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HOUSING OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION

1940 to 1950

**Housing
Research**

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
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HOUSING OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION

1940 to 1950



Washington, D. C.

July 1952

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Raymond M. Foley, Administrator

Office of the Administrator

DIVISION OF HOUSING RESEARCH

Joseph H. Orendorff, Director

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Acknowledgments

This report on the current housing situation among the nonwhite population is based upon selected data of the Bureau of the Census resulting from the 1940 and 1950 censuses of population and housing. Although additional data are available for both 1940 and 1950, with reference to population and labor force particularly, only those data were selected for analysis in this report which had special bearing on housing and which were tabulated by racial classifications.

The present report represents a revision and expansion of an earlier report having the same title but covering only the first 7 years, 1940-47, of the last decade. The present report was prepared by Charles L. Franklin, Housing Economics Branch, HHFA Division of Housing Research, with the collaboration of the Racial Relations Service. The final editing of the report was done by B. T. McGraw of the Racial Relations Service.

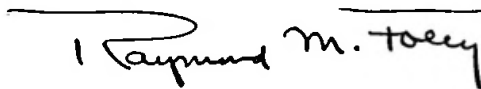
Foreword

Two special reports, *The Housing of Negro Veterans* and *Housing of the Nonwhite Population, 1940-47*, released in January and June 1948, respectively, and a later general report, *The Housing Situation—1950*, released February 1951 by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, pointed up the need for a more comprehensive analysis of the housing of the nonwhite population over the last decade, 1940-50.

Particularly among nonwhites, whose housing has long been recognized generally to be so grossly deficient, it is important not to overlook the impacts of war, mass migrations of workers and family dislocations, rapid urbanization, and other factors of major economic resurgence during this decade (1940-50) on their housing need, demand, and supply. For this reason the preliminary tabulations of the data collected by the 1950 censuses of population and housing have been studied closely and compared with similar data collected by the 1940 censuses of population and housing. The results of such intensive scrutiny are presented in this report.

Although no conclusions have been reached as to the magnitude of the social need or market demand for housing on the part of the nonwhite population, the analysis and extensive statistical tables contained herein should prove a stepping stone to the determination of the housing requirements of nonwhites, and to the means by which such requirements may be met. When the complete tabulations of the 1950 census are available, a more comprehensive and definitive analysis of the housing situation and requirements of nonwhites may be anticipated.

Housing conditions among the nonwhite population have improved measurably since 1940, which is a tribute to the teamwork of the housing industry and Government—local, State, and Federal. However, we realize that our task is far from finished; in order to see how much we must yet do, we shall have to know where we stand now and how much has been accomplished in the 10 turbulent years since 1940. Although this report does not attempt to set a course, I believe that it does give us our present bearings.



Administrator,
Housing and Home Finance Agency.

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HOUSING OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION

1940 to 1950

SUMMARY

Significant changes have occurred in the population and in the housing inventory of the United States since the census of 1940. The decade of 1940 to 1950 was primarily one of expanding national economy. It included periods of defense preparation, conversion to war production, active participation in war, cut backs and partial reconversion, and the inevitable readjustments as the economy shifted from defense to war to peace and back again to defense mobilization. As with workers in general, nonwhites moved in response to war demands and felt the full impact of that period. The necessary wartime limitations on new construction were such that the volume of new housing added to the supply for anyone was relatively small. To the extent that new housing was constructed during 1942-45, it was reserved for essential in-migrant workers in urgent war-production areas. The delayed entry of nonwhites into war-production employment severely limited their eligibility for occupancy of these dwellings. Even as nonwhites finally gained increasing employment in war production, traditional neighborhood restrictions served to limit housing available to nonwhites during that period largely to more intensive use of the crowded areas already occupied by this group, supplemented by privately and publicly financed developments located generally in areas contiguous to such neighborhoods.

The nature and dimensions of changes during the 10-year period after April 1940 were clarified to some extent by sample surveys of housing and population conducted by the Bureau of the Census in October 1944, November 1945, and April 1947 and more recently by the full 1950 census of population and housing. These surveys and censuses

also provide the basis for analyzing special impacts of World War II and its aftermaths during the remainder of the 1940-50 decade upon the living accommodations available to the nonwhite population, over 96 percent of which is Negro. They show:

Significant increases in urbanization and inter-regional shifts of the nonwhite population for the 10-year period ending April 1950 have accentuated its housing difficulties.

About 2.7 million nonwhites migrated during World War II and the immediate postwar period, with 1.2 million moving between noncontiguous States, and an additional million migrated during the latter part of the decade.

Of the total nonwhite population, the proportion living in nonfarm areas rose from 65 percent in 1940 to 78 percent in 1950.

The nonwhite population showed a decline of more than 1,400,000 in farm areas, largely in the South, accompanied by substantial gains in urban centers of the South and all other regions.

Nonwhites comprised 10.3 percent of the total population in 1950, but occupied only 8.6 percent of all occupied dwelling units.

The nonwhite population increased at a faster rate than the number of dwelling units it occupied (15 percent against 10 percent) whereas the reverse was true for whites (14 percent against 23 percent). For nonfarm areas alone, the nonwhite population rose by nearly 40 percent, while the number of dwelling units it occupied increased by only 31 percent.

The nonfarm dwelling units occupied by whites in 1950 were, on the average, larger than those occupied by nonwhites, yet the average number of persons per dwelling unit occupied by whites and nonwhites was practically the same. At the same time, the proportion of overcrowded units (with

more than one and a half persons per room) among nonfarm dwellings occupied by nonwhites was some four times as high as that for whites, and the nonfarm rate of doubling (married couples rooming with other families) was two and a half times as high among nonwhites as among whites.

Annual money earnings of nonwhite workers not only doubled but apparently trebled during the decade, as indicated by rough comparison of census data on yearly incomes for 1939, 1945, and 1949. This increase in earnings was associated with, and presumably reflected in, the higher rates of improvement in housing supply as well as increase in home ownership among nonwhites than whites. Yet, at the end of the decade in 1950, there still remained broad differentials in the proportionate supply and quality of housing available to nonwhite and white families, and homes among nonwhites continued to show greater proportionate need for improvement than did those of whites.

In nonfarm housing only, the proportion of dilapidated homes among nonwhites was five times as high as among whites (27 percent compared with 5.4 percent) and, in addition, the proportion of homes not dilapidated but lacking in one or more of piped running water, private flush toilet, private bathtub or shower was more than twice as high among nonwhites as among whites (35 percent compared with 17 percent).

The pre-1930 long-term trend toward home ownership in nonfarm areas was given a big fillip during the decade 1940-50, when the proportion of nonfarm home owners among nonwhites rose by 93 percent, and among whites by 70 percent. Even so, nearly two-thirds of the nonwhite households in nonfarm areas were still renters in 1950, compared with 45 percent of white nonfarm households.

The disparities between market values of nonfarm homes owned by nonwhite and white families were considerably narrowed during the 10-year period ended 1950. Even so, the median values of homes owned by whites in 1950 still exceeded those of nonwhites by roughly more than two and one half times—\$7,700 compared with \$3,000 for nonfarm homes, and \$8,700 compared with \$3,700 for urban homes.

Concurrent with rising incomes and home ownership, a higher proportion of nonwhite than white home owners apparently acquired more nonfarm

home mortgages than they paid off during this decade. For nonfarm homes only, the proportion of nonwhite-owned homes which were mortgaged rose from about 29 percent in 1940 to 38 percent in 1950, but the corresponding proportion for whites declined from 46 percent to 44 percent. Mortgage finance is still less readily available to nonwhites than to whites, in spite of the very considerable improvement during the decade.

Monthly rents in nonfarm areas were generally half again as high in 1950 as they were in 1940. The upward shift in distribution of rents paid were such that one in every five nonwhite households living in nonfarm rental units in 1950 was paying \$40 or more for monthly contract rent and over a third paid \$30 or more, compared with 4 percent and 10 percent, respectively, in 1940. The rise in median rents was 108 percent for nonwhites compared with 64 percent for whites. The nonfarm median contract rent paid by nonwhites in 1950 was \$25 compared with \$37 for whites, whereas in 1940 it was \$10 and \$21, respectively—thus was reflected a narrowing of the relative spread between rent levels of the two groups. These rent differentials appear more than compensated by the much lower quality and hence value of housing to which nonwhites have been generally constricted.

Evidence of the pressure on nonwhite households to acquire more and better housing emerges from the data on their excessive overcrowding, doubling, and occupancy of substandard dwelling units, as well as from their improved economic status. If the measurable advance shown in the housing of the total population between 1940 and 1950 could be made in the face of the severe building material and labor shortages encountered, particularly in the first 7 years of that period, much more significant improvement should be possible in the years ahead, once the demands for critical materials by the defense program have slackened. As the data presented in this report indicate, this applies with particular emphasis to the housing of the nonwhite population. The economic advances of this group during World War II and the postwar years appear to have continued substantially into the beginning of the current decade of the 1950's. In fact, the current defense mobilization program may well further stimulate the economic progress of the minority groups.

SUMMARY IN CHARTS

The five charts which follow on pages 4 through 8, dramatically summarize selected housing characteristics of both the nonwhite and white population groups in 1950, showing comparisons, where available, with the 1940 housing situation. The charts were adapted from an earlier Housing Research publication of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, *The 1950 Housing Situation in Charts*, released in October 1951. They are:

Changes in Home Ownership, 1940-1950.

Changes in the Ratio of Homes Mortgaged, 1940-1950.

Home Values at Peak Levels in 1950.

Rents More Than Half Again as High as in 1940.

Severity of Overcrowding in 1950.

POPULATION CHANGES

Growth and Movement

The nonwhite population increased from 13,454,000 in 1940 to 15,482,000 in 1950, or about 15 percent. This was slightly more than the 14 percent increase of the white population.

Sharp as this growth in population appears, it does not reflect the full pressure which developed on the housing supply. The shifts which occurred in the relative concentration of the nonwhite population from farm to urban areas and from the South to other parts of the country are far more important causes of pressure on housing than the mere increase in size of the nonwhite population. Nonwhites left farms, especially those in the South, in large numbers and for the most part settled in urban areas. The nonwhite population in rural farm areas declined by about three-tenths, from 4,753,000 to 3,336,000. In rural nonfarm areas it increased by 22 percent, which was modest as compared with the 46 percent increase in urban areas. In the nonfarm areas as a whole (including both urban and rural nonfarm areas) the proportion of the total nonwhite population rose from 65 percent in 1940 to 78 percent in 1950. Among

whites, the corresponding proportions were 78 and 85 percent.¹

A factor closely associated with the heightened urbanization of nonwhites has been the regional shifts revealed by the Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census.² During 1940-47 net migration of nonwhites amounted to 2,729,000, with 1,187,000 between noncontiguous States, 578,000 between contiguous States, and 964,000 within a State. By the end of the decade, at least another million nonwhites had moved from one place to another. In large measure reflecting these shifts through 1950, the nonwhite population of the United States increased in urban areas by nearly 3 million while the corresponding increase in rural nonfarm areas was only a half million. Conversely, the nonwhite farm population, mainly in the South, declined by 1,400,000. A decline of 1,300,000 nonwhite population in southern farm areas and an increase of some 400,000 in southern rural nonfarm areas were accompanied by the substantial nonwhite gains of 1,190,000 in southern and 1,748,000 in non-southern urban centers.

Of the total nonwhite population, the proportion residing in the South declined from about 74 percent in 1940 to about 67 percent in 1950. Correspondingly, the proportion of the urban nonwhite population in the South declined from 56 to 51 percent. Concurrent with these declines in the South, the proportion of the nonwhite population residing in all other regions rose from 26 to 33 percent. The magnitude of this increase was close to 1,719,000.

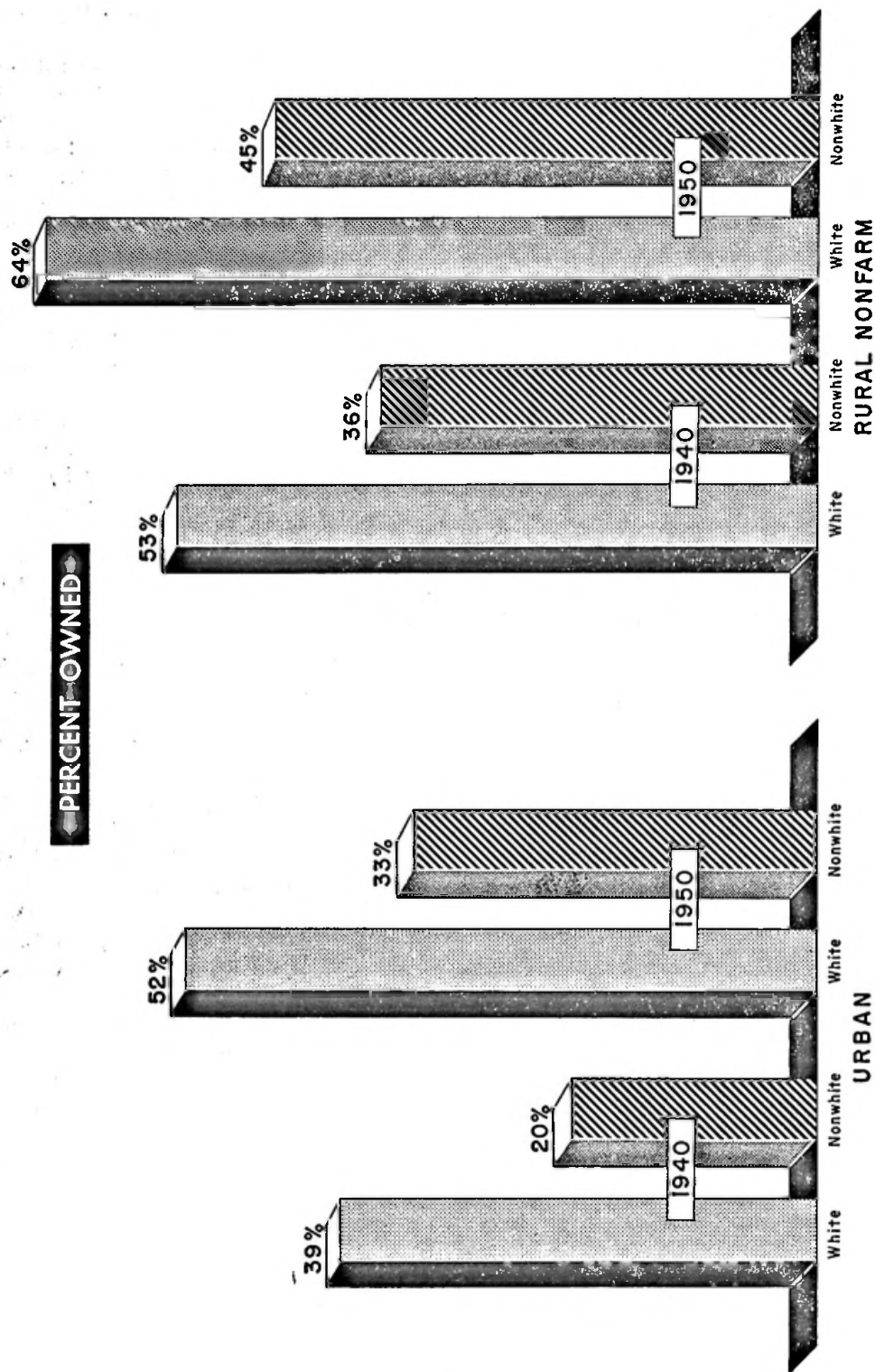
In the combined regions other than the South, nonwhites are mainly city dwellers, and thus their population increase in urban areas greatly exceeded the increase shown for the rural nonfarm areas. In these non-southern regions, the relatively large numerical or proportionate increases in the nonwhite urban population disclosed the resultant impact on housing requirements of the nonwhite population. This has been especially true of Negroes in urban localities where heavy

¹ Some portion of the farm-nonfarm and rural-urban shifts in population are accounted for by changes in definitions between 1940 and 1950. See explanatory notes in the appendix.

² Current Population Reports: Series P-20, Nos. 14 and 28, Series P-25, No. 47, Series P-50, No. 10, and data from reports not yet released.

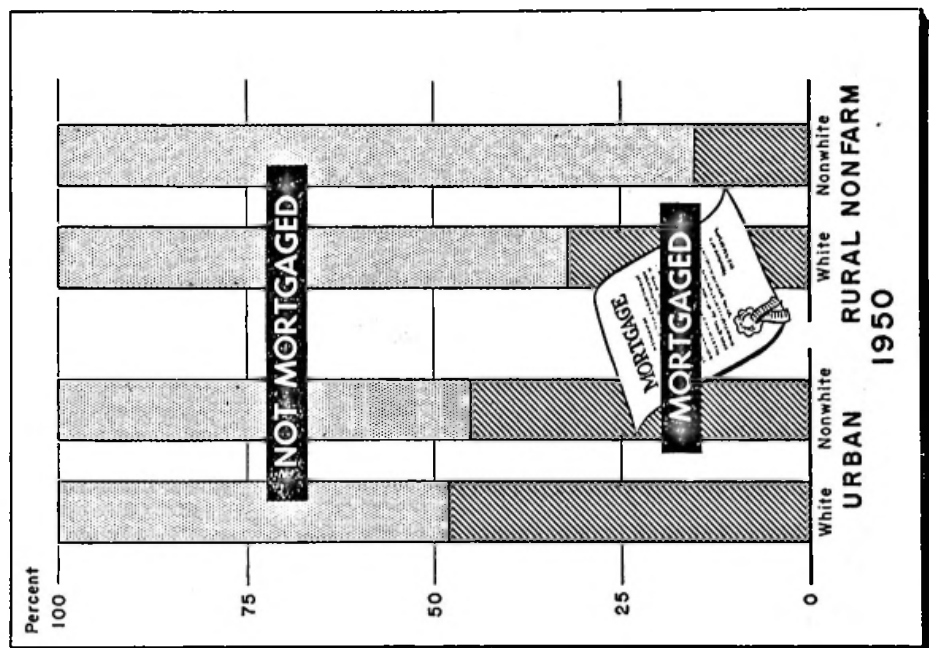
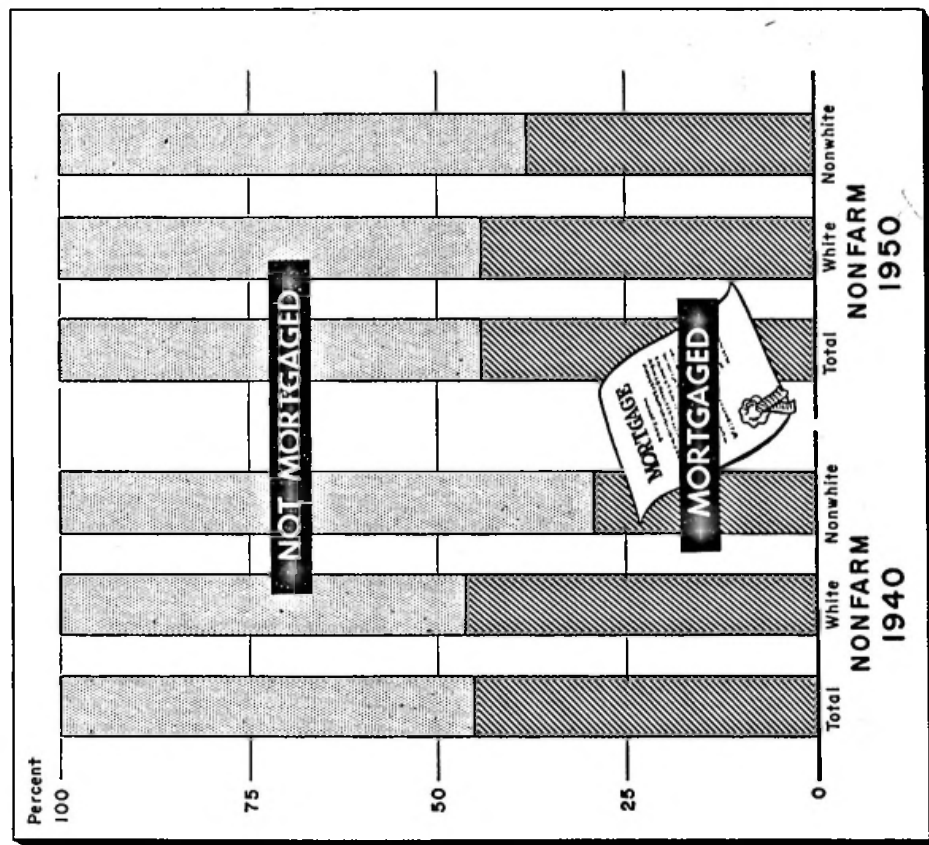
Changes in Home Ownership, 1940-1950

Nonfarm home ownership increased substantially in all groups. However, in 1950 more than half of the nonwhite still did not own their homes.



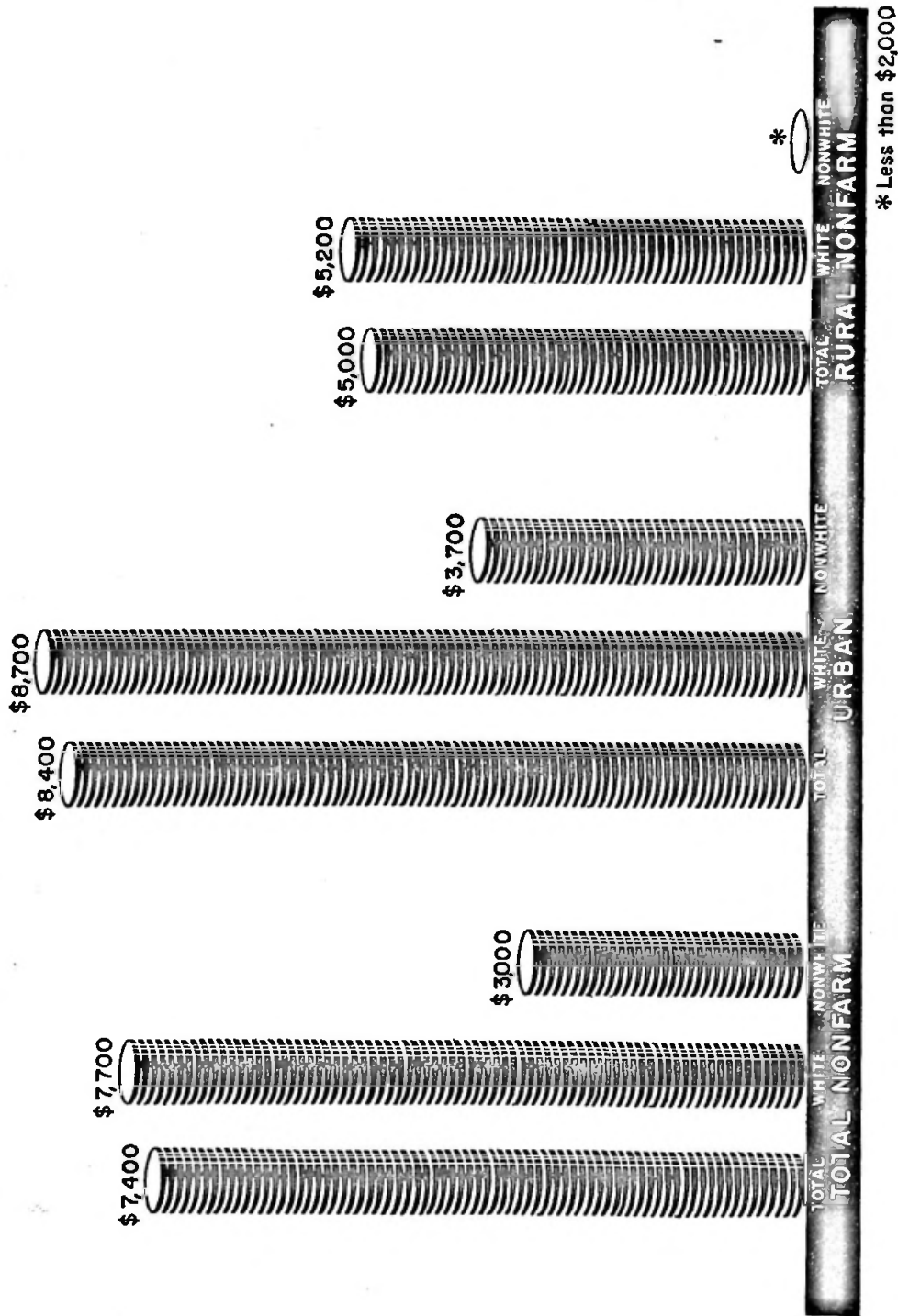
Changes in the Ratio of Homes Mortgaged, 1940-1950

The ratio of nonfarm mortgaged homes to all nonfarm homes declined slightly, despite a substantial numerical increase in mortgage-free homes—but among nonwhite home owners the ratio increased measurably.



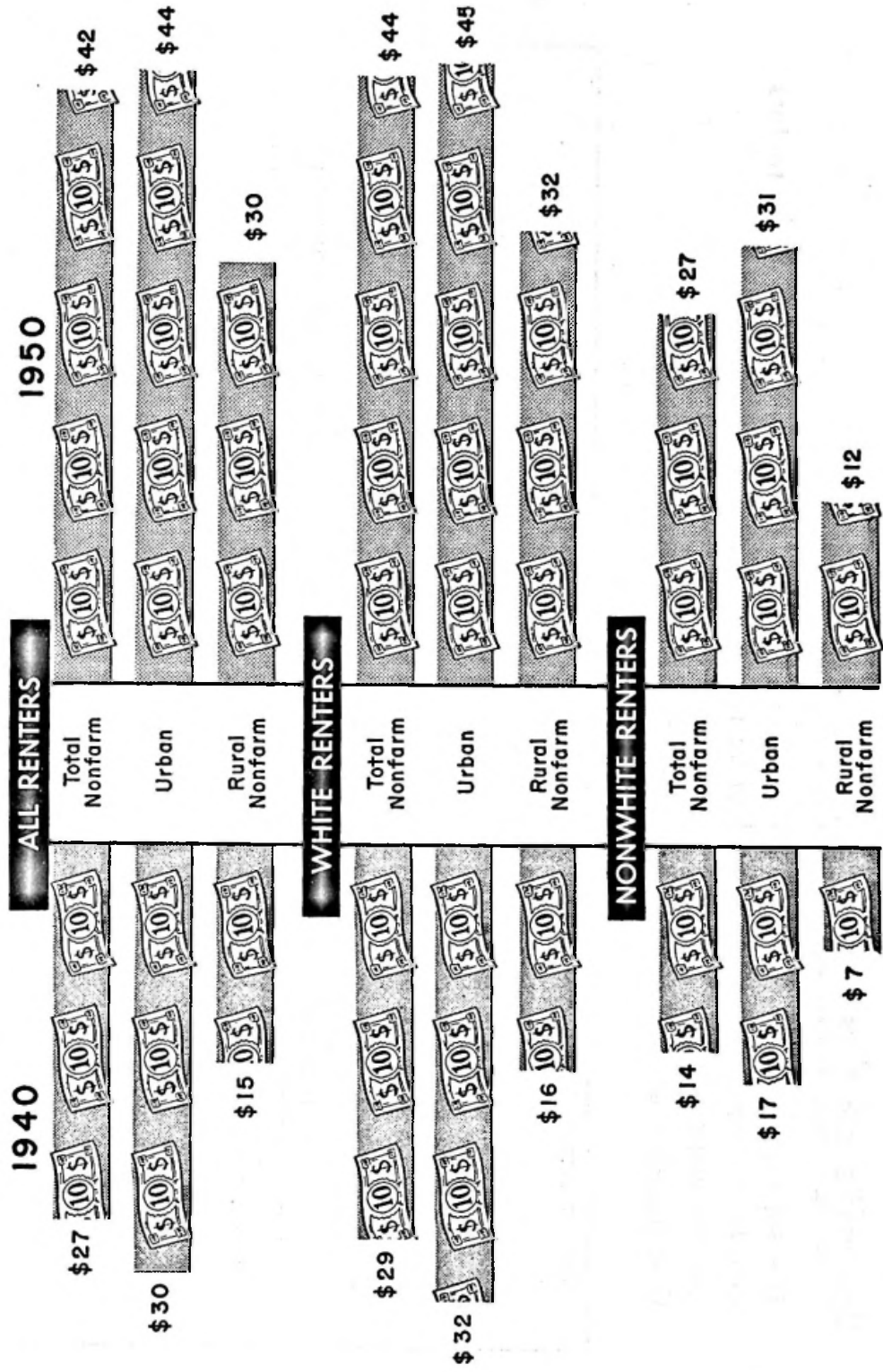
Home Values at Peak Levels in 1950

Median market values of all urban homes were 68 percent greater than for rural nonfarm homes. Values of white nonfarm homes were over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times those of nonwhite homes.



Rents More Than Half Again as High as in 1940

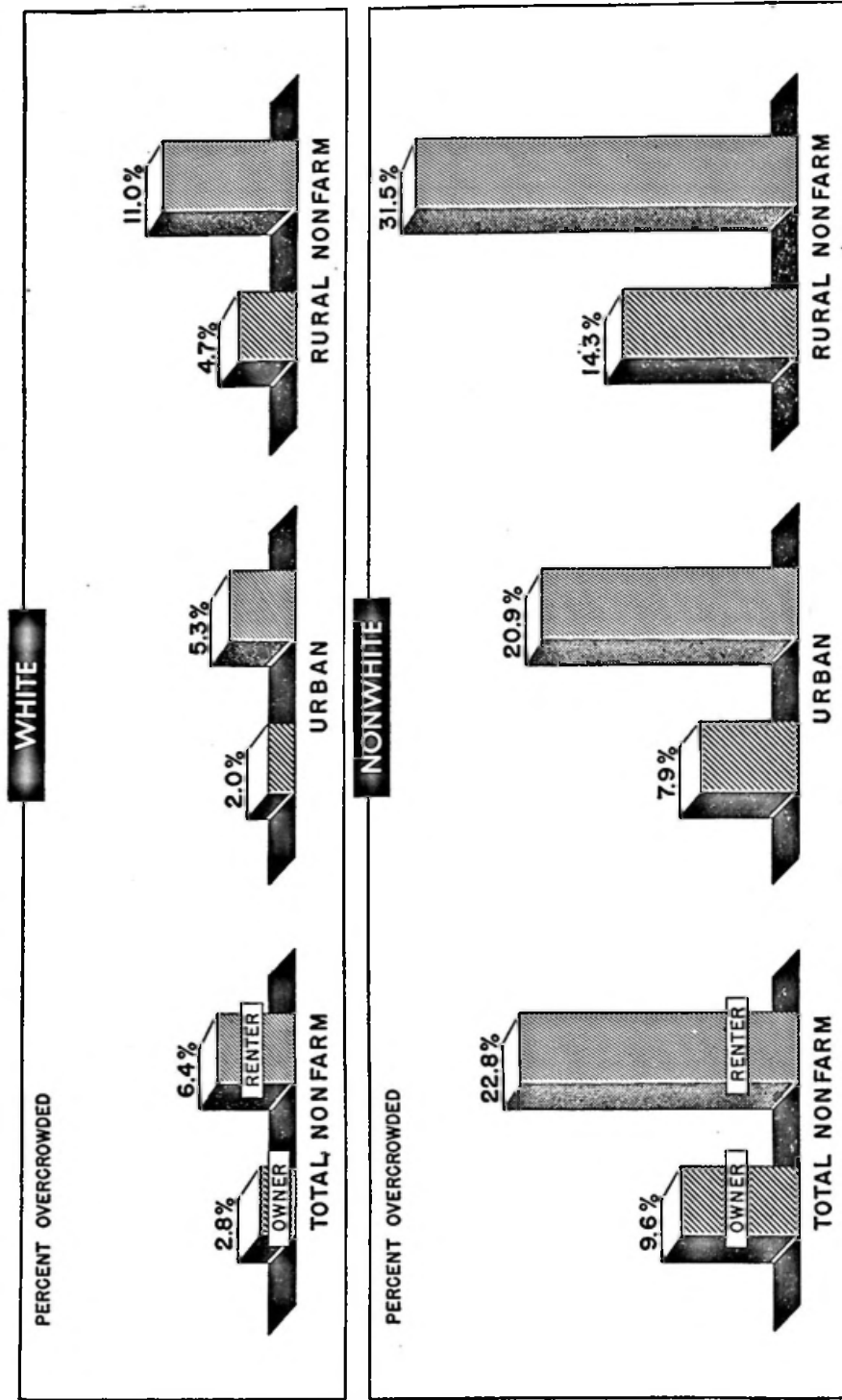
Median gross rents have increased relatively more for rural nonfarm than for urban, and more for nonwhite than for white renters.



Severity of Overcrowding in 1950

The percent of nonfarm homes with 1.51 or more persons per room was higher for renters than for owners, for rural nonfarm than for urban occupants, and for nonwhites than for whites.

Overcrowding was most severe for nonwhite rural-nonfarm renters.



war production took place, and particularly for the first time in west coast localities such as Los Angeles, the San Francisco Bay area, San Diego, Portland-Vancouver area, and Seattle.

Comparative Changes in Population and Households

Probably reflecting the added difficulties encountered by nonwhites in obtaining adequate housing accommodations, the 10 percent rate of increase in the number of dwelling units occupied by nonwhites failed to keep pace with the 15 percent rate of increase in the nonwhite population over-all. While the total nonwhite population rose by 15 percent, the total number of nonwhite households increased only 14 percent. In urban areas the rate of increase in population was slightly higher than in households, but in rural nonfarm areas it was one-fourth again as great. In farm areas, on the other hand, the rate of decrease in nonwhite households, 36.4 percent, was far greater than the rate of decline in nonwhite population, 29.8 percent. Meanwhile, the nonwhite population per occupied dwelling unit remained stable, the median number at both census dates being 3.3 for all nonwhite households and 3.8 for those in nonfarm areas.

The situation among nonwhites varies in several respects from the long-term trends evidenced for the total population since 1890. In every decade from 1890 to 1950 the rate of increase was greater for total occupied dwelling units than for total population. For the period since 1920 when nonfarm data first became available, this tendency has been even more pronounced for the nonfarm areas. For example, from 1930 to 1940 the total nonfarm population increased by 9.5 percent, while total nonfarm occupied dwelling units increased by over 19 percent. Similarly, from 1940 to 1950, the total number of occupied dwelling units in nonfarm areas increased by about 32 percent compared with a rise of 25 percent in the total nonfarm population.

Geographic Shifts in Households

Although the rates of increase in nonwhite households and population differed somewhat, the loca-

tion of households followed to some extent the pattern of change observed for population. By 1950, two-thirds of the nonwhite households were urban, compared with little more than a half in 1940. Correspondingly, the rural farm proportion declined from 31 percent of all nonwhite households in 1940 to 17 percent in 1950.

The shifts that have occurred in the nonwhite households have brought about a distribution between farm and nonfarm areas which approximates more closely the distribution among white households. In 1950, the only significant differences remaining between the location of white and nonwhite households were found in the rural areas, particularly farm areas. About 18 percent of the nonwhite households lived in rural nonfarm areas, compared with about 20 percent of the white households. The rural nonfarm areas to a large extent have been developed in comparatively recent years and contain a considerable number of subdivisions from which nonwhite occupants have been excluded by means of restrictive practices against them. At the same time, 17 percent of the nonwhite households still lived in farm areas compared with 14 percent of white households, despite the apparently more rapid shift of nonwhite households from farms to urban areas. Between 1940 and 1950, farm households declined 36 percent for nonwhites but only 13 percent for whites. The marked tendency shown by nonwhites to move to urban rather than rural nonfarm areas has undoubtedly aggravated the congested conditions under which many of them were already living even before this influx.

Of the total nonwhite households in both rural and urban areas, the proportion found in the South dropped from 74 percent in 1940 to 66 percent in 1950. If only urban areas are considered, however, the proportion of nonwhite households located in the South declined relatively less, from 57 to 54 percent. This reflects the shift already cited of nonwhites from rural to urban areas within the South. The decrease in percentage of nonwhite urban households in the South was, to be sure, accompanied by gains in all other regions combined. The proportion of all urban nonwhite households located in these (non-southern) regions rose from 43 percent in 1940 to 46 percent in 1950.

HOUSING SUPPLY

The extensive and rapid population shifts, high levels of family formation, and rising employment and income all combined to create acute pressure upon the housing supply during much of the decade up to 1950. Despite many obstacles which impeded the production of housing during the period, home builders and investors performed creditably in expanding the housing supply, particularly since 1946. The housing supply was expanded sufficiently during the decade to meet in some fashion most of the burgeoning needs.

Doubling

If the ebb and flow of doubling (i. e., households which contain, in addition to the head, one or more married couples) is taken as an indication of the availability of housing accommodations, the progress made especially in the closing years of the decade is impressive. Starting with 1,540,000 nonfarm families sharing quarters with others in 1940, the number of such families soared to 2,712,000 in 1947. By 1950, however, the number had again declined to 1,919,000. Taking into account additions to the housing supply and the increases in number of households during the decade, the rate of doubling in 1950 was 6.4 percent of all nonfarm occupied dwelling units. This 1950 rate was as low as it had been at any time since 1910. (These figures include a small number of married couples in quasi-households.)

This improvement in the over-all situation obscures the fact that the doubling picture among nonwhite families still remained bad. In 1950, there were 339,000 nonwhite families living doubled up with other nonfarm families, at a doubling rate of 15 percent, or nearly three times that for white families. In nonfarm areas, the incidence of doubling among nonwhites was about two and one half times as great as among whites. Doubling was most severe in urban areas, for both whites and nonwhites. Of significance is the fact that between 1940 and 1950 doubling had decreased proportionately for whites in all areas of residence, but among nonwhites it had actually increased both numerically and proportionately, except in the rural non-

farm areas, where it had changed little. In nonfarm areas, nonwhite married couples without their own household rose from 274,000 or 13.8 percent in 1940 to 339,000 or 15.1 percent in 1950.

In the South doubling among both white and nonwhites was not as great as in the other regions combined. Only in the nonfarm South was doubling among nonwhites less severe in 1950 than in 1940. A large factor in these results were the migration trends.

Overcrowding

The high proportion of doubling among nonwhites is undoubtedly a factor contributing to the overcrowding which is so marked in dwelling units occupied by this group. Overcrowding as evidenced by occupied dwelling units with more than 1.5 persons per room, or with less space than two-thirds of a room for each person, is far more prevalent among nonwhite than white households. Among nonfarm dwelling units occupied by nonwhites in 1950, about 18 percent were found to have more than one and one-half persons per room compared with only something over 4 percent of such units occupied by whites. Little change was evidenced since 1940 in overcrowding in dwellings occupied by nonwhites when a little over 18 percent also contained more than one and one-half persons per room, although the proportion of overcrowding among whites declined by almost one-third since 1940. Thus, the most serious overcrowding conditions were among nonwhites. Especially was this true for renters. Not only was the proportion of overcrowding among nonwhite renter-households some three and one-half times as high as among white renter-households in 1950, but for nonwhites it actually increased during the decade from 20 to 23 percent.

That nonwhites tended to be more constricted in their living quarters than whites is brought out in another way by examination of the distribution of the number of rooms per occupied dwelling unit and the number of persons per household. Such data are not yet available by color from the 1950 census, but the 1947 Sample Survey is revealing in this respect. While about 35 percent of the units occupied by white households contained six or more rooms, only 17 percent of the units occupied

by nonwhites were in this category. At the same time, 12 percent of the nonwhite households consisted of seven or more persons as compared with only 5 percent of the white households. The median number of rooms in nonfarm dwelling units occupied was 4.9 for whites and 3.9 for nonwhites, or a room less, on the average, for nonwhites. At the same time, the median number of persons per nonfarm unit occupied was practically the same for both. Analysis of related data suggests that it is unlikely that these relationships have changed much since 1947.

Income

Concurrent with population growth and shifts, the rise in the income of nonwhite workers had a marked effect upon the physical condition, tenure, value, rent, and mortgage status of the housing supply available to them. Census estimates of the income distribution of nonfarm families for the year 1949 show that approximately half of the nonwhite group had annual total money incomes of about \$1,700 or more, and the other half below that figure. For whites, the halfway mark was about \$3,400, twice as great. Approximately 19 percent of the nonwhite families, but 60 percent of the white families received incomes of \$3,000 and over in 1949.

Income data for prewar years are not available for a direct comparison with the distribution of nonfarm families by total money income received in 1949. Conversely, it is impossible to show 1949 income from wages and salaries which would afford a direct comparison with 1939 data collected by the Census Bureau. For 1945, however, information is available on civilian earnings, which differ from wages and salaries mainly in the inclusion of net income from self-employment.³ A rough approxi-

³ Differences in the income concept, in the size of the respective samples, in coverage and in sampling error prevent exact comparison of these data. In 1939, for example, only income from wages and salaries was reported and persons who derived income from sources other than wages and salaries were excluded. But the 1945 figures include, in addition to wages and salaries, net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment (i. e., money income from a business or professional enterprise or farm in which the individual was engaged on his own account). Also the 1939 data include earners in quasi-households such as hotels and quarters for resident employees of institutions, but the 1945 data exclude such persons.

mation of income changes over the first half of the decade 1939-49 may be gained by comparing the 1939 and 1945 data, bearing in mind the probable overstatement of the increase. Thus, the median civilian money earnings of \$815 reported for nonwhite civilian earners in 1945 was about double the median income of \$371 shown for nonwhite wage and salary workers without other income in 1939. Since the distributions and medians for total money income in 1945 and 1949 resemble each other closely, it is probable that civilian money earnings in 1949 were also substantially higher than in 1939, as evidenced by the most nearly comparable data for that year—income from wages and salaries. In fact, nonfarm incomes for nonwhites were probably nearer three times higher in 1949 than in 1939. Further analysis indicates that the sharp rise in the earnings and income of nonwhite families probably narrowed the gap somewhat between the levels of white and nonwhite incomes but fell far short of erasing it.

The improvement over the decade in incomes of nonwhites resulted from significant shifts from employment on farm to employment at higher wage rates in factories and from considerable upgrading in type and level of jobs for both nonwhite men and women. In 1950, for example, 82.9 percent of all nonwhite employed persons were engaged as private wage and salary workers and as government workers as compared with 72.4 percent in 1940. The percentage of self-employed workers, however, declined from 20.8 percent to 12.8 percent, and that of unpaid family workers from 6.8 percent to 4.2 percent. The improved income situation among nonwhites arose in part from the large proportion of nonwhite families which customarily have two or more regular wage earners. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "reconversion of industry to peacetime activities brought no major downgrading in the occupational composition of the Negro workers. This is especially significant in view of the concentration of wartime employment advances of Negroes in those occupations, industries, and areas in which the postwar readjustment was most severe."⁴

⁴ Monthly Labor Review, December 1947, p. 665.

Condition and Facilities of Housing

The rise in incomes—approximately trebling for nonwhite families in nonfarm areas—was closely associated with general improvement in the condition and facilities of nonfarm dwelling units during 1940–50.⁵ The extent of the improvement cannot be measured directly, however, since the census criterion for measuring quality of housing in 1950—whether or not a condition of dilapidation existed—differed from the 1940 criterion, which related to the general condition and the need for repairs. Some rough gauge of the improvement which occurred, however, can be found through a comparison of the availability of a private indoor flush toilet and private bathing facilities in 1940 and 1950. Thus, the proportion of occupied nonfarm dwelling units with private indoor flush toilet increased from 73 percent in 1940 to 80 percent in 1950. The proportion of occupied nonfarm dwelling units with a private bath or shower increased from 68 to 77 percent. Here again, the over-all improvement covers up the fact that as a group the nonwhites are much less well housed than the whites.

Various broad differentials in the quality of housing available to nonwhite families, as compared with white families, were indicated by previous analyses of data from the 1940 census of housing and the 1947 sample survey. For example, out of 32,354,000 occupied dwelling units in 1947, about 24,249,000, or 75 percent, were in good condition or in need of minor repairs only and contained private bath and private flush toilet. In 1940, little over 60 percent of all occupied dwelling units fell into this category. In contrast, the proportion of dwelling units occupied by nonwhites which were in good condition and had private bath and private flush toilet rose from about 25 percent in 1940 to 39 percent in 1947. However, twice this proportion, or about 78 percent, of nonfarm white households was living in such units at the time of the April 1947 survey; in 1940, the proportion was 66 percent.

⁵ Improvement in condition and facilities of housing observed in terms of Census data (i. e., state of dilapidation and plumbing facilities) may be due in part to the effect of migration. However, data are not available to determine the extent to which the movement of nonwhites was from "poor" to "better" housing.

Analysis of the 1950 census data indicates that homes of nonwhite families continued to show a relatively greater degree of substandardness and need for improvement than did those of white families. In 1950, for example, 27 percent of the homes of nonwhites in nonfarm areas as compared with 5 percent of whites were dilapidated.⁶ Corresponding percentages for urban areas were somewhat lower while for rural nonfarm areas they were somewhat higher, for both nonwhite and white families. In urban areas, 30 percent of the nonwhite homes were not dilapidated but lacked either running water, private toilet, or bath, compared with 11 percent of urban white units in this category. An installed private bathtub or shower was not available to 40 percent of nonwhite families in urban places and to 94 percent of them in rural nonfarm areas; this facility was lacking to only 9 and 40 percent of white families in urban and rural nonfarm areas, respectively. While nearly 42 percent of nonwhite urban homes lacked the use of a private flush toilet, only 10 percent of white units did not have this facility. As to piped running water, three-fourths of nonwhite families in rural nonfarm areas, compared with only one-fourth of white families, had none at all; but in urban areas only 50 percent of nonwhite families, compared with 87 percent of white families, had access to both hot and cold running water inside their homes.

As to electric lighting and central heating of dwellings, the 1947 sample survey provides the latest comparative data available by color of the occupants. There was a slight rise between 1940 and 1947 in the proportion of the total nonfarm occupied dwelling units with electric lighting. However, this masks the sharper increase in the use of electric lighting which occurred in units occupied by nonwhite households during this period. While only about 60 percent of these units were equipped with such facilities in 1940, the proportion rose to 80 percent in 1947. Nevertheless, the 20 percent of the dwellings occupied by nonwhites which did not have electric lighting was some ten times higher than the corresponding percentage for white households.

The figures shown in the 1947 Sample Survey indicate a considerably higher proportion of non-

⁶ See definition in the appendix.

farm units occupied by nonwhites (about 72 percent) to be without central heating in contrast to the comparable proportion for white households (about 40 percent). To some extent, however, geographic factors probably account for the large magnitudes involved. Because the larger proportion of nonwhite households is in the South where requirements for central heating equipment are less, the weight of such households contributes to the higher proportions of units without central heating occupied by nonwhites.

Finally, in nonfarm areas the proportion of homes lacking in any one or more standard facility (piped running water, private flush toilet, private bathtub or shower, electricity, central heating) was generally two to three times as high for dwelling units occupied by nonwhites as for those occupied by whites.

Tenure

Other evidence of the impact of changes in the distribution of population and income upon the housing supply is shown in the changes which occurred in tenure during the 10-year period. The percentage of owner-occupied units in nonfarm areas rose from 41 percent in 1940 to 53 percent

in 1950, and for the first time in the Nation's history, nonfarm home owners exceeded renters. Not only did nonwhites participate in the general increase in home ownership in nonfarm areas, but the proportion of owner occupancy increased more sharply in this group than among whites. The rate of increase for whites was about 70 percent, but it rose about 93 percent for nonwhites.

Despite this sharp rise in nonfarm home ownership, the majority of nonwhite families were still renters in 1950. The nonfarm proportion of nonwhite households occupying rented dwelling units was approximately 65 percent compared with 45 percent among white households. Thus, among nonfarm households, renters continued in predominance among nonwhites. (See table 15.) This fact, taken together with their position in the income scale, makes it clear that the rental market is of major importance in housing nonwhites.

Under normal circumstances home ownership is a desirable objective among families. If it results, however, from the necessity of buying as the only means of obtaining a home, the effects of such forced purchases may be deleterious in the years to come. Many families, including nonwhites, have been compelled to buy during the last decade in order to have a place to live despite their preference

TABLE 15.—Tenure of occupied nonfarm dwelling units, by color of occupants, for the United States, 1950 and 1940

	1950			1940		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
(In thousands)						
Total.....	36, 626	33, 632	2, 993	27, 748	25, 459	2, 288
Owner-occupied.....	19, 528	18, 473	1, 055	11, 413	10, 867	546
Tenant-occupied.....	17, 098	15, 159	1, 938	16, 335	14, 592	1, 742
(Percent)						
Total.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Owner-occupied.....	53. 3	54. 9	35. 2	41. 1	42. 7	23. 9
Tenant-occupied.....	46. 7	45. 1	64. 8	58. 9	57. 3	76. 1

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1940 Housing Census, vol. II, "General Characteristics, Part I: United States Summary," table 1, p. 7; 1950 Census of Housing, Preliminary Reports, "Housing Characteristics of the United States: Apr. 1, 1950," Series HC-5, No. 1.

to rent. Although some have been well able to undertake the financial obligations of home ownership, others have been marginal buyers for whom the risks of home ownership are great because of their limited financial capacity or employment security.

It is especially difficult for nonwhites to acquire living quarters during periods of general housing shortage because of prevailing restrictions upon their occupancy as well as their relatively lower incomes. Provided these workers are able to maintain and further their economic advances and have fuller access to an expanding housing supply, the trend toward increased home ownership among nonwhites should continue and become more firmly established.

Mortgage Status of Owned Homes

The increase in the number and proportion of mortgaged homes owned by nonwhites in nonfarm areas accompanied, as was to be expected, the unprecedented advance in home ownership made by them during the last decade. The improved income situation of nonwhites, together with the fuller advantage taken of the liberalized Government aids in guaranteeing or insuring mortgage loans in serving nonwhite home purchases, in some measure offset the inflationary pressures in the housing market which caused the upward spiralling in the market value of homes available to them. During that period the number of nonwhites acquiring home mortgages exceeded by far the number of existing owners paying off mortgages. Despite the substantial increase in mortgaged homes of nonwhites during the decade, it is of interest that in both urban and rural nonfarm areas the proportion of homes which were mortgaged still remained considerably smaller among nonwhites than among whites.

Thus, the reversal by 1950 in the long-term uptrend in the proportion of all owned homes in nonfarm areas which were mortgaged—a significant development in the housing of the American family—was due almost entirely to the experience of white home owners. Reflecting in part the large number of homes newly acquired by nonwhites during the decade, proportionately more

homes owned by this group were mortgaged in 1950 than in 1940, the percentages being 29.4 in 1940 and 37.6 in 1950. Thus, the trend for all nonwhite mortgaged owned homes in the nonfarm area as a whole continued sharply upward. On the other hand, the proportion of all white nonfarm owned homes which were mortgaged declined slightly from 46 percent in 1940 to 44 percent in 1950, and, as shown by census data for earlier years, thereby reversed the long-term uptrend. The mortgage status trends for white owned homes were similarly reversed in both urban and rural nonfarm areas. Only in the rural nonfarm areas was there a slight decline in the percent of mortgaged nonwhite homes, from 15.8 to 14.5, between 1940 and 1950.

Finally, it should be observed that although these data indicate improvement in the availability of mortgage financing to nonwhites during this decade mortgage financing is still less readily available to nonwhites than to whites.

Value of Owned Homes

The estimated market values of nonfarm homes occupied by nonwhite owners in 1950 were, like those of white owners, at the highest levels ever recorded. The values of white owned homes, however, still greatly exceeded those of nonwhite owned homes, being on the average more than two and one half times as great. In fact, market values of owned homes varied widely between white and nonwhite owners and, as well, between urban and rural nonfarm areas. The median average value was \$3,000 for all nonwhite owners and \$7,700 for all white owners in 1950. The median average value ranged from the \$3,700 for nonwhites in urban areas to \$8,700 for urban homes of white owners. Valued at \$5,000 or more were over a fourth of the nonwhite and three-fourths of the white owned homes, while over three-tenths of the white and nearly one-tenth of the nonwhite-owned homes were valued at \$10,000 or more. The disparities between the values of homes owned by nonwhite families and those owned by white families have considerably narrowed, however, during the 10-year period ended 1950, just as was true of their family income distributions.

The increase in values of nonfarm homes owned by nonwhites reflects the influence of several factors which operated in the housing market during the last decade, particularly in the postwar period. The improved economic situation among nonwhites enabled more of them to buy more houses of good quality and of higher values, some in the better class neighborhoods from which they were previously barred by various restrictions on the sale of properties to them. This movement to better neighborhoods has accelerated since May 1948 when the United States Supreme Court prohibited judicial enforcement of racial restrictive covenants. New, better-quality and higher-value housing constructed and made available to nonwhite occupancy in numerous localities North and South, although relatively lesser in volume and lower in quality than that constructed and reserved for white occupancy, has helped to raise the average quality and value of the inventory of homes available to nonwhite ownership as well as rental. Finally, the improved economic situation of the nonwhite population and the outlawing of court enforcement of restrictive covenants against their residence in various areas have to some measure blunted the extreme detrimental effects of the filtration process in serving the housing needs of this segment of the total population. The filtration process has heretofore served to confine the nonwhite population in disproportionately large numbers to blighted and slum neighborhoods, comprising the preponderance of old and run-down, low-amenity properties left behind as white families moved on to occupy new and better quality housing available to them in the newer and exclusive neighborhoods.

Contract Monthly Rents

The (monthly contract) rents paid by nonwhite tenants in 1950 were substantially lower than those paid by whites, although the rental distribution for both groups showed greater proportions in the higher brackets than in 1940. The nonfarm median contract rent paid by nonwhites in 1950 was \$25 compared with \$37 for whites. In 1940, the corresponding medians were \$10 and \$23, respec-

tively.⁷ Thus, during the decade, the rise in median rents was 108 percent for nonwhites and 64 percent for whites. About 42 percent of all nonfarm tenant-occupied dwelling units in 1950 fall into the monthly rent classes of \$40 and over as compared with 15 percent in 1940. Accordingly, the proportion of renters who paid less than \$20 a month declined from 45 percent in 1940 to only 19 percent in 1950. While almost half of the units occupied by nonwhite tenants in 1940 rented for less than \$10 a month, by 1950, less than one-sixth were in this bracket. Despite this upward shift of monthly rents paid, nonwhite tenants are still largely concentrated in the middle and lower rent classes. Nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of them were living in units which rented for less than \$30 a month, while about one-third (35 percent) of the white tenant-occupied units were in the same rental range. While almost a fifth of nonwhite renters of nonfarm houses were paying \$40 or more in 1950, a larger proportion of them could and presumably will pay more as better housing becomes readily available to them.

A comparison of tables 19 and 20 shows similar patterns of change for both contract monthly rents and gross monthly rents from 1940 to 1950 in the distribution and differentials of rentals paid by nonwhite and white renters, although the gross monthly rents are larger since they include estimates of the cost of water, gas, electricity, and other fuel paid for by the renter but not that portion of the contract rent paid for the use of furniture.

CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing analyses show that over the past decade substantial improvements have been made in housing the nonwhite population. Despite the gains there still remain, however, broad differentials in the housing supply available to nonwhite and white families with respect to the relative quantity, physical condition, value, rents, and other

⁷ The changes in rent scales shown here reflect moves from cheaper units to more expensive units as well as rent increases, and should not be confused with the Bureau of Labor Statistics rent index which attempts to measure the changes in the rent of identical or closely similar units.

characteristics. Thus, excessive overcrowding, doubling, and occupancy of substandard dwelling units continue, with their improved incomes, to exert relatively stronger pressures on nonwhite households to acquire more and better housing.

In considering the means by which the housing requirements of the nonwhite population may be met, a significant economic factor emerges. Unlike the situation in past years, much more of the housing needs of nonwhite families actually represents unmet market demand, due in large measure to the improved economic status of this group. Last-decade gains in employment opportunities in the higher paying jobs and greater employment security—which appear to have continued substantially into the current decade of the 1950's—have resulted in an appreciable advancement in the purchasing power of nonwhite families and have created among them an active and expanding market for more and higher quality housing. Thus although the majority of nonwhite families require housing accommodations at relatively low rents, there now exists a considerable and growing rental market in the middle- and upper-income brackets. For example, about one-third of a million nonwhite households, or nearly 20 percent of all nonwhite tenants, were paying monthly rents of \$40 or more in 1950. Moreover, there are substantial numbers of nonwhite households able to pay and desirous of paying higher rents for better accommo-

dations than those which they are now compelled to occupy.⁸ This observation is reinforced by data obtained from the 1940 census (similar data not yet available from the 1950 census) which show that higher proportions of nonwhite than white families in the relatively high income and rent groups were occupying housing that was deficient in various respects.⁹ It should also be borne in mind that, as with the income distributions, the disparities in the value of homes owned by nonwhite and those owned by white families have been measurably narrowed between 1940 and 1950. This indicates that there is also a growing sales market among nonwhites.

All of this leads to the positive conclusion that the market demand for improved housing among nonwhite families could be made effective if they were given fuller access to the expanding housing supply. Moreover, the expanding housing markets among nonwhites are well within the reach of the private residential building industry and home financing institutions and present a new and growing challenge—as well as sound and profitable business opportunities—to make more suitable housing available to this large segment of American families.

⁸ See Housing and Home Finance Agency, "The Housing of Negro Veterans," January 1948, pp. 20-24.

⁹ See C. K. Robinson, "Relationship of Condition of Dwelling Units and Rentals, by Race," *Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics*, August 1946.

APPENDIX A—DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Explanations of selected housing terminology and brief notes on the qualifications and limitations of statistical data utilized in the present analysis are set forth here as further aids in the proper interpretation of the data, particularly as to their 1940-50 comparability. These statements are, for the most part, excerpts from the definitions and explanations which appear in the published reports of the Bureau of the Census presenting the results of the decennial censuses of 1940 and 1950.

Tenure—Dwelling Units and Households

In the 1950 and 1940 censuses the "occupied dwelling unit" was the unit of the housing inventory which was classified by tenure. The 1950 census defined a dwelling unit, in general terms, as a group of rooms or a single room, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, by a family or other group of persons living together or by a person living alone. Correspondingly, in 1950 a household was defined to include all of the persons, without regard to relationship by blood, marriage, or adoption, who occupied a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constituted a dwelling unit. Quasi-households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks, were not counted in the statistics on households in 1950.

The 1940 census defined a dwelling unit, much the same as in 1950, as the living quarters occupied or intended for occupancy by one household—a household consisting of a family or other group of persons living together with common housekeeping arrangements, or by a person living entirely alone.

Thus, in both 1940 and 1950 the number of households, by definition, was the same as the number of

occupied dwelling units, although the more explicit 1950 census instructions to enumerators permitted a more precise identification of a dwelling unit. The number of households or occupied dwelling units in 1950 may, nevertheless, be regarded as generally comparable with the number of occupied dwelling units in 1940.

In the classification by tenure in 1950 and in 1940 a dwelling unit was enumerated as "owned" or "owner-occupied" if the owner or co-owner was one of the persons living in the unit (or absent from the household for a short period of time, such as, a family member in the Armed Forces or temporarily working away from home) even if he had not fully paid for the unit or had a mortgage on it. A dwelling unit was classified as "rented" or "renter-occupied" (tenant-occupied) if any money rent was paid or contracted for. Units which were "occupied rent free"—e. g., those which were not occupied by the owner and for which no money rent payment was made or contracted—were tabulated in 1950 and 1940 within the renter- or tenant-occupied classification.

Dwelling Units Classified As "Dilapidated"

A dwelling unit is dilapidated when it has serious deficiencies, is run-down or neglected, or is of inadequate original construction, so that the dwelling unit does not provide adequate shelter or protection against the elements or it endangers the safety of the occupants. Dilapidated dwelling units are so classified either because of deterioration, as evidenced by the presence of one or more critical deficiencies or a combination of minor deficiencies, or because of inadequate original construction, such that they should be torn down, extensively repaired, or rebuilt.

Value of Owned Homes

For 1950, value data were enumerated in the census of housing for each nonfarm owner-occupied dwelling unit which was, and only if it was, in a one-dwelling unit structure without business and if it was the only dwelling unit included in the property. The current market value for each such dwelling unit enumerated represented the amount for which the owner estimated that the property including such land as belonged with it, would have sold under ordinary conditions and not at forced sale.

For 1940, similar value data were enumerated in the census of housing, but for all owner-occupied dwelling units. However, if an owner-occupied unit was in a structure that contained more than one dwelling unit, or if part of the structure was used for business purposes, the value reported represented only that portion occupied by the owner and his household. Value data for 1940 are not completely comparable with the 1950 value data, primarily because of the limitation of the 1950 data to only one type of owner-occupied dwelling unit, as specified above.

Mortgage Status of Owned Homes

Mortgage status statistics developed from the 1950 and 1940 censuses are directly comparable; for each of these census years they relate to nonfarm owner-occupied dwelling units in one- to four-family structures without business.

An owned home was classified as mortgaged, at each census period, if there was an indebtedness in the form of a mortgage, a deed of trust or a land contract that was secured by it or by the property of which it was a part.

Monthly Rent

Rental data shown in this report relates to renter- or tenant-occupied nonfarm dwelling units or homes only.

Contract monthly rent for the 1940 and 1950 censuses was defined as the rent contracted for by the renter or tenant at the time of the enumeration. It was the amount contracted for regardless of whether

it included furniture, heating fuel, electricity, cooking fuel, water, or other services sometimes supplied. In 1950, dwelling units which were occupied rent free were not included with the units reporting rent.

Gross monthly rent was computed as contract rent plus the reported average monthly cost of water, electricity, gas, and other fuel paid for by the renter or tenant. If furniture was included in the contract rent, the reported estimated rent of the dwelling unit without furniture, instead of the contract rent, was used in the computation. Rent differentials which resulted from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of heat, utilities, and furniture as a part of the contract rent were thus eliminated from the gross rent figures. The same method of computation was used in both the 1940 and 1950 censuses.

Color of Occupants

In 1950 and 1940 occupied dwelling units were classified by race of head of household. Three major classifications have been distinguished in these census years; namely, "white," "Negro," and "other races." Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were enumerated as white in 1940 and 1950. Thus, the entire "nonwhite" classification as used in the present analysis consisted for 1950 and 1940 of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races.

Area Classifications

Housing and family data enumerated for the 1950 and 1940 censuses were tabulated in three broad area classifications (1) urban, (2) rural nonfarm, and (3) rural farm.

In 1940 urban areas were defined, in general, as cities and incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. For the 1950 census, however, a new definition of urban areas was adopted, such areas being defined to comprise: (a) Places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) the densely settled suburban area, or urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated,

around cities of 50,000 or more; (c) and unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe. The urban territory also includes 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. The remaining areas were classified as rural, which was further subdivided into rural nonfarm and rural farm on the basis of farm residence. It might be noted further that the method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 census differed somewhat from that used in earlier censuses. In 1950, dwelling units on farms for which cash rent was paid for the house and yard only were classified as nonfarm. Furthermore, dwelling units on institutional grounds and in summer camps, motels, and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm.

Under the new definition, many areas which were classified in 1940 as rural nonfarm—and would have remained so classified in 1950 under the old definition—were classified as urban in 1950. Thus, in making comparisons of 1950 and 1940 housing data on the urban- and rural nonfarm-area bases it should be remembered that at least some portion of any observed changes may be due merely to differences in classification by area.

Comparisons based on the two broad area classifications, farm and nonfarm, are roughly valid between 1940 and 1950. It will be noted that in the 1940 and 1950 tabulations on tenure shown in this analysis, occupied urban-farm units, totalling 82,289 in 1940, were included in the nonfarm classification—in line with the new definition of urban areas as used in the 1950 census.

Census Reports Utilized

The reports of the Bureau of the Census, from which the preceding notes were extracted and the statistical data used in the analysis were compiled, are as follows:

Seventeenth Census of the United States, 1950:

Census of Housing, Preliminary Reports:

Series HC 5, No. 1—Housing Characteristics of the United States: April 1, 1950.

Series HC 5, No. 3—Housing Characteristics, By Regions: April 1, 1950.

Census of Population, Preliminary Reports:

Series PC 7, No. 1—General Characteristics of the Population of the United States, April 1, 1950.

Series PC 7, No. 2—Employment and Income in the United States, By Regions 1950.

Series PC 7, No. 3—General Characteristics of the Population, By Regions, April 1, 1950.

Series PC 14, No. 1—Population of Standard Metropolitan Areas and Cities of 50,000 or More, By Color, 1950 and 1940.

Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940:

Housing: Vol. II—General Characteristics, Part I, United States Summary.

Housing: Vol. III—Characteristics by Monthly Rent or Value, Part I, United States Summary.

Housing: Vol. IV—Mortgages on Owner-Occupied Nonfarm Homes, Part I, United States Summary.

APPENDIX B—STATISTICAL TABLES

The statistical tables presented herein show the basic housing data utilized in the present analysis. The data were compiled from various reports and releases of the United States Bureau of the Census. Each table contains specific footnotes relating to its contents. General notes on the over-all nature and limitation of the data are included in appendix A,

Definitions and Explanatory Notes, and should be reviewed before detailed use of the tables is made. It will be noted, also, that the tables show much more detail than does the analysis; consequently, they may serve as the bases of additional and more detailed analyses of the housing characteristics which are the subject of the present study.

TABLE 1.—Total population, by residence and race, for the United States and specified regions, 1950 and 1940

[Number in thousands]

Subject and area	All regions			The South			Other regions		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
United States, 1950.....	150,697	135,215	15,482	47,197	36,881	10,316	103,500	98,334	5,166
Nonfarm.....	127,120	114,974	12,145	35,000	27,860	7,140	92,120	87,114	5,005
Urban.....	96,028	86,639	9,389	22,574	17,753	4,821	73,454	68,886	4,568
Rural.....	31,092	28,335	2,756	12,426	10,107	2,319	18,666	18,228	437
Farm.....	23,577	20,241	3,336	12,197	9,021	3,177	11,380	11,220	159
United States, 1940.....	131,669	118,215	13,454	41,666	31,659	10,007	90,003	86,556	3,447
Nonfarm.....	101,453	92,752	8,702	25,322	19,801	5,521	76,131	72,951	3,181
Urban.....	74,424	67,973	6,451	15,290	11,659	3,631	59,134	56,314	2,820
Rural.....	27,029	24,779	2,251	10,032	8,142	1,890	16,997	16,637	361
Farm.....	30,216	25,463	4,753	16,344	11,857	4,487	13,872	13,606	266
Percentage distribution, 1950.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonfarm.....	84.3	85.0	78.4	74.1	75.5	69.2	89.0	88.6	96.9
Urban.....	63.7	64.1	60.6	47.8	48.1	46.7	71.0	70.1	88.4
Rural.....	20.6	20.9	17.8	26.3	27.4	22.5	18.0	18.5	8.5
Farm.....	15.6	15.0	21.6	25.9	24.5	30.8	11.0	11.4	3.1
Percentage distribution, 1940.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonfarm.....	77.0	78.5	64.7	60.8	62.5	55.2	84.6	84.3	92.3
Urban.....	56.5	57.5	47.9	36.7	36.8	36.3	65.7	65.1	81.8
Rural.....	20.5	21.0	16.7	24.1	25.7	18.9	18.9	19.2	10.5
Farm.....	22.9	21.5	35.3	39.2	37.5	44.8	15.4	15.7	7.7
Percent change, 1940-50:									
United States.....	14.5	14.4	15.1	13.3	16.5	3.1	15.0	13.6	49.9
Nonfarm.....	25.3	23.9	39.6	38.2	40.7	29.3	21.0	19.4	57.3
Urban.....	29.0	27.5	45.5	47.6	52.3	32.8	24.2	22.3	62.0
Rural.....	15.0	14.4	22.4	23.9	24.1	22.7	9.8	9.6	21.1
Farm.....	-22.0	-20.5	-29.8	-25.4	-23.9	-29.2	-18.0	-17.5	-40.2
Percentage distribution, 1950 (within regions):									
United States.....	100.0	89.7	10.3	100.0	78.1	21.9	100.0	95.0	5.0
Nonfarm.....	100.0	90.4	9.6	100.0	79.6	20.4	100.0	94.6	5.4
Urban.....	100.0	90.2	9.8	100.0	78.6	21.4	100.0	93.8	6.2
Rural.....	100.0	91.1	8.9	100.0	81.3	18.7	100.0	97.7	2.3
Farm.....	100.0	85.9	14.1	100.0	74.0	26.0	100.0	98.6	1.4
Percentage distribution, 1940 (within regions):									
United States.....	100.0	89.8	10.2	100.0	76.0	24.0	100.0	96.2	3.8
Nonfarm.....	100.0	91.4	8.6	100.0	78.2	21.8	100.0	95.8	4.2
Urban.....	100.0	91.3	8.7	100.0	76.3	23.7	100.0	95.2	4.8
Rural.....	100.0	91.7	8.3	100.0	81.2	18.8	100.0	97.9	2.1
Farm.....	100.0	84.3	15.7	100.0	72.5	27.5	100.0	98.1	1.9
Percentage distribution, 1950 (race by regions):									
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.3	27.3	66.6	68.7	72.7	33.4
Nonfarm.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.5	24.2	58.8	72.5	75.8	41.2
Urban.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	23.5	20.5	51.3	76.5	79.5	48.7
Rural.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	40.0	35.7	84.1	60.0	64.3	15.9
Farm.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.7	44.6	95.2	48.3	55.4	4.8
Percentage distribution, 1940 (race by regions):									
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.6	26.8	74.4	68.4	73.2	25.6
Nonfarm.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	21.3	63.4	75.0	78.7	36.6
Urban.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.5	17.2	56.3	79.5	82.8	43.7
Rural.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	37.1	32.9	84.0	62.9	67.1	16.0
Farm.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	54.1	46.6	94.4	45.9	53.4	5.6

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 2.—Households, by residence and race, for the United States and specified regions, 1950 and 1940

[Number in thousands]

Subject and area	All regions			The South			Other regions		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
United States, 1950.....	42,520	38,782	3,738	12,795	10,308	2,487	29,725	28,474	1,251
Nonfarm.....	36,611	33,512	3,099	9,880	7,995	1,885	26,731	25,517	1,214
Urban.....	28,108	25,665	2,443	6,634	5,323	1,311	21,474	20,342	1,132
Rural.....	8,503	7,847	656	3,246	2,672	574	5,257	5,175	82
Farm.....	5,908	5,270	639	2,916	2,314	602	2,992	2,956	37
United States, 1940.....	34,949	31,680	3,269	10,305	7,895	2,410	24,644	23,785	859
Nonfarm.....	27,874	25,609	2,265	6,686	5,226	1,460	21,188	20,383	805
Urban.....	20,648	18,942	1,706	4,149	3,169	980	16,499	15,773	726
Rural.....	7,226	6,667	559	2,537	2,057	480	4,689	4,610	79
Farm.....	7,074	6,070	1,004	3,619	2,669	950	3,455	3,401	54
Percentage distribution, 1950.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonfarm.....	86.1	86.4	82.9	77.2	77.6	75.8	89.9	89.6	97.0
Urban.....	66.1	66.2	65.4	51.8	51.6	52.7	72.2	71.4	90.5
Rural.....	20.0	20.2	17.5	25.4	25.9	23.1	17.7	18.2	6.5
Farm.....	13.9	13.6	17.1	22.8	22.4	24.2	10.1	10.4	3.0
Percentage distribution, 1940.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonfarm.....	79.8	80.8	69.3	64.9	66.2	60.6	86.0	85.7	93.7
Urban.....	59.1	59.8	52.2	40.3	40.1	40.7	66.9	66.3	84.5
Rural.....	20.7	21.0	17.1	24.6	26.1	19.9	19.1	19.4	9.2
Farm.....	20.2	19.2	30.7	35.1	33.8	39.4	14.0	14.3	6.3
Percent change, 1940-50:									
United States.....	21.7	22.4	14.4	24.2	30.6	3.2	25.0	19.7	45.6
Nonfarm.....	31.3	30.9	36.8	47.8	53.0	29.1	26.2	25.2	50.1
Urban.....	36.1	35.5	43.2	59.9	68.0	33.8	30.2	29.0	72.3
Rural.....	17.7	17.7	17.4	27.9	29.9	19.6	12.1	12.3	3.8
Farm.....	-16.5	-13.2	-36.4	-19.4	-13.3	-36.6	-13.4	-13.1	-31.5
Percentage distribution, 1950 (within regions):									
United States.....	100.0	91.2	8.8	100.0	80.6	19.4	100.0	95.8	4.2
Nonfarm.....	100.0	91.5	8.5	100.0	80.9	19.1	100.0	95.5	4.5
Urban.....	100.0	91.3	8.7	100.0	80.2	19.8	100.0	94.7	5.3
Rural.....	100.0	92.3	7.7	100.0	82.3	17.7	100.0	98.4	1.6
Farm.....	100.0	89.2	10.8	100.0	79.4	20.6	100.0	98.8	1.2
Percentage distribution, 1940 (within regions):									
United States.....	100.0	90.6	9.4	100.0	76.6	23.4	100.0	96.5	3.5
Nonfarm.....	100.0	91.9	8.1	100.0	78.2	21.8	100.0	96.2	3.8
Urban.....	100.0	91.7	8.3	100.0	76.4	23.6	100.0	95.6	4.4
Rural.....	100.0	92.3	7.7	100.0	81.1	18.9	100.0	98.3	1.7
Farm.....	100.0	85.8	14.2	100.0	73.7	26.3	100.0	98.4	1.6
Percentage distribution, 1950 (race by region):									
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	30.1	26.6	66.5	69.9	73.4	33.5
Nonfarm.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.0	23.9	60.8	73.0	76.1	39.2
Urban.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	23.6	20.7	53.7	76.4	79.3	46.3
Rural.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	38.2	34.1	87.5	61.8	65.9	12.5
Farm.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	49.4	43.9	94.2	50.6	56.1	5.8
Percentage distribution, 1940 (race by region):									
United States.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	29.5	24.9	73.7	70.5	75.1	26.3
Nonfarm.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	24.0	20.4	64.5	76.0	79.6	35.5
Urban.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.1	16.7	57.4	79.9	83.3	42.6
Rural.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.1	30.9	85.9	64.9	69.1	14.1
Farm.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.2	44.0	94.6	48.8	56.0	5.4

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 3.—*Married couples, with and without own household, by residence and race, for the United States and specified regions, 1950 and 1940*

Subject and area	All regions			The South			Other regions		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Number in thousands									
United States, 1950.....	35,320	32,505	2,815	10,749	8,896	1,853	24,571	23,609	962
With own household.....	33,054	30,642	2,412	10,054	8,413	1,641	23,000	22,229	771
Without own household.....	2,265	1,862	403	695	483	212	1,570	1,379	191
Nonfarm, 1950.....	29,991	27,751	2,240	8,101	6,789	1,312	21,890	20,962	928
With own household.....	28,072	26,171	1,901	7,589	6,433	1,156	20,483	19,738	745
Without own household.....	1,919	1,580	339	512	357	155	1,407	1,223	184
Urban, 1950.....	22,953	21,162	1,791	5,431	4,514	917	17,522	16,648	874
With own household.....	21,356	19,865	1,491	5,035	4,246	789	16,321	15,619	702
Without own household.....	1,597	1,297	300	396	269	127	1,201	1,028	173
Rural Nonfarm, 1950.....	7,038	6,589	449	2,670	2,275	395	4,368	4,314	54
With own household.....	6,716	6,306	410	2,554	2,187	367	4,162	4,119	43
Without own household.....	322	283	39	116	88	28	206	195	11
Farm, 1950.....	5,329	4,754	575	2,648	2,106	542	2,681	2,648	33
With own household.....	4,982	4,471	511	2,465	1,981	484	2,517	2,490	27
Without own household.....	346	282	64	183	125	58	163	157	6
United States, 1940.....	28,517	26,108	2,409	8,653	6,852	1,801	19,864	19,256	608
With own household.....	26,571	24,436	2,135	7,975	6,354	1,621	18,596	18,082	514
Without own household.....	1,946	1,672	274	678	498	180	1,268	1,174	94
Nonfarm, 1940.....	22,322	20,750	1,572	5,427	4,420	1,007	16,895	16,330	565
With own household.....	20,782	19,427	1,355	4,970	4,089	881	15,812	15,338	474
Without own household.....	1,540	1,323	217	457	331	126	1,083	992	91
Urban, 1940.....	16,443	15,266	1,177	3,308	2,637	671	13,135	12,629	506
With own household.....	15,225	14,230	995	2,985	2,414	571	12,240	11,816	424
Without own household.....	1,218	1,036	182	323	223	100	895	813	82
Rural Nonfarm, 1940.....	5,879	5,484	395	2,119	1,783	336	3,760	3,701	59
With own household.....	5,557	5,197	360	1,985	1,675	310	3,572	3,522	50
Without own household.....	322	287	35	134	108	26	188	179	9
Farm, 1940.....	6,196	5,359	837	3,227	2,435	792	2,969	2,924	45
With own household.....	5,789	5,009	780	3,007	2,265	742	2,782	2,744	38
Without own household.....	407	350	57	220	170	50	187	180	7
Percent change, 1940-50									
United States, 1950.....	23.9	24.5	16.9	24.2	29.8	2.9	23.7	22.6	58.2
With own household.....	24.4	25.4	13.0	26.1	32.4	1.3	23.7	22.9	50.0
Without own household.....	16.4	11.4	47.8	2.5	-3.0	17.4	23.8	17.5	103.2
Nonfarm, 1950.....	34.4	33.7	42.5	49.3	53.6	30.3	29.6	28.4	83.8
With own household.....	35.1	34.7	40.3	52.7	57.3	31.2	29.5	28.7	57.2
Without own household.....	24.6	19.4	56.2	12.0	7.9	23.0	29.9	23.3	102.2
Percentage distribution—household status by region and race									
United States, 1950.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	93.6	94.3	85.7	93.5	94.6	88.6	93.6	94.2	80.1
Without own household.....	6.4	5.7	14.3	6.5	5.4	11.4	6.4	5.8	19.9
Nonfarm, 1950.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	93.6	94.3	84.9	93.7	94.8	88.2	93.6	94.2	80.2
Without own household.....	6.4	5.7	15.1	6.3	5.2	11.8	6.4	5.8	19.8
Urban, 1950.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	93.0	93.9	83.2	92.7	94.0	86.0	93.1	93.8	80.2
Without own household.....	7.0	6.1	16.8	7.3	6.0	13.8	6.9	6.2	19.8
Rural Nonfarm, 1950.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	95.4	95.7	91.3	95.7	96.1	92.9	95.3	95.5	79.6
Without own household.....	4.6	4.3	8.7	4.3	3.9	7.1	4.7	4.5	20.4
Farm, 1950.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	93.5	94.1	88.9	93.1	94.1	89.3	93.9	94.1	81.8
Without own household.....	6.5	5.9	11.1	6.9	5.9	10.7	6.1	5.9	18.2

TABLE 3.—*Married couples, with and without own household, by residence and race, for the United States and specified regions, 1950 and 1940—Continued*

Subject and area	All regions			The South			Other regions		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Percentage distribution—household status by region and race—Continued									
United States, 1940.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	93.2	93.6	88.6	92.2	92.7	90.0	93.6	93.9	84.5
Without own household.....	6.8	6.4	11.4	7.8	7.3	10.0	6.4	6.1	15.5
Nonfarm, 1940.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	93.1	93.6	86.2	91.6	92.5	87.5	93.6	93.9	83.9
Without own household.....	6.9	6.4	13.8	8.4	7.5	12.5	6.4	6.1	16.1
Urban, 1940.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	92.6	93.2	84.5	90.2	91.5	85.1	93.2	93.6	83.8
Without own household.....	7.4	6.8	15.5	9.8	8.5	14.9	6.8	6.4	16.2
Rural Nonfarm—1940.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	94.5	94.8	91.1	93.7	93.9	92.3	95.0	95.2	84.7
Without own household.....	5.5	5.2	8.9	6.3	6.1	7.7	5.0	4.8	15.3
Farm, 1940.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	93.4	93.5	93.2	93.2	93.0	93.7	93.7	93.8	84.4
Without own household.....	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.2	15.6
Percentage distribution—regions by race									
United States, 1950.....	100.0	92.0	8.0	100.0	82.8	17.2	100.0	96.1	3.9
With own household.....	100.0	92.7	7.3	100.0	83.7	16.3	100.0	96.6	3.4
Without own household.....	100.0	82.2	17.8	100.0	69.5	30.5	100.0	87.8	12.2
Nonfarm, 1950.....	100.0	92.5	7.5	100.0	83.8	16.2	100.0	95.8	4.2
With own household.....	100.0	93.2	6.8	100.0	84.8	15.2	100.0	96.4	3.6
Without own household.....	100.0	82.3	17.7	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.0	86.9	13.1
Urban, 1950.....	100.0	92.2	7.8	100.0	83.1	16.9	100.0	95.0	5.0
With own household.....	100.0	93.0	7.0	100.0	84.3	15.7	100.0	95.7	4.3
Without own household.....	100.0	81.2	18.8	100.0	67.9	32.1	100.0	85.6	14.4
Rural Nonfarm, 1950.....	100.0	93.6	6.4	100.0	85.2	14.8	100.0	98.8	1.2
With own household.....	100.0	93.9	6.1	100.0	85.6	14.4	100.0	99.0	1.0
Without own household.....	100.0	87.9	12.1	100.0	75.9	24.1	100.0	94.7	5.3
Farm, 1950.....	100.0	89.2	10.8	100.0	79.5	20.5	100.0	98.3	1.7
With own household.....	100.0	89.7	10.3	100.0	80.4	19.6	100.0	98.0	2.0
Without own household.....	100.0	81.5	18.5	100.0	68.3	31.7	100.0	84.3	15.7
United States, 1940.....	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	79.7	20.3	100.0	96.9	3.1
With own household.....	100.0	92.0	8.0	100.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	97.2	2.8
Without own household.....	100.0	85.9	14.1	100.0	69.7	30.3	100.0	87.7	12.3
Nonfarm, 1940.....	100.0	93.0	7.0	100.0	83.0	17.0	100.0	95.0	5.0
With own household.....	100.0	93.5	6.5	100.0	84.0	16.0	100.0	96.0	4.0
Without own household.....	100.0	85.9	14.1	100.0	69.0	31.0	100.0	86.0	14.0
Urban, 1940.....	100.0	92.8	7.2	100.0	82.0	18.0	100.0	94.0	6.0
With own household.....	100.0	93.5	6.5	100.0	83.0	17.0	100.0	95.0	5.0
Without own household.....	100.0	85.1	14.9	100.0	69.0	31.0	100.0	86.0	14.0
Rural Nonfarm, 1940.....	100.0	93.3	6.7	100.0	84.0	16.0	100.0	98.0	2.0
With own household.....	100.0	93.5	6.5	100.0	84.0	16.0	100.0	98.0	2.0
Without own household.....	100.0	89.1	10.9	100.0	74.0	26.0	100.0	92.0	8.0
Farm, 1940.....	100.0	86.5	13.5	100.0	74.0	26.0	100.0	92.0	8.0
With own household.....	100.0	86.5	13.5	100.0	74.0	26.0	100.0	92.0	8.0
Without own household.....	100.0	86.5	13.5	100.0	74.0	26.0	100.0	92.0	8.0

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census and are subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families are excluded from the data in the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this report. add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 4.—*Population in nonfarm dwelling units and population per occupied nonfarm dwelling unit by race and residence, for the United States, 1950*

Item, race, and residence	Total nonfarm		Urban		Rural nonfarm	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Part I—1950 ¹						
Population in dwelling units (000):						
Total.....	121,740	100.0	91,936	100.0	29,804	100.0
White.....	110,342	90.6	83,093	90.4	27,249	91.4
Nonwhite.....	11,399	9.4	8,843	9.6	2,555	8.6
Number of occupied dwelling units (000):						
Total.....	36,626	100.0	28,108	100.0	8,518	100.0
White.....	33,632	91.8	25,730	91.5	7,902	92.8
Nonwhite.....	2,993	8.1	2,378	8.5	615	7.2
Population per occupied dwelling unit:						
Total.....	3.3		3.3		3.5	
White.....	3.3		3.2		3.4	
Nonwhite.....	3.8		3.7		4.2	
Part II—1940 ¹						
Population total (000):						
Total.....	101,453	100.0	74,424	100.0	27,029	100.0
White.....	92,752	91.4	67,973	91.3	24,779	91.7
Nonwhite.....	8,701	8.6	6,451	8.7	2,251	8.3
Number of occupied dwelling units (000):						
Total.....	27,748	100.0	20,596	100.0	7,152	100.0
White.....	25,459	91.8	18,868	91.6	6,591	92.2
Nonwhite.....	2,289	8.2	1,728	8.4	561	7.8
Population per occupied dwelling unit (000):						
Total.....	3.7		3.6		3.8	
White.....	3.6		3.6		3.8	
Nonwhite.....	3.8		3.7		4.0	

¹ Population per dwelling unit as computed from the total population in 1940, overstates slightly the actual number of persons in dwelling units because it includes some persons who lived in places not classified as dwelling units, but in large rooming houses, hotels, and institutions. This group is so small, relatively, that the trend of the figures from 1940 to 1950 is not significantly affected.

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 5.—*Occupied nonfarm dwelling units, by number of persons, race, tenure, and residence, for the United States, 1950 and 1940*

Persons in dwelling units	Total nonfarm			Urban			Rural nonfarm		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Part I—1950									
Total occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	36, 626	33, 633	2, 993	28, 108	25, 730	2, 378	8, 518	7, 903	615
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person.....	9.8	9.5	12.4	9.8	9.5	12.4	9.7	9.5	12.2
2 persons.....	28.6	28.7	27.0	28.9	29.1	27.6	27.3	27.6	24.4
3 persons.....	23.0	23.4	18.2	23.4	23.8	18.1	21.7	22.0	18.2
4 persons.....	19.0	19.4	14.2	19.3	19.7	14.8	18.1	18.6	11.4
5 persons.....	10.1	10.1	10.7	9.8	9.8	10.7	11.0	11.0	1.4
6 persons.....	4.9	4.8	5.7	4.6	4.5	5.2	6.0	5.9	8.0
7 persons.....	2.3	2.1	4.3	2.1	1.9	4.1	3.0	2.8	5.0
8 persons.....	1.2	1.0	3.5	1.1	.9	3.4	1.6	1.3	4.2
9 persons.....	.5	.5	1.5	.5	.4	1.4	.7	.6	2.0
10 persons or more.....	.7	.5	2.6	.6	.4	2.1	1.0	.7	4.2
Median number of persons.....	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2
Total owner-occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	19, 528	18, 473	1, 055	14, 195	13, 420	775	5, 332	5, 053	279
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person.....	7.3	7.3	8.1	6.5	6.5	7.5	9.5	9.5	9.7
2 persons.....	27.8	27.8	27.9	27.3	27.3	27.1	29.1	29.0	29.7
3 persons.....	23.0	23.2	19.1	23.6	23.8	19.4	21.5	21.6	18.6
4 persons.....	19.8	20.2	12.4	20.5	20.9	13.5	17.7	18.2	9.3
5 persons.....	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.5
6 persons.....	5.5	5.5	6.5	5.4	5.3	6.3	6.0	5.9	6.8
7 persons.....	2.5	2.3	5.7	2.4	2.2	5.3	2.7	2.4	6.8
8 persons.....	1.3	1.1	3.9	1.3	1.2	3.9	1.2	1.0	3.9
9 persons.....	.6	.5	2.4	.6	.5	2.5	.7	.6	2.5
10 persons or more.....	.6	.5	2.4	.7	.6	2.7	.5	.5	1.4
Median number of persons.....	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1
Total tenant-occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	17, 098	15, 160	1, 938	13, 913	12, 311	1, 602	3, 185	2, 849	336
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person.....	12.6	12.3	14.8	13.1	12.9	14.9	10.0	9.5	14.6
2 persons.....	29.5	29.9	26.5	30.6	31.0	27.9	24.5	25.0	19.9
3 persons.....	22.9	23.6	17.6	23.1	23.8	17.6	22.0	22.5	18.2
4 persons.....	18.1	18.5	15.1	18.0	18.3	15.5	18.6	19.3	13.1
5 persons.....	8.4	8.2	10.1	7.9	7.7	10.2	10.6	10.7	9.5
6 persons.....	4.2	4.0	5.4	3.7	3.6	4.6	6.1	5.8	8.9
7 persons.....	2.0	1.8	3.6	1.7	1.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6
8 persons.....	1.2	.9	3.4	.9	.6	3.1	2.2	2.0	4.5
9 persons.....	.4	.4	1.0	.4	.3	.9	.7	.6	1.5
10 persons or more.....	.7	.4	2.7	.4	.3	1.9	1.7	1.2	6.5
Median number of persons.....	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4

TABLE 5.—*Occupied nonfarm dwelling units, by number of persons, race, tenure, and residence, for the United States, 1950 and 1940—Continued*

Persons in dwelling units	Total nonfarm			Urban			Rural nonfarm		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Part II—1940									
Total occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	27, 748	25, 459	2, 289	20, 596	18, 868	1, 728	7, 152	6, 591	561
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person.....	8.3	8.0	11.7	8.1	7.8	11.5	9.0	8.7	12.5
2 persons.....	26.1	26.1	26.6	26.4	26.4	26.9	25.2	25.2	25.6
3 persons.....	23.0	23.3	19.4	23.3	23.7	19.7	22.1	22.4	18.5
4 persons.....	18.2	18.6	14.2	18.5	18.8	14.5	17.6	18.0	13.5
5 persons.....	11.1	11.1	9.9	11.0	11.1	10.0	11.1	11.2	9.8
6 persons.....	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.0	5.9	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.9
7 persons.....	3.3	3.2	4.4	3.1	3.0	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.8
8 persons.....	1.8	1.7	2.8	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.1	2.0	3.3
9 persons.....	1.0	.9	1.8	.9	.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	2.1
10 persons or more.....	1.1	1.0	2.5	1.1	.9	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.9
Median number of persons..	3.18	3.18	3.10	3.16	3.17	3.09	3.21	3.22	3.15
Total owner-occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	11, 413	10, 867	546	7, 715	7, 373	342	3, 698	3, 494	204
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person.....	7.3	7.2	9.6	6.2	6.1	8.5	9.8	9.7	11.4
2 persons.....	25.3	25.2	25.7	24.5	24.4	26.2	26.9	27.0	25.0
3 persons.....	22.7	22.9	19.7	23.2	23.4	20.5	21.7	21.9	18.4
4 persons.....	18.9	19.2	14.5	19.7	19.9	15.1	17.3	17.5	13.5
5 persons.....	11.8	11.9	10.3	12.4	12.4	10.5	10.8	10.8	9.9
6 persons.....	6.6	6.5	7.1	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.2	6.1	7.2
7 persons.....	3.5	3.4	4.8	3.5	3.4	4.6	3.4	3.3	5.2
8 persons.....	1.8	1.8	3.2	1.8	1.8	2.9	1.9	1.8	3.6
9 persons.....	1.0	.9	2.1	.9	.9	1.9	1.0	.9	2.4
10 persons or more.....	1.1	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	2.8	1.0	1.0	3.4
Median number of persons..	3.26	3.26	3.25	3.33	3.34	3.25	3.11	3.11	3.24
Total tenant-occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	16, 335	14, 592	1, 743	12, 882	11, 496	1, 386	3, 453	3, 096	357
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person.....	9.0	8.6	12.4	9.3	8.9	12.2	8.2	7.6	13.2
2 persons.....	26.7	26.7	26.8	27.6	27.6	27.1	23.4	23.1	25.9
3 persons.....	23.2	23.7	19.3	23.4	23.8	19.4	22.6	23.0	18.5
4 persons.....	17.8	18.2	14.1	17.7	18.1	14.3	18.0	18.6	13.6
5 persons.....	10.5	10.6	9.8	10.2	10.3	9.8	11.5	11.7	9.7
6 persons.....	5.8	5.7	6.6	5.5	5.4	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.8
7 persons.....	3.2	3.0	4.3	2.9	2.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.7
8 persons.....	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	3.1
9 persons.....	1.0	.9	1.7	.8	.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.0
10 persons or more.....	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.1	.9	2.3	1.4	1.3	2.7
Median number of persons..	3.12	3.12	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.05	3.32	3.34	3.09

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 6.—Persons per room in occupied nonfarm dwelling units, by race, tenure, and residence, for the United States, 1950 and 1940

Persons per room	Total nonfarm			Urban			Rural nonfarm		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Part I—1950									
Total occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	36,626	33,633	2,993	28,108	25,730	2,378	8,518	7,903	615
Number reporting (000).....	36,104	33,167	2,937	27,733	25,401	2,332	8,371	7,766	605
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0.75 or less persons.....	60.5	62.1	42.6	61.4	63.0	43.4	57.7	59.1	39.5
0.76 to 1.00 persons.....	24.7	24.6	25.4	25.2	25.1	26.4	23.1	23.2	21.5
1.00 or less persons.....	85.2	86.7	68.0	86.6	88.1	69.8	80.8	82.3	61.0
1.01 to 1.50 persons.....	9.3	8.9	13.9	8.7	8.3	13.5	11.0	10.7	15.2
1.51 or more persons.....	5.5	4.4	18.2	4.7	3.6	16.7	8.2	7.0	23.8
Total owner-occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	19,528	18,473	1,055	14,195	13,420	775	5,332	5,053	279
Number reporting (000).....	19,263	18,236	1,027	14,021	13,266	755	5,242	4,970	272
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0.75 or less persons.....	68.3	69.1	55.1	70.0	70.6	58.5	64.0	65.0	45.6
0.76 to 1.00 persons.....	21.7	21.6	22.8	21.5	21.5	22.1	22.0	21.8	25.0
1.00 or less persons.....	90.0	90.7	77.9	91.5	92.1	80.6	86.0	86.8	70.6
1.01 to 1.50 persons.....	6.9	6.6	12.4	6.2	5.9	11.3	8.8	8.5	15.4
1.51 or more persons.....	3.1	2.8	9.6	2.4	2.0	7.9	5.2	4.7	14.3
Total tenant-occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	17,098	15,160	1,938	13,913	12,311	1,602	3,185	2,849	336
Number reporting (000).....	16,840	14,930	1,910	13,712	12,135	1,577	3,128	2,795	333
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0.75 or less persons.....	51.5	53.5	35.9	52.6	54.7	36.1	47.2	48.7	34.5
0.76 to 1.00 persons.....	28.2	28.4	26.7	28.9	29.0	28.4	24.9	25.6	18.6
1.00 or less persons.....	79.7	81.9	62.6	81.5	83.7	64.5	72.1	74.3	53.1
1.01 to 1.50 persons.....	12.0	11.7	14.7	11.4	11.0	14.6	14.7	14.7	15.3
1.51 or more persons.....	8.3	6.4	22.8	7.1	5.3	20.9	13.2	11.0	31.5
Part II—1940									
Total occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	27,748	25,459	2,289	20,596	18,868	1,728	7,151	6,591	561
Number reporting (000).....	27,430	25,171	2,259	20,365	18,659	1,706	7,065	6,512	553
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0.50 or less persons.....	32.0	33.0	20.9	31.4	32.3	21.5	33.8	35.1	18.9
0.51 to 1.00 persons.....	50.4	50.8	45.3	52.7	53.2	47.2	43.5	43.9	39.5
1.00 or less persons.....	82.4	83.8	66.2	84.1	85.5	68.7	77.3	79.0	58.4
1.01 to 1.50 persons.....	10.5	10.1	15.4	10.1	9.6	15.2	11.5	11.2	16.0
1.51 or more persons.....	7.1	6.1	18.4	5.8	4.8	16.0	11.1	9.9	25.6
Total owner-occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	11,413	10,867	546	7,715	7,373	342	3,698	3,494	204
Number reporting (000).....	11,306	10,766	540	7,648	7,309	338	3,658	3,457	201
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0.50 or less persons.....	43.6	44.2	32.4	43.9	44.3	35.9	43.0	44.0	26.5
0.51 to 1.00 persons.....	44.6	44.7	42.2	46.5	46.6	44.4	40.7	40.8	38.6
1.00 or less persons.....	88.2	88.9	74.6	90.4	90.9	80.3	83.7	84.8	65.1
1.01 to 1.50 persons.....	7.4	7.2	12.7	6.8	6.6	11.8	8.7	8.4	14.3
1.51 or more persons.....	4.4	3.9	12.7	2.8	2.5	8.0	7.7	6.9	20.7
Total tenant-occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	16,335	14,592	1,743	12,882	11,496	1,386	3,453	3,096	357
Number reporting (000).....	16,124	14,404	1,719	12,717	11,349	1,368	3,407	3,055	352
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0.50 or less persons.....	23.9	24.7	17.2	23.9	24.6	17.9	23.9	25.0	14.6
0.51 to 1.00 persons.....	54.4	55.4	46.3	56.5	57.5	47.9	46.6	47.3	40.0
1.00 or less persons.....	78.3	80.1	63.5	80.4	82.1	65.8	70.5	72.3	54.6
1.01 to 1.50 persons.....	12.6	12.2	16.3	12.1	11.6	16.1	14.6	14.3	17.0
1.51 or more persons.....	9.1	7.7	20.2	7.6	6.3	18.0	15.0	13.4	28.4

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 7.—Income of families, by residence and race, for the United States and specified regions, 1949

Residence and income level	All regions			The South			Other regions		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
United States:									
Number, total (000).....	38, 788	35, 411	3, 377	11, 859	9, 624	2, 235	26, 929	25, 787	1, 142
Number reporting (000).....	36, 441	33, 204	3, 237	11, 237	9, 088	2, 149	25, 204	24, 116	1, 088
Percentage distribution by income classes of.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	8.6	7.6	18.2	12.4	10.4	20.8	6.9	6.6	13.2
\$500 to \$999.....	6.8	5.7	18.4	12.0	9.3	23.1	4.6	4.4	9.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.3	6.5	15.8	10.8	9.0	18.3	5.8	5.5	10.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.5	7.0	12.6	10.0	9.0	14.1	6.3	6.2	9.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.3	9.0	11.9	9.9	9.9	10.2	9.0	8.7	15.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.0	9.2	7.0	8.0	8.8	4.8	9.5	9.4	11.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.9	11.4	6.2	8.6	9.8	3.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.7	9.3	3.0	6.1	7.3	1.3	9.9	10.0	6.3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7.2	7.7	2.1	4.9	5.8	1.1	8.2	8.4	4.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.9	5.3	1.0	3.7	4.5	.5	5.4	5.6	2.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.9	8.4	1.8	5.3	6.3	1.1	9.0	9.2	3.2
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4.3	4.6	1.0	3.0	3.5	.6	4.8	5.0	1.8
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	4.7	5.1	.8	3.3	3.9	.7	5.3	5.6	1.0
\$10,000 and over.....	2.9	3.2	.2	2.0	2.5	(¹)	3.3	3.4	.5
Median income.....	\$3, 068	\$3, 216	\$1, 426	\$2, 248	\$2, 638	\$1, 168	\$3, 333	\$3, 382	\$2, 247
Urban and rural nonfarm:									
Number, total (000).....	33, 168	30, 399	2, 769	9, 071	7, 413	1, 658	24, 097	22, 986	1, 111
Number reporting (000).....	31, 060	28, 414	2, 646	8, 567	6, 976	1, 591	22, 493	21, 438	1, 055
Percentage distribution by income classes of.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	7.2	6.5	14.4	9.4	8.0	15.4	6.4	6.1	13.0
\$500 to \$999.....	5.3	4.3	15.4	8.5	6.0	19.5	4.1	3.8	9.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.3	5.4	15.9	9.6	7.4	19.3	5.1	4.8	10.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6.9	6.3	13.7	9.8	8.2	16.6	5.8	5.7	9.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.2	8.7	13.5	10.5	10.2	12.4	8.6	8.3	15.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.3	9.8	8.1	8.9	9.6	5.8	9.5	9.4	11.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.7	12.0	7.5	9.4	10.6	4.3	12.5	12.5	12.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	9.5	10.0	3.6	7.2	8.4	1.8	10.3	10.5	6.3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7.8	8.3	2.5	6.0	7.0	1.4	8.5	8.7	4.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5.4	5.8	1.2	4.6	5.4	.7	5.7	5.9	2.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	8.7	9.2	2.1	6.3	7.5	1.3	9.5	9.9	3.3
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4.6	4.9	1.1	3.5	4.2	.6	5.1	5.2	1.8
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5.1	5.5	.8	4.0	4.7	.8	5.5	5.7	.9
\$10,000 and over.....	3.1	3.3	.2	2.3	2.8	.1	3.4	3.5	.4
Median income.....	\$3, 245	\$3, 379	\$1, 658	\$2, 622	\$3, 032	\$1, 389	\$3, 418	\$3, 476	\$2, 261
Rural farm:									
Number, total (000).....	5, 620	5, 012	608	2, 788	2, 211	577	2, 832	2, 801	31
Number reporting (000).....	5, 381	4, 790	591	2, 670	2, 112	558	2, 711	2, 678	31
Percentage distribution by income classes of.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	16.3	14.0	35.0	22.1	18.3	36.1	10.7	10.6	19.4
\$500 to \$999.....	15.8	13.8	31.8	23.0	20.3	33.2	8.8	8.8	9.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12.9	12.6	15.4	14.6	14.3	15.4	11.2	11.2	16.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	10.6	10.9	7.4	10.6	11.6	6.8	10.5	10.4	19.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9.9	10.5	4.4	7.8	8.8	4.1	11.9	11.9	9.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	7.5	8.2	1.9	5.3	6.2	1.8	9.6	9.7	3.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.7	7.4	.7	5.5	6.7	.7	7.9	8.0	(¹)
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.4	4.9	.3	2.7	3.4	(¹)	6.1	6.1	6.5
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.9	4.3	.3	1.7	2.1	.4	6.0	6.0	(¹)
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.0	2.3	.2	.8	1.2	(¹)	3.1	3.1	3.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.3	3.6	.7	2.2	2.6	.7	4.4	4.4	(¹)
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	2.2	2.5	.5	1.3	1.5	.6	3.2	3.2	(¹)
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	2.6	2.9	.5	1.1	1.3	.2	4.1	4.1	6.5
\$10,000 and over.....	1.9	2.1	.2	1.3	1.7	(¹)	2.5	2.5	3.2
Median income.....	\$1, 733	\$1, 935	\$734	\$1, 171	\$1, 396	\$711	\$2, 367	\$2, 376	\$1, 667

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Data for 1949 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 8.—*Comparison of wage or salary workers without other income by wage or salary income in 1939 with civilian earners by civilian money earnings in 1945, by color, for the United States*

Specified type of income level	1939 ¹			1945 ²		
	Wage or salary workers without other income by money wage or salary level			Civilian earners by civilian money earnings level		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
Percent ³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....				.6	.6	.9
\$1 to \$999.....	55.9	51.9	90.3	34.0	31.2	56.5
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	33.1	35.9	8.9	27.1	27.1	28.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	5.8	6.4	.6	12.6	13.0	9.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	2.1	2.4	.1	9.1	9.9	3.0
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	1.8	2.1	.1	10.3	11.3	2.2
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	.5	.5	.....	3.0	3.3	.2
\$5,000 and over.....	.7	.7	.....	3.3	3.6	.3
Median.....	\$885	\$964	\$371	\$1,575	\$1,689	\$815

¹ Data for 1939 exclude persons who derived income of \$50 or more from sources other than wages and salaries and secondary families and individuals in households, such as lodgers and servants; but they include earners in quasi-households, such as hotels and quarters for resident employees of institutions.

² Data for 1945 include, in addition to wages and salaries, net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment (i.e., money income from a business or professional enterprise or farm in which the individual was engaged on his own account); but they exclude earners in quasi-households (hotels, etc.).

³ Figures do not add to totals because of rounding.

NOTE.—These figures are estimates derived from separate samples prepared in 1939 and 1945 by the Bureau of the Census. They are subject, therefore, to sampling variation which may be relatively large where the size of the percentage, or the size of the total on which the percentage is based, is small. For example, the figures for nonwhite workers in 1939 and nonwhite civilian earners in 1945 are subject to larger sampling variations than corresponding figures for whites. In addition, as in all field surveys of income, the data are subject to errors of reporting.

SOURCE: Wage and salary income data for 1939 are from the Bureau of the Census, The Labor Force (Sample Statistics), Wage or Salary Income in 1939. Civilian money earnings data for 1945 are derived from Bureau of the Census, Family and Individual Income in the United States: 1945, Series P-60, No. 2, Mar. 2, 1948.

TABLE 9.—*Employment status of the population, by residence and race, for the United States and specified regions, 1950 and 1940—Continued*

Residence and employment status	All regions			The South			Other regions		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Percentage distribution—regions by race—Continued									
United States, 1950—Continued									
Farm:									
Total, 14 years and over.....	100.0	87.7	12.3	100.0	76.7	23.3	100.0	98.7	1.3
Total labor force.....	100.0	87.8	12.2	100.0	76.4	23.6	100.0	98.6	1.4
Civilian labor force.....	100.0	87.8	12.2	100.0	76.4	23.6	100.0	98.6	1.4
Employed.....	100.0	87.8	12.2	100.0	76.3	23.7	100.0	98.6	1.4
Unemployed.....	100.0	89.3	10.7	100.0	79.0	21.0	100.0	96.6	3.4
Not in labor force.....	100.0	87.5	12.5	100.0	77.0	23.0	100.0	98.8	1.2
United States, 1940:									
Total, 14 years and over.....	100.0	90.4	9.6	100.0	76.8	23.2	100.0	96.2	3.8
Total labor force.....	100.0	89.4	10.6	100.0	73.9	26.1	100.0	95.9	4.1
Civilian labor force.....	100.0	89.3	10.7	100.0	73.8	26.2	100.0	95.9	4.1
Employed.....	100.0	89.6	10.4	100.0	73.7	26.3	100.0	96.6	3.4
Unemployed.....	100.0	87.6	12.4	100.0	74.1	25.9	100.0	92.1	7.9
Not in labor force.....	100.0	91.6	8.4	100.0	79.8	20.2	100.0	96.6	3.4

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 10.—*Class of worker of employed persons, by race, for the United States and specified regions, 1950 and 1940*

Class of Worker	All regions			The South			Other regions		
	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White
Number (000)									
1950									
Total.....	55, 843	50, 488	5, 355	16, 516	13, 041	3, 475	39, 327	37, 447	1, 880
Private wage and salary worker...	39, 486	35, 528	3, 958	10, 671	8, 277	2, 394	28, 815	27, 251	1, 564
Government workers.....	5, 585	5, 101	484	1, 738	1, 458	280	3, 847	3, 643	204
Self-employed workers.....	9, 563	8, 877	686	3, 470	2, 884	586	6, 093	5, 993	100
Unpaid family workers.....	1, 209	982	227	637	421	216	572	561	11
1940									
Total.....	44, 888	40, 225	4, 663	13, 655	10, 065	3, 590	31, 233	30, 160	1, 073
Private wage and salary worker...	30, 121	30, 312	3, 376	7, 977	5, 675	2, 302	22, 144	23, 725	939
Government workers.....	3, 567			1, 047	912	135	2, 520		
Self-employed workers.....	9, 758	8, 789	969	3, 809	2, 960	849	5, 949	5, 829	120
Unpaid family workers.....	1, 443	1, 124	319	822	519	303	621	605	16
Percentage distribution									
1950									
Total.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Private wage and salary worker...	70. 7	70. 4	73. 9	64. 6	63. 5	68. 9	73. 3	72. 8	83. 2
Government workers.....	10. 0	10. 1	9. 0	10. 5	11. 2	8. 1	9. 8	9. 7	10. 9
Self-employed workers.....	17. 1	17. 6	12. 8	21. 0	22. 1	16. 9	15. 5	16. 0	5. 3
Unpaid family workers.....	2. 2	1. 9	4. 2	3. 9	3. 2	6. 2	1. 5	1. 5	. 6
1940									
Total.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Private wage and salary worker...	67. 1	75. 4	72. 4	58. 4	56. 4	64. 1	70. 9	78. 7	87. 3
Government workers.....	7. 9			7. 7	9. 1	3. 8	8. 1		
Self-employed workers.....	21. 7	21. 8	20. 8	27. 9	29. 4	23. 7	19. 0	19. 3	11. 2
Unpaid family workers.....	3. 2	2. 8	6. 8	6. 0	5. 1	8. 4	2. 0	2. 0	1. 5

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 13.—*Toilet facilities in occupied nonfarm dwelling units, by race, tenure, and residence, for the United States, 1950*

Toilet facilities	Total nonfarm			Urban			Rural nonfarm		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	36,626	33,633	2,993	28,108	25,730	2,378	8,518	7,903	615
Number reporting (000).....	36,330	33,376	2,954	27,882	25,538	2,344	8,448	7,838	610
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flush toilet, inside structure, exclusive use.....	79.6	82.4	47.9	86.9	89.6	58.4	55.6	59.3	7.2
Flush toilet, inside structure shared.....	4.6	4.2	8.9	5.5	4.9	11.2	1.7	1.8	.....
Other toilet facilities (including privy).....	14.6	12.4	40.0	7.0	5.0	29.1	39.9	36.6	82.3
No toilet.....	1.1	1.0	3.2	.6	.5	1.3	2.9	2.3	10.5
Total owner-occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	19,528	18,473	1,055	14,195	13,420	775	5,332	5,053	279
Number reporting (000).....	19,400	18,361	1,039	14,104	13,341	763	5,296	5,020	276
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flush toilet, inside structure, exclusive use.....	83.6	85.4	52.7	91.8	93.1	68.3	61.9	64.8	19.8
Flush toilet, inside structure shared.....	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.0	.....
Other toilet facilities (including privy).....	14.1	12.5	43.2	6.3	5.0	29.0	35.2	32.6	82.6
No toilet.....	.9	.8	2.4	.5	.5	.5	1.9	1.6	7.6
Total tenant-occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	17,098	15,160	1,938	13,913	12,311	1,602	3,185	2,849	336
Number reporting (000).....	16,931	15,016	1,915	13,778	12,197	1,581	3,153	2,819	334
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flush toilet, inside structure, exclusive use.....	75.1	78.9	45.2	82.0	85.7	53.7	44.9	49.6	5.1
Flush toilet, inside structure, shared.....	8.3	7.7	12.8	9.5	8.7	15.6	2.9	3.2	.....
Other toilet facilities, (including privy).....	15.2	12.2	38.3	7.7	5.0	29.1	47.8	43.7	82.0
No toilet.....	1.4	1.2	3.6	.7	.6	1.6	4.5	3.5	12.9

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 14.—*Water supply in occupied nonfarm dwelling units, by race, tenure, and residence, for the United States, 1950*

Water supply	Total nonfarm			Urban			Rural nonfarm		
	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White	Total	White	Non-White
Total occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	36,626	33,633	2,993	28,108	25,730	2,378	8,518	7,903	615
Number reporting (000).....	36,357	33,399	2,958	27,916	25,566	2,350	8,441	7,833	608
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hot and cold running water, inside structure.....	77.8	81.0	41.1	85.4	88.6	50.0	52.6	56.1	6.6
Only cold running water, inside structure.....	12.2	11.0	25.9	10.9	9.1	30.6	16.6	17.3	7.7
Piped running water, outside structure.....	2.3	1.4	12.2	1.8	.9	11.8	3.7	2.9	13.5
No piped running water.....	7.8	6.6	20.8	1.9	1.4	7.5	27.1	23.6	72.2
Total owner-occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	19,528	18,473	1,055	14,195	13,420	775	5,332	5,053	279
Number reporting (000).....	19,409	18,370	1,039	14,116	13,351	765	5,293	5,019	274
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hot and cold running water, inside structure.....	80.8	82.9	43.8	89.1	91.0	55.7	58.9	61.5	10.6
Only cold running water, inside structure.....	9.8	9.2	19.6	7.7	6.8	23.8	15.4	15.8	8.4
Piped running water, outside structure.....	1.5	1.1	9.3	1.0	.6	8.2	2.9	2.4	12.0
No piped running water.....	7.8	6.7	27.3	2.2	1.6	12.3	22.8	20.3	69.0
Total tenant-occupied dwelling units, number (000).....	17,098	15,160	1,938	13,913	12,311	1,602	3,185	2,849	336
Number reporting (000).....	16,948	15,029	1,919	13,800	12,215	1,585	3,149	2,815	334
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hot and cold running water, inside structure.....	74.3	78.7	39.6	81.7	86.1	47.3	41.8	46.4	3.3
Only cold running water, inside structure.....	15.0	13.1	29.3	14.1	11.6	34.0	18.6	20.0	7.2
Piped running water, outside structure.....	3.1	1.7	13.8	2.6	1.2	13.6	5.1	3.9	14.7
No piped running water.....	7.7	6.5	17.3	1.6	1.1	5.2	34.4	29.6	74.9

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 16.—*Tenure of occupied nonfarm dwelling units, by race and residence, for the United States, 1950 and 1940*
[Number in thousands]

Race and tenure	Total nonfarm		Urban		Rural nonfarm	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Part I—1950						
Total occupied dwelling units	36, 626	100. 0	28, 108	100. 0	8, 518	100. 0
White	33, 632	91. 8	25, 730	91. 5	7, 902	92. 8
Nonwhite	2, 993	8. 1	2, 378	8. 5	615	7. 2
Negro	2, 902	7. 9	2, 319	8. 3	583	6. 8
Other	91	. 2	59	. 2	32	. 4
Total owner-occupied dwelling units	19, 528	53. 3	14, 195	50. 5	5, 332	62. 6
White	18, 473	50. 4	13, 420	47. 7	5, 053	59. 3
Nonwhite	1, 055	2. 9	775	2. 8	279	3. 3
Negro	1, 012	2. 8	752	2. 7	260	3. 1
Other	43	. 1	24	. 1	19	. 2
Total tenant-occupied dwelling units	17, 098	46. 7	13, 913	49. 5	3, 185	37. 4
White	15, 159	41. 4	12, 310	43. 8	2, 849	33. 4
Nonwhite	1, 938	5. 3	1, 602	5. 7	336	4. 0
Negro	1, 890	5. 2	1, 567	5. 6	323	3. 8
Other	48	. 1	35	. 1	13	. 2
Part II—1940						
Total occupied dwelling units	27, 748	100. 0	20, 596	100. 0	7, 151	100. 0
White	25, 459	91. 8	18, 868	91. 6	6, 591	92. 2
Nonwhite	2, 289	8. 2	1, 728	8. 4	561	7. 8
Negro	2, 201	7. 9	1, 672	8. 1	529	7. 4
Other	88	. 3	56	. 3	32	. 4
Total owner-occupied dwelling units	11, 413	41. 1	7, 715	37. 5	3, 698	51. 7
White	10, 867	39. 1	7, 373	35. 8	3, 494	48. 9
Nonwhite	546	2. 0	342	1. 7	204	2. 8
Negro	520	1. 9	333	1. 6	186	2. 6
Other	26	. 1	9	. 1	18	. 2
Total tenant-occupied dwelling units	16, 335	58. 9	12, 882	62. 5	3, 453	48. 3
White	14, 592	52. 6	11, 496	55. 8	3, 096	43. 3
Nonwhite	1, 743	6. 3	1, 386	6. 7	357	5. 0
Negro	1, 681	6. 1	1, 338	6. 5	343	4. 8
Other	61	. 2	47	. 2	14	. 2

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 17.—Value of owner-occupied nonfarm dwelling units, by race and residence, for the United States, 1950 and 1940

Value	Total nonfarm			Urban			Rural nonfarm		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Part I—1950									
Total dwelling units, number (000) ¹	15, 592	14, 733	859	10, 981	10, 367	614	4, 611	4, 366	245
Number reporting (000).....	14, 699	13, 900	799	10, 636	10, 046	590	4, 063	3, 854	209
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$2,000.....	7.7	6.2	33.7	4.3	3.1	24.6	16.6	14.3	59.3
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	5.7	5.2	15.3	3.5	2.8	14.6	11.6	11.3	17.2
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	7.2	6.9	12.9	5.3	4.7	14.6	12.4	12.6	8.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	7.0	6.9	9.4	6.0	5.7	10.8	9.6	9.9	5.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	9.0	9.1	7.6	8.4	8.4	9.7	10.4	10.9	1.9
\$6,000 to \$7,499.....	14.0	14.3	8.5	14.7	14.9	10.7	12.2	12.7	2.4
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	18.5	19.2	5.3	21.0	21.8	6.4	11.9	12.4	2.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	19.9	20.6	6.3	23.8	24.8	7.5	9.5	9.9	2.9
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	6.4	11.6	1.0	7.6	13.7	1.4	3.2	6.0	.....
\$20,000 or more.....	4.6			5.4			2.5		
Average value.....	\$10, 800	\$11, 000	\$5, 500	\$12, 200	\$12, 500	\$6, 500	\$7, 200	\$7, 400	\$2, 600
Median value.....	\$7, 400	\$7, 700	\$3, 000	\$8, 400	\$8, 700	\$3, 700	\$4, 900	\$5, 200	(²)
Part II—1940									
Total dwelling units, number (000) ¹	11, 413	10, 867	546	7, 715	7, 373	342	3, 698	3, 494	204
Number reporting (000).....	11, 022	10, 489	532	7, 400	7, 068	332	3, 622	3, 421	200
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$2,000.....	33.6	31.4	77.5	22.8	20.8	67.5	55.6	53.4	94.1
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	17.4	17.8	10.4	18.3	18.5	14.6	15.7	16.4	3.3
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	15.5	16.0	5.7	17.8	18.2	8.3	10.9	11.4	1.3
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	10.4	10.8	2.5	12.5	12.9	3.7	6.0	6.3	.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.8	8.1	1.5	9.5	9.8	2.3	4.4	4.6	.3
\$6,000 to \$7,499.....	6.7	7.0	1.2	8.4	8.7	1.8	3.3	3.4	.2
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	4.1	4.2	.7	5.2	5.3	1.1	1.9	2.0	.1
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	2.7	2.9	.3	3.4	3.6	.5	1.4	1.4	.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	.9	.9	.1	1.1	1.2	.1	.5	.5	.....
\$20,000 or more.....	.9	.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	.1	.5	.5	.....
Average value.....	\$3, 565	\$3, 678	\$1, 344	\$4, 131	\$4, 243	\$1, 756	\$2, 408	\$2, 510	\$662
Median value.....	\$2, 938	\$3, 053	\$821	\$3, 501	\$3, 595	\$1, 288	\$1, 715	\$1, 834	\$427

¹ Not completely comparable between 1940 and 1950. See appendix notes on types of dwelling units included and on estimated value.

² Less than \$2,000.

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 18.—*Mortgage status of owner-occupied nonfarm dwelling units, by race and residence, for the United States, 1950 and 1940*

[1-to-4 dwelling unit structures without business]

Mortgage status	Total nonfarm			Urban			Rural nonfarm		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Part I—1950									
Total dwelling units, number (000) ¹	17, 757	16, 795	962	13, 228	12, 500	728	4, 529	4, 295	234
Number reporting (000).....	17, 531	16, 583	948	13, 068	12, 348	720	4, 463	4, 235	228
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With mortgage.....	43.6	44.0	37.6	48.0	48.2	44.9	30.9	31.8	14.5
No mortgage.....	56.4	56.0	62.4	52.0	51.8	55.1	69.1	68.2	85.1
Part II—1940									
Total dwelling units, number (000) ¹	11, 413	10, 867	546	7, 715	7, 373	342	3, 698	3, 494	204
Number reporting (000).....	10, 611	10, 124	487	7, 276	6, 959	317	3, 336	3, 165	171
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With mortgage.....	45.3	46.0	29.4	50.6	51.3	36.7	33.6	34.6	15.8
No mortgage.....	54.7	54.0	70.6	49.4	48.7	63.3	66.4	65.4	84.2

¹ 1-to-4 dwelling unit structures without business. See appendix notes on mortgage status of owned homes.

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 19.—*Contract monthly rent of tenant-occupied nonfarm dwelling units, by race and residence, for the United States, 1950 and 1940*

Contract monthly rent	Total nonfarm			Urban			Rural nonfarm		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Part I—1950									
Total dwelling units, number (000) ¹	17, 098	15, 160	1, 938	13, 913	12, 311	1, 602	3, 185	2, 849	336
Number reporting (000).....	15, 422	13, 700	1, 722	13, 071	11, 557	1, 514	2, 350	2, 142	208
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$10.....	4.4	2.9	16.2	2.5	1.4	10.9	15.2	11.3	54.8
\$10 to \$14.....	3.8	3.1	9.1	2.6	1.8	8.5	10.3	9.9	13.5
\$15 to \$19.....	10.4	9.4	18.1	8.7	7.4	18.5	19.7	20.2	14.9
\$20 to \$29.....	19.9	19.8	20.9	19.6	19.2	22.3	21.8	22.9	11.1
\$30 to \$39.....	20.0	20.5	16.6	21.3	21.6	18.5	13.1	14.2	2.4
\$40 to \$49.....	16.5	17.5	8.7	17.9	19.0	9.8	8.5	9.2	1.0
\$50 to \$59.....	10.4	11.1	5.2	11.3	12.0	5.9	5.6	6.2	.....
\$60 to \$74.....	7.3	7.8	3.0	7.9	8.5	3.2	3.6	3.9	1.0
\$75 to \$99.....	5.1	8.0	2.3	5.8	9.0	2.4	1.2	2.2	1.4
\$100 or more.....	2.2			2.5			.9		
Average rent.....	\$39	\$41	\$27	\$41	\$43	\$28	\$28	\$29	\$18
Median rent.....	\$35	\$37	\$25	\$37	\$39	\$26	\$24	\$25	(²)
Part II—1940									
Total dwelling units, number (000) ¹	16, 335	14, 952	1, 743	12, 882	11, 496	1, 386	3, 453	3, 096	357
Number reporting (000).....	16, 178	14, 453	1, 725	12, 790	11, 415	1, 375	3, 387	3, 038	349
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$10.....	17.4	13.9	47.3	9.5	6.1	36.8	47.6	42.8	88.4
\$10 to \$14.....	14.1	13.6	18.5	12.3	11.3	21.2	20.8	22.3	7.6
\$15 to \$19.....	13.7	14.0	11.0	14.1	14.2	13.3	12.3	13.5	2.0
\$20 to \$29.....	23.8	25.0	13.6	26.9	28.1	16.7	12.2	13.5	1.4
\$30 to \$39.....	15.6	16.8	5.6	18.6	20.1	6.9	4.2	4.6	.3
\$40 to \$49.....	8.0	8.7	2.3	9.8	10.6	2.9	1.4	1.5	.1
\$50 to \$59.....	3.5	3.8	.9	4.3	4.7	1.1	.7	.8	.1
\$60 to \$74.....	2.0	2.2	.5	2.5	2.7	.6	.4	.4	.....
\$75 to \$99.....	1.0	1.9	.3	1.2	2.3	.3	.2	.5	.....
\$100 or more.....	.7			.9			.2		
Average rent.....	\$24	\$25	\$13	\$27	\$28	\$15	\$12	\$13	(²)
Median rent.....	\$21	\$23	\$10	\$25	\$26	\$13	\$10	\$11	(²)

¹ Excludes units occupied rent-free.

² Less than \$10.

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 20.—Gross monthly rent of tenant-occupied nonfarm dwelling units, by race and residence, for the United States, 1950 and 1940

Gross monthly rent	Total nonfarm			Urban			Rural nonfarm		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Part I—1950									
Total dwelling units, number (000) ¹	17, 098	15, 160	1, 938	13, 913	12, 311	1, 602	3, 185	2, 849	336
Number reporting (000).....	14, 883	13, 227	1, 656	12, 679	11, 213	1, 466	2, 205	2, 015	190
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$10.....	1.6	1.1	5.9	.8	.6	2.6	6.3	3.9	32.1
\$10 to \$19.....	7.5	5.8	21.5	5.6	3.8	19.5	18.5	16.8	37.4
\$20 to \$29.....	14.8	13.6	25.0	13.3	11.7	25.6	23.6	24.0	20.0
\$30 to \$39.....	20.4	20.7	17.8	20.5	20.7	19.3	19.5	20.8	5.8
\$40 to \$49.....	20.3	21.0	15.0	21.7	22.3	16.6	12.6	13.6	2.6
\$50 to \$59.....	15.5	16.5	7.1	16.6	17.8	8.0	8.9	9.7	.....
\$60 to \$74.....	11.9	12.7	5.6	12.7	13.6	6.2	7.1	7.7	1.1
\$75 to \$99.....	5.3	8.6	2.1	5.8	9.5	2.2	2.1	3.5	1.6
\$100 or more.....	2.6			2.8			1.3		
Average rent.....	\$46	\$48	\$33	\$48	\$50	\$34	\$37	\$38	\$23
Median rent.....	\$42	\$44	\$27	\$44	\$45	\$31	\$30	\$32	\$12
Part II—1940									
Total dwelling units, number (000) ¹	16, 335	14, 592	1, 743	12, 882	11, 496	1, 386	3, 453	3, 096	357
Number reporting (000).....	15, 144	13, 544	1, 599	12, 167	10, 848	1, 318	2, 977	2, 696	281
Percent of total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$10.....	9.3	6.8	29.3	5.1	3.3	20.6	26.2	21.6	70.4
\$10 to \$19.....	22.1	20.5	36.1	18.3	15.8	38.5	37.9	39.2	24.7
\$20 to \$29.....	23.8	24.4	18.3	24.8	25.2	21.4	20.0	21.7	3.4
\$30 to \$39.....	20.0	21.2	9.5	22.6	24.0	11.3	9.2	10.1	.9
\$40 to \$49.....	13.0	14.0	4.0	15.3	16.5	4.8	3.7	4.1	.3
\$50 to \$59.....	6.1	6.6	1.6	7.2	7.9	2.0	1.5	1.7	.1
\$60 to \$74.....	3.4	3.7	.8	4.0	4.4	1.0	.8	.9	.....
\$75 to \$99.....	1.5	1.6	.3	1.8	2.0	.3	.4	.4	.....
\$100 or more.....	.8	.9	.1	1.0	1.1	.1	.2	.2	.....
Average rent.....									
Median rent.....	\$27	\$29	\$14	\$30	\$32	\$17	\$15	\$16	(²)

¹ Excludes units occupied rent-free.

² Less than \$10.

NOTE.—Data for 1950 are preliminary sample data from the 1950 census of population and housing and are therefore subject to sampling variation. Urban farm families or dwelling units are included in the nonfarm area classification. See the appendix for general definitions and explanations of data shown in this table. Components of totals do not necessarily add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.



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