Nonwhite Population by Race

GENERAL

This report, based on the 1950 Census of Population, presents data on the characteristics--age, sex, marital status, years of school completed, employment status, major occupation group, and personal income--separately for Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and the residual group of nonwhite races. For the United States and its urban and rural parts and for regions and their urban and rural parts, statistics on the characteristics of each of these racial groups are presented, cross-classified by age and sex. For selected States, urban and rural parts of States, and standard metropolitan areas, simple distributions are shown on the same characteristics of selected racial groups.

RELATED MATERIALS

In Chapter B of Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, statistics for Negroes, Indians, Japanese, and Chinese are presented for States and their urban and rural parts. In addition, statistics on Negroes and on other nonwhite races combined are presented for counties, standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, and places of 1,000 or more; and statistics on Indians, Japanese, and Chinese are presented for selected counties and cities. Statistics for Negroes and other nonwhite races are presented in Volume III, Census Tract Statistics. Data on Negroes, Indians, Japanese, and Chinese are also presented in the special report, "Education," of Volume IV.

Detailed data on occupation, industry, and income for Negroes and persons of other nonwhite races combined are presented for States and standard metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more in Chapter C of Volume II, Characteristics of the Population. Information for the same racial categories appears in the following special reports of Volume IV: "Employment and Personal Characteristics," "Occupational and Industrial Characteristics," "General Characteristics of Families," "Institutional Population," and "Characteristics by Size of Place." Since the classification of the population by color is a basic classification in the presentation of census statistics, information on the total nonwhite population is to be found in most of the reports of the 1950 Census.

ACCURACY AND INTERNAL CONSISTENCY OF DATA

The statistics for the total nonwhite population presented here are based variously on complete-count, 20-percent sample, and 3 1/3-percent sample data. The statistics for Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and persons of other races are based on a complete count with the exception of statistics relating to years of school completed and personal income, which are based on the replies to questions asked of a 20-percent sample of the population. The statistics for Negroes, however, were obtained by subtracting totals for the other races listed above from the nonwhite totals. The specific detail on sources of figures for nonwhite and Negro is presented in table A in the section on "Reliability of Sample Data".

The figures presented here may differ from those for corresponding items relating to the nonwhite population and its component races presented in other census reports. These differences are caused by errors in the tabulation processes. These errors include machine failure, loss of punch cards, and other types. (The net effect is a tendency toward slightly smaller counts of the same item in successive tabulations.) Experience has shown that in mass operations two tabulations of a set of punch cards are not likely to yield precisely identical results. Therefore, tolerance limits allowing for insignificant variations were established in advance for each tabulation. If the differences between the results of two tabulations fell within these limits, nothing was done to bring them into exact 'agreement with each other. This procedure was adopted in order to provide a greater volume of data within the limits of time and resources available. In earlier censuses, however, the results of different tabulations were adjusted to bring them into exact agreement. In addition, sample figures are subject to sampling variability, and hence some additional differences among complete-count, 20-percent, and 3 1/3-percent figures for the same item are to be expected.

ARRANGEMENT OF TABLES

Data on the characteristics of the total nonwhite population and each of the specified nonwhite racial groups are presented for the United States, regions, and their urban and rural parts in tables 1 to 14, cross-classified by age.

In tables 15 to 24 statistics on characteristics of specific nonwhite races are presented for selected States, their urban and rural parts, and, with the exception of Indians, standard metropolitan areas. In the case of Indians, statistics for Indian agency areas are presented in place of statistics for standard metropolitan areas. For each of the specific races except Negro, the selected areas are those containing

a population of 2,500 persons or more of the specified race. The selected areas for Negroes are those with a Negro population of 2,500 or more and a combined population of 2,500 persons or more of other nonwhite races.

In tables 25 to 30, statistics on citizenship, country of birth, age, and sex of the total foreign-born nonwhite population, Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos are presented for the United States and regions. In addition, statistics for each of the specified racial groups are presented for those States and standard metropolitan areas in which there were 2,500 persons or more of the specified group.

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

All of the data tabulated on the nonwhite races for regions and their urban and rural parts are presented in this report. Likewise, all of the regional data tabulated for the foreign-born nonwhite races are presented here as are all data tabulated for Indian agency areas.

Data on characteristics for each of the minor races--Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and the residual group of other minor races--were tabulated, by urban and rural residence, for all States and standard metropolitan areas with a total minor race population of 2,500 or more; and data on the characteristics of foreign-born Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and persons of other minor races were tabulated for all States and standard metropolitan areas with a foreign-born nonwhite population of 2,500 or more. Statistics on the residual "other races" group are not published for any of these areas, nor are statistics on any of the individual races published for any of the areas in which the number of persons of the given race was less than 2,500. In addition, data on country of birth, by race, for the foreign-born nonwhite were tabulated in considerably more detail than is shown here.

These unpublished data can be made available for the cost of transcription or consolidation. 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.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The definitions of the pertinent concepts used in the 1950 Census are given below. Several of these definitions differ from those used in 1940. The changes were made after consultation with users of census data in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely effected. In many cases, the new definitions were tested in connection with the Current Population Survey; and, where feasible, measures of the impact of the changes on the statistics were developed.

For a discussion of the definitions of concepts used in the 1950 Census of Population, the quality of the data, and the problems of comparability with earlier census data, see Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary, or the Series P-B and P-C United States Summary bulletins. The 1950 Population Census schedule and the major part of the instructions to enumerators are also reproduced in Volume II, Part 1.

RACE AND COLOR

Definitions

The concept of race as it has been used by the Bureau of the Census is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public. It does not, therefore, reflect clear-cut definitions of biological stock, and several categories obviously refer to nationalities. The information on race is ordinarily not based on a reply to questions asked by the enumerator but rather is obtained by observation. Enumerators were instructed to ask a question when they were in doubt.

Color.--The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or

ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were classified as white in 1950 and 1940.

Negro.--In addition to full-blooded Negroes, this classification includes persons of mixed white and Negro parentage and persons of mixed Indian and Negro parentage unless the Indian blood very definitely predominates or unless the individual is accepted in the community as an Indian.

American Indian.--This category includes full-blooded Indians, and persons of mixed white and Indian blood if they were enrolled on an Indian reservation or agency roll. Also included are persons of mixed Indian blood if the proportion of Indian blood is one-fourth or more, or if they are regarded as Indians in the community.

Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos.--These groups are identified very largely in terms of country or area of origin.

Other races.--This category includes Koreans, Asiatic Indians, Indonesians, Polynesians, and so forth, similarly identified largely in terms of area of origin. As indicated below, persons of mixed white, Negro, and Indian ancestry in certain communities in the Eastern United States are also included in this category.

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

In 1950, for the first time, enumerators were instructed to report persons of mixed white, Negro, and Indian ancestry who live in certain compact communities in the Eastern United States, in terms

of the name by which they are locally known. These communities, or "racial islands," are of long standing and are locally recognized by special names such as "Siouian" or "Croatan," "Moor," and "Tunica." There had been considerable variation in the classification of the inhabitants of such communities by race, but in 1950 an attempt was made to avoid this by including them all in the nonwhite total and the category "Other races." As compared with 1940, the major statistical result of the new procedure was an apparent decrease in the number of Indians for several of the Southern States, particularly North Carolina.

Adequacy of Classification

The racial definitions used in the decennial census, as indicated above, are largely derived from those of the general public. Classification, except in cases where there was doubt on the part of the enumerator, is on the basis of observation. Although this method results in racial categories that are less precise than those of the physical anthropologist and is affected by the individual enumerator's conception of, and knowledge about, race, it provides data that are adequate for many purposes. Its limitations are most obvious for persons of mixed racial origins who are not clearly identifiable in terms of physical characteristics, language, or other clear-cut social characteristics.

In general, experience indicates that reasonably adequate identification of small nonwhite groups can be made in areas where they are relatively numerous and the proportion of full-blooded persons is high, whereas the opposite may be true in other areas.

This situation is reflected in comparisons of decennial census figures on Indians with figures from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Although the Bureau of Indian Affairs does not report foreign-born Indians or Indians who are the responsibility of 13 States because of treaties made during colonial times, its figures have been somewhat above those recorded in decennial censuses. It appears that the census deficits stem from the fact that the number of persons of mixed Indian and non-Indian ancestry enumerated as Indians has been considerably smaller than the number of such persons recorded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The frequency with which misclassification occurs varies from area to area.

Studies of 1940 data conducted by the National Office of Vital Statistics indicate that in areas in which there are heavy concentrations of Indians and the percentage of full-blooded Indians is high, such as certain reservation areas in Arizona and New Mexico, there is substantial agreement between census figures and those of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. On the other hand, in areas such as Oklahoma, where Indians live among the general population and mixed bloods constitute an appreciable proportion of the Indian population, census figures are appreciably lower than of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.[1] It is also probable that in urban areas the relatively

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[1] National Office of Vital Statistics, Vital Statistics - Special Reports. Volume 33, Number 6, "Registration of Vital Events Among Indians," Washington 25, D. C., June 9, 1950.

small number of Indians is substantially misclassified. It seems likely that these generalizations also apply to such groups as the Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos.

In regard to the Negro population, the problem is somewhat different. Many persons with small amounts of Negro blood are indistinguishable from whites or Indians. The extent to which this results in misclassification is not known. It seems unlikely that the number of persons who pass out of the Negro population has ever been estimated with any degree of accuracy. Errors in census and vital statistics data on which such estimates were based are undoubtedly larger than the phenomenon being estimated. In addition to those who leave the Negro population permanently, there are Negroes with the appearance of other racial groups who pass unintentionally.

URBAN, RURAL-NONFARM, AND RURAL-FARM POPULATION

Urban and rural residence.--According to the new definition that was adopted for use in the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties, (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more, and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural. According to the old definition, the urban population was limited to all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. In view of this change in definition, the statistics for 1940 by urban-rural residence are not comparable with those presented here for 1950.

Farm population--urban and rural.--The farm population for 1950, as for 1940 and 1930, includes all persons living on farms without regard to occupation. In determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 Census, however, certain special groups were classified otherwise than in earlier censuses. In 1950, persons living on what might have been considered farm land were classified as nonfarm if they paid cash rent for their homes and yards only. A few persons in institutions, summer camps, "motels," and tourist camps were classified as farm residents in 1940, whereas in 1950 all such persons were classified as nonfarm. For the United States as a whole, there is evidence from the Current Population Survey that the farm population in 1950 would have been somewhat larger had the 1940 procedure been used. In this report data are presented for the rural-farm population only since virtually all of the farm population is located in rural areas.

Rural-nonfarm population.--The rural-nonfarm population includes all persons living outside of urban areas who do not live on farms. It comprises persons living in a variety of types of residences, such as isolated nonfarm homes in the open country, villages and hamlets of fewer than 2,500 inhabitants,

and some of the fringe areas surrounding the smaller incorporated places.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS

Except in New England, a standard metropolitan area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city, or cities, contiguous counties are included in a standard metropolitan area if according to certain criteria they are essentially metropolitan in character and socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, the city and town are administratively more important than the county, and data are compiled locally for such minor civil divisions. Therefore, towns and cities, rather than counties, are the units used in defining standard metropolitan areas.

INDIAN AGENCY AREAS

The delineation of Indian agency areas for which statistics are presented in this report was made in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These areas represent a rough approximation, in terms of whole counties, of the areas over which designated Indian agencies of the Bureau of Indian Affairs exercise jurisdiction and contain an Indian population which is relatively homogeneous with respect to tribal affiliation and culture. These areas vary considerably in character. Some, such as the Pine Ridge Area in South Dakota, represent single reservations approximating the entire area of the component counties inhabited for the most part by a single tribe. At the other extreme are areas such as the Southern Plains Area in Oklahoma in which there are no reservations but only trust lands scattered throughout the component counties, and in which a wide variety of tribes are represented in the Indian population. Although usually Indian agency areas have been defined in terms of whole counties, there are certain instances in which counties have been divided among agency areas in the interests of obtaining a closer approximation of the actual jurisdiction of the Indian agencies involved and thus preserving the homogeneity of the Indian population of the individual areas.

The principal tribe or tribes and the component counties of each Indian agency area are presented below:

TRIBAL COMPOSITION AND LOCATION OF
INDIAN AGENCY AREAS

Indian agency area	Tribal composition	State and county
Blackfeet.....	Blackfeet	Mont. Glacier Pondera
Carson........	Paiute Shoshone Washo	Nev. Churchill Clark Douglas Humboldt Lincoln Lyon Mineral Washoe

TRIBAL COMPOSITION AND LOCATION OF
INDIAN AGENCY AREAS--Con.

Indian agency area	Tribal composition	State and county
Cherokee......	Cherokee	N.C. Cherokee Graham Jackson Swain
Cheyenne River	Sioux	S.Dak. Armstrong Dewey Ziebach
Colorado River	Chemehuevi Cocopah Mojave Quechan (Yuma)	Ariz. Coconino (pt.) Mohave (pt.) Yavapai Yuma Calif. Imperial
Colville......	Colville Spokane	Wash. Chelan Ferry Franklin Okanogan Stevens Whitman
Consolidated Chippewa.	Chippewa	Minn. Aitkin Becker Carlton Cass Cook Hubbard Itasca Koochiching Mahnomen Mille Lacs Otter Tail Pine St. Louis
Crow..........	Crow	Mont. Bighorn Yellowstone
Five Civilized Tribes[1].	Cherokee Chickasaw Choctaw Creek Seminole	Okla. Adair Atoka Bryan Carter Cherokee Choctaw Coal Craig Creek Delaware Garvin Grady Haskell Hughes Jefferson Johnston Latimer Le Flore Love

[1] Five Civilized Tribes Agency now includes the old Quapaw Agency. The following tribes are involved: Eastern Shawnee, Miami, Ottawa, Peoria, Quapaw, and Seneca.

TRIBAL COMPOSITION AND LOCATION OF
INDIAN AGENCY AREAS--Con.

Indian agency area	Tribal composition	State and county	
Five Civilized Tribes[1]-- Con.		Okla.	McClain McCurtain McIntosh Marshall Mayes Murray Muskogee Nowata Okfuskee Okmulgee Ottawa Pittsburg Pontotoc Pushmataha Rogers Seminole Sequoyah Stephens Tulsa Wagoner Washington
Fort Apache...	Apache	Ariz.	Apache (pt.) Gila (pt.) Navajo (pt.)
Great Lakes...	Chippewa Oneida Potawatomi Stockbridge- Munsee Winnebago	Wis.	Adams Ashland Bayfield Brown Burnett Clark Crawford Door Forest Iron Jackson Juneau La Crosse Marathon Monroe Oneida Outagamie Polk Rusk Sawyer Vilas Wood
Hopi..........	Hopi	Ariz.	Navajo (pt.)
Iroquois......	Iroquois	N.Y.	Allegany Cattaraugus Erie Franklin Genesee Madison Niagara

TRIBAL COMPOSITION AND LOCATION OF
INDIAN AGENCY AREAS--Con.

Indian agency area	Tribal composition	State and county	
Iroquois--Con.		N.Y.	Onondaga St. Lawrence
Menominee.....	Menominee	Wis.	Oconto Shawano
Mission.......	Mission	Calif.	Riverside San Bernardino San Diego Santa Barbara
Navajo........	Navajo	Ariz.	Apache (pt.) Coconino (pt.) Navajo (pt.)
		N.Mex.	McKinley (pt.) Rio Arriba(pt.) Sandoval (pt.) San Juan
		Utah	San Juan
Papago........	Papago	Ariz.	Maricopa (pt.) Pima Pinal (pt.)
Pima..........	Pima	Ariz.	Maricopa (pt.) Pinal (pt.)
Pine Ridge....	Sioux	S.Dak.	Bennett Shannon Washabaugh
Pueblo........	Acoma Laguna Navajo Rio Grande Pueblos	N.Mex.	Bernalillo Rio Arriba(pt.) Sandoval (pt.) Santa Fe Socorro Toas Torrance Valencie
Red Lake......	Chippewa	Minn.	Beltrami Clearwater
Rosebud.......	Sioux	S.Dak.	Charles Mix Gregory Mellette Todd Tripp
Sacramento....	Me-wuk(Miwok) Paiute Pit River Pomo Wintun	Calif.	Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa El Dorado Fresno Glenn Kern Kings Lake Lassen Madera Mariposa Mendocino Modoc

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[1] Five Civilized Tribes Agency now includes the old Quapaw Agency. The following tribes are involved: Eastern Shawnee, Miami, Ottawa, Peoria, Quapaw, and Seneca.

TRIBAL COMPOSITION AND LOCATION OF
INDIAN AGENCY AREAS--Con.

Indian agency area	Tribal composition	State and county
Sacramento-- Con.		Calif. Nevada
		Placer
		Plumas
		Sacramento
		San Benito
		Shasta
		Sierra
		Sonoma
		Tehama
		Tulare
		Tuolumne
		Yolo
		Yuba
San Carlos....	Apache	Ariz. Gila (pt.)
		Graham
Southern Plains.	Apache	Okla. Blaine
	Arapaho	Caddo
	Caddo	Canadian
	Cheyenne	Cleveland
	Comanche	Comanche
	Delaware	Cotton
	Iowa	Custer
	Kaw	Dewey
	Kickapoo	Kay
	Kiowa	Kingfisher
	Otoe	Kiowa
	Pawnee	Lincoln
	Ponca	Logan
	Potawatomi	Noble
	Sac and Fox	Oklahoma
	Shawnee	Pawnee
	Tonkawa	Payne
	Wichita (inc.	Pottawatomie
	Kichai and	Roger Mills
	Tawakoni)	Tillman
		Washita
Turtle Mountain.	Chippewa	N.Dak. Rolette
Western Washington.	Chehalis	Wash. Clallam
	Lummi	Grays Harbor
	Makah	Jefferson
	Nisqually	King
	Pugallup	Kitsap
	Quilleute	Mason
	Quinaielt	Pacific
	Skagit	Pierce
	Skokomish	Skagit
	Snohomish	Snohomish
	Swinomish	Thurston
	Tulalip	Whatcom
Wind River...	Arapaho	Wyo. Fremont
	Shoshone	Hot Springs
Yakima.......	Yakima	Wash. Klickitat
		Skamania
		Yakima
Zuni.........	Zuni	N.Mex. McKinley

MEDIANS

The median, a type of average, is presented in connection with the data on age, years of school completed, and personal income which appear in this report. 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.

NATIVITY

The classification of the population into the two basic groups, native and foreign born, is based on replies to the question, "What State (or foreign country) was he born in?" A person born in the United States or any of its Territories or possessions is counted as native. Also included as native is the small group of persons who, although born in a foreign country or at sea, were American citizens by birth because their parents were American citizens. Since the Republic of the Philippines was established as an independent country in 1946, persons born in the Philippine Islands were classified as foreign born in the 1950 Census whereas in earlier censuses such persons had been classified as native. The small number of persons for whom place of birth was not reported were assumed to be native.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

The statistics on this subject are based on the respondent's answer to the question, "What country were you born in?" The classification is based on international boundaries as formally recognized by the United States in April 1950. It is likely, however, that some respondents reported in terms of countries as they existed at an earlier time.

CITIZENSHIP

Statistics on citizenship are shown here for the foreign-born nonwhite. This group is divided into citizens (that is, those who are naturalized), aliens, and persons for whom citizenship was not reported. The total citizen population comprises native persons, all of whom are assumed to be citizens, and the naturalized foreign born.

AGE

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday as of the date of enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years. The enumerator was instructed to obtain the age of each person as of the date of his visit rather than as of April 1, 1950.

MARITAL STATUS

In the 1950 Census, data on marital status are based on the replies to the question, "Is he now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or [has he] never [been] married?" The classification refers to the 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 or in common-law marriages are classified as married. Those reported as never married or with annulled marriages are classified as single. Since it is probable that some divorced persons are reported as single, married, or widowed, the census returns doubtless understate somewhat the actual number of divorced persons who have not remarried.

Differences between the number of married men and the number of married women arise from spouses' having their usual residences in different areas, from variations in the completeness of enumeration of married men and women, and from response and processing errors.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school that he has attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?" In the present report, these data are shown for the population 14 years old and over and 25 years and over.

The questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools are public, private, or parochial schools, colleges, universities, or professional schools, either day or night, full time or part time--that is, those schools where enrollment may lead to an elementary or high school diploma, or to a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling obtained through a correspondence course was counted only if the course was given by a regular school, such as a university, and the person received credit thereby in the regular school system.

The question on highest grade of school attended called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades, rather than the number of full school years which the person had spent in school.

The question on completion of highest grade was to be answered "Yes" if the person had completed the full grade. If a person was still attending school in that grade, had completed only a half grade, or had dropped out of or failed to pass the last grade attended, the required answer was "No." In this report, persons who failed to report on completion of the grade were assumed to have finished.

The median number of school years completed is expressed in terms of a continuous series of numbers. For example, the fourth year of high school is indicated by 12 and the first year of college by 13. For the sake of comparability, the first year of high school is uniformly represented by 9, although there are some areas with only 7 years of elementary school.

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.

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP

The data on major occupation group of employed persons presented here refer to the job held during the census week and are based on answers to the question, "What kind of work was he doing?" If the person was employed at two or more jobs, the job at which he worked the greatest number of hours during the census week was reported.

The occupational classification system developed for the 1950 Census of Population consists of 469 items, 270 of which are specific occupation categories; the remainder are subgroupings (mainly on the basis of industry) of 13 of the occupation categories. The 469 detailed items are classified into 12 major occupation groups, which form the basis on which the occupation data are presented in this report. The 1950 major groups are generally comparable with the 1940 major groups, although there are a number of differences in title and content. For further information on comparability between 1950 and earlier

census data on occupation, see Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary.

The composition of the 1950 major groups (except the "not reported" group) is indicated in the illustrative list shown below:

Professional, technical, and kindred workers.-- Includes Accountants; Actors; Airplane pilots and navigators; Architects; Artists; Athletes; Auditors; Authors; Chemists; Chiropractors; Clergymen; College presidents, professors, and instructors; Conservationists; Dancers; Dentists; Designers; Dietitians; Draftsmen; Editors; Embalmers; Entertainers; Farm management advisors; Foresters; Funeral directors; Healers; Home management advisors; Judges; Lawyers; Librarians; Musicians; Natural scientists; Nutritionists; Optometrists; Osteopaths; Personnel workers; Pharmacists; Photographers; Physicians; Professional nurses; Radio operators; Recreation workers; Religious workers; Reporters; Social scientists; Social workers; Sports instructors and officials; Student professional nurses; Surgeons; Surveyors; Teachers; Technical engineers; Therapists; Veterinarians.

Farmers and farm managers.--Includes tenant farmers and share croppers.

Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.--Includes Buyers; Building superintendents; Credit men; Lodge officials; Postmasters; Public administration officials; Purchasing agents; Railroad conductors; Ship officers, pilots, pursers, and engineers; Shippers of farm products; Union officials.

Clerical and kindred workers.--Includes Bank tellers; Bill and account collectors; Bookkeepers; Cashiers; Dentist's office attendants; Express agents; Express messengers; Library assistants and attendants; Mail carriers; Messengers; Office boys; Office machine operators; Physician's office attendants; Railway mail clerks; Receiving clerks; Secretaries; Shipping clerks; Station agents; Stenographers; Telegraph messengers; Telegraph operators; Telephone operators; Ticket agents; Typists.

Sales workers.--Includes Advertsing agents and salesmen; Auctioneers; Demonstrators; Hucksters; Insurance agents and brokers; Newsboys; Peddlers; Real estate agents and brokers; Stock and bond salesmen.

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.-- Includes Annealers; Bakers; Blacksmiths; Boilermakers; Bookbinders; Brickmasons; Cabinetmakers; Carpenters; Cement finishers; Compositors; Concrete finishers; Coppersmiths; Cranemen; Derrickmen; Die makers; Die setters; Electricians; Electrotypers; Engravers; Excavating machinery operators; Forgemen; Glaziers; Goldsmiths; Grading machinery operators; Heat treaters; Hoistmen; Lens grinders and polishers; Lithographers; Locomotive engineers; Locomotive firemen; Log and lumber scalers and graders; Loom fixers; Machinists; Mechanics; Metal molders; Metal rollers; Metal roll hands; Millers; Millwrights; Motion picture projectionists; Opticians; Organ tuners; Painters (construction and maintenance); Paperhangers; Photoengravers; Piano tuners; Pipe fitters; Plasterers; Plate printers; Plumbers;

Power linemen and servicemen; Printing pressmen; Road machinery operators; Roofers; Sheet metal workers; Shoemakers, except in factories; Silversmiths; Slaters; Stationary engineers; Stereotypers; Stone carvers; Stone cutters; Stonemasons; Structural metal workers; Tailors; Telegraph and telephone linemen and servicemen; Tile setters; Tinsmiths; Tool makers; Typesetters; Upholsterers; Watchmakers; Window dressers.

Operatives and kindred workers.--Includes Apprentices; Asbestos workers; Auto service attendants; Blasters; Boatmen; Bus conductors and drivers; Canalmen; Chauffeurs; Deck hands; Deliverymen; Dressmakers; Dry cleaning operatives; Dyers; Fruit, nut, and vegetable graders and packers; Furnacemen; Insulation workers; Laundry operatives; Meat cutters; Metal filers, grinders, and polishers; Metal heaters; Milliners; Mine operatives and laborers; Motormen; Painters (except construction and maintenance); Parking lot attendants; Photographic process workers; Powdermen; Power station operators; Railroad brakemen and switchmen; Routemen; Sailors; Sawyers; Seamstresses; Smeltermen; Stationary firemen; Street railway conductors; Surveying chainmen, rodmen, and axmen; Taxicab drivers; Textile spinners; Textile weavers; Tractor drivers; Truck drivers; Welders.

Private household workers.--Includes housekeepers and laundresses in private households.

Service workers, except private household.-- Includes Attendants and ushers in amusement places; Bailiffs; Barbers; Bartenders; Beauticians; Boarding house keeperŝ, Bootblacks; Bridge tenders; Charwomen; Cooks, except in private households; Detectives; Doorkeepers; Elevator operators; Firemen (fire protection); Fountain workers; Guards; Hospital attendants; Janitors; Lodginghouse keepers; Manicurists; Marshals; Midwives; Policemen; Porters; Practical nurses; Sextons; Sheriffs; Stewards; Waiters; Watchmen.

Farm laborers and foremen.--Includes both paid and unpaid family farm laborers, and selfemployed farm service laborers.

Laborers, except farm and mine.--Includes Car washers; Fishermen; Garage laborers; Groundskeepers; Longshoremen; Oystermen; Raftsmen; Stevedores; Teamsters; Woodchoppers.

INCOME

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, armedforces 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 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.

RELIABILITY OF SAMPLE DATA

SAMPLE DESIGN

Most of the data in the tables which follow are based on complete counts of the 1950 Census of Population. However, a substantial portion of the data was obtained from a representative sample of approximately 20 percent of the population, and some of the data are based on a sample of approximately 3 1/3 percent of the population. A separate line was provided on the population schedule for each person enumerated, with every fifth line designated as a sample line. Within each enumeration district, the schedules were divided approximately equally among five versions. On each version the sample constituted a different set of lines so that each line on the schedule was in the sample on one of five versions.[2] Most of the sample data in this report are based on the persons enumerated on these sample lines. The estimates of major occupation in table 8 were obtained from a systematic selection of one-sixth of these lines, or about 3 1/3 percent of the population. As noted in the section on "Accuracy and internal consistency," estimates for Negroes are not based directly on tabulations but on the difference between tabulations for total nonwhite and tabulations for all other races. Table A shows which tables contain estimates based on the samples, and the sampling rates used for the various items in these tables. For the tables not listed in table A, all of the data are based on complete counts.

Estimates based on the 20-percent sample have been obtained by multiplying the number of persons in the sample with the specified characteristic by 5. Estimates based on the 3 1/3-percent sample have been obtained by multiplying the sample number by 30.

Although the sampling plan used did not automatically insure an exact 20-percent or 3 1/3-percent sample of nonwhite persons, it was unbiased and the deviations from 20-percent or 3 1/3-percent were expected to be quite small for large areas, each of the races, and major characteristic groups. Table B presents comparisons of complete counts and 20 percent estimates in this report by race, sex, and residence. Volume II of the 1950 Census of Population is the source of the complete count of total nonwhites. All other figures in table B are taken from this report.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

The data in this report based on samples of the population are subject to sampling variability, which can be estimated from the standard errors

[2] In 19 counties of Michigan and Ohio, the sample consisted basically of every fifth household and all persons in these households were considered in the sample. Such a household sample was used as an experiment to determine the feasibility of this type of sample in future censuses of population.

shown in tables C and D. 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 can be found in most statistical textbooks. 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.

Table C presents the approximate standard errors of estimates of selected sizes. Linear interpolation may be used for values not shown.

Illustration: Table 11 shows that there were an estimated 15,120 urban Japanese males 14 years old and over who had completed 4 years of high school. Table A shows that estimates of years of school completed in table 11 were based on the 20-percent sample. From linear interpolation between values in the 20-percent column of table C, it is found that the standard error of an estimate of 15,120 is about 250. Consequently, the chances are about 2 out of 3 that the figure which would have been obtained from a complete count of urban Japanese males 14 years old and over who had completed 4 years of high school would have differed by less than 250 from the sample estimate. It also follows that there is only about 1 chance in 100 that a complete census count would have differed by as much as 620, that is, by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the standard error.

The marital status, employment status, and major occupation group estimates in table 9 are differences between sample estimates of all nonwhites, and complete counts of nonwhite races other than Negro. To determine the standard error of one of these estimates, table C should be entered with the estimate in the corresponding cell of table 8. For example, table 9 shows that in the West Region there were an estimated 49,724 single Negro males 14 years old and over. The corresponding cell in table 8, that is, single nonwhite males in the West Region 14 years old and over, is 119,850. Linear interpolation in table C indicates that the approximate standard error of 119,850 is about 700. This is the standard error of the estimate of 49,724 single Negro males in the West Region.

Tables C and D may both be used to estimate the standard errors of computed percentages involving sample data. Two cases will commonly occur:

1. Either numerator or denominator of the ratio is a sample estimate, whereas the other term is a complete count figure. The approximate standard error of the percentage is given by the formula $\frac{\sigma}{x} p$, where x is the sample estimate, σ is the standard

error of the sample estimate as indicated in table C, and p is the estimated percentage.

Illustration: Table 11 shows that there were an estimated 51,975 (x) urban Japanese with income, 51.8 percent (p) of the 100,390 urban Japanese of all ages shown in table 4. Table A indicates that x is based on the 20-percent sample. From linear interpolation between values in table C it is found that the approximate standard error of an estimate of 51,975 is 470 (σ). Consequently the standard error of the 51.8 percent is about 0.5 percent.

2. Both numerator and denominator of the ratio are 20-percent estimates, or 3 1/3-percent estimates. In this case the approximate standard error is shown in table D. Linear interpolation is applicable for values not shown.

Illustration: As noted above, table 11 shows an estimated 15,120 urban Japanese males 14 years old and over who had completed 4 years of high school, 36.1 percent of the 41,920 urban Japanese males 14 years old and over indicated in the entire distribution. As already noted, estimates from the distribution by years of school completed in table 11 are based on the 20-percent sample. From linear interpolation between values in table D, it is found that the approximate standard error of the 36.1 percent on a base of 41,920 is about 0.5 percent.

The standard errors shown in tables C and D are not directly applicable to differences between two estimates. The standard error of a difference between an estimate based on a sample and one based on a complete count, is equal to the standard error of the sample estimate. The standard error of a difference between two sample estimates is approximately the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard error of each estimate considered separately. This formula is a good approximation of the standard error of the difference between estimates in two different areas, or of the difference between estimates of separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area, although it is only a rough approximation in most other cases.

Estimates of median years of school completed and median income in 1949 are given in some of the tables. Tables C and D are not directly applicable to estimates of these medians. The sampling variability of estimates of medians depends on the distributions upon which the medians are based. [3]

RATIO ESTIMATES

It is possible to make an improved estimate of an absolute number (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 alternative estimate is particularly useful when the characteristic being estimated is a substantial part of the larger group; when the proportion is small, the improvement will be relatively minor. The improved estimate (usually referred to as a ratio estimate) may be obtained by multiplying a percentage based on sample data by the figure which represents the complete count of the base of the percentage. An alternative method is to multiply the estimate shown in this report by the ratio of the complete count to the sample estimate of the larger group. The last column of table B contains such ratios and can be used to derive ratio estimates. Since both complete counts and sample estimates for many subclasses are shown in this report, many more such ratios, and hence more efficient estimates, can be derived. For example, a ratio estimate, for a given area, of the number of Indians 25 to 44 years old with incomes ranging between $1,000 and $1,499 (table 10) may be obtained in the following manner: multiply the estimate of this characteristic by the ratio of the complete-count figure to the sample estimate for the age group 25 to 44 years. The complete count figure for this age group appears in the marital status distribution and the estimate in the income distribution.

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 a given size in table C to that shown for the corresponding percentage in table D. Estimates of this type are not being published by the Bureau of the Census because of the much higher cost necessary for their preparation.

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[3] 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 $\frac{N}{2} - \sqrt{N}$. Cumulate the frequencies in the table until the class interval which contains this number is located. By linear interpolation, obtain the value below which $\frac{N}{2} - \sqrt{N}$ cases lie. In a similar manner, obtain the value below which $\frac{N}{2} + \sqrt{N}$ cases lie. If information on the characteristic had been obtained from the total population, the chances are about 2 out of 3 that the median would lie between these two values. The chances will be about 19 out of 20 that the median will be in the interval computed similarly but using $\frac{N}{2} \pm 2\sqrt{N}$, and about 99 in 100 that it will be in the interval obtained by using $\frac{N}{2} \pm (2.5)\sqrt{N}$.

Table A.--SAMPLING RATES ON WHICH STATISTICS ON NONWHITES ARE BASED

(100 indicates that data are based on complete count; 20 indicates 20-percent sample data;
3 1/3 indicates 3 1/3-percent sample data)

Table	Marital status	Years of school completed	Employment status	Major occupation group	Income in 1949
8..	20	20	20	3 1/3	20
9..	([1])	20	([1])	([1])	20
10.......................................	100	20	100	100	20
11.......................................	100	20	100	100	20
12.......................................	100	20	100	100	20
13.......................................	100	20	100	100	20
14.......................................	100	20	100	100	20
20.......................................	100	20	100	100	20
21.......................................	100	20	100	100	20
22.......................................	100	20	100	100	20
23.......................................	100	20	100	100	20
24.......................................	100	20	100	100	20

[1] Marital status and employment status estimates in table 9 are differences between 20-percent estimates of all nonwhites and complete counts of nonwhite races other than Negro; major occupation group estimates are differences between 3 1/3-percent estimates and complete counts.

Table B.--COMPARISON OF COMPLETE COUNT AND 20-PERCENT SAMPLE DATA FOR NONWHITE PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY RESIDENCE, RACE, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Residence, race, and sex	Complete count	20-percent estimate	Ratio of complete count to 20-percent estimate	Residence, race, and sex	Complete count	20-percent estimate	Ratio of complete count to 20-percent estimate
UNITED STATES				RURAL NONFARM--Con.			
Total........	11,020,909	10,997,555	1.002	Male--Con.			
Negro..............	10,532,494	10,508,185	1.002	Chinese............	3,370	3,465	0.973
Indian.............	210,609	211,295	0.997	Filipino...........	6,111	6,310	0.968
Japanese...........	109,453	109,410	1.000	Other races........	3,818	3,930	0.972
Chinese............	91,181	90,615	1.006				
Filipino...........	47,272	47,795	0.989	Female........	891,359	898,075	0.993
Other races........	29,900	30,255	0.989	Negro..............	830,298	836,400	0.993
				Indian.............	51,119	51,620	0.990
URBAN				Japanese...........	4,481	4,615	0.971
Male..........	3,387,190	3,359,540	1.008	Chinese............	1,342	1,345	0.998
				Filipino...........	1,050	1,075	0.977
Negro..............	3,235,668	3,207,355	1.009	Other races........	3,069	3,020	1.016
Indian.............	20,482	21,045	0.973				
Japanese...........	42,347	41,920	1.010	RURAL FARM			
Chinese............	58,576	58,540	1.001	Male..........	1,022,851	1,028,120	0.995
Filipino...........	24,479	24,860	0.985				
Other races........	5,638	5,820	0.969	Negro..............	959,915	965,720	0.994
				Indian.............	35,155	35,470	0.991
Female........	3,804,040	3,804,315	1.000	Japanese...........	11,353	10,845	1.047
Negro..............	3,713,996	3,713,680	1.000	Chinese............	838	815	1.028
Indian.............	17,247	17,810	0.968	Filipino...........	8,013	8,075	0.992
Japanese...........	36,568	37,200	0.983	Other races........	7,577	7,195	1.053
Chinese............	26,531	25,890	1.025				
Filipino...........	6,748	6,660	1.013	Female........	992,903	995,885	0.997
Other races........	2,950	3,075	0.959	Negro..............	944,573	946,885	0.998
				Indian.............	31,792	31,860	0.998
RURAL NONFARM				Japanese...........	8,295	8,550	0.970
Male..........	922,566	911,620	1.012	Chinese............	524	560	0.936
Negro..............	848,044	838,145	1.012	Filipino...........	871	815	1.069
Indian.............	54,814	53,490	1.025	Other races........	6,848	7,215	0.949
Japanese...........	6,409	6,280	1.021				

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Table C.—STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED NUMBER

(Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated number	Standard error of estimate based on 20-percent sample	Standard error of estimate based on 3 1/3-percent sample	Estimated number	Standard error of estimate based on 20-percent sample	Standard error of estimate based on 3 1/3-percent sample
100.....................	20	60	100,000................	650	1,760
500.....................	50	120	250,000................	1,030	2,780
1,000...................	70	180	500,000................	1,460	3,930
2,500...................	100	280	1,000,000..............	2,060	5,550
5,000...................	150	390	2,500,000..............	3,250	8,730
10,000..................	210	560	5,000,000..............	4,550	12,240
25,000..................	330	880	10,000,000.............	6,330	17,020
50,000..................	460	1,240			

Table D.—STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF 20-PERCENT SAMPLE

(Range of 2 chances out of 3)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage							
	500	1,000	2,500	10,000	25,000	100,000	500,000	5,000,000
2 or 98.................	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	...	...
5 or 95.................	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	...
10 or 90................	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	...
25 or 75................	4.0	2.8	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	...
50......................	4.6	3.3	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	...

NOTE.—To obtain the standard error of a percentage based on the 3 1/3-percent sample, multiply the standard error shown in this table by 2.7.