

1950 UNITED STATES CENSUS OF POPULATION

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



FORT WORTH, TEX.

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

FORT WORTH

T E X A S

AND ADJACENT AREA

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

1950 POPULATION CENSUS REPORT

VOLUME III, CHAPTER 2I

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**SELECTED POPULATION AND
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**



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Statistics presented in this bulletin supersede those shown in the report, Series PC-10, No 24.

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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. Hamper, 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.

September 1952.

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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 as quasi households, that is, living in quarters not classified as dwelling units, for example, in houses with at least five lodgers 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. It 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 mentally or physically handicapped, places providing specialized medical care, homes for the aged, and prisons and jails. Staff 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 are public, private, or parochial schools, colleges, universities, or 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. Training 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 used in conjunction with residence in 1950 to determine the numbers 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; pensions; 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 unrelated 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 inheritances or 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 remarried 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 aster-

*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.

¹ The 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]

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Bulletin No.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <p>Bulletin No.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <p>Bulletin No.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Fort Worth, Texas, and its adjacent area was not tracted at the time of the 1940 Census. Therefore, this bulletin constitutes the first presentation of statistics for this area by census tracts.

INDEX OF CENSUS TRACTS

[Each urban place which comprises one or more complete tracts is listed separately]

<u>Area</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Tract number</u>
Fort Worth.....	Tarrant.....	1 to 48
Adjacent area:		
Oak Knoll.....	Tarrant.....	T-3
River Oaks.....	Tarrant.....	T-5
White Settlement.....	Tarrant.....	T-7
Other tracts in.....	Tarrant.....	T-1, T-2, T-4, T-6

FORT WORTH AND ADJACENT AREA

Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, BY CENSUS TRACTS: 1950

[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	Fort Worth city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY										
Total population, 1950.....	278,778	9,403	8,584	6,253	7,704	8,055	5,321	3,039	6,231	4,859
Male.....	135,799	4,568	4,279	3,056	3,700	4,018	3,767	1,518	2,979	2,395
Female.....	142,979	4,835	4,305	3,197	4,004	4,037	1,554	1,521	3,252	2,464
White.....	241,651	9,208	8,563	3,341	7,631	7,160	4,887	3,039	6,170	4,834
Native.....	237,502	9,135	8,453	3,212	7,520	7,099	4,824	2,992	6,075	4,335
Foreign born.....	4,149	73	110	129	111	61	63	47	95	499
Nonwhite.....	37,127	195	21	2,912	73	895	434	...	61	25
Negro.....	36,933	190	17	2,910	73	894	425	...	61	17
Other races.....	194	5	4	2	...	1	9	...	...	8
Total population, 1940¹										
White.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE										
England and Wales.....	315	9	3	...	4	7	15	4	7	4
Scotland.....	80	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1
Northern Ireland.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland (Eire).....	106	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	9
Norway.....	44	2	1	...	...	5	2	1	...	...
Sweden.....	95	1	1	2	4	1	2	...	8	1
Denmark.....	25	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Netherlands.....	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
France.....	41	...	...	1	...	2	3	3	...	...
Germany.....	340	11	14	...	5	5	8	7	8	2
Poland.....	171	3	4	4	22	7	4	2	1	2
Czechoslovakia.....	99	2	8	7	20	14	...	2	3	7
Austria.....	80	1	5	1	10	...	...	...	1	6
Hungary.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Yugoslavia.....	24	1	1	6	3	...	1	...	3	1
U. S. S. R.....	250	5	1	2	17	4	3	...	2	2
Lithuania.....	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Finland.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rumania.....	19	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Greece.....	117	2	2	1	...	1	1	8	20	4
Italy.....	79	2	2	...	1	2	1	1	...	...
Other Europe.....	73	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	1	3
Asia.....	113	5	3	1	...	...	4	5	15	...
Canada—French.....	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Canada—Other.....	278	10	6	...	2	5	8	5	3	4
Mexico.....	1,509	8	52	103	12	1	2	1	13	447
Other America.....	78	1	3	...	1	1	4	2	1	3
All other and not reported.....	148	5	2	1	4	1	2	...	4	3
MARRIED COUPLES AND HOUSEHOLDS										
Married couples,* number.....	71,660	2,760	2,210	1,415	2,065	2,015	960	760	1,795	1,070
With own household.....	66,930	2,660	2,100	1,325	1,930	1,895	910	715	1,725	1,005
Without own household.....	4,730	100	110	90	135	120	50	45	70	65
Families and unrelated individuals*.....	102,430	3,200	2,630	2,020	2,645	2,310	3,225	890	2,255	1,605
Families.....	77,720	2,890	2,315	1,625	2,235	2,055	990	780	1,915	1,270
Unrelated individuals.....	24,710	310	315	395	410	255	2,235	110	340	335
Households, number.....	85,555	2,928	2,386	1,710	2,498	2,328	1,029	911	2,113	1,365
Population in households.....	266,407	9,205	8,487	6,101	7,646	8,055	3,168	3,020	6,219	4,761
Population per household.....	3.11	3.14	3.56	3.57	3.06	3.46	3.08	3.32	2.94	3.49
Institutional population.....	1,966	192	17	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
*YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over.....	166,810	5,950	4,445	3,405	4,770	4,250	2,700	1,580	3,885	2,555
No school years completed.....	2,240	50	105	175	65	85	10	30	10	280
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	10,370	170	410	640	335	320	80	110	195	275
5 and 6 years.....	14,035	335	725	560	505	590	140	175	335	365
7 years.....	12,305	310	545	340	490	405	205	165	275	205
8 years.....	17,355	555	625	395	685	600	335	205	420	270
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	36,015	1,480	1,010	600	1,305	1,140	505	325	1,080	560
4 years.....	38,905	1,760	715	390	900	795	790	415	1,015	400
College: 1 to 3 years.....	18,365	765	110	155	330	130	285	90	320	80
4 years or more.....	13,140	380	70	85	60	80	165	20	160	65
School years not reported.....	4,080	145	130	65	95	105	185	45	75	55
Median school years completed.....	11.1	12.0	8.6	7.9	9.6	9.2	11.9	9.8	10.9	8.5
*RESIDENCE IN 1949										
Persons 1 year old and over, 1950.....	271,490	9,160	8,345	6,010	7,535	7,685	5,185	2,930	6,060	4,685
Same house as in 1950.....	190,575	6,775	5,865	4,395	5,835	5,540	2,835	1,900	4,610	3,490
Different house, same county.....	48,580	1,705	1,685	1,050	1,095	1,375	685	500	845	730
Different county or abroad.....	27,460	535	655	475	520	635	1,250	485	495	390
Residence not reported.....	4,875	145	140	90	85	135	415	45	110	75
*INCOME IN 1949										
Total families and unrelated individuals.....	102,430	3,200	2,630	2,020	2,645	2,310	3,225	890	2,255	1,605
Less than \$500.....	9,180	145	205	195	210	170	135	100	170	185
\$500 to \$999.....	8,335	110	200	255	140	170	465	30	140	110
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7,825	100	140	205	175	160	790	60	105	150
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7,630	95	170	225	180	220	255	55	130	185
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9,815	195	305	280						

STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, BY CENSUS TRACTS: 1950—Con.

(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 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19
SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY										
Total population, 1950.....	4,517	3,161	9,233	3,917	6,989	4,728	3,507	6,610	6,379	4,531
Male.....	2,230	1,538	4,482	1,952	3,381	2,198	1,689	3,123	4,229	2,214
Female.....	2,287	1,623	4,751	1,965	3,608	2,530	1,818	3,487	2,150	2,317
White.....	4,175	428	8,897	3,906	6,939	4,699	3,494	817	4,810	3,634
Native.....	4,111	371	8,835	3,884	6,873	4,662	3,466	712	4,696	3,481
Foreign born.....	64	57	62	22	66	37	28	105	114	153
Nonwhite.....	342	2,733	336	11	29	50	13	5,793	1,569	897
Negro.....	337	2,733	334	8	49	26	3	5,793	1,547	897
Other races.....	5	...	2	3	1	3	10	...	22	...
Total population, 1940 ¹.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE										
England and Wales.....	1	...	7	4	5	3	3	...	5	7
Scotland.....	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	2	2
Northern Ireland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Ireland (Eire).....	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	1
Norway.....	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Sweden.....	...	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	5	1
Denmark.....	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	...
Netherlands.....	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
France.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany.....	6	...	13	4	14	4	4	...	8	8
Poland.....	5	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	9
Czechoslovakia.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Austria.....	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	3
Hungary.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Yugoslavia.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
U. S. S. R.....	3	...	3	...	1	3	5	...	9	10
Lithuania.....	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Finland.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rumania.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece.....	8	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	16	3
Italy.....	...	...	3	1	3	3	3	...	1	2
Other Europe.....	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	3	6
Asia.....	...	1	3	...	2	2	1	...	3	2
Canada—French.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Canada—Other.....	3	...	6	2	12	...	...	...	1	...
Mexico.....	31	56	5	2	4	7	1	...	6	6
Other America.....	1	...	...	...	1	1	103	...	34	88
All other and not reported.....	3	...	4	4	2	2	4	...	2	2
MARRIED COUPLES AND HOUSEHOLDS										
Married couples,* number.....	940	660	2,485	1,050	2,000	1,280	965	1,395	915	1,005
With own household.....	895	580	2,355	990	1,900	1,215	885	1,175	575	935
Without own household.....	45	80	130	60	100	65	80	220	340	70
Families and unrelated individuals*.....	1,580	920	2,955	1,270	2,330	1,630	1,220	2,465	3,890	1,940
Families.....	1,145	740	2,615	1,125	2,055	1,415	1,030	1,765	1,020	1,180
Unrelated individuals.....	435	180	340	145	275	215	190	700	2,870	760
Households, number.....	1,358	864	2,876	1,220	2,252	1,504	1,115	1,871	1,462	1,462
Population in households.....	4,222	3,140	9,228	3,916	6,981	4,614	3,476	6,386	2,666	4,147
Population per household.....	3.11	3.63	3.21	3.21	3.10	3.07	3.12	3.41	2.75	2.84
Institutional population.....	150	...	...	...	6	80	...	...	764	55
*YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over.....	2,495	1,625	5,355	2,365	4,440	2,920	1,970	3,695	4,870	2,610
No school years completed.....	30	85	40	15	10	10	...	175	95	70
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	385	165	270	95	115	55	150	785	505	400
5 and 6 years.....	375	370	470	205	185	115	310	535	470	240
7 years.....	245	195	575	125	220	130	240	390	470	185
8 years.....	350	200	630	335	350	255	290	500	425	210
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	455	380	1,375	770	1,135	585	520	725	720	500
4 years.....	410	145	1,260	395	1,305	1,035	320	360	890	465
College: 1 to 3 years.....	100	40	440	225	725	450	95	145	360	315
4 years or more.....	50	25	160	340	235	25	30	195	155	155
School years not reported.....	95	20	80	40	55	50	20	50	775	70
Median school years completed.....	8.5	7.9	10.4	10.5	12.1	12.3	8.9	7.8	9.2	10.0
*RESIDENCE IN 1949										
Persons 1 year old and over, 1950.....	4,305	2,985	8,955	3,825	6,910	4,630	3,405	6,440	6,320	4,440
Same house as in 1950.....	2,690	1,870	6,185	2,665	5,070	3,535	2,445	5,220	3,345	2,775
Different house, same county.....	1,075	685	1,720	790	1,095	535	655	840	1,005	985
Different county or abroad.....	365	410	930	330	605	465	290	310	1,155	615
Residence not reported.....	175	20	120	40	140	95	15	70	815	65
*INCOME IN 1949										
Total families and unrelated individuals.....	1,580	920	2,955	1,270	2,330	1,630	1,220	2,465	3,890	1,940
Less than \$500.....	210	80	195	120	95	70	120	370	575	240
\$500 to \$999.....	260	140	140	60	95	65	80	395	720	275
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	205	170	155	40	100	60	120	380	525	200
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	175	140	175	45	95	55	115	445	410	200
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	180	125	365	115	125	135	120	270	380	255
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	135	110	245	125	155	140	130	245	330	195
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	130	60	355	190	320	210	140	115	245	125
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	60	30	290	200	240	145	120	75	180	75
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	35	15	290	75	255	160	90	20	65	70
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	50	5	180	100	120	110	55	20	35	70
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	45	5	245	70	285	200	35	40	70	100
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	25	...	65	40	140	100	35	5	30	25
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5	...	110	30	105	85	5	...	15	15
\$10,000 or more.....	10	...	55	50	80	50	5	...	15	30
Income not reported.....	55	40	90	50	120	45	50	80	295	65
Median income..... dollars.....	1,750	1,679	3,222	3,276	3,750	3,698	2,615	1,553	1,479	2,044

¹ Not available; see p. 6.

FORT WORTH AND ADJACENT AREA

Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, BY CENSUS TRACTS: 1950—Con.

[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 20	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 30	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 35	Tract 36	Tract 37
SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY																		
Total population, 1950.....	6,312	6,340	6,952	4,116	2,730	4,789	5,791	5,296	3,631	5,444	4,795	4,082	4,236	5,040	4,326	7,231	2,647	6,454
Male.....	3,204	2,992	3,283	2,082	1,311	2,279	2,833	2,485	1,684	2,408	2,104	1,894	2,025	2,350	2,010	3,347	1,245	3,084
Female.....	3,108	3,348	3,669	2,034	1,419	2,510	2,958	2,811	1,947	3,036	2,691	2,188	2,211	2,690	2,316	3,884	1,402	3,370
White.....	6,301	6,263	6,806	4,108	2,706	9	5,663	5,253	2,386	4,902	4,740	3,682	2,106	909	925	7,207	185	6,441
Native.....	6,152	6,181	6,692	4,078	2,672	8	5,603	5,184	2,311	4,826	4,654	3,600	2,021	887	870	7,178	179	6,401
Foreign born.....	149	82	114	30	34	1	60	69	75	76	86	82	85	22	55	29	6	40
Nonwhite.....	11	77	146	8	24	4,780	128	43	1,245	542	55	400	2,130	4,131	3,401	24	2,462	13
Negro.....	6	76	144	7	24	4,778	119	39	1,245	535	45	397	2,125	4,131	3,400	21	2,458	13
Other races.....	5	1	2	1	24	2	9	4	...	7	10	3	5	...	1	3	4	...
Total population, 1940 ¹.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE																		
England and Wales.....	10	16	21	3	3	...	10	14	7	7	7	1	...	1	6	...	...	4
Scotland.....	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Ireland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland (Eire).....	1	4	2	...	1	...	2	1	4	4	2	3	1	5	14	...	...	...
Norway.....	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Sweden.....	...	2	12	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Denmark.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France.....	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Germany.....	4	8	14	4	2	...	4	10	9	8	18	10	4	...	6	5	2	8
Poland.....	1	2	3	1	1	...	1	1	11	6	5	9	1	...	3	...	...	2
Czechoslovakia.....	...	2	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Austria.....	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	3	3	2	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	2
Hungary.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Yugoslavia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. S. R.....	1	8	5	1	1	...	...	11	7	8	5	15	1	...	3	2	...	1
Lithuania.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rumania.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece.....	...	4	2	2	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1
Italy.....	3	2	...	2	1	...	2	1	6	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Europe.....	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Asia.....	...	5	3	4	4	...	3	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1
Canada—French.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada—Other.....	6	10	17	4	9	...	8	5	3	5	18	2	...	1	...	3	...	5
Mexico.....	113	3	7	...	1	...	6	3	14	8	3	23	66	13	20	1	2	3
Other America.....	1	2	5	1	2	...	...	...	4	6	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
All other and not reported.....	3	4	7	2	5	1	5	1	3	10	2	...	3	1	1	1	2	4
MARRIED COUPLES AND HOUSEHOLDS																		
Married couples,* number.....	1,600	1,850	1,795	1,075	780	1,105	1,595	1,605	1,015	1,375	1,250	1,015	950	1,255	965	1,740	620	2,055
With own household.....	1,535	1,790	1,725	1,040	720	980	1,505	1,550	955	1,285	1,160	910	860	1,015	790	1,675	560	1,945
Without own household.....	65	60	70	35	60	125	90	55	60	90	90	105	90	240	175	65	60	110
Families and unrelated individuals*.....	1,920	2,385	2,655	1,165	840	1,555	1,895	2,205	1,520	2,640	2,150	1,705	1,525	2,015	1,870	2,970	815	2,325
Families.....	1,690	1,980	1,985	1,130	770	1,295	1,645	1,730	1,165	1,545	1,430	1,155	1,100	1,430	1,095	1,965	705	2,070
Unrelated individuals.....	230	405	670	35	70	260	250	475	355	1,095	720	550	425	585	775	605	110	255
Households, number.....	1,913	2,225	2,339	1,168	782	1,391	1,816	2,277	1,901	1,809	1,456	1,234	1,523	1,318	2,374	719	2,044	
Population in households.....	6,281	6,330	6,692	4,107	2,652	4,708	5,747	5,272	3,573	4,897	4,654	3,830	4,061	4,829	4,062	7,048	2,647	6,415
Population per household.....	3.28	2.84	2.86	3.52	3.39	3.38	3.28	2.90	2.80	2.58	2.97	2.63	3.29	3.17	3.08	2.97	3.68	3.14
Institutional population.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	103	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
*YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED																		
Persons 25 years old and over.....	3,150	4,240	4,635	2,055	1,715	2,750	3,595	3,665	2,410	3,425	3,150	2,505	2,495	3,290	2,780	4,340	1,340	3,885
No school years completed.....	50	10	5	...	...	30	15	10	45	35	15	20	85	75	65	5	80	10
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	310	75	85	55	20	315	95	85	210	145	55	150	370	340	285	140	250	95
5 and 6 years.....	240	110	130	55	25	480	140	105	200	270	185	280	470	450	350	230	200	270
7 years.....	255	210	100	65	35	395	140	140	150	210	160	265	260	405	345	235	190	260
8 years.....	285	190	275	185	50	390	230	275	335	360	315	325	405	340	505	185	470	
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	600	815	950	385	155	595	685	640	350	705	695	560	535	620	670	1,150	255	1,010
4 years.....	820	1,140	1,285	920	580	335	1,115	1,055	595	765	1,045	540	250	450	350	1,345	65	1,010
College: 1 to 3 years.....	355	860	950	230	425	100	650	805	300	440	350	150	70	245	145	455	60	500
4 years or more.....	205	745	775	115	380	60	500	540	250	285	215	110	55	215	165	395	35	190
School years not reported.....	30	85	80	45	45	50	25	35	35	235	70	75	75	85	65	80	20	70
Median school years completed.....	11.1	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.9	8.3	12.4	12.6	11.6	11.6	12.1	9.8	8.1	8.8	8.9	11.6	7.7	11.4
*RESIDENCE IN 1949																		
Persons 1 year old and over, 1950.....	6,045	6,155	6,775	4,005	2,720	4,670	5,610	5,300	3,515	5,385	4,700	3,905	4,160	4,825	4,205	7,135	2,495	6,265
Same house as in 1950.....	3,015	4,530	5,210	2,455	2,060	3,600	4,085	3,970	2,485	3,195	2,855	2,415	2,780	3,520	3,265	5,325	1,865	4,700
Different house, same county.....	1,835	900	750	740	350	780	905	740	695	1,135	1,070	790	965	940	585	1,060	460	1,090
Different county or abroad.....	1,160	635	755	750	275	235	600	505	285	845	705	595	355	320	250	640	110	415
Residence not reported.....	35	90	60	60	35	55	20	85	50	210	70	105	60	45	105	110	60	60
*INCOME IN 1949																		
Total families and unrelated individuals.....	1,920	2,385	2,655	1,165	840	1,555	1,895	2,205	1,520	2,640	2,150	1,705	1,525	2,015	1,870	2,570	815	2,325
Less than \$500.....	130	140	125	40	30	210	130	85	140	350	190	235	130	250	295	280	145	125
\$500 to \$999.....	80	85	140	40	10	180	60	65	175	260	155	185	255	265	205	170	80	100
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	140	70	100	40	35	220	90	75	110	180	190	170	200	290	250	135		

STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, BY CENSUS TRACTS: 1950—Con.

[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 38	Tract 39	Tract 40	Tract 41	Tract 42	Tract 43	Tract 44	Tract 45	Tract 46	Tract 47	Tract 48	Adjacent area						
												Tract T-1	Tract T-2	Tract T-3	Tract T-4	Tract T-5	Tract T-6	Tract T-7
SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY																		
Total population, 1950.....	3,959	4,596	4,620	6,321	9,148	5,726	6,641	10,566	8,258	5,075	10,635	3,757	6,531	3,930	4,788	7,097	874	10,827
Male.....	1,921	2,123	2,080	2,737	4,424	2,702	2,959	5,174	4,098	2,417	5,228	1,890	3,245	1,967	2,468	3,513	424	5,447
Female.....	2,038	2,473	2,540	3,584	4,724	3,024	3,682	5,392	4,160	2,658	5,407	1,867	3,286	1,963	2,320	3,584	450	5,380
White.....	3,941	4,595	4,142	6,164	9,034	5,661	6,451	10,495	8,250	5,072	10,622	2,561	6,484	3,928	4,788	7,095	826	10,819
Native.....	3,908	4,557	4,050	6,061	8,860	5,545	6,297	10,227	8,199	5,024	10,541	2,541	6,448	3,904	4,770	7,038	805	10,770
Foreign born.....	33	38	92	103	174	116	154	268	51	48	81	20	36	24	18	57	21	49
Nonwhite.....	18	1	478	157	114	65	190	71	8	3	13	1,196	47	2	...	2	48	8
Negro.....	14	1	476	149	104	63	187	50	5	3	4	1,192	47	2	...	1	48	7
Other races.....	4	...	2	8	10	2	3	21	3	...	9	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total population, 1940 ¹.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE																		
England and Wales.....	8	3	10	13	15	10	15	9	7	13	13	3	8	...	...	11	2	16
Scotland.....	...	4	7	8	7	7	4	1	1	1	5	2	...	1	...	3	...	1
Northern Ireland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland (Eire).....	2	1	3	4	1	2	13	3	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Norway.....	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	3	2	1	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	1
Sweden.....	1	5	3	2	4	1	5	4	4	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Denmark.....	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Netherlands.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
France.....	...	...	1	3	5	1	...	2	4	1	...	2	1	...	...	4	3	3
Germany.....	4	2	8	12	14	10	15	17	7	4	10	...	8	4	2	8	2	8
Poland.....	...	...	2	6	13	15	9	8	...	1	1	...	2	...	4	2	1	1
Czechoslovakia.....	...	2	2	...	3	...	5	1	1	1	...	2	3	1	2	5	1	...
Austria.....	1	1	1	2	4	4	4	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Hungary.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Yugoslavia.....	1	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. S. R.....	...	1	7	12	34	20	28	6	...	1	2	1	...	3	1	...	1	...
Lithuania.....	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Finland.....	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rumania.....	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Greece.....	2	1	6	...	...	...	5	2	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Italy.....	...	...	1	8	2	4	3	3	2	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Other Europe.....	1	...	3	1	8	2	4	1	5	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	6	1
Asia.....	3	1	3	4	4	2	7	...	3	4	7	1	...	...	...	2	...	3
Canada—French.....	...	2	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Canada—Other.....	1	7	6	8	21	13	8	11	8	3	10	...	...	1	2	8	1	5
Mexico.....	4	1	22	9	7	14	9	183	1	1	8	2	...	4	...	2	2	1
Other America.....	...	...	4	2	14	1	...	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
All other and not reported.....	3	7	2	2	7	3	7	7	1	2	5	4	5	4	3	6	1	3
MARRIED COUPLES AND HOUSEHOLDS																		
Married couples* number.....	1,185	1,150	1,190	1,615	2,490	1,655	1,715	2,760	2,050	1,480	2,980	1,040	1,830	1,185	1,150	1,920	265	2,775
With own household.....	1,095	1,075	1,075	1,485	2,455	1,610	1,600	2,615	1,935	1,395	2,820	995	1,725	1,150	1,095	1,840	240	2,710
Without own household.....	90	75	115	130	35	45	115	145	115	85	160	45	105	35	35	80	25	65
Families and unrelated individuals*.....	1,425	1,520	2,000	2,675	4,145	2,125	2,670	3,345	2,275	1,725	3,790	1,190	1,950	1,335	1,295	2,060	305	2,900
Families.....	1,240	1,280	1,430	1,845	2,655	1,730	1,970	2,895	2,045	1,515	3,065	1,080	1,830	1,230	1,175	1,980	265	2,810
Unrelated individuals.....	185	240	570	830	1,490	395	700	450	230	210	725	110	120	105	120	80	40	90
Households, number.....	1,236	1,480	1,633	2,268	2,729	1,892	2,209	3,209	2,413	1,642	3,044	1,106	1,976	1,213	1,370	2,077	266	2,840
Population in households.....	3,926	4,528	4,461	6,184	8,161	5,648	6,474	10,522	8,044	5,075	10,141	3,757	6,531	3,928	4,781	7,087	874	10,827
Population per household.....	3.18	3.06	2.73	2.73	2.99	2.99	2.93	3.28	3.33	3.09	3.33	3.40	3.31	3.24	3.49	3.41	3.29	3.81
Institutional population.....	...	50	...	15	...	49	20	...	160	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
*YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED																		
Persons 25 years old and over.....	2,370	2,760	3,105	4,200	5,565	3,790	4,500	5,990	4,535	3,035	5,650	2,070	3,715	2,230	2,530	3,940	540	4,965
No school years completed.....	35	...	60	5	35	...	15	135	10	15	35	60	10	20	30	...	5	10
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	210	80	190	165	65	90	150	440	185	70	145	215	190	95	165	115	5	190
5 and 6 years.....	250	255	275	275	90	90	230	460	400	245	270	305	325	180	260	215	45	285
7 years.....	245	300	235	265	90	115	215	400	360	250	340	280	320	275	245	185	15	425
8 years.....	290	410	480	350	155	230	410	660	625	320	370	270	505	320	490	375	30	640
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	655	725	730	820	635	510	725	1,480	1,140	905	1,145	510	910	520	570	795	100	1,560
4 years.....	460	635	685	1,125	1,555	1,095	1,360	1,435	1,125	680	1,580	245	1,055	555	595	1,430	115	1,415
College: 1 to 3 years.....	160	240	230	169	1,345	785	730	590	380	300	660	80	240	190	125	535	100	375
4 years or more.....	40	70	150	455	1,515	795	635	265	250	195	1,020	85	130	65	40	245	110	45
School years not reported.....	25	45	70	45	80	80	30	125	60	55	85	20	30	10	10	45	15	20
Median school years completed.....	9.7	10.3	10.1	12.2	13.3	12.7	12.4	10.7	10.7	11.0	12.3	8.6	10.6	10.3	9.4	12.2	12.5	10.8
*RESIDENCE IN 1949																		
Persons 1 year old and over, 1950.....	3,900	4,465	4,535	6,245	9,015	5,655	6,595	10,220	8,020	4,985	10,175	3,635	6,390	3,790	4,580	6,945	855	10,335
Same house as in 1950.....	3,000	3,150	3,050	4,365	6,110	4,365	4,905	7,260	5,660	3,655	6,680	2,565	4,180	2,550	3,125	5,190	610	7,635
Different house, same county.....	625	905	885	1,175	1,620	740	1,040	1,940	1,780	815	2,210	780	1,655	840	1,010	1,050	135	1,835
Different county or abroad.....	265	385	520	635	1,165	470	625	890	500	475	1,180	250	535	375	430	660	100	830
Residence not reported.....	10	25	80	70	120	80	25	130	80	40	105	40	20	25	15	45	10	35
*INCOME IN 1949																		
Total families and unrelated individuals.....	1,425	1,520	2,000	2,675	4,145	2,125	2,670	3,345	2,275	1,725	3,790	1,190	1,950	1,335	1,295	2,060	305	2,900
Less than \$500.....	85	115	320	180	795	95	200	285	60	75	350	95	90	55	80	65	10	45
\$500 to \$999.....	130	75	160	230	235	110	140	220	140	95	275	120	80	75	70	40	20	25
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	115	75	140</															

STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

Table 2.—AGE, MARITAL STATUS, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, BY SEX, BY CENSUS TRACTS: 1950—Con.

Table with columns for Subject, Tract 38-46 (Male/Female) and rows for AGE, White, Nonwhite, MARITAL STATUS, and EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP.

FORT WORTH AND ADJACENT 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]

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
All dwelling units	1,415	992	2,955	1,313	2,373	1,549	1,147	1,929	1,011	1,578	1,982	2,303
Owner occupied	375	385	2,008	880	1,756	1,063	623	588	138	361	624	1,213
Nonwhite owners	10	326	59	3	6	...	3	516	70	113	...	...
Renter occupied	984	478	869	340	505	438	495	1,274	830	1,124	1,294	1,012
Nonwhite renters	64	421	35	3	10	11	1	1,100	289	146	1	48
Vacant nonseasonal not dilapidated, for rent or sale	30	104	32	38	74	22	16	22	29	64	31	48
Other vacant and nonresident	26	25	46	55	38	26	13	45	14	29	33	30
TYPE OF STRUCTURE												
1 dwelling unit, detached (includes trailers)	510	673	2,353	1,088	2,081	1,170	688	1,188	353	568	966	1,481
1 dwelling unit, attached	9	1	10	8	24	26	7	5	16	5	7	14
1 and 2 dwelling unit, semidetached	14	33	266	3	25	78	21	134	3	25	27	87
2 dwelling unit, other	264	210	212	168	165	204	312	202	140	220	562	262
3 and 4 dwelling unit	183	50	104	41	27	65	104	83	120	319	39	343
5 dwelling unit or more	435	25	10	5	50	6	15	317	379	441	381	116
CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES												
Number reporting	1,385	983	2,892	1,283	2,330	1,509	1,126	1,881	953	1,546	1,951	2,271
No private bath or dilapidated	641	633	634	124	118	101	432	1,184	594	798	455	67
No running water or dilapidated	294	438	163	36	53	35	119	890	355	389	231	13
* YEAR BUILT												
Number reporting	1,370	960	2,890	1,275	2,270	1,440	1,150	1,920	985	1,520	1,995	2,225
1940 or later	310	545	1,335	590	1,135	560	135	220	15	195	1,420	1,355
1930 to 1939	70	130	605	250	420	260	180	475	90	120	210	590
1920 to 1929	125	150	575	260	505	470	220	430	330	455	165	200
1919 or earlier	865	135	375	175	210	150	615	795	550	750	200	80
All occupied dwelling units	1,359	863	2,877	1,220	2,261	1,501	1,118	1,862	968	1,485	1,918	2,225
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT												
1 person	194	78	192	77	128	90	122	218	235	293	126	212
2 persons	494	255	856	381	764	564	349	577	345	520	557	791
3 persons	240	156	785	324	611	397	258	380	155	286	526	636
4 persons	195	144	573	270	471	275	204	263	107	184	399	402
5 and 6 persons	178	146	401	152	252	152	151	307	82	130	241	173
7 persons or more	58	84	70	16	35	23	34	157	44	72	69	11
Median number of persons	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.7
PERSONS PER ROOM												
Number reporting	1,338	847	2,855	1,212	2,245	1,473	1,105	1,820	945	1,476	1,896	2,197
1.01 or more	364	301	585	166	187	152	266	564	255	427	569	121
* HEATING FUEL												
Number reporting heating equipment	1,390	855	2,835	1,155	2,250	1,505	1,095	1,770	970	1,475	1,940	2,215
Central heating	205	40	605	70	495	435	25	65	95	185	330	390
Coal	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Utility or bottled gas	190	40	595	55	495	425	25	50	95	155	330	375
Liquid fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	20	...	...
Other fuel	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5
Not reported	...	...	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	5
Noncentral heating	1,185	810	2,230	1,080	1,755	1,070	1,070	1,695	875	1,285	1,605	1,815
Coal	5	5	10	5	10	...	5	...	10	...	5	5
Utility or bottled gas	1,045	400	2,125	1,055	1,710	1,060	1,030	970	705	995	1,420	1,795
Liquid fuel	55	185	45	...	20	...	15	215	45	145	100	...
Other fuel	75	215	35	15	15	5	5	500	115	145	75	5
Not reported	5	5	15	5	...	5	15	10	...	...	5	10
Not heated	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	5	5	10
* REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT												
Number reporting	1,290	855	2,840	1,270	2,205	1,465	1,115	1,785	940	1,475	1,920	2,225
Mechanical	855	445	2,490	1,225	2,110	1,435	880	900	525	920	1,530	2,140
Ice	340	335	280	35	55	20	205	760	325	445	300	45
Other or none	95	75	70	10	40	10	30	125	90	110	90	40
* TELEVISION												
Number reporting	1,350	845	2,825	1,220	2,245	1,540	1,065	1,860	915	1,510	1,840	2,190
With television	60	10	420	205	325	265	155	35	20	80	175	395
CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT												
Renter occupied; and vacant nonseasonal not dilapidated units, for rent—Number reporting	954	557	811	304	478	422	468	1,239	797	1,098	1,266	957
Less than \$10	14	6	6	6	1	...	1	68	3	21	11	2
\$10 to \$19	172	174	36	12	7	9	40	470	136	157	49	8
\$20 to \$29	274	258	108	20	27	26	98	445	209	196	114	21
\$30 to \$39	225	99	114	54	56	55	102	219	204	257	152	35
\$40 to \$49	153	149	180	57	87	75	134	29	66	180	193	51
\$50 to \$59	80	1	159	50	89	80	65	5	71	125	448	131
\$60 to \$74	30	...	161	88	96	109	18	2	56	71	243	556
\$75 to \$99	5	...	33	16	85	53	10	...	22	79	56	102
\$100 or more	1	1	14	1	30	15	...	1	30	12	...	51
Median rent	30.26	23.32	47.36	50.10	56.35	55.25	38.81	21.33	31.98	36.31	52.04	65.72
VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURES												
Owner occupied; and vacant nonseasonal not dilapidated units, for sale—Number reporting	207	335	1,590	758	1,482	855	447	453	64	217	419	991
Less than \$3,000	50	100	167	47	22	14	94	180	20	86	112	11
\$3,000 to \$3,999	52	92	157	69	37	16	124	88	11	27	78	15
\$4,000 to \$4,999	33	23	200	91	45	24	94	76	6	27	56	15
\$5,000 to \$7,499	41	103	645	333	426	296	95	82	21	35	116	271
\$7,500 to \$9,999	13	10	277	134	456	259	35	16	1	9	41	155
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10	3	114	66	356	182	3	9	...	11	12	189
\$15,000 or more	8	4	30	18	140	64	2	2	5	22	4	335
Median value	3,995	3,684	6,000	6,241	8,607	8,198	4,009	3,478	...	3,783	4,298	10,704

¹ Restricted to 1-dwelling-unit properties.

STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

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 18 columns representing census tracts (22-38) and multiple rows of data categorized by subject (e.g., 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, 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	Fort Worth city									
	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 25
MARITAL STATUS										
Male, 14 years old and over.....	947	290	423	131	914	116	1,943	729	303	1,641
Single.....	184	57	300	57	189	21	402	136	66	296
Married.....	671	204	111	60	664	85	1,310	453	208	1,231
Widowed or divorced.....	92	29	12	14	61	10	231	140	29	114
Female, 14 years old and over.....	1,116	313	7	119	994	140	2,278	585	319	1,863
Single.....	149	49	...	32	118	20	295	72	41	250
Married.....	707	211	7	60	705	92	1,387	343	215	1,243
Widowed or divorced.....	260	53	...	27	171	28	596	170	63	370
* MARRIED COUPLES										
Married couples, number.....	665	185	10	25	580	90	1,210	315	180	1,105
With own household.....	625	170	5	25	520	75	1,015	275	145	980
Without own household.....	40	15	5	...	60	15	195	40	35	125
* YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over.....	1,600	395	220	145	1,410	210	3,300	1,095	430	2,745
No school years completed.....	50	20	5	5	35	5	110	20	10	30
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	370	95	...	55	150	10	705	215	150	315
5 and 6 years.....	275	95	10	25	315	5	485	160	125	480
7 years.....	170	55	10	10	190	35	360	160	50	395
8 years.....	175	35	25	20	175	25	430	115	20	390
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	275	60	40	15	350	50	670	160	45	590
4 years.....	170	25	30	10	125	50	340	120	20	335
College: 1 to 3 years.....	70	...	...	...	40	20	140	20	...	100
4 years or more.....	30	5	10	...	20	5	25	5	...	60
School years not reported.....	15	5	80	5	10	5	35	100	10	50
Median school years completed.....	7.6	...	...	...	8.1	...	7.9	7.6	...	8.3
* RESIDENCE IN 1949										
Persons 1 year old and over, 1950.....	2,805	845	425	335	2,565	335	5,650	1,535	875	4,660
Same house as in 1950.....	2,195	650	80	230	1,540	185	4,645	1,060	650	3,595
Different house, same county.....	430	140	30	55	630	115	715	265	175	775
Different county or abroad.....	160	55	145	25	380	30	235	75	40	235
Residence not reported.....	20	...	170	25	15	5	55	135	10	55
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP										
Male, 14 years old and over.....	947	290	423	131	914	116	1,943	729	303	1,641
Labor force.....	784	244	421	73	766	97	1,529	506	254	1,367
Civilian labor force.....	768	243	5	73	753	97	1,523	501	252	1,359
Employed.....	718	220	5	61	714	92	1,453	469	228	1,294
Unemployed.....	50	23	...	12	39	5	70	32	24	65
Not in labor force.....	163	46	2	58	148	19	414	223	49	274
Female, 14 years old and over.....	1,116	313	7	119	994	140	2,278	585	319	1,863
Labor force.....	524	150	2	48	469	82	1,051	324	176	871
Civilian labor force.....	524	150	2	48	469	82	1,051	324	176	871
Employed.....	488	127	2	42	443	80	1,000	292	146	933
Unemployed.....	36	23	...	6	26	2	51	32	30	38
Not in labor force.....	592	163	5	71	525	58	1,227	261	143	892
Male, employed.....	718	220	5	61	714	92	1,453	469	228	1,294
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	20	6	...	...	8	5	36	11	7	26
Managers, officials, and props., incl. farm.....	19	2	...	2	19	6	36	17	6	30
Clerical and kindred workers.....	13	1	...	1	10	...	20	9	3	22
Sales workers.....	10	...	...	1	6	...	20	7	3	21
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	50	5	...	5	46	12	88	27	18	117
Operatives and kindred workers.....	255	27	...	15	188	21	258	67	34	305
Private household workers.....	5	1	...	...	6	3	19	6	4	23
Service workers, except private household.....	139	31	...	14	179	34	484	191	50	364
Laborers, except mine.....	202	145	3	22	247	10	482	129	103	370
Occupation not reported.....	5	2	...	1	5	...	10	5	...	16
Female, employed.....	488	127	2	42	443	80	1,000	292	146	933
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14	1	...	...	7	7	16	5	2	30
Managers, officials, and props., incl. farm.....	15	5	...	...	10	3	13	7	2	15
Clerical and kindred workers.....	7	...	...	...	6	3	22	7	...	20
Sales workers.....	8	...	...	...	1	...	14	5	...	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	4	...	...	...	2	2	6	...	...	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	81	23	...	8	52	1	95	20	28	63
Private household workers.....	170	63	2	21	221	34	468	103	77	531
Service workers, except private household.....	178	29	...	12	138	29	346	142	31	212
Laborers, except mine.....	7	3	...	...	3	1	13	1	4	12
Occupation not reported.....	4	3	...	...	3	...	7	2	...	22
* INCOME IN 1949										
Total families and unrelated individuals.....	970	245	425	90	830	125	2,210	755	250	1,555
Less than \$500.....	105	10	30	30	65	15	350	110	25	210
\$500 to \$999.....	140	35	30	20	135	30	370	190	45	180
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	140	55	30	15	155	5	350	165	65	220
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	130	55	25	...	135	15	400	95	45	320
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	165	25	5	20	120	30	250	80	30	255
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	105	20	10	...	105	5	200	50	25	105
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	50	15	...	5	30	5	105	25	...	90
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	35	10	...	...	25	...	65	25	5	40
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10	5	...	...	15	10	5	5	...	20
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	15	...	...	...	5	5	10	...	...	10
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	30	...	...	...	5	...	35	5	5	15
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	10	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	10
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
\$10,000 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Income not reported.....	30	10	230	...	35	...	70	5	5	65
Median income..... dollars.....	1,827	...	...	...	1,657	...	1,500	1,227	...	1,711

FORT WORTH AND ADJACENT AREA

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

[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	Fort Worth city—Con.								Adjacent area
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 36	Tract 40	Tract T-1
MARITAL STATUS									
Male, 14 years old and over.....	451	192	146	792	1,542	1,317	796	184	382
Single.....	87	35	32	136	227	203	145	37	80
Married.....	315	130	90	547	1,151	931	593	118	275
Widowed or divorced.....	49	27	24	109	164	183	58	29	27
Female, 14 years old and over.....	508	227	162	891	1,822	1,489	927	224	409
Single.....	59	39	18	118	219	170	106	26	45
Married.....	332	129	101	558	1,180	922	668	119	294
Widowed or divorced.....	117	59	43	215	423	397	153	79	70
* MARRIED COUPLES									
Married couples, number.....	305	105	70	435	1,000	780	585	65	295
With own household.....	300	95	55	380	770	615	525	50	285
Without own household.....	5	10	15	55	230	165	60	15	10
* YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons 25 years old and over.....	720	310	235	1,315	2,730	2,230	1,230	350	640
No school years completed.....	35	15	15	45	60	55	80	25	55
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	180	45	80	205	285	245	235	115	130
5 and 6 years.....	155	85	35	260	300	300	190	45	100
7 years.....	75	55	20	125	330	275	185	20	125
8 years.....	115	45	25	165	285	265	165	45	70
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	70	40	40	310	545	480	205	65	110
4 years.....	65	15	5	105	350	225	60	10	35
College: 1 to 3 years.....	...	...	...	40	220	115	55	15	5
4 years or more.....	20	5	...	25	190	125	35	...	10
School years not reported.....	5	5	15	35	75	45	20	10	...
Median school years completed.....	6.8	...	...	8.0	8.9	8.8	7.5	...	7.3
* RESIDENCE IN 1949									
Persons 1 year old and over, 1950.....	1,180	520	380	2,140	3,960	3,335	2,310	470	1,135
Same house as in 1950.....	795	420	280	1,455	2,930	2,675	1,720	410	790
Different house, same county.....	300	75	80	520	770	440	440	35	245
Different county or abroad.....	80	10	10	130	230	155	95	10	90
Residence not reported.....	5	15	10	35	30	65	55	15	10
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP									
Male, 14 years old and over.....	451	192	146	792	1,542	1,317	796	184	382
Labor force.....	386	157	116	666	1,262	1,081	625	150	295
Civilian labor force.....	384	156	116	664	1,252	1,072	619	150	294
Employed.....	354	136	110	631	1,211	1,032	562	146	273
Unemployed.....	30	20	6	33	41	40	57	4	21
Not in labor force.....	65	35	30	126	280	236	171	34	87
Female, 14 years old and over.....	508	227	162	891	1,822	1,489	927	224	409
Labor force.....	331	118	105	494	958	798	385	132	164
Civilian labor force.....	331	118	105	494	958	798	385	132	164
Employed.....	309	112	96	467	928	755	342	124	150
Unemployed.....	22	6	9	27	30	43	43	8	14
Not in labor force.....	177	109	57	397	864	691	542	92	245
Male, employed.....	354	136	110	631	1,211	1,032	562	146	273
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	6	...	1	12	72	26	18	...	7
Managers, officials, and props., incl. farm.....	13	4	3	11	44	36	18	3	2
Clerical and kindred workers.....	3	1	3	13	28	22	8	2	3
Sales workers.....	3	1	...	3	22	12	6	4	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	29	10	9	55	103	77	47	15	30
Operatives and kindred workers.....	59	23	20	135	253	205	116	31	56
Private household workers.....	7	1	...	9	6	5	16	2	5
Service workers, except private household.....	104	45	37	197	468	369	145	32	36
Laborers, except mine.....	129	49	37	188	200	260	179	53	135
Occupation not reported.....	1	2	...	8	15	20	9	4	1
Female, employed.....	309	112	96	467	928	755	342	124	150
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	5	3	1	20	96	58	20	4	1
Managers, officials, and props., incl. farm.....	6	...	1	6	15	10	5	...	1
Clerical and kindred workers.....	3	1	2	6	42	20	11	4	3
Sales workers.....	1	...	1	3	23	9	14	1	3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	2	3	...	2	7	4	3	1	...
Operatives and kindred workers.....	20	15	14	59	85	60	25	7	10
Private household workers.....	189	59	46	201	328	341	168	65	113
Service workers, except private household.....	79	28	27	148	318	236	82	32	15
Laborers, except mine.....	4	1	3	16	7	12	5	3	4
Occupation not reported.....	...	2	1	6	7	5	9	7	...
* INCOME IN 1949									
Total families and unrelated individuals.....	520	200	135	815	1,645	1,510	750	205	385
Less than \$500.....	75	40	20	100	200	195	145	85	50
\$500 to \$999.....	120	70	55	150	225	240	150	30	65
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	65	20	5	125	270	235	100	25	85
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	70	25	20	150	220	220	75	20	80
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	60	20	15	80	215	200	85	25	55
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	45	5	5	100	130	145	40	10	25
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	35	5	5	25	55	110	40	5	10
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	10	...	...	10	25	40	20	...	5
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10	5	...	15	25	20	20	...	5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5	...	...	20	20	5	25	...	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	...	...	...	5	25	25	10	...	...
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	5	...	...	...	10	5	5	...	...
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5	...	...	...	15	15	5	...	...
\$10,000 or more.....	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Income not reported.....	15	10	10	30	90	80	30	5	5
Median income..... dollars.....	1,442	...	...	1,558	1,688	1,602	1,325	...	...

STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

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

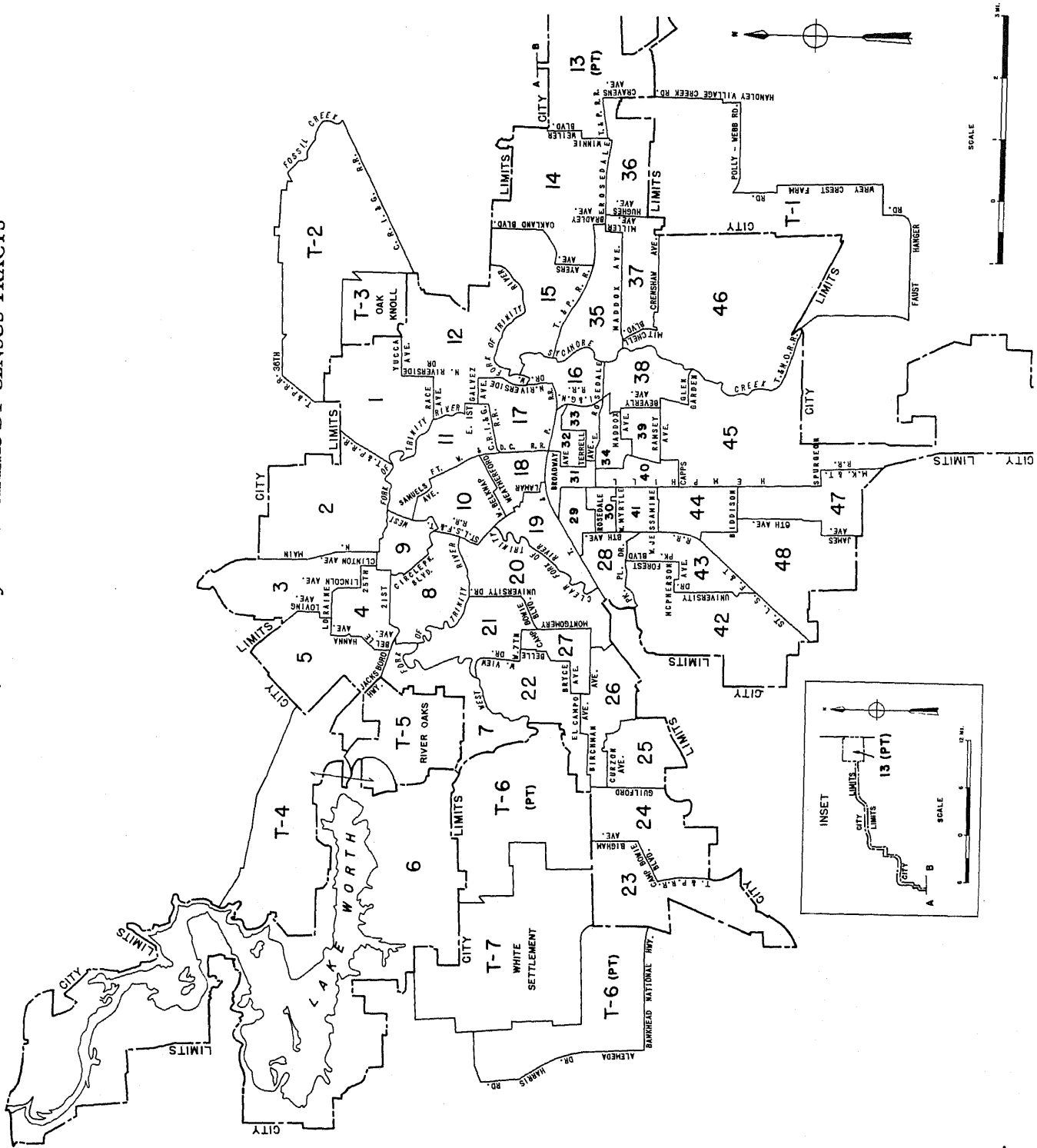
[Tracts listed are those which contain 250 or more nonwhite persons. Median not shown where base is less than 100]

Subject	Fort Worth city									
	Tract 3	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 17	Tract 18	Tract 19	Tract 25
Total dwelling units	815	242	8	74	747	94	1,616	359	259	1,359
CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Number reporting	815	241	8	74	747	92	1,598	356	259	1,355
No private bath or dilapidated	590	216	5	66	448	23	981	289	221	848
No running water or dilapidated	422	178	...	58	279	7	755	235	169	385
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT										
1 person	82	22	2	14	67	8	182	62	46	120
2 persons	247	76	4	12	219	30	472	100	73	458
3 persons	178	40	1	12	141	17	339	73	38	289
4 persons	114	41	...	9	129	13	233	54	38	173
5 and 6 persons	121	39	1	18	121	21	254	50	35	207
7 persons or more	73	24	...	9	70	5	136	20	29	112
Median number of persons	2.9	3.1	...	...	3.1	...	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9
PERSONS PER ROOM										
Number reporting	810	241	8	72	733	94	1,579	353	259	1,329
1.01 or more	239	82	3	34	253	25	463	87	90	379
CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT										
Renter-occupied units reporting	288	78	2	64	416	34	1,068	284	126	378
Less than \$10	6	...	...	2	5	...	53	1	7	10
\$10 to \$14	11	9	...	14	30	3	183	45	29	26
\$15 to \$19	15	10	...	30	126	...	226	57	33	37
\$20 to \$29	151	53	...	18	171	18	396	119	44	167
\$30 to \$39	88	6	...	...	71	4	185	51	10	99
\$40 to \$49	11	...	...	...	12	5	20	6	1	32
\$50 to \$74	6	...	...	...	1	4	4	4	1	2
\$75 or more .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5
Median rent	26.92	...	...	...	22.25	...	21.32	22.78	18.59	26.45
VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURES										
Owner-occupied units reporting ¹	453	138	...	7	293	52	404	50	98	870
Less than \$2,000	157	58	...	3	36	4	109	10	31	217
\$2,000 to \$2,999	115	42	...	2	44	6	55	7	40	198
\$3,000 to \$3,999	94	18	...	1	85	11	78	8	13	196
\$4,000 to \$4,999	39	10	...	...	21	7	66	6	7	126
\$5,000 to \$9,999	44	10	...	1	103	22	86	19	7	122
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4	...	...	...	2	2	8	...	...	7
\$15,000 or more .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4
Median value	2,554	2,212	...	...	3,732	...	3,437	...	...	3,052

Subject	Fort Worth city--Con.								Adjacent area Tract T-1
	Tract 28	Tract 29	Tract 31	Tract 32	Tract 33	Tract 34	Tract 36	Tract 40	
Total dwelling units	433	168	113	601	1,232	1,053	664	171	337
CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES									
Number reporting	421	167	107	592	1,195	1,030	644	163	329
No private bath or dilapidated	271	145	90	351	415	407	389	112	298
No running water or dilapidated	191	105	75	221	194	257	270	29	272
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT									
1 person	82	37	20	55	118	126	53	41	40
2 persons	151	61	34	205	452	383	222	65	115
3 persons	88	31	20	128	260	214	134	27	49
4 persons	47	10	16	85	169	155	83	17	47
5 and 6 persons	48	16	14	81	173	125	112	15	52
7 persons or more	17	13	9	47	60	50	60	6	34
Median number of persons	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.8
PERSONS PER ROOM									
Number reporting	426	166	110	599	1,212	1,045	661	163	334
1.01 or more	130	49	37	161	222	207	191	33	113
CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT									
Renter-occupied units reporting	267	134	102	410	584	575	127	123	72
Less than \$10	9	15	2	8	6	5	2	5	7
\$10 to \$14	24	34	20	27	31	19	10	18	16
\$15 to \$19	58	32	16	42	63	88	31	15	20
\$20 to \$29	88	30	40	213	224	275	36	65	23
\$30 to \$39	67	10	13	66	165	117	40	16	3
\$40 to \$49	14	9	10	44	79	52	7	2	1
\$50 to \$74	6	4	1	10	11	19	1	1	2
\$75 or more	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...
Median rent	24.33	17.31	22.75	25.51	28.07	25.88	25.19	23.12	...
VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURES									
Owner-occupied units reporting ¹	104	22	5	132	449	352	496	25	213
Less than \$2,000	16	9	...	6	8	15	116	1	82
\$2,000 to \$2,999	32	7	1	22	22	22	104	1	54
\$3,000 to \$3,999	20	5	1	30	70	40	83	10	41
\$4,000 to \$4,999	18	1	...	34	88	67	81	4	18
\$5,000 to \$9,999	15	...	2	37	232	192	108	8	16
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3	...	1	3	20	14	3	...	2
\$15,000 or more .....	...	...	...	...	9	2	1	...	...
Median value	3,150	...	...	4,185	5,446	5,460	3,287	...	2,404

¹ Restricted to 1-dwelling-unit properties.

FORT WORTH, TEX, AND ADJACENT AREAS BY CENSUS TRACTS



1950 UNITED STATES CENSUS OF POPULATION

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



GREENSBORO, N. C. 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
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CENSUS TRACT STATISTICS

GREENSBORO

**NORTH CAROLINA
AND ADJACENT AREA**

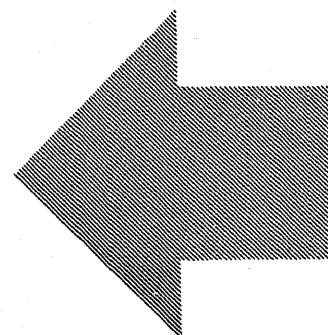
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1950 POPULATION CENSUS REPORT

VOLUME III, CHAPTER 22

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**SELECTED POPULATION AND
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**





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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.

April 1952.

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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 as quasi households, that is, living in quarters not classified as dwelling units, for example, in houses with at least five lodgers 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. It 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 mentally or physically handicapped, places providing specialized medical care, homes for the aged, and prisons and jails. Staff 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 are public, private, or parochial schools, colleges, universities, or 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. Training 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 used in conjunction with residence in 1950 to determine the numbers 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; pensions; 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 unrelated 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 inheritances or 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 remarried 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 aster-

*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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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

Greensboro, North Carolina, and its adjacent area was not tracted at the time of the 1940 Census. Therefore, this bulletin constitutes the first presentation of statistics for this area by census tracts.

INDEX OF CENSUS TRACTS

[Each urban place which comprises one or more complete tracts is listed separately]

<u>Area</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Tract number</u>
Greensboro.....	Guilford.....	1 to 16
Adjacent area:		
High Point.....	Guilford.....	HP-36 to HP-43
Other tracts in.....	Guilford.....	C-17 to C-35, C-44 and C-45

STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

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 for Subject, Tract C-30 to C-45, and rows for 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—Con.

[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	Adjacent area—Con.												
	Tract C-24	Tract C-26	Tract C-27	Tract C-28	Tract C-29	Tract C-30	Tract C-33	Tract C-34	Tract C-35	Tract HP-38	Tract HP-39	Tract HP-41	Tract HP-43
MARITAL STATUS													
Male, 14 years old and over	246	262	406	202	104	273	128	187	145	799	1,097	555	181
Single	88	67	135	39	37	99	44	70	49	172	289	138	41
Married	139	189	244	149	60	160	76	110	88	583	732	387	132
Widowed or divorced	19	6	27	14	7	14	8	7	8	44	76	30	8
Female, 14 years old and over	243	284	354	237	98	259	130	196	126	927	1,260	634	206
Single	70	65	72	45	23	79	47	57	35	184	264	135	34
Married	145	195	238	166	63	156	76	114	83	596	788	399	138
Widowed or divorced	28	24	44	26	12	24	7	25	8	147	208	100	34
* MARRIED COUPLES													
Married couples, number	125	135	205	115	45	120	85	145	60	560	575	295	115
With own household	115	130	195	105	30	100	75	115	50	480	475	280	100
Without own household	10	5	10	10	15	20	10	30	10	80	100	15	15
* YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED													
Persons 25 years old and over	325	320	560	335	120	335	160	310	165	1,370	1,700	835	325
No school years completed	15	15	50	10	...	15	5	5	5	55	145	45	30
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	80	90	100	60	30	70	40	70	50	275	495	220	95
5 and 6 years	60	70	75	45	40	45	35	50	35	320	365	250	80
7 years	60	60	15	60	10	25	30	75	20	160	170	90	15
8 years	15	10	40	25	10	50	25	35	10	170	145	85	25
High school: 1 to 3 years	70	50	75	75	10	75	20	30	15	175	190	80	25
4 years	10	10	65	5	...	20	...	30	15	110	85	20	20
College: 1 to 3 years	5	...	80	20	...	5	...	5	5	50	40	10	25
4 years or more	5	5	55	30	15	20	5	10	5	40	25	15	10
School years not reported	5	10	5	5	5	10	...	...	5	15	40	20	...
Median school years completed	...	...	8.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.2	6.0	6.1	...
* RESIDENCE IN 1949													
Persons 1 year old and over, 1950	725	795	1,085	640	295	845	410	565	335	2,305	3,175	1,625	515
Same house as in 1950	635	680	820	475	195	720	315	495	245	1,840	2,740	1,375	470
Different house, same county	75	70	170	145	75	110	70	40	60	365	310	175	45
Different county or abroad	10	35	85	20	25	5	25	25	85	115	65	...	...
Residence not reported	5	10	10	...	...	10	...	5	5	15	10	...	...
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP													
Male, 14 years old and over	246	262	406	202	104	273	128	187	145	799	1,097	555	181
Labor force	201	220	215	165	89	226	107	156	96	693	932	496	156
Civilian labor force	201	220	212	165	89	226	107	156	96	693	931	496	156
Employed	193	217	201	162	89	222	104	153	93	684	893	481	150
Unemployed	8	3	11	3	...	4	3	3	3	9	38	15	6
Not in labor force	45	42	191	37	15	47	21	31	49	106	165	59	25
Female, 14 years old and over	243	284	354	237	98	259	130	196	126	927	1,260	634	206
Labor force	94	115	101	96	36	84	47	58	55	476	665	295	108
Civilian labor force	94	115	101	96	36	84	47	58	55	476	665	295	108
Employed	86	104	99	93	35	82	44	54	50	475	635	285	102
Unemployed	8	11	2	3	...	1	3	4	5	1	30	10	6
Not in labor force	149	169	253	141	62	175	83	138	71	451	595	339	98
Male, employed	193	217	201	162	89	222	104	153	93	684	893	481	150
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2	1	29	4	3	5	...	...	...	31	19	8	6
Managers, officials, and props., incl. farm	26	3	18	14	27	42	31	30	8	18	23	3	4
Clerical and kindred workers	...	2	6	7	1	1	...	4	...	9	17	14	3
Sales workers	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	15	15	10	12	3	5	...	1	...	9	9	5	3
Operatives and kindred workers	42	85	50	61	16	53	13	8	79	94	22	13	
Private household workers	2	3	2	2	...	19	35	22	264	342	202	56	
Service workers, except private household	21	20	23	19	2	22	5	3	2	3	10	5	2
Laborers, except mine	84	84	58	42	36	88	42	16	23	121	115	70	23
Occupation not reported	...	3	3	...	1	4	1	...	2	146	233	78	39
Female, employed	86	104	99	93	35	82	44	54	50	475	635	285	102
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1	2	12	9	2	7	...	3	...	23	20	9	6
Managers, officials, and props., incl. farm	1	...	2	1	2	2	...	1	1	8	8	1	3
Clerical and kindred workers	3	1	7	...	2	1	...	1	...	10	4	5	1
Sales workers	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	2	2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	4
Operatives and kindred workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private household workers	52	21	18	6	4	9	5	8	1	109	193	119	34
Service workers, except private household	56	39	59	16	5	51	25	38	27	210	271	92	24
Laborers, except mine	12	17	15	14	3	7	9	1	14	106	105	53	28
Occupation not reported	4	1	3	2	6	3	4	...	5	2	6	1	...
* INCOME IN 1949													
Total families and unrelated individuals	175	190	335	165	35	140	100	150	80	915	1,015	525	190
Less than \$500	15	40	40	35	...	20	...	15	5	65	165	35	5
\$500 to \$999	35	45	50	30	...	5	30	5	1.5	195	175	110	35
\$1,000 to \$1,499	10	...	35	20	...	35	25	35	10	210	295	75	45
\$1,500 to \$1,999	45	45	60	25	5	25	10	5	10	210	130	125	40
\$2,000 to \$2,499	35	30	70	35	10	20	10	40	25	145	120	100	35
\$2,500 to \$2,999	20	10	30	5	...	5	20	15	5	55	25	40	5
\$3,000 to \$3,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999	5	15	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$4,000 to \$4,499	10	...	15	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
\$4,500 to \$4,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$6,000 to \$6,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$7,000 to \$8,999	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$10,000 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Income not reported	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	10	...	10	...
Median income	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,655	1,242	1,656	...

GREENSBORO AND ADJACENT AREA

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

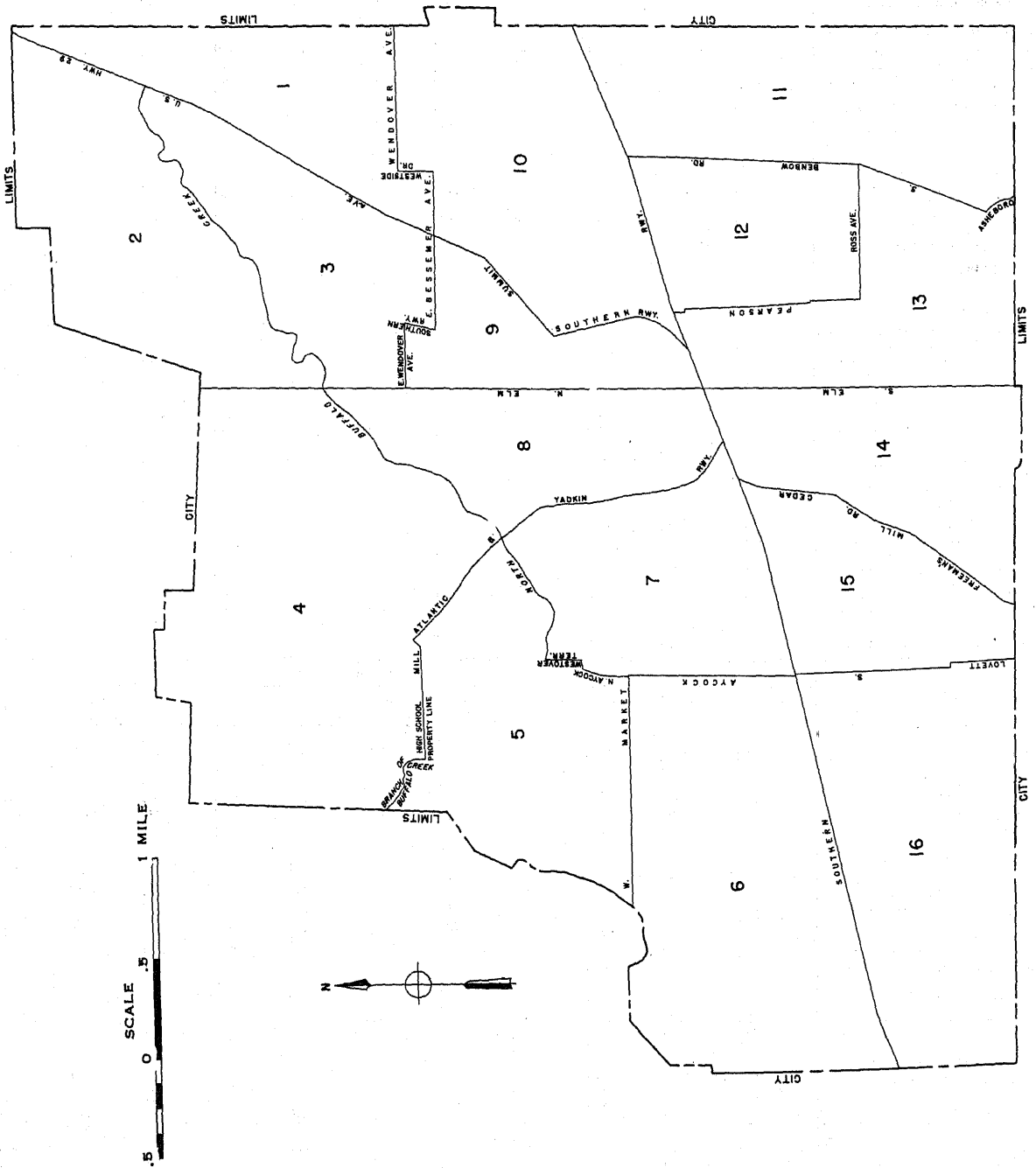
[Tracts listed are those which contain 250 or more nonwhite persons. Median not shown where base is less than 100]

Subject	Greensboro city							Adjacent area						
	Tract 1	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract C-17	Tract C-18	Tract C-19	Tract C-20	Tract C-21	Tract C-22	
Total dwelling units.....	69	1,335	553	1,104	863	147	65	69	125	179	92	64	107	
CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES														
Number reporting.....	68	1,300	548	1,084	858	145	65	68	123	179	92	64	99	
No private bath or dilapidated.....	65	767	264	510	675	104	47	68	120	176	89	62	95	
No running water or dilapidated.....	...	381	138	188	349	10	34	68	112	170	84	61	93	
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT														
1 person.....	1	94	27	90	61	10	2	4	3	12	3	4	3	
2 persons.....	7	326	123	286	222	38	14	12	18	35	18	6	18	
3 persons.....	11	299	116	226	189	24	11	8	23	33	11	8	17	
4 persons.....	7	222	96	177	106	25	7	4	18	17	17	8	8	
5 and 6 persons.....	22	237	119	190	159	27	12	15	31	37	21	18	23	
7 persons or more.....	21	197	72	135	126	23	19	26	32	45	22	20	30	
Median number of persons.....	...	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	...	...	4.5	4.1	...	...	4.5
PERSONS PER ROOM														
Number reporting.....	69	1,313	546	1,101	861	147	65	68	116	179	92	63	106	
1.01 or more.....	37	369	182	310	270	60	29	36	47	78	41	36	50	
CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT														
Renter-occupied units reporting.....	67	978	307	737	615	120	30	...	13	47	12	13	18	
Less than \$10.....	64	36	...	16	20	3	3	...	7	21	8	4	8	
\$10 to \$14.....	...	243	53	145	215	36	9	...	2	16	4	6	7	
\$15 to \$19.....	2	277	84	237	194	43	9	...	4	6	...	1	...	
\$20 to \$29.....	1	297	112	176	156	22	2	...	...	4	...	2	2
\$30 to \$39.....	...	66	18	97	16	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$40 to \$49.....	...	36	28	35	10	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
\$50 to \$74.....	...	23	12	28	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$75 or more.....	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median rent..... dollars.....	...	18.29	20.97	18.88	16.37	16.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURES														
Owner-occupied units reporting ¹.....	...	302	226	322	215	23	34	...	14	53	23	9	18
Less than \$2,000.....	...	11	14	22	30	3	9	...	4	39	13	8	8	
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	...	31	32	32	61	7	13	...	8	8	6	...	5	
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	...	48	54	51	45	5	5	...	2	2	2	...	1	
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	59	42	54	40	4	3	...	...	...	2	1	2
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	...	125	72	153	36	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	...	13	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
\$15,000 or more.....	...	15	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median value..... dollars.....	...	5,002	4,260	4,991	3,334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Subject	Adjacent area—Con.												
	Tract C-24	Tract C-26	Tract C-27	Tract C-28	Tract C-29	Tract C-30	Tract C-33	Tract C-34	Tract C-35	Tract HP-38	Tract HP-39	Tract HP-41	Tract HP-43
Total dwelling units.....	163	183	224	166	62	170	77	116	68	658	833	428	137
CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES													
Number reporting.....	162	177	222	165	62	166	77	113	67	655	790	408	137
No private bath or dilapidated.....	154	157	132	135	55	160	73	104	54	323	558	342	98
No running water or dilapidated.....	144	149	119	128	51	138	70	98	46	177	343	109	27
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT													
1 person.....	15	6	5	13	4	4	2	3	6	54	73	40	11
2 persons.....	33	45	49	42	9	30	17	21	21	214	214	94	30
3 persons.....	26	33	45	27	8	31	11	17	7	128	164	84	36
4 persons.....	23	27	51	27	10	29	7	22	9	115	120	67	21
5 and 6 persons.....	33	37	45	36	13	35	19	27	13	95	154	86	29
7 persons or more.....	33	35	29	21	18	41	21	26	12	52	108	57	10
Median number of persons.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.5	...	4.2	...	4.3	...	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3
PERSONS PER ROOM													
Number reporting.....	163	182	219	165	61	161	77	112	68	656	829	424	134
1.01 or more.....	58	72	84	58	25	71	37	49	25	149	278	155	32
CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT													
Renter-occupied units reporting.....	16	107	96	66	8	37	16	10	23	495	613	340	75
Less than \$10.....	8	86	8	8	3	22	5	2	3	48	56	39	9
\$10 to \$14.....	7	14	11	3	1	6	3	3	12	158	275	173	41
\$15 to \$19.....	1	2	73	12	2	6	3	3	3	142	153	85	12
\$20 to \$29.....	...	5	3	21	1	1	3	2	5	105	78	37	12
\$30 to \$39.....	...	...	1	16	...	1	...	...	...	27	45	5	1
\$40 to \$49.....	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	13	4	...	...
\$50 to \$74.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
\$75 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median rent..... dollars.....	...	5.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.96	14.05	13.29	...
VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURES													
Owner-occupied units reporting ¹	80	54	80	83	4	34	15	48	12	132	171	69	54
Less than \$2,000.....	48	17	39	39	1	15	6	10	4	19	23	18	18
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	15	12	21	8	...	6	2	13	3	39	44	21	14
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	8	13	6	11	1	5	5	14	4	19	43	15	8
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7	7	3	7	...	3	...	7	1	20	23	7	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	1	4	11	16	2	5	2	3	...	25	31	7	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	5	1	1
\$15,000 or more.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Median value..... dollars.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,371	3,380	...	...

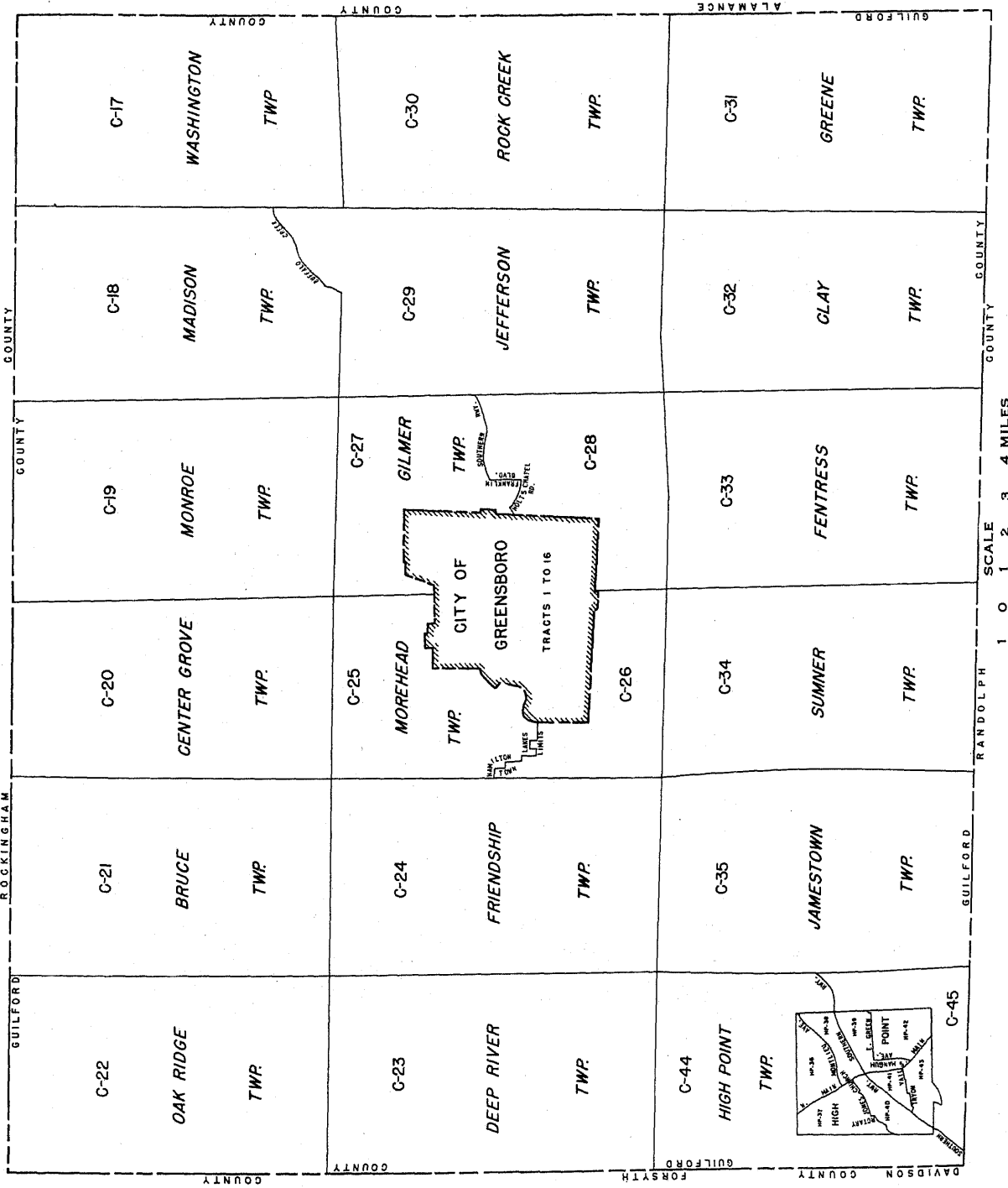
¹ Restricted to 1-dwelling-unit properties.

GREENSBORO, N. C., AND ADJACENT AREAS BY CENSUS TRACTS Part 1.—Tracts in Greensboro city



GREENSBORO, N. C., AND ADJACENT AREAS BY CENSUS TRACTS

Part 2.—Tracts in Guilford County



1950 UNITED STATES CENSUS OF POPULATION

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



HARTFORD, CONN. 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

HARTFORD

CONNECTICUT

AND ADJACENT AREA

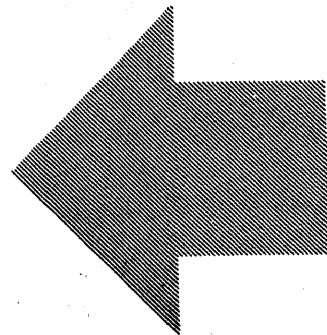
*Prepared under the supervision of
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PREFACE

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 1940, 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. Brunzman, 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.

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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.

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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 as quasi households, that is, living in quarters not classified as dwelling units, for example, in houses with at least five lodgers 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. It 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 mentally or physically handicapped, places providing specialized medical care, homes for the aged, and prisons and jails. Staff 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 are public, private, or parochial schools, colleges, universities, or 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. Training 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 used in conjunction with residence in 1950 to determine the numbers 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; pensions; 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 unrelated 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 inheritances or 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 remarried 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, Ore.
 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

There have been no revisions in the boundaries of the census tracts for
Hartford, Connecticut, since 1940.

STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, BY CENSUS TRACTS: 1950—Con.

[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]

Table with columns for Subject, Tract 40, Tract 41, and Adjacent area (Tracts C-1 to C-16). Rows include categories like SEX, RACE, AND NATIVITY; COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WHITE; MARRIED COUPLES AND HOUSEHOLDS; YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED; RESIDENCE IN 1949; and INCOME IN 1949.

HARTFORD AND ADJACENT AREA

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Table 2.—AGE, MARITAL STATUS, AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, BY SEX, BY CENSUS TRACTS: 1950

Table with 13 columns: Subject, Hartford city, Tract 1, Tract 2, Tract 3, Tract 4, Tract 5. Rows are categorized by Age, White, Nonwhite, and Marital Status, with sub-rows for detailed demographic data.

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

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

Subject	Hartford city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
All dwelling units	52,429	1,134	823	2,126	902	1,141	781	1,102	514	1,250	995
Owner occupied	11,627	257	140	162	47	45	23	30	19	72	308
Nonwhite owners	303	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	57	30
Renter occupied	39,777	861	673	1,940	852	1,088	737	1,066	491	1,171	680
Nonwhite renters	2,628	1	1	3	...	...	27	41.8	21.3	1,037	81
Vacant nonseasonal not dilapidated, for rent or sale	724	14	3	12	3	4	8	2	4	3	2
Other vacant and nonresident	301	2	7	12	...	4	13	4	...	4	5
TYPE OF STRUCTURE											
1 dwelling unit, detached (includes trailers)	5,570	38	32	38	11	31	10	18	6	33	174
1 dwelling unit, attached	188	4	3	3	...	4	7	...	...	...	...
1 and 2 dwelling unit, semidetached	802	7	11	15	...	...	11	4	...	...	6
2 dwelling unit, other	7,934	244	164	144	22	12	40	38	10	72	228
3 and 4 dwelling unit	13,745	392	211	456	131	164	145	202	69	256	354
6 dwelling unit or more	24,190	449	402	1,470	738	930	568	840	429	889	233
CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES											
Number reporting	51,999	1,115	819	2,096	896	1,132	773	1,088	510	1,237	987
No private bath or dilapidated	6,538	39	156	568	29	403	538	484	106	284	67
No running water or dilapidated	2,121	20	144	154	11	141	210	154	24	231	48
* YEAR BUILT											
Number reporting	51,475	1,125	830	1,795	810	1,125	790	1,090	495	1,170	990
1940 or later	4,795	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	125
1930 to 1939	2,370	5	5	5	255	...	...	...	...	...	140
1920 to 1929	13,925	170	155	280	295	150	10	65	120	35	275
1919 or earlier	30,385	945	670	1,510	260	975	780	1,025	375	650	450
All occupied dwelling units	51,404	1,118	813	2,102	899	1,133	760	1,096	510	1,243	988
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT											
1 person	5,483	58	94	364	86	223	113	104	56	87	39
2 persons	14,738	288	241	711	357	248	218	218	135	249	196
3 persons	12,174	305	196	486	230	249	172	248	113	234	251
4 persons	9,732	254	152	276	162	154	92	203	89	213	250
5 and 6 persons	7,429	181	104	210	136	124	133	195	81	276	217
7 persons or more	1,848	32	26	55	37	26	32	68	36	184	35
Median number of persons	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5
PERSONS PER ROOM											
Number reporting	51,038	1,101	811	2,065	895	1,124	755	1,087	508	1,234	985
1.01 or more	6,851	127	82	352	188	257	191	270	108	405	149
* HEATING FUEL											
Number reporting heating equipment	51,230	1,105	765	1,975	840	1,095	745	1,090	530	1,255	985
Central heating	36,520	705	395	1,345	745	480	25	55	165	665	700
Coal	14,265	310	235	370	170	115	...	15	40	100	295
Utility or bottled gas	3,370	70	30	105	150	15	...	25	10	310	40
Liquid fuel	17,360	285	130	845	170	335	25	15	105	230	350
Other fuel	1,050	15	...	10	50	15	...	...	...	20	5
Not reported	475	25	...	15	205	...	...	...	10	5	10
Noncentral heating	13,630	370	365	530	30	470	720	1,035	360	580	280
Coal	1,840	25	25	55	5	145	110	205	100	145	25
Utility or bottled gas	1,700	25	105	60	5	70	50	195	10	10	25
Liquid fuel	9,725	320	235	390	20	250	550	605	245	420	230
Other fuel	355	...	...	20	...	5	10	30	5	5	...
Not reported	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not heated	1,080	30	5	100	65	145	...	...	5	10	5
* REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT											
Number reporting	50,805	1,095	830	2,060	885	1,105	735	1,060	480	1,255	975
Mechanical	47,095	1,025	800	1,740	860	985	565	715	410	1,050	935
Ice	2,510	65	15	175	15	95	85	290	50	190	35
Other or none	1,200	5	15	145	10	25	85	55	20	15	5
* TELEVISION											
Number reporting	50,805	1,100	845	2,100	865	1,125	790	1,105	505	1,240	995
With television	2,925	30	20	75	20	50	15	45	10	20	120
CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT											
Renter occupied; and vacant nonseasonal not dilapidated units, for rent—Number reporting	39,109	833	657	1,900	842	1,068	735	1,045	493	1,144	661
Less than \$10	51	...	1	3	1	2	13	9	1	1	1
\$10 to \$19	2,247	8	12	159	15	221	404	433	65	167	21
\$20 to \$29	8,503	263	162	440	149	266	463	242	441	130	130
\$30 to \$39	10,341	336	256	412	219	188	33	73	70	227	355
\$40 to \$49	9,088	145	139	452	260	234	11	35	64	224	97
\$50 to \$59	4,703	44	48	215	121	77	5	13	31	68	35
\$60 to \$74	2,684	29	28	170	60	43	1	10	13	9	13
\$75 to \$99	1,014	6	9	40	14	23	...	6	5	5	3
\$100 or more	478	2	2	9	3	14	...	3	2	2	6
Median rent.....dollars	37.96	33.83	35.50	37.95	40.92	31.89	18.62	21.24	26.96	28.66	34.53
VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURES											
Owner occupied; and vacant nonseasonal not dilapidated units, for sale—Number reporting	4,522	30	16	9	5	2	...	3	1	10	136
Less than \$3,000	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
\$3,000 to \$3,999	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
\$4,000 to \$4,999	20	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
\$5,000 to \$7,499	237	2	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	3	...
\$7,500 to \$9,999	676	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,250	9	8	3	3	...	...	...	...	2	25
\$15,000 or more	1,301	5	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	81
Median value.....dollars	12,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

¹ Restricted to 1-dwelling-unit properties.

STATISTICS FOR CENSUS TRACTS

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 17 columns (Subject, Tract 24-40) and multiple rows categorized by subject (All dwelling units, Type of structure, Condition and plumbing facilities, Year built, All occupied dwelling units, Number of persons, Heating fuel, Refrigeration equipment, Television, Contract monthly rent, Value of one-dwelling-unit structures).

1 Restricted to 1-dwelling-unit properties.

HARTFORD AND ADJACENT 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 17 columns: Subject, Tract 41, and Adjacent area (Tracts C-1 to C-16). Rows include categories like 'All dwelling units', 'Owner occupied', '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'.

* Restricted to 1-dwelling-unit properties.

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 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 40
MARITAL STATUS									
Male, 14 years old and over.....	607	324	1,580	200	479	124	240	540	121
Single.....	164	92	488	52	132	35	82	150	34
Married.....	386	199	1,015	141	323	80	141	316	84
Widowed or divorced.....	57	33	77	7	24	9	17	34	3
Female, 14 years old and over.....	599	357	1,808	197	466	110	248	394	137
Single.....	89	44	337	34	68	13	50	58	18
Married.....	403	221	1,160	138	336	68	156	269	102
Widowed or divorced.....	107	92	311	25	62	29	42	67	17
* MARRIED COUPLES									
Married couples, number.....	265	195	840	110	280	40	115	240	80
With own household.....	210	125	630	85	230	25	90	165	75
Without own household.....	55	70	210	25	50	15	25	75	5
* YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons 25 years old and over.....	920	585	2,470	280	725	150	365	720	190
No school years completed.....	125	30	75	10	10	...	5	30	...
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	225	80	330	30	55	35	80	35	25
5 and 6 years.....	160	80	465	40	80	25	70	25	25
7 years.....	95	80	320	15	80	25	30	70	45
8 years.....	110	95	355	35	85	10	65	115	35
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	90	120	485	60	170	15	55	195	30
4 years.....	50	55	275	55	120	25	20	110	25
College: 1 to 3 years.....	5	20	95	10	40	5	25	25	...
4 years or more.....	...	5	15	20	25	5	5	25	5
School years not reported.....	60	20	55	5	60	5	10	90	...
Median school years completed.....	6.0	8.1	8.0	...	9.4	...	...	9.6	...
* RESIDENCE IN 1949									
Persons 1 year old and over, 1950.....	1,505	840	4,975	515	1,260	255	585	1,060	435
Same house as in 1950.....	1,305	700	4,325	380	985	195	480	810	380
Different house, same county.....	135	100	440	100	155	45	80	100	40
Different county or abroad.....	35	35	145	35	65	15	5	30	10
Residence not reported.....	30	5	65	...	55	...	20	120	5
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP									
Male, 14 years old and over.....	607	324	1,580	200	479	124	240	540	121
Labor force.....	506	277	1,222	172	395	93	193	360	101
Civilian labor force.....	506	277	1,221	172	395	93	193	360	101
Employed.....	378	220	998	157	359	78	174	325	76
Unemployed.....	128	57	223	15	36	15	19	35	25
Not in labor force.....	101	47	358	28	84	31	47	180	20
Female, 14 years old and over.....	599	357	1,808	197	466	110	248	394	137
Labor force.....	270	175	744	105	222	48	124	194	50
Civilian labor force.....	270	175	743	105	222	48	124	194	50
Employed.....	245	141	622	92	197	43	117	184	41
Unemployed.....	25	34	121	13	25	5	7	10	9
Not in labor force.....	329	182	1,064	92	244	62	124	200	87
Male, employed.....	378	220	998	157	359	78	174	325	76
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	2	...	16	7	9	...	6	15	...
Managers, officials, and props., incl. farm.....	13	8	13	5	16	4	5	10	1
Clerical and kindred workers.....	1	7	50	15	33	13	13	32	4
Sales workers.....	1	3	9	2	8	...	3	6	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	36	28	132	20	48	10	28	43	12
Operatives and kindred workers.....	111	86	347	60	115	17	42	77	29
Private household workers.....	1	1	5	2	1	...	1	8	...
Service workers, except private household.....	44	19	171	23	77	15	40	61	9
Laborers, except mine.....	166	64	235	22	49	19	31	72	20
Occupation not reported.....	3	4	20	1	...	...	5	1	...
Female, employed.....	245	141	622	92	197	43	117	184	41
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	4	2	10	5	4	3	7	9	5
Managers, officials, and props., incl. farm.....	2	2	2	1	3	...	...	4	...
Clerical and kindred workers.....	5	6	32	10	18	2	9	13	1
Sales workers.....	3	2	23	3	12	1	1	5	...
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	2	5	11	1	6	...	4	6	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	121	61	234	26	49	13	29	48	15
Private household workers.....	69	45	204	31	68	20	48	73	10
Service workers, except private household.....	26	13	94	12	33	4	19	25	6
Laborers, except mine.....	12	...	5	2	3	...	...	1	2
Occupation not reported.....	1	5	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
* INCOME IN 1949									
Total families and unrelated individuals.....	610	345	1,530	170	470	110	220	400	110
Less than \$500.....	170	60	320	25	55	15	70	30	20
\$500 to \$999.....	70	45	160	15	30	10	15	30	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	80	40	160	25	40	25	20	35	15
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	60	40	185	15	35	20	20	50	20
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	65	25	250	10	100	15	20	35	10
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	25	20	125	20	40	10	20	40	20
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	25	15	105	...	20	...	5	50	25
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	10	20	35	...	5	5	25	10	...
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10	5	35	15	25	...	10	20	...
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5	10	35	5	5	...	...	...	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5	5	10	10	20	5	...	...	...
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	...
\$10,000 or more.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Income not reported.....	85	60	90	15	85	...	...	...	...
Median income..... dollars.....	1,141	...	1,716	...	...	...	...	...	...

HARTFORD AND ADJACENT AREA

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

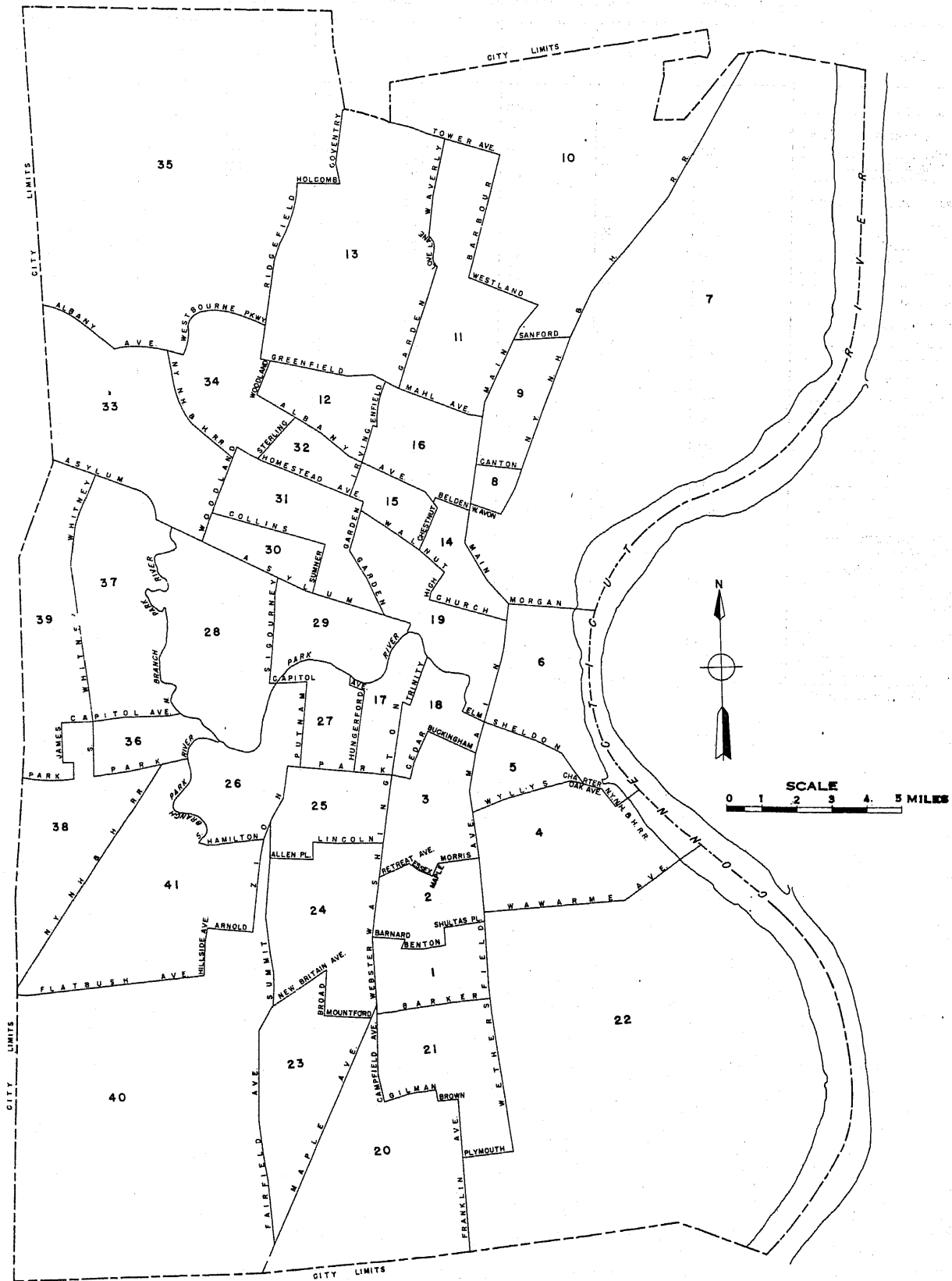
[Tracts listed are those which contain 250 or more nonwhite persons. Median not shown where base is less than 100]

Subject	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 40
Total dwelling units.....	425	221	1,094	111	294	54	150	238	96
CONDITION AND PLUMBING FACILITIES									
Number reporting.....	420	220	1,083	111	290	54	149	233	96
) private bath or dilapidated.....	276	57	249	25	54	13	62	55	...
) running water or dilapidated.....	97	18	218	20	30	10	59	45	...
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DWELLING UNIT									
person.....	41	26	53	4	15	5	5	16	1
persons.....	112	57	215	19	75	13	37	66	12
persons.....	85	48	217	24	66	10	35	47	14
persons.....	83	29	189	21	39	13	29	48	18
and 6 persons.....	68	40	250	32	59	11	33	40	34
persons or more.....	36	21	170	11	40	2	11	21	17
Median number of persons.....	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.4	...	3.4	3.3	...
PERSONS PER ROOM									
Number reporting.....	422	219	1,085	111	287	54	148	236	89
01 or more.....	137	52	372	27	67	13	26	33	44
CONTRACT MONTHLY RENT									
Renter-occupied units reporting.....	408	212	1,015	80	214	35	129	178	94
less than \$10.....	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
10 to \$14.....	58	13	19	2	5	...	...	...	...
15 to \$19.....	142	39	109	1	14	1	18	14	...
20 to \$29.....	134	110	388	29	113	11	77	74	14
30 to \$39.....	28	19	202	38	48	13	29	72	76
40 to \$49.....	20	19	215	5	24	5	4	12	3
50 to \$74.....	12	7	74	2	10	4	...	2	...
75 or more.....	7	4	7	2	...	1	1	1	1
Median rent.....dollars..	19.39	24.32	29.26	...	27.29	...	25.54	29.23	...
VALUE OF ONE-DWELLING-UNIT STRUCTURES									
Owner-occupied units reporting ¹.....	...	...	9	6	6	2	2	5	...
less than \$2,000.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000 to \$2,999.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3,000 to \$3,999.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4,000 to \$4,999.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,000 to \$9,999.....	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	3	...
10,000 to \$14,999.....	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...
15,000 or more.....	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Median value.....dollars..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¹ Restricted to 1-dwelling-unit properties.

HARTFORD, CONN., AND ADJACENT AREA BY CENSUS TRACTS

Part 1.—Tracts in Hartford city



HARTFORD, CONN., AND ADJACENT AREA BY CENSUS TRACTS
Part 2.—Tracts in Hartford County

