

1950 UNITED STATES CENSUS OF POPULATION

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



DENVER, COLO.

CENSUS
TRACTS

U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION: 1950

Volume

- I Number of Inhabitants (comprising Series P-A bulletins)
- II Characteristics of the Population (comprising Series P-A, P-B, and P-C bulletins)
- III Census Tract Statistics (comprising Series P-D bulletins)

Succeeding volumes will cover the following subjects:

Nativity and Parentage, Nonwhite Population by Race, Persons of Spanish Surname, Institutional Population, Labor Force Characteristics, Occupation, Industry, Income, Internal Migration, Education, Characteristics of Families and Households.

U. S. CENSUS OF HOUSING: 1950

Volume

- I General Characteristics (comprising Series H-A bulletins)
 - II Nonfarm Housing Characteristics (comprising H-B bulletins)
 - III Farm Housing Characteristics
 - IV Residential Financing
 - V Block Statistics (comprising Series H-E bulletins)
- Housing statistics for census tracts are to be included in the Population Series P-D bulletins.

UNITED STATES CENSUS of POPULATION : 1950

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
CHARLES SAWYER, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
ROY V. PEEL, Director



CENSUS TRACT STATISTICS

DENVER

COLORADO

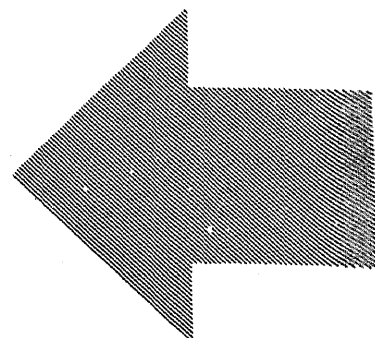
*Prepared under the supervision of
Howard G. Brunzman, Chief
Population and Housing Division*

1950 POPULATION CENSUS REPORT

VOLUME III, CHAPTER 16

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1952

**SELECTED POPULATION AND
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**





BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ROY V. PEEL, *Director*

A. ROSS ECKLER, *Deputy Director*
HOWARD C. GRIEVES, *Assistant Director*
CONRAD TAEUBER, *Assistant Director*
MORRIS H. HANSEN, *Assistant Director for Statistical Standards*
ROBERT Y. PHILLIPS, *Assistant Director for Operations*
CALVERT L. DEDRICK, *Coordinator, International Statistics*
LEON E. TRUESDELL, *Chief Demographer*
FRANK R. WILSON, *Information Assistant to the Director*

Population and Housing Division—

HOWARD G. BRUNSMAN, *Chief*
HENRY S. SHRYOCK, JR., *Assistant Chief for Population*
ROBERT B. VOIGHT, *Assistant Chief for Operations*
WAYNE F. DAUGHERTY, *Assistant Chief for Housing*
EDWIN D. GOLDFIELD, *Program Coordinator*

Demographic Statistics—Henry D. Sheldon, *Chief*
Social Statistics—Paul C. Glick, *Chief*
Coordinator for Manpower Statistics—Gertrude Bancroft
Economic Statistics—Robert B. Pearl, *Chief*
Occupation and Industry Statistics—David L. Kaplan, *Chief*
International Population Statistics—W. Parker Mauldin, *Chief*
Housing Quality and Equipment Statistics—Robert C. Harner, *Chief*
Housing Inventory Statistics—Carl A. S. Coan, *Chief*
Housing Developmental Programs—J. Hugh Rose, *Chief*
Residential Financing—Junia H. Honnold, *Chief*
Territories and Possessions—Joel Williams, *Chief*
Statistical Sampling—Joseph Steinberg, *Chief*
Statistical Procedures—Morton A. Meyer, *Chief*
Processing Operations—Milton D. Lieberman, *Chief*

Administrative Service Division—WALTER L. KEHRES, *Chief*
Agriculture Division—RAY HURLEY, *Chief*
Budget Officer—CHARLES H. ALEXANDER
Business Division—HARVEY KAILIN, *Acting Chief*
Field Division—LOWELL T. GALT, *Chief*
Foreign Trade Division—J. EDWARD ELY, *Chief*
Geography Division—CLARENCE E. BATSCHLET, *Chief*
Governments Division—ALLEN D. MANVEL, *Chief*
Industry Division—MAXWELL R. CONKLIN, *Chief*
Machine Tabulation Division—C. F. VAN AKEN, *Chief*
Personnel Division—HELEN D. ALMON, *Chief*

Statistics presented in this bulletin supersede those shown in the report, Series PC-10, No. 18.

SUGGESTED IDENTIFICATION

U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Population: 1950* Vol. III, *Census Tract Statistics*,
Chapter 16. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1952.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.,
or any of the Field Offices of the Department of Commerce - Price 20 cents

PREFACE

This report presents statistics on the characteristics of the population and housing of census tracts for one of the tracted areas for which data have been compiled from the Seventeenth Decennial Census of the United States, its Territories, and possessions conducted as of April 1, 1950. Provision for the Seventeenth Decennial Census of Population was made in the act providing for the Fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses which was approved on June 18, 1929; the 1950 Census of Housing was authorized by the Housing Act of 1949, approved July 15, 1949.

This is a chapter of Volume III, *Census Tract Statistics*, of the publications of the 1950 Census of Population. Volume III consists of separate reports issued as bulletins, which will not be bound into a single publication. The materials presented here were prepared under the supervision of Howard G. Brunsman, Chief, Population and Housing Division, Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Assistant Chief for Population Statistics, Wayne F. Daugherty, Assistant Chief for Housing, and Robert B. Voight, Assistant Chief for Operations, with the assistance of Edwin D. Goldfield, Program Coordinator.

The materials on population were prepared by Dr. Henry D. Sheldon, Chief, Demographic Statistics Section, assisted by Tobia Bressler; Dr. Paul C. Glick, Chief, Social Statistics Section, assisted by Severn Provus and Emanuel Landau; Gertrude Bancroft, Coordinator for Manpower Statistics, assisted by Max Shor and Herman P. Miller; and David L. Kaplan, Chief, Occupation and Industry Statistics Section, assisted by Claire Casey.

The materials on housing were prepared by Robert C. Hamer, Chief, Quality and Equipment Statistics Section, assisted by Nathan Krevor; and Carl A. S. Coan, Chief, Inventory Statistics Section, assisted by Florence R. Skelly.

Sampling procedures were under the direction of Joseph Steinberg, Chief, Statistical Sampling Section, assisted by Joseph Waksberg; technical procedures were under the direction of Morton A. Meyer, Milton D. Lieberman, and E. Richard Bourdon; and the technical editorial work and planning were under the supervision of Mildred M. Russell. The geographic work, including technical assistance to local tract committees and the preparation of maps, was under the supervision of Clarence E. Batschelet, Chief, Geography Division. The collection of the information on which these statistics were based was under the supervision of Lowell T. Galt, Chief, Field Division, and the tabulations were under the supervision of C. F. Van Aken, Chief, Machine Tabulation Division.

June 1952.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

	Page		Page
General.....	1	Definitions and explanations—Continued	
Historical background.....	1	Employment status.....	3
Definition of a census tract.....	1	Occupation and class of worker.....	3
Evaluation of data for census tracts.....	1	Dwelling unit.....	3
Availability of unpublished data.....	1	Occupancy and tenure.....	3
Definitions and explanations.....	1	Type of structure.....	3
Median.....	2	Condition and plumbing facilities.....	3
Race and nativity.....	2	Year built.....	3
Country of birth of foreign-born white.....	2	Number of persons in dwelling unit.....	3
Persons with Spanish surname.....	2	Persons per room.....	3
Married couple.....	2	Heating fuel.....	4
Family.....	2	Refrigeration equipment.....	4
Unrelated individual.....	2	Television.....	4
Household.....	2	Contract monthly rent.....	4
Institutional population.....	2	Value of one-dwelling-unit structures.....	4
Years of school completed.....	2	Reliability of sample data.....	4
Residence in 1949.....	2	Sample design.....	4
Income in 1949.....	2	Sampling variability.....	4
Age.....	2	Ratio estimates.....	5
Marital status.....	2	List of tracted areas.....	5
Comparability of census tracts, 1950 and 1940.....			6

TABLES

	Page
Table 1.—Characteristics of the population, by census tracts: 1950.....	7
Table 2.—Age, marital status, and economic characteristics, by sex, by census tracts: 1950.....	10
Table 3.—Characteristics of dwelling units, by census tracts: 1950.....	16
Table 4.—Characteristics of the nonwhite population, for selected census tracts: 1950.....	20
Table 5.—Characteristics of dwelling units occupied by nonwhite persons, for selected census tracts: 1950.....	21
Table 6.—Characteristics of the white population with Spanish surname, for selected census tracts: 1950.....	22
Table 7.—Characteristics of dwelling units occupied by white persons with Spanish surname, for selected census tracts: 1950.....	24

Map of tracted area appears following last page of tables.

STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

This bulletin presents statistics on the basic population and housing characteristics for one of the tracted areas for which data are available from the Seventeenth Decennial Census, taken as of April 1, 1950. (See page 5 for complete list of tracted areas.) The population items 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. Among the housing subjects are occupancy and tenure, type of structure, condition and plumbing facilities, year built, persons per room, heating fuel, refrigeration equipment, television, contract monthly rent, and value of one-dwelling-unit structures.

The population for each of the tracted areas has been published in Series PC-10, *Advance Reports*. Those reports present the population of each tract in the area and a map showing the tract boundaries. Summary statistics on various housing characteristics are presented by tracts in the block statistics bulletins, which together comprise Volume V of the Housing reports. Data are shown there for those tracted cities which in 1940, or in a subsequent special census prior to 1950, had a population of 50,000 or more.

Although the total 1950 population of tracts has been published for 69 tracted areas in advance reports, the present series of bulletins is being published for only those areas that have manifested definite interest in the census tract program.

In general, tracted areas within the same standard metropolitan area are included in the same census tract bulletin.

Historical background.—The concept of census tracts was originated by the late Dr. Walter Laidlaw in New York City in 1906. While working with population statistics, he became convinced that, in order to study neighborhoods, it was necessary to have population data for local areas smaller than boroughs or wards and to establish these areas so that they would remain unchanged from census to census. At his request the Census Bureau made tabulations of 1910 data by census tracts not only for New York, but also for seven other cities having a population of over 500,000. Tract data were again tabulated for the same 8 cities in 1920, and in 1930 this number was increased to 18. By 1940 there were 60 cities, and in some cases their adjacent areas, for which tract data were available. Data from the 1950 Census will be available for the tracted areas listed on page 5.

For further discussion of census tract data and their uses, see U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census Tract Manual*, 3d edition, 1947, a copy of which may be obtained by a request addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

Definition of a census tract.—Census tracts are small areas, having a population usually between 3,000 and 6,000, into which certain large cities (and sometimes their adjacent areas) have been subdivided for statistical and local administrative purposes, through cooperation with a local committee in each case. Although this subdivision into tracts has been more or less arbitrary, several principles have been followed in laying out the

tracts for each city. The tract areas are established with a view to approximate uniformity in population, with some consideration of uniformity in size, and with due regard for natural features. Each tract is designed to include an area fairly homogeneous in population characteristics. In cities where the ward lines are infrequently changed, the tracts may form subdivisions of the wards; but they are usually laid out without regard to the ward boundaries.

The tracts are intended to remain unchanged from census to census and thus to make possible studies of changes in social and economic characteristics of the population within small sections of the city. There are several types of situations, however, which result in boundary changes. The first of these occurs when territory is annexed to a city and it is necessary to change the boundaries of the tracts adjacent to the annexed area to include the area or merely add new tracts. Second, tracts in which there are very large increases in population may be subdivided into two or more smaller tracts. Third, there has been, in many areas, a re-examination of the existing tract boundaries which results in a consolidation of parts of tracts into more homogeneous units. The tracts for which 1940 figures on the total population by color are not available are the tracts which have had boundary changes between 1940 and 1950 or which have been established since 1940 (table 1).

Evaluation of data for census tracts.—Users of data for census tracts should bear in mind that the data compiled for most such areas represent the work of a very small number of enumerators (often only one or two). Consequently, the data for such areas are subject to a wider margin of error than is to be expected for larger areas. This qualification applies particularly to classifications involving complex definitions which require some judgment on the part of enumerators, such as the question on condition of housing. The misinterpretation by an enumerator of instructions pertaining to a particular item may cause a significant bias in the statistics for a very small census tract, even though it would have a negligible effect upon the figures for a large area.

Availability of unpublished data.—Because of space limitations, not all of the materials tabulated for census tracts are presented in this report. These unpublished statistics can be made available upon request, for the cost of transcribing or combining them. Requests for such unpublished statistics, addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., will receive a prompt reply which will include an estimate of the cost of preparing the data. For a complete description of the unpublished data for census tracts, see *U. S. Censuses of Population and Housing: 1950, Key to Published and Tabulated Data for Small Areas*, Washington, D. C., 1951, which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 30 cents.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Brief definitions and explanations of the principal items presented in the tract tables appear in the following paragraphs. A more complete discussion of the items relating to population may be found in the Series P-B bulletins, which are preprints of

Chapter B of each State part of *Population*, Volume II, *Characteristics of the Population*. Similar information of the housing items may be found in the Series H-A bulletins, which are preprints of the State chapters of *Housing*, Volume I, *General Characteristics*. Those publications contain more detailed definitions, an evaluation of the data on various items, and discussion of comparability with data on the same, or similar, subjects from the 1940 Census and from other sources.

Median.—The median, a type of average, is presented in connection with the data on years of school completed, family income, number of persons per dwelling unit, and rent or value of dwelling unit which appear in this bulletin. The median is the value which divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half of the cases falling below this value and one-half of the cases exceeding this value.

Race and nativity.—Three major race categories are distinguished in this bulletin, namely, white, Negro, and other races. Negro and other races taken together comprise the category "Nonwhite." Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were classified as white. Included as Negro are persons of mixed white and Negro parentage and persons of mixed Indian and Negro parentage unless the Indian blood very definitely predominates or the individual is accepted in the community as an Indian. All other nonwhite races are classified in the residual category "Other races" in this report.

In the presentation of housing statistics, occupied dwelling units are shown separately for nonwhite heads of households.

A person born in the United States or any of its Territories or possessions, or born in a foreign country of parents who were American citizens, is counted as native.

In view of the fact that a major portion of the nonwhite population is to be found in the South and in large urban centers in the North and West, data are shown separately for the nonwhite population in these areas only. 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 items are shown for nonwhites in each tract with 250 or more nonwhite persons.

Country of birth of foreign-born white.—The classification by country of birth is based on international boundaries as formally recognized by the United States in April 1950.

Persons with Spanish surname.—White persons of Spanish surname living in five southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas) were distinguished separately for the first time in the 1950 Census. For tracted areas with 10,000 or more white persons of Spanish surname in these States, data for selected population and housing characteristics are presented for each tract with 250 or more white persons with Spanish surname.

Married couple.*—A married couple is defined as a husband and his wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. Married couples are classified as "with own household" if the husband is head of the household.

Family.*—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 regarded as members of one family.

Unrelated individual.*—Unrelated individuals are persons (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. In this bulletin, statistics on unrelated individuals are limited to those 14 years old and over.

*Data based on 20-percent sample. For estimates of sampling variability and a method of obtaining improved estimates, see the section on "Reliability of sample data."

Household.—A household includes all the persons who occupy a dwelling unit. A person living alone in a dwelling unit or a group of unrelated persons sharing the same living accommodations as partners is counted as a household.

The count of households excludes groups of persons living in quasi households, that is, living in quarters not classified as dwelling units, for example, in houses with at least five living units or in hotels, institutions, labor camps, or military barracks.

The average population per household is obtained by dividing the population in households by the number of households. This average excludes persons living in quasi households.

Institutional population.—The institutional population includes those persons living as inmates in such places as homes for delinquent or dependent children, homes and schools for the physically or physically handicapped, places providing special medical care, homes for the aged, and prisons and jails. Members and their families are not included in the institutional population.

Years of school completed.*—Figures on educational attainment refer only to progress in "regular schools." Such schools include public, private, or parochial schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools, either day or night, that is, those schools where enrollment leads to an elementary or high school diploma or to a college, university, or professional school degree. Time spent in a vocational, trade, or business school was excluded unless the school was graded and considered part of the regular school system. The median number of school years completed is expressed in terms of a continuous series of numbers representing years completed. For example, the completion of the first year of high school is indicated by 9 and of the last year of college by 16.

Residence in 1949.*—Residence in 1949 is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration and was shown in conjunction with residence in 1950 to determine the number of persons who had changed residence from 1949 to 1950.

Income in 1949.*—Income, as defined in the 1950 Census, is the sum of the money received, less losses, from the following sources: wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; veterans' payments, armed-forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures in this report represent the amount of income received by families and related individuals before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritance and insurance payments.

Age.—The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday as of the date of his enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.—This classification of persons 14 years old and over relates to marital status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "married" comprise, therefore, both those who have been married only once and those who have remained married after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Employment status.—The major concepts involved in the employment status classification are as follows:

Census week.—The 1950 data on employment status pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit, which is defined as the "census week."

Employed.—Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days. In this report, these two categories are combined and shown as "employed."

Unemployed.—Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (1) they were temporarily ill, (2) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (3) they believed no work was available in their community, or in their line of work.

Labor force.—The labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed, as described above, and also members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" comprises the employed and unemployed components of the labor force.

Not in labor force.—Persons not in the labor force comprise all civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed, including persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Included in this group are persons primarily engaged in their own home housework, students, seasonal workers in an "off" season, the retired, persons unable to work, inmates of institutions, and persons not reporting on their employment status.

Occupation and class of worker.—The data on these two subjects presented in this bulletin are for employed persons and refer to the job held during the census week. For persons employed at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. The occupation statistics presented here are based on the major groups of the detailed occupational classification system developed for the 1950 Census.

Dwelling unit.—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.

Specifically, a group of rooms, occupied, or intended for occupancy, as separate living quarters, is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or a separate entrance. A single room, occupied, or intended for occupancy, as separate living quarters, is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or if it constitutes the only living quarters in the structure. Also, each apartment in a regular apartment house is a dwelling unit even though it may not have separate cooking equipment. Excluded from the dwelling-unit count are living quarters with five or more lodgers, institutions, dormitories, and transient hotels and tourist courts. Houseboats, tents, trailers, and railroad cars were included as dwelling units only when occupied.

Occupancy and tenure.—A dwelling unit is classified as owner-occupied if it was owned wholly or in part by the head of the household or some related member of his family living in the dwelling unit. All other occupied units are classified as renter-occupied whether or not cash rent was actually paid for living quarters. Rent-free units and living accommodations received in payment for services performed are thus included with the renter-occupied units. However, units occupied by nonresidents, that is, by people whose usual place of residence is elsewhere,

are not included with either the owner-occupied or the renter-occupied units.

A dwelling unit is considered vacant if no persons were living in it at the time of enumeration. New units not yet occupied were enumerated as vacant dwelling units if construction had proceeded to the extent that all the exterior windows and doors were installed and final usable floors were in place. "Other vacant and nonresident" includes all dilapidated vacant units, all seasonal vacant units, vacant units which were not for sale or rent and were not dilapidated, and units occupied by nonresidents only.

Because the enumeration of vacancies in 1950 was somewhat more inclusive than in 1940, counts of total vacancies for the two censuses are not strictly comparable. There are no corresponding 1940 data for units that are vacant nonseasonal, not dilapidated, for rent or sale; the classifications "for rent or sale" and condition were defined differently in the two censuses.

Type of structure.—Dwelling units are classified by the type of structure in which they are located. The figures do not represent the number of residential structures.

A structure has open space on all four sides or has vertical walls dividing it from all other structures. A detached structure has open space on all four sides. An attached structure is one of a row of three or more adjoining structures or is attached to a nonresidential structure. A semidetached structure is one of two adjoining residential structures with open space on the remaining three sides. In apartment developments, each building with open space on all sides is considered a separate structure.

Condition and plumbing facilities.—A dwelling unit is "dilapidated" when it is run-down, neglected, or is of inadequate original construction, so that it does not provide adequate shelter or protection against the elements or it endangers the safety of the occupants.

The category "No private bath or dilapidated" includes, in addition to the category "No running water or dilapidated," all dwelling units that are not dilapidated and have running water but lack a private flush toilet or private bathing facilities.

Data on condition and plumbing facilities (water supply, toilet facilities, bathing facilities) are limited to units for which reports were made on both.

Year built.*—"Year built" refers to the year in which the original construction was completed, not to the year in which any later remodeling, addition, reconstruction, or conversion of the structure in which the dwelling unit is located may have taken place. The dwelling units classified by year built represent the total number of dwelling units constructed during a given period plus the number created by conversions in structures originally built during the same period minus the number lost in structures built during the period. Losses occur through demolition, fire, flood, disaster, and conversion to nonresidential use or to fewer dwelling units.

Number of persons in dwelling unit.—All persons enumerated in the Population Census as members of the household (including lodgers, servants, and other unrelated persons) are counted in determining the number of persons that occupy the dwelling unit. In the computation of the median number of persons per dwelling unit, a continuous distribution was assumed within each size group. For example, when the median is in the 3-person group, the lower and upper limits of the group are assumed to be 2.5 and 3.5, respectively. These medians are based on the distributions shown in this report.

Persons per room.—The number of persons per room has been computed for each occupied dwelling unit by dividing the number

*Data based on 20-percent sample. For estimates of sampling variability, see the section on "Reliability of sample data."

of persons by the number of rooms in the dwelling unit. The number of rooms in the dwelling unit includes all rooms suitable for living quarters. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, closets, pantries, halls, screened porches, and unfinished rooms in the basement or attic.

Heating fuel.*—Dwelling units in which two or more types of heating fuels were used are classified by the one that was used most. Statistics are presented separately for dwelling units with central heating and with noncentral heating.

A dwelling unit with central heating is one that is heated by piped steam or hot water or by a warm air furnace.

"Utility or bottled gas" includes gas piped into the structure from mains leading from a central system as well as gas supplied to the consumer in containers (bottles or tanks) which are replaced or refilled as needed. "Liquid fuel" includes fuel oil, kerosene, and similar fuels.

Refrigeration equipment.*—The type of refrigeration reported is the principal equipment available within the dwelling unit for the refrigeration of food, whether or not it was in use at the time of enumeration.

"Mechanical" refrigeration includes any type of refrigerator operated by electricity, gas, kerosene, gasoline, or other source of power. "Ice" refrigeration includes a refrigerator, box, or chest cooled by ice supplied from an outside source.

Television.*—Data on television represent the number of dwelling units which had a television set, even though the set was temporarily out of order or being repaired at the time of enumeration.

Contract monthly rent.—Contract monthly rent is the rent at the time of enumeration contracted for by the renter regardless of whether it includes furniture, heating fuel, electricity, cooking fuel, water, or personal services. Monthly rent for vacant dwelling units is the monthly rent asked at the time of enumeration. Data are limited to nonfarm units. Dwelling units which are occupied "rent-free" are not included with the units reporting a rental figure. Rents were reported to the nearest dollar; and, in computing the medians, the limits of the class intervals were assumed to stand at the midpoint of the one-dollar interval between the end of one of the rent groups as shown in the table and the beginning of the next. For example, the limits of the interval designated in round dollars \$10 to \$14 were assumed to be \$9.50 to \$14.49. The median rent is based on a more detailed distribution than that shown in the tables.

Value of one-dwelling-unit structures.—The value of a structure represents the amount for which the owner estimates that the property, including such land as belongs with it, would sell under ordinary conditions and not at forced sale. For vacant units, value is the sale price asked by the owner. Data are limited to those nonfarm units in one-dwelling-unit structures without business where there is only one dwelling unit included in the property. Value was reported to the nearest \$100; and in the computation of the median, the upper and lower limits of the interval were assumed to stand at \$50 below the beginning and end of the value groups as shown in the tables. For example, the limits of the interval designated in round dollars \$2,000 to \$2,999 were assumed to be \$1,950 to \$2,949. The median values are based on a more detailed distribution than that shown in the tables.

RELIABILITY OF SAMPLE DATA

Sample design.—Some of the data in the tables which follow are based on information asked of a representative sample of about 20 percent of the population or of about 20 percent of the dwelling units in each tract. These data are indicated by asterisks.

*Data based on 20-percent sample. For estimates of sampling variability, see the section on "Reliability of sample data."

isks. Estimates of the number of persons or dwelling units with specified characteristics based on sample data have in all cases been obtained by multiplying the number of persons or dwelling units in the sample containing these characteristics by five. On the population schedules a separate line was filled out for each person enumerated, with every fifth line designated as a sample line. The persons falling on these sample lines were asked all the pertinent sample questions. Since lines on the census schedules were sometimes left blank or contained enumerators' notes, this procedure did not automatically insure exactly a 20-percent sample of persons in each tract.

In obtaining the housing sample items the dwelling units in an area were divided into five samples, each sample consisting of approximately 20 percent of the total number of dwelling units in the area. The four sample housing items in this report were obtained from four different samples.

Sampling variability.—The data indicated by asterisks are subject to sampling variability. Table A presents the approximate standard errors for statistics based on the samples. The columns of this table represent the total population or the total number of dwelling units in the tract, depending upon the type of characteristic being estimated. Table B presents the approximate standard errors of estimated percentages that may be computed by dividing the number with a specific characteristic by the sample estimate of the base of the percentage. Values not shown in the tables can be obtained by linear interpolation. Values shown in these tables contain no allowance for biases which arose when the enumerator failed to follow his sampling instructions exactly. These biases are generally small and have relatively little effect on uses of the data.

The standard error is a measure of sampling variability. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure that would have been obtained from a complete count of the population is less than the standard error. The amount by which the standard error must be multiplied to obtain other odds deemed more appropriate for a particular use of the statistics can be found in almost any statistical textbook. For example, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference is less than twice the standard error, and 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2½ times the standard error.

Illustration: Let us assume that for a particular tract with a population of 10,000, table 1 shows that there were an estimated 2,500 persons 25 years of age and over who completed 4 years of high school. Table A shows that the standard error for a population estimate of 2,500 in tracts with 10,000 population is about 90. Consequently, the chances are about 2 out of 3 that the figure which would have been obtained from a complete count in this tract of the number of persons 25 years of age and over who completed 4 years of high school differs by less than 90 from the sample estimate. It also follows that there is only about 1 chance in 100 that a complete census result would differ by as much as 225, that is, by about 2½ times the number given in the table.

The standard errors shown in tables A and B are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. These tables are to be applied differently in the three following types of differences: (a) The difference between a sample figure and a complete count—the standard error of this difference is identical with the standard error of the sample figure; (b) the difference between two sample estimates, one of which represents a subclass of the other—tables A and B can be used directly for a difference of this type, with the difference considered as a sample estimate; (c) any other type of difference—the standard error will be approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error of each estimate considered separately. This formula will represent the actual standard error quite

accurately for the difference between estimates of the same characteristic in two different tracts, or for the difference between separate, uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. In the case of population characteristics, however, if there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the standard error.

The sampling variability of estimates of the median years of school completed and median income depend on the distribution on which the medians are based.¹

Ratio estimates.—It is possible to make an improved estimate of an absolute number representing a population characteristic (improved in the sense that the standard error is smaller) whenever the class in question forms a part of a larger group for which both a sample estimate and a complete count are available. This is the case for data on "Years of school completed" and "Residence in 1949" since both sample estimates and complete counts exist for the numbers of persons 25 years old and over and 1 year old and over. The improved estimate (usually referred to as a "ratio estimate") may be obtained by multiplying the estimate of the number of persons having the characteristic in question by the ratio of the complete count of total persons in the larger group to the estimate of this number derived from the sample. Ratio estimates are not recommended for sample housing characteristics, since the improvement will generally be small.

¹The standard error of a median based on the 20-percent sample data may be estimated as follows: If the estimated total number reporting the characteristic is N , compute the number $N/2 - \sqrt{N}$. Cumulate the frequencies in the table until the class interval which contains this number is located. By linear interpolation, obtain the value below which $N/2 - \sqrt{N}$ cases lie. In a similar manner, obtain the value below which $N/2 + \sqrt{N}$ cases lie. If information on the characteristic had been obtained from the total population, the chances are about two out of three that the median would lie between these two values. The chances will be about 19 in 20 that the median will be in the interval computed similarly but using $\frac{N}{2} \pm 2\sqrt{N}$.

The effect of using ratio estimates of this type is, in general, to reduce the relative sampling variability from that shown for an estimate of given size in table A to that shown for the corresponding percentage in table B.

TABLE A.—APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATES OF SELECTED SIZE

[Range of 2 chances out of 3]

Size of estimate	Standard error of estimate by population or number of dwelling units in tract						
	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	15,000
50.....	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
100.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
250.....	10	20	30	30	30	30	30
500.....		10	30	40	40	40	40
1,000.....			20	50	60	60	60
1,500.....				50	60	70	70
2,500.....				30	70	90	90
5,000.....					40	100	110
7,500.....						90	120
10,000.....						50	120

TABLE B.—APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES

[Range of 2 chances out of 3]

Base of percentage	Standard error of estimated percentage by size of percentage				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
500.....	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.8	4.4
1,000.....	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.1
2,500.....	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
5,000.....	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
15,000.....	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8

LIST OF TRACTED AREAS

[All tracted areas are listed below. Bulletins will be issued for the areas to which bulletin numbers are assigned]

- Bulletin No.
1. Akron, Ohio¹
 2. Atlanta, Ga.¹
 - Atlantic City, N. J.
 - Augusta, Ga.¹
 3. Austin, Texas
 4. Baltimore, Md.¹
 5. Birmingham, Ala.
 6. Boston, Mass.¹
 7. Bridgeport, Conn.¹
 8. Buffalo, N. Y.¹
 9. Chattanooga, Tenn.¹
 10. Chicago, Ill.¹
 11. Cincinnati, Ohio¹
 12. Cleveland, Ohio¹
 13. Columbus, Ohio¹
 14. Dallas, Texas¹
 15. Dayton, Ohio¹
 16. Denver, Colo.
 - Des Moines, Iowa
 17. Detroit, Mich.¹
 18. Duluth, Minn.
 19. Durham, N. C.¹
 - Elizabeth, N. J.
 20. Flint, Mich.¹

- Bulletin No.
21. Fort Worth, Texas¹
 22. Greensboro, N. C.¹
 23. Hartford, Conn.¹
 24. Houston, Texas¹
 25. Indianapolis, Ind.¹
 - Jersey City, N. J.¹
 26. Kalamazoo, Mich.¹
 27. Kansas City, Mo.¹
 28. Los Angeles, Calif.¹
 29. Louisville, Ky.
 - Macon, Ga.¹
 30. Memphis, Tenn.
 31. Miami, Fla.¹
 32. Milwaukee, Wis.¹
 33. Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.¹
 34. Nashville, Tenn.¹
 - Newark, N. J.
 35. New Haven, Conn.
 36. New Orleans, La.
 37. New York, N. Y.
 38. Norfolk, Va.¹
 39. Oklahoma City, Okla.¹
 40. Omaha, Nebr.
 41. Paterson, N. J.¹

- Bulletin No.
42. Philadelphia, Pa.¹
 43. Pittsburgh, Pa.¹
 63. Portland, Oreg.
 44. Providence, R. I.
 45. Richmond, Va.
 64. Rochester, N. Y.
 46. Sacramento, Calif.¹
 47. St. Louis, Mo.¹
 48. San Diego, Calif.¹
 49. San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.¹
 50. San Jose, Calif.
 - Savannah, Ga.¹
 51. Seattle, Wash.¹
 52. Spokane, Wash.
 53. Springfield, Mass.¹
 54. Syracuse, N. Y.¹
 55. Tacoma, Wash.¹
 56. Toledo, Ohio
 57. Trenton, N. J.
 58. Utica, N. Y.
 59. Washington, D. C.¹
 60. Westchester County, N. Y.
 61. Wichita, Kans.
 62. Honolulu, T. H.¹

¹ Includes adjacent tracted area.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS TRACTS, 1950 AND 1940

[Boundaries of 1950 census tracts are the same as for 1940 tracts of corresponding number,
except those listed below]

1950 tract number	1940 tract number	1950 tract number	1940 tract number
1.....	1 and annexed area	30-A.....	30 (part)
8.....	8 and 10 (part)	30-B.....	30 (remainder) and annexed area
10.....	10 (remainder)	40.....	40 and annexed area
12.....	12 (part)	41.....	41 and annexed area
13.....	13 and annexed area	43-A.....	43 (part)
14.....	14 and annexed area	43-B.....	43 (part)
15.....	15 and annexed area	44-A.....	44 (part)
19.....	19 and 12 (remainder)	44-B.....	44 (remainder) and 43 (remainder)
27-A.....	27 (part)	45.....	Annexed area
27-B.....	27 (remainder)	46.....	Annexed area

Table 3.—CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNITS, BY CENSUS TRACTS: 1950—Con.

[Asterisk (*) denotes statistics based on 20-percent sample. Median not shown where base is less than 100]

Table with columns: Subject, Tract 10, Tract 11, Tract 12, Tract 13, Tract 14, Tract 15, Tract 16, Tract 17, Tract 18, Tract 19, Tract 20, Tract 21. Rows include categories like 'All dwelling units', 'TYPE OF STRUCTURE', 'CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES', '* YEAR BUILT', 'All occupied dwelling units', 'NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT', 'PERSONS PER ROOM', '* HEATING FUEL', '* REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT', '* TELEVISION', 'CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT', and 'VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURES'.

1 Restricted to 1-dwelling-unit properties.

STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

Table 4.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION, FOR SELECTED CENSUS TRACTS: 1950

[Tracts listed are those which contain 250 or more nonwhite persons. Asterisk (*) denotes statistics based on 20-percent sample. For totals of age groups from complete count, see table 2. Median not shown where base is less than 500]

Subject	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 31	Tract 36	Tract 44-B
MARITAL STATUS								
Male, 14 years old and over.....	311	236	288	2,465	1,959	188	378	579
Single.....	95	96	82	476	416	40	87	502
Married.....	172	111	190	1,752	1,339	135	266	63
Widowed or divorced.....	44	29	16	237	204	13	25	14
Female, 14 years old and over.....	219	84	303	2,821	2,174	194	381	16
Single.....	40	17	73	343	289	29	55	14
Married.....	139	60	188	1,854	1,395	128	266	1
Widowed or divorced.....	40	7	42	624	490	37	60	1
* MARRIED COUPLES								
Married couples, number.....	115	65	185	1,660	1,185	160	205	5
With own household.....	100	35	145	1,340	990	115	180	...
Without own household.....	15	30	40	320	195	45	25	5
* YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED								
Persons 25 years old and over.....	430	260	525	4,185	3,295	325	580	125
No school years completed.....	15	5	35	75	30	5	10	...
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	60	30	20	295	215	5	30	...
5 and 6 years.....	40	40	70	355	335	35	50	...
7 years.....	25	10	10	175	205	20	40	10
8 years.....	70	35	65	645	510	35	90	...
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	70	20	50	890	610	50	115	35
4 years.....	65	80	190	925	705	80	135	40
College: 1 to 3 years.....	15	5	50	355	195	65	45	30
4 years or more.....	20	25	20	280	80	30	40	5
School years not reported.....	50	10	15	190	410	...	25	5
Median school years completed.....	...	...	12.0	10.5	9.7	...	10.5	...
* RESIDENCE IN 1949								
Persons 1 year old and over, 1950.....	670	380	865	6,455	5,360	490	985	595
Same house as in 1950.....	515	290	740	4,770	4,315	320	600	220
Different house, same county.....	65	50	85	1,080	705	130	305	35
Different county or abroad.....	45	40	30	475	315	35	50	325
Residence not reported.....	45	...	10	130	25	5	30	15
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP								
Male, 14 years old and over.....	311	236	288	2,465	1,959	188	378	579
Labor force.....	225	179	220	1,958	1,527	150	297	579
Civilian labor force.....	225	179	219	1,915	1,472	149	284	...
Employed.....	198	151	208	1,807	1,382	149	260	...
Unemployed.....	27	28	11	108	90	...	24	...
Not in labor force.....	86	57	68	507	432	38	81	...
Female, 14 years old and over.....	219	84	303	2,821	2,174	194	381	16
Labor force.....	96	42	121	1,202	902	95	158	15
Civilian labor force.....	96	42	121	1,201	901	95	157	...
Employed.....	88	41	115	1,118	856	88	143	...
Unemployed.....	8	1	6	83	45	7	14	...
Not in labor force.....	123	42	182	1,619	1,272	99	223	1
Male, employed.....	198	151	208	1,807	1,382	149	260	...
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10	9	12	68	57	10	9	...
Managers, officials, and props., incl. farm.....	25	27	28	59	41	5	16	...
Clerical and kindred workers.....	3	9	12	128	64	20	16	...
Sales workers.....	4	2	13	27	19	6	4	...
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	22	11	22	156	108	14	19	...
Operatives and kindred workers.....	36	13	40	244	191	14	22	...
Private household workers.....	3	...	...	15	13	2	4	...
Service workers, except private household.....	59	...	26	768	568	53	94	...
Laborers, except mine.....	34	13	51	307	297	21	69	...
Occupation not reported.....	2	5	4	35	24	4	7	...
Female, employed.....	88	41	115	1,118	856	88	143	...
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	4	3	4	75	30	12	11	...
Managers, officials, and props., incl. farm.....	9	7	1	15	11	2	3	...
Clerical and kindred workers.....	8	8	19	103	55	10	11	...
Sales workers.....	1	1	10	12	14	1	5	...
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	2	...	1	4	8	...	...	...
Operatives and kindred workers.....	18	8	42	84	94	7	19	...
Private household workers.....	19	3	8	372	276	22	37	...
Service workers, except private household.....	24	10	21	413	339	33	47	...
Laborers, except mine.....	1	...	5	20	19	...	7	...
Occupation not reported.....	2	1	4	20	10	1	3	...
* INCOME IN 1949								
Total families and unrelated individuals.....	280	200	265	2,675	2,195	200	365	595
Less than \$500.....	55	55	25	315	380	30	40	160
\$500 to \$999.....	40	25	40	265	245	20	35	95
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	25	5	25	245	235	5	40	150
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	45	25	25	315	255	10	35	45
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	25	15	35	390	280	30	35	5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5	20	25	240	225	30	20	5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	20	25	15	235	155	10	55	5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	10	20	20	140	120	15	15	...
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5	...	10	80	25	...	20	5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	...	...	5	55	20	10	15	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	...	...	10	90	45	10	5	...
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	...	...	5	30	10	...	5	...
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	...	...	10	20	5	...	5	...
\$10,000 or more.....	10	5	5	10	5	...	5	...
Income not reported.....	40	5	10	265	185	30	40	120
Median income..... dollars.....	...	...	...	2,093	1,784	...	...	908

Table 5.—CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNITS OCCUPIED BY NONWHITE PERSONS, FOR SELECTED CENSUS TRACTS: 1950

[Tracts listed are those which contain 250 or more nonwhite persons. Median not shown where base is less than 100]

Subject	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 31	Tract 36	Tract 44-B
Total dwelling units	217	49	213	1,797	1,614	134	257	1
CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES								
Number reporting	202	42	208	1,713	1,582	133	254	...
No private bath or dilapidated	169	32	130	498	710	28	59	...
No running water or dilapidated	31	7	52	105	109	2	21	...
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT								
1 person	72	12	26	210	321	11	18	...
2 persons	61	7	52	598	525	47	72	...
3 persons	28	8	36	388	256	30	47	...
4 persons	28	9	39	234	189	20	41	...
5 and 6 persons	13	6	39	261	213	20	54	...
7 persons or more	15	7	21	106	110	6	25	...
Median number of persons	2.1	...	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.3	...
PERSONS PER ROOM								
Number reporting	205	44	211	1,729	1,600	132	247	...
1.01 or more	70	25	71	294	365	16	59	...
CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT								
Renter-occupied units reporting	183	39	136	883	1,118	48	102	...
Less than \$10	3	1	5	2	9	...	1	...
\$10 to \$14	3	...	13	11	79	...	1	...
\$15 to \$19	27	2	8	62	128	1	3	...
\$20 to \$29	74	13	47	280	399	10	26	...
\$30 to \$39	46	11	40	259	287	16	19	...
\$40 to \$49	14	3	18	144	126	14	35	...
\$50 to \$74	10	3	5	121	82	5	15	...
\$75 or more	6	6	...	4	8	2	2	...
Median rent	27.41	...	28.44	32.84	28.10	...	39.79	...
VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURES								
Owner-occupied units reporting ¹	5	...	41	601	305	58	119	...
Less than \$2,000 .....	...	...	2	7	3	1	1	...
\$2,000 to \$2,999 .....	...	...	2	9	27	...	1	...
\$3,000 to \$3,999	1	1	8	52	40	3	3	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999 .....	...	...	13	55	60	3	7	...
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4	...	14	390	162	32	86	...
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	...	...	2	74	12	17	20	...
\$15,000 or more .....	...	...	...	14	1	2	1	...
Median value .....	...	...	...	6,791	5,419	...	7,325	...

¹ Restricted to 1-dwelling-unit properties.

STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

Table 6.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WHITE POPULATION WITH SPANISH SURNAME, FOR SELECTED CENSUS TRACTS: 1950

[Tracts listed are those which contain 250 or more white persons with Spanish surname. Asterisk (*) denotes statistics based on 20-percent sample. Median not shown where base is less than 500]

Subject	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18
Total population	512	2,516	601	1,492	2,412	281	519	1,561	923	492
AGE										
Male, all ages	251	1,289	313	733	1,183	139	255	761	541	228
Under 5 years.....	49	243	58	129	235	20	61	143	78	27
5 to 9 years.....	37	216	48	102	177	15	35	92	44	30
10 to 14 years.....	27	188	46	76	143	14	23	67	36	25
15 to 19 years.....	20	137	31	78	100	15	23	50	31	20
20 to 24 years.....	21	90	24	58	82	20	23	60	51	25
25 to 29 years.....	31	90	18	66	87	10	23	75	60	22
30 to 34 years.....	14	73	20	35	74	5	16	53	40	10
35 to 39 years.....	12	48	17	42	55	8	7	44	48	8
40 to 44 years.....	7	39	9	44	44	6	12	48	34	12
45 to 49 years.....	12	28	15	24	41	8	9	22	34	8
50 to 54 years.....	5	40	6	31	31	8	5	33	28	11
55 to 59 years.....	7	38	4	16	37	5	7	24	18	12
60 to 64 years.....	2	23	6	9	29	1	4	19	17	8
65 to 69 years.....	3	18	2	10	20	2	5	15	14	3
70 to 74 years.....	3	11	4	7	13	1	2	7	6	1
75 years and over.....	1	7	5	6	15	1	...	9	2	6
21 years and over.....	114	487	124	336	519	71	110	399	342	118
Female, all ages	261	1,227	288	759	1,229	142	264	800	382	264
Under 5 years.....	58	233	56	129	259	26	54	164	66	39
5 to 9 years.....	35	186	42	105	178	23	31	91	49	28
10 to 14 years.....	25	158	42	88	133	15	33	72	33	30
15 to 19 years.....	18	130	27	72	119	15	39	73	31	31
20 to 24 years.....	29	97	29	80	115	12	30	87	45	32
25 to 29 years.....	32	98	19	59	98	12	20	74	43	16
30 to 34 years.....	9	76	19	40	72	8	15	55	26	16
35 to 39 years.....	18	65	10	36	60	8	14	54	26	10
40 to 44 years.....	4	46	15	47	48	9	4	34	19	13
45 to 49 years.....	14	43	5	38	27	4	7	25	14	12
50 to 54 years.....	5	31	6	14	27	5	7	19	9	10
55 to 59 years.....	4	26	8	16	32	...	4	22	6	11
60 to 64 years.....	6	12	7	12	28	1	2	13	9	7
65 to 69 years.....	2	14	2	9	16	1	3	9	3	5
70 to 74 years.....	1	6	1	5	7	1	...	4	2	3
75 years and over.....	1	6	...	9	10	2	1	4	1	1
21 years and over.....	118	500	111	350	518	62	100	386	194	128
CITIZENSHIP AND BIRTHPLACE										
All persons	512	2,516	601	1,492	2,412	281	519	1,561	923	492
Native.....	492	2,460	594	1,374	2,338	266	494	1,468	868	488
Foreign born.....	20	56	7	118	74	15	25	93	55	4
Born in Mexico.....	15	53	6	104	66	14	23	87	44	1
Born in other countries.....	5	3	1	14	8	1	2	6	11	3
Naturalized.....	5	16	2	30	13	6	8	26	18	3
Alien.....	14	40	4	77	54	8	13	47	25	1
Citizenship not reported.....	1	...	1	11	7	1	4	20	12	...
MARITAL STATUS										
Male, 14 years old and over	141	672	172	441	650	92	142	469	390	149
Single.....	36	229	62	148	195	31	34	126	137	44
Married.....	97	412	103	272	427	58	105	306	199	98
Widowed or divorced.....	8	31	7	21	28	3	3	37	54	7
Female, 14 years old and over	148	679	155	454	683	81	151	489	239	172
Single.....	30	176	40	121	153	18	43	107	49	43
Married.....	102	437	103	280	465	58	99	320	156	113
Widowed or divorced.....	16	66	12	53	65	5	9	62	34	16
*YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	165	880	220	585	885	80	145	675	460	175
No school years completed.....	10	90	5	40	70	...	10	60	10	15
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	20	175	40	115	225	10	40	190	105	15
5 and 6 years.....	25	160	25	145	150	15	15	110	90	40
7 years.....	10	80	15	40	85	10	20	35	25	...
8 years.....	20	175	75	100	150	25	50	95	55	50
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	45	135	45	70	95	10	5	95	40	40
4 years.....	25	50	10	55	85	5	...	35	35	10
College: 1 to 3 years.....	30	5	5	...	10	5	...	...	20	...
4 years or more.....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
School years not reported.....	...	5	...	20	15	...	5	55	80	...
Median school years completed.....	...	7.2	...	6.8	6.9	...	...	6.1	...	...
EMPLOYMENT STATUS										
Male, 14 years old and over	141	672	172	441	650	92	142	469	390	149
Labor force.....	110	446	113	346	464	71	108	324	289	112
Civilian labor force.....	108	441	113	343	459	71	108	324	286	110
Employed.....	94	361	90	301	374	65	91	265	187	92
Unemployed.....	14	80	23	42	85	6	17	59	99	18
Not in labor force.....	31	226	59	95	186	21	34	145	101	37
Female, 14 years old and over	148	679	155	454	683	81	151	489	239	172
Labor force.....	29	111	24	126	142	13	37	86	68	47
Civilian labor force.....	29	111	24	126	142	13	37	85	68	47
Employed.....	28	92	22	120	123	10	24	81	58	43
Unemployed.....	1	19	2	6	19	3	13	4	10	4
Not in labor force.....	119	568	131	328	541	68	114	403	171	125

Table 6.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WHITE POPULATION WITH SPANISH SURNAME, FOR SELECTED CENSUS TRACTS: 1950—Con.

[Tracts listed are those which contain 250 or more white persons with Spanish surname. Asterisk (*) denotes statistics based on 20-percent sample. Median not shown where base is less than 500]

Subject	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 45
Total population.....	1,251	321	3,696	519	2,214	438	695	1,111	827
AGE									
Male, all ages.....	618	163	1,826	251	1,081	234	341	544	399
Under 5 years.....	126	18	362	42	192	39	65	90	74
5 to 9 years.....	98	13	267	27	152	24	45	83	67
10 to 14 years.....	51	11	217	28	122	16	39	66	40
15 to 19 years.....	45	17	181	19	104	17	34	52	23
20 to 24 years.....	45	23	155	26	95	32	25	41	34
25 to 29 years.....	58	14	159	29	103	28	33	43	28
30 to 34 years.....	43	16	95	16	62	20	20	32	32
35 to 39 years.....	39	10	81	12	52	13	13	33	28
40 to 44 years.....	23	10	64	8	47	8	22	31	22
45 to 49 years.....	22	6	50	12	35	9	16	23	17
50 to 54 years.....	20	8	42	9	39	7	9	17	17
55 to 59 years.....	18	5	49	9	26	6	8	11	6
60 to 64 years.....	9	2	44	7	23	9	4	8	2
65 to 69 years.....	8	4	27	2	8	1	3	6	5
70 to 74 years.....	5	2	19	4	13	2	2	3	3
75 years and over.....	8	4	14	1	8	3	3	5	1
21 years and over.....	289	100	766	130	494	134	155	249	191
Female, all ages.....	633	158	1,870	268	1,133	204	354	567	428
Under 5 years.....	112	22	367	46	214	23	67	101	100
5 to 9 years.....	92	18	237	32	133	14	54	76	65
10 to 14 years.....	84	16	190	27	126	17	42	72	45
15 to 19 years.....	55	14	185	24	114	27	32	49	39
20 to 24 years.....	58	16	188	39	135	31	40	50	41
25 to 29 years.....	60	12	183	20	95	22	26	43	35
30 to 34 years.....	31	13	114	11	76	19	15	41	25
35 to 39 years.....	42	7	92	11	50	16	23	29	24
40 to 44 years.....	28	6	81	12	52	14	18	40	15
45 to 49 years.....	20	9	62	19	36	13	10	17	9
50 to 54 years.....	15	9	52	7	27	3	8	18	10
55 to 59 years.....	8	7	56	7	27	1	6	8	7
60 to 64 years.....	8	4	31	7	22	2	4	8	6
65 to 69 years.....	12	2	13	2	11	2	6	10	2
70 to 74 years.....	6	1	5	2	5	...	...	4	3
75 years and over.....	2	2	14	2	10	...	3	1	2
21 years and over.....	278	84	848	132	522	118	154	259	174
CITIZENSHIP AND BIRTHPLACE									
All persons.....	1,251	321	3,696	519	2,214	438	695	1,111	827
Native.....	1,229	303	3,490	500	2,143	429	677	1,077	806
Foreign born.....	22	18	206	19	71	9	18	34	21
Born in Mexico.....	15	12	192	17	61	7	17	23	12
Born in other countries.....	7	6	14	2	10	2	1	11	9
Naturalized.....	10	11	34	4	25	4	8	13	14
Alien.....	8	6	138	10	38	5	9	17	6
Citizenship not reported.....	4	1	34	5	8	...	1	4	1
MARITAL STATUS									
Male, 14 years old and over.....	353	127	1,017	163	634	160	199	319	228
Single.....	101	51	327	53	174	41	66	92	45
Married.....	231	70	629	101	431	101	125	217	171
Widowed or divorced.....	21	6	61	9	29	18	8	10	12
Female, 14 years old and over.....	358	104	1,107	167	683	156	197	329	223
Single.....	79	18	251	41	161	34	40	73	43
Married.....	244	71	739	108	456	102	139	219	162
Widowed or divorced.....	35	15	117	18	66	20	18	37	18
*YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons 25 years old and over.....	460	175	1,380	215	840	190	300	410	335
No school years completed.....	15	...	140	...	30	10	20	15	15
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	65	15	305	20	125	10	80	50	75
5 and 6 years.....	50	20	250	55	150	35	45	55	50
7 years.....	30	30	165	10	80	10	25	40	50
8 years.....	95	25	165	50	165	40	60	115	50
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	105	30	185	40	180	30	60	90	55
4 years.....	85	30	125	20	50	25	5	25	25
College: 1 to 3 years.....	...	10	25	...	15	...	5	5	15
4 years or more.....	5	15	...	...	5	...	...	5	...
School years not reported.....	10	...	20	20	40	30	...	10	...
Median school years completed.....	...	...	6.9	...	8.1	...	...	...	...
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Male, 14 years old and over.....	353	127	1,017	163	634	160	199	319	228
Labor force.....	270	98	729	114	466	121	166	229	183
Civilian labor force.....	266	97	727	112	458	120	164	226	180
Employed.....	226	94	612	102	397	101	134	214	166
Unemployed.....	40	3	115	10	61	19	30	12	14
Not in labor force.....	83	29	288	49	168	39	33	90	45
Female, 14 years old and over.....	358	104	1,107	167	683	156	197	329	223
Labor force.....	82	39	252	39	179	58	49	68	42
Civilian labor force.....	82	39	252	39	179	58	48	68	42
Employed.....	73	34	228	36	158	50	44	65	36
Unemployed.....	9	5	24	3	21	8	4	3	6
Not in labor force.....	276	65	855	128	504	98	148	261	181

STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

Table 7.—CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNITS OCCUPIED BY WHITE PERSONS WITH SPANISH SURNAME, FOR SELECTED CENSUS TRACTS: 1950

[Tracts listed are those which contain 250 or more white persons with Spanish surname. Median not shown where base is less than 100]

Subject	Tract 6	Tract 8	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18
Total dwelling units.....	104	481	107	296	489	62	103	419	141	109
CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Number reporting.....	102	464	99	283	445	58	97	398	120	98
No private bath or dilapidated.....	58	240	51	158	322	31	51	297	118	48
No running water or dilapidated.....	16	159	29	66	126	18	23	87	30	27
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT										
1 person.....	3	20	6	4	31	5	3	82	32	7
2 persons.....	10	51	11	37	66	7	16	74	29	23
3 persons.....	20	68	10	50	99	16	19	82	24	16
4 persons.....	20	71	21	63	85	4	13	56	23	17
5 and 6 persons.....	24	144	28	74	111	17	35	65	20	27
7 persons or more.....	27	127	31	68	97	13	17	60	13	19
Median number of persons.....	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.1	...	4.5	3.2	2.9	4.0
PERSONS PER ROOM										
Number reporting.....	104	480	101	291	484	62	100	407	122	109
1.01 or more.....	55	271	56	153	269	34	56	235	82	46
CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT										
Renter-occupied units reporting.....	63	301	36	129	344	22	46	346	124	61
Less than \$10.....	2	19	6	12	24	3	4	12	...	2
\$10 to \$14.....	3	53	6	36	70	6	5	48	16	13
\$15 to \$19.....	6	61	5	30	78	...	11	85	21	14
\$20 to \$29.....	28	88	7	26	90	6	15	115	37	14
\$30 to \$39.....	13	52	5	15	39	3	9	55	29	11
\$40 to \$49.....	6	17	4	7	29	3	1	21	14	3
\$50 to \$74.....	4	11	2	3	13	1	1	7	7	3
\$75 or more.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	1
Median rent..... dollars.....	...	21.49	...	17.25	19.50	...	...	21.93	26.26	...
VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURES										
Owner-occupied units reporting ¹	23	98	53	117	84	29	40	28	...	31
Less than \$2,000.....	...	6	5	5	13	3	6	1	...	...
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	4	20	8	2	22	4	8	7	...	...
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	2	20	13	19	27	6	9	1	...	8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	2	17	5	21	7	4	8	5	...	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	15	35	20	67	14	12	9	11	...	15
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	...	...
\$15,000 or more.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median value..... dollars.....	...	...	...	5,482	...	...	...	...	...	...

Subject	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 45
Total dwelling units.....	253	89	770	106	487	145	136	232	169
CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES									
Number reporting.....	248	83	755	103	482	138	131	221	164
No private bath or dilapidated.....	125	43	542	22	300	125	81	90	107
No running water or dilapidated.....	43	17	253	3	16	45	49	39	46
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT									
1 person.....	5	12	37	5	48	34	6	8	3
2 persons.....	32	16	120	11	95	42	9	32	20
3 persons.....	49	21	148	19	88	27	29	34	26
4 persons.....	54	11	134	28	81	20	29	49	41
5 and 6 persons.....	61	19	186	24	93	15	34	62	44
7 persons or more.....	52	10	145	19	82	7	29	47	35
Median number of persons.....	4.3	...	4.1	4.1	3.7	2.4	4.3	4.4	4.4
PERSONS PER ROOM									
Number reporting.....	250	88	757	98	477	145	133	228	169
1.01 or more.....	122	28	450	38	266	72	75	102	99
CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT									
Renter-occupied units reporting.....	112	54	490	39	366	134	59	92	35
Less than \$10.....	...	...	15	...	3	...	4	...	...
\$10 to \$14.....	11	12	96	2	40	11	17	8	4
\$15 to \$19.....	24	6	92	5	75	23	14	31	5
\$20 to \$29.....	35	20	177	11	151	51	15	24	11
\$30 to \$39.....	23	9	81	14	67	35	5	17	4
\$40 to \$49.....	13	5	21	3	21	10	2	6	4
\$50 to \$74.....	6	2	6	2	8	4	2	5	6
\$75 or more.....	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Median rent..... dollars.....	25.50	...	21.87	...	23.80	25.97	...	...	...
VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURES									
Owner-occupied units reporting ¹	91	13	128	43	58	3	54	101	100
Less than \$2,000.....	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	2	9
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	10	...	25	1	6	...	...	8	15
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	11	2	33	14	14	...	8	16	18
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	20	4	23	10	11	1	15	22	16
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	46	7	34	18	23	2	25	45	35
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	8	7
\$15,000 or more.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Median value..... dollars.....	...	...	3,768	...	...	...	...	5,134	4,450

¹ Restricted to 1-dwelling-unit properties.

