanuel Landau, Family and Institutional Statistics  
 Calvin L. Beale, Infant Enumeration Study

Demographic Statistics Section

Henry D. Sheldon, Chief  
 Charles P. Brinkman, Population Distribution  
 Tobia Bressler, Characteristics and Composition  
 Donald J. Bogue, Migration Statistics, until November 1950  
 Siegfried A. Hoermann, Migration Statistics, after November 1950  
 Norman Lawrence, Special Population Coverage

Negro Statistics Unit

Joseph R. Houchins, Chief--Liaison with Negro Organizations

Economic Statistics Section

Robert B. Pearl, Chief, after May 1951  
 Gertrude Bancroft, Chief, until May 1951  
 Herman P. Miller, Consumer Income Statistics  
 Max Shor, Census Labor Force Statistics

Housing Branch

Wayne F. Daugherty, Assistant Division Chief for Housing

Developmental Programs Section

J. Hugh Rose, Chief, Analytical Program  
 V. Rebecca Finkelstein, Publication Design  
 Gene P. King, Tabulation Specifications

Financial Statistics Section

Junia Honnold, Chief, Survey of Residential Financing  
 Esther C. Jackson, Technical Coordination  
 Vera C. Perrella, Tabular Presentation, after January 1951  
 Carl Anderson, Tabular Presentation, until January 1951  
 Betty E. Kent, Processing Specifications

Inventory Statistics Section

Carl A. S. Coan, Chief, Preliminary and Advance Reports  
 Beulah Washabaugh, Analysis, Post-Enumeration Survey Liaison  
 John West, Inventory Reconciliation  
 Aaron Josowitz, Local Housing Authority Tabulations

Quality and Equipment Statistics Section

Robert C. Hamer, Chief, General Characteristics Program  
 Floyd D. McNaughton, State and Census Tract Statistics  
 Walter A. Hines, Block Statistics  
 Nathan Krevor, Editing and Coding Procedures

Operations and Management Branch

Robert B. Voight, Assistant Division Chief for Operations and Management

Territories and Possessions Statistics Section

Joel Williams, Chief

Statistical Sampling Section

Joseph Steinberg, Chief  
 Joseph Waksberg, Censuses of Population and Housing  
 Nathan Lieder, Survey of Residential Financing  
 Thomas Jabine, Unknown Age Distribution, Sample Verification of Coding Operations--Philadelphia  
 Irene Hess, Special Census Studies  
 Albert Mindlin, Estimates of Sampling Error  
 Herman Hess, Unknown Age Distribution, Sample Verification of Coding Operations--Washington

Processing Operations Section

Milton D. Lieberman, Chief  
 E. Richard Bourdon, Population Processing  
 Ruth T. Stanton, Housing Processing, after March 1952  
 Percival J. Ableman, Housing Processing, June 1950 to March 1952  
 Clara H. Henderson, Supervisor, Survey of Residential Financing Processing  
 Nora Jarvis, Housing Result Work  
 William S. Gibson, Territories and Possessions Result Work  
 Lillian Hoffman, Population Result Work  
 Mary E. Ivins, Population Coding and Result Work  
 Kathleen Murphy, MCD data; Population Tabulation Controls and Reconciliation

Statistical Procedures Section

Morton A. Meyer, Chief, after April 1951  
 Morton Boisen, Chief, until April 1951  
 Lawrence A. Marzetti, Special Processing Problems  
 Martin Kriesberg, Coding and Editing Procedures, until July 1951  
 Edward Lober, Population Procedures  
 Sigmund Schor, Housing Procedures, after June 1951  
 Florence Wright, Housing Procedures, until June 1951  
 Blynn Shafer, Tabulation Expert  
 Bertha Neinberg, Survey of Residential Financing Procedures

Division Services Section

Arthur W. Coombs, Chief  
 Mildred M. Russell, Publications  
 Dorothy M. Belzer, Publications  
 Eugene L. Wendt, Receiving and Files  
 Halcyon K. Bauman, Correspondence  
 Ouita Cohen, Fiscal Unit, after July 1951  
 Ralph T. Barnes, Fiscal Unit, until July 1951

PHILADELPHIA DECENNIAL TABULATION OFFICE  
(May 1950 to August 1951)

John J. Lennon, Chief  
 Walter L. Kehres, Assistant Chief

Estimates and Control Office

Benjamin E. Sweger, Chief

Population Processing Office

Ruth T. Stanton, Chief, after April 1951  
 Morton A. Meyer, Chief, May 1950 to April 1951  
 Luther Etchison, Assistant Chief  
 Milton D. Swenson, Administrative Assistant  
 Ruth T. Stanton, Chief of Operations, until April 1951  
 Louis Schwalb, Liaison Officer

Machine Tabulation Office

Joseph Kormann, Chief  
 Daniel Klevansky, Assistant Chief

Administrative Services Office

J. Herman Moore, Chief, February 1950 to May 1951  
 John J. Kearney, Chief, Procurement and Services Section, March 1950 to August 1951  
 Mary D. Glakin, Chief, Accounts Section, April 1950 to April 1951  
 Anna D. Everman, Chief, Payroll Section, April 1950 to August 1951

Personnel Office

Ferdinanda R. Lewandowski, Chief, January 1951 to August 1951  
 Donald E. Allen, Chief, August 1950 to February 1951  
 Perry W. Shepherd, Acting Chief, May 1950 to August 1950  
 Joseph D. Farace, Chief, January 1950 to May 1950

## PART II. ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR THE 1950 CENSUSES

Technical Advisory Committee on Population  
 Technical Advisory Committee on Economic Statistics  
 Technical Advisory Committee on Housing  
 Technical Advisory Subcommittee for Residential Financing  
 Special Census Advisory Committee on Agriculture  
 Census Advisory Committee of the American Marketing Association  
 Census Advisory Committee of the American Statistical Association

Technical Advisory Committee on PopulationDates of Meetings

January 1948	July 1949
March 1948	December 1949
June 1948	September 1950
November 1948	October 1950
January 1949	June 1951

List of Members

Frank W. Notestein, Chairman  
 Princeton University

Harry Alpert, Bureau of the Budget  
 Charles A. Bliss, Harvard University  
 Harold F. Dorn, U. S. Public Health Service  
 Howard Whipple Green, Howard Whipple Green and Associates  
 Robert D. Grove, U. S. Public Health Service  
 Margaret J. Hagood, U. S. Department of Agriculture  
 C. Horace Hamilton, University of North Carolina  
 Philip M. Hauser, University of Chicago  
 Frank W. Hubbard, National Education Association  
 Frank Lorimer, American University  
 A. R. Mangus, Ohio State University  
 Thomas C. McCormick, University of Wisconsin  
 Felix E. Moore, Jr., U. S. Public Health Service  
 William F. Ogburn, University of Chicago  
 Frederick F. Stephan, Princeton University  
 Samuel A. Stouffer, Harvard University  
 Conrad Taeuber, Food and Agriculture Organization  
 Dorothy S. Thomas, University of Pennsylvania  
 Rupert B. Vance, University of North Carolina  
 P. K. Whelpton, United Nations

Technical Advisory Committee on Economic StatisticsDates of Meetings

February 1948	November 1949
April 1948	September 1950
December 1948	June 1951
July 1949	

List of Members

Paul Webbink, Chairman  
 Social Science Research Council

Wroe Alderson, Alderson and Sessions, Inc.  
 Dorothy Brady, U. S. Department of Labor  
 Ewan Clague, U. S. Department of Labor  
 Donald R. G. Cowan, University of Michigan  
 John C. Davis, Council of Economic Advisers  
 J. Frederic Dewhurst, Twentieth Century Fund  
 Louis J. Ducoff, U. S. Department of Agriculture  
 John D. Durand, United Nations  
 Katherine P. Ellickson, Congress of Industrial Organizations  
 Martin Gainsbrugh, National Industrial Conference Board

Meredith B. Givens, New York State Department of Labor  
 Hildegard Kneeland, Bureau of the Budget  
 Stanley Lebergott, Bureau of the Budget  
 Howard B. Myers, Committee for Economic Development  
 Gladys L. Palmer, University of Pennsylvania  
 Benedict Saurino, Sun Oil Company  
 Margaret Scattergood, American Federation of Labor  
 Samuel Weiss, U. S. Department of Labor  
 Emmett H. Welch, Defense Production Administration

Technical Advisory Committee on HousingDates of Meetings

March 1948 (2)	July 1949
June 1948	December 1949
November 1948	October 1950
December 1948	June 1951

List of Members

Ernest M. Fisher, Chairman  
 Columbia University

E. Everett Ashley, III, Housing and Home Finance Agency  
 L. Durward Badgley, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York  
 Lawrence N. Bloomberg, Public Housing Administration  
 Roy J. Burroughs, U. S. Department of Agriculture  
 Malcolm B. Catlin, Housing and Home Finance Agency  
 Miles Colean, Private Consultant  
 Donald R. G. Cowan, University of Michigan  
 F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, U. S. Chamber of Commerce  
 Leo Goodman, Congress of Industrial Organizations  
 Shirley K. Hart, Lorton, Virginia  
 Lyman Hill, Bureau of Advertising  
 Ethel D. Hoover, U. S. Department of Labor  
 Paul F. Krueger, Bureau of the Budget  
 Richard U. Ratcliff, Housing and Home Finance Agency  
 Bert Seidman, American Federation of Labor  
 Allan Twichell, American Public Health Association  
 Warren Vinton, Public Housing Administration  
 Max Wehrly, Urban Land Institute  
 Wilson Wright, Armstrong Cork Company

Technical Advisory Subcommittee for Residential FinancingDates of Meetings

October 1949	September 1950
November 1949	December 1950
December 1949	October 1951
March 1950	

List of Members

L. Durward Badgley, Chairman  
 Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York  
 Irvin Bussing, Lowell, Smith and Evers, Inc.  
 Edward T. Crowder, Bureau of the Budget  
 J. R. Dunkerley, American Bankers Association

## KEY PERSONNEL

Technical Advisory Subcommittee for Residential Financial--  
ContinuedList of Members

Edward E. Edwards, Indiana University  
 Ernest M. Fisher, Columbia University  
 Dave Lowery, Housing and Home Finance Agency  
 Frank J. McCabe, Jr., Mortgage Bankers Association of America  
 David C. Melnicoff, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia  
 R. J. Saulnier, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.  
 Ramsay Wood, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

Special Census Advisory Committee on AgricultureDates of Meetings

October 1947	July 1949
February 1948	December 1949
May 1948	June 1951
January 1949	

List of Members

J. T. Sanders, Chairman  
 National Grange

Murray R. Benedict, University of California  
 Parke C. Brinkley, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Immigration  
 Foster F. Elliott, U. S. Department of Agriculture  
 Eugene Hamilton, American Farm Bureau Federation  
 Victor Hawkins, Capper Publications, Inc.  
 John J. Riggle, National Council of Farmers Cooperatives  
 Russell Smith, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America  
 John F. Timmons, Iowa State College  
 L. M. Walker, Jr., Commissioner of Agriculture, State of Virginia

Census Advisory Committee of the American Marketing AssociationDates of Meetings

November 1947	January 1949	June 1950
April 1948	October 1949	October 1951
October 1948	April 1950	July 1952

List of Members

Henry O. Whiteside, Chairman  
 Gardner Advertising Company

John Anderson, American Rolling Mill Company  
 William Applebaum, Stop and Shop  
 S. R. Bernstein, Advertising Age  
 Robert T. Browne, Pillsbury Mills, Inc.  
 E. J. Carroll, Sharp and Dohme, Inc.  
 Warren N. Cordell, A. C. Nielsen Company  
 Donald R. G. Cowan, University of Michigan  
 Ross M. Cunningham, Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
 William Dover, Los Angeles Examiner

Nathaniel Engle, University of Washington  
 Bay Estes, U. S. Steel Corporation  
 John H. Frederick, University of Maryland  
 Henry George, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company  
 Howard Whipple Green, Howard Whipple Green and Associates  
 Albert Haring, Indiana University  
 Lyman Hill, Bureau of Advertising  
 Donald M. Hobart, Curtis Publishing Company  
 Stanley A. Holme, General Electric Company  
 Dan Hopkins, American Weekly  
 Gordon A. Hughes, General Mills, Inc.  
 Richard M. Lawrence, Monsanto Chemical Company  
 Harrie F. Lewis, University of Pittsburgh  
 C. S. Logsdon, University of North Carolina  
 Benjamin F. Lynip, Jr., California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, Ltd.  
 Hugh H. MacMillan, Detroit Free Press  
 Vergil D. Reed, J. Walter Thompson Company  
 R. C. W. Sadler, J. L. Hudson Company  
 Philip Salisbury, Sales Management  
 Charles W. Smith, McKinsey and Company  
 Everett R. Smith, Macfadden Publications  
 Arthur I. Sternhell, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company  
 John R. Stockton, University of Texas  
 Frank Surface, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey

Census Advisory Committee of the American Statistical AssociationDates of Meetings

February 1947	July 1949
June 1947	December 1949
October 1947	April 1950
April 1948	December 1950
June 1948	June 1951
November 1948	February 1952
January 1949	June 1952

List of Members

William F. Ogburn, Chairman  
 University of Chicago

Murray R. Benedict, University of California  
 John W. Boatwright, Standard Oil Company of Indiana  
 Donald R. G. Cowan, University of Michigan  
 J. Frederic Dewhurst, Twentieth Century Fund  
 Howard Whipple Green, Howard Whipple Green and Associates  
 Philip M. Hauser, University of Chicago  
 Arnold J. King, National Analysts  
 Frederick F. Stephan, Princeton University  
 Donald S. Thompson, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland  
 Willard L. Thorp, U. S. State Department  
 Ralph J. Watkins, Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.  
 Frank J. Welch, University of Kentucky  
 P. K. Whelpton, United Nations

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA



3 1951 D00 377 178 0