

# 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

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### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF TEXAS

APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

An unprecedented proportion of married persons, a record number of young children, and a smaller average size of household are among the many developments in the population of Texas during the last 10 years that are reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics for the State were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of Texas shown in this report is the final count based on the 1950 Census. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of Texas increased by 1,296,176 in the last decade, rising from 6,414,824 on April 1, 1940, to 7,711,000 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) This gain represents an all-time record numerical population growth between successive censuses. However, the rate of growth, 20 percent, was lower than that in any preceding decade except the periods 1930 to 1940 and 1910 to 1920. Practically the entire increase was due to the excess of births over deaths. The

urban population was 4,000,000 in 1940, or 62 percent of the whole, whereas the rural population was 2,877,000, or 37 percent. These figures are based on the new definition of urban and rural residence used in the 1950 Census. The figure for the urban population under this new definition is larger than it would have been under the old definition used in the 1940 Census. (See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.")

Of the rural inhabitants, 1,307,000 were living on farms and 1,570,000 were living in nonfarm homes. The rural-farm population may be only roughly compared with that of 1940 largely because of the change in the definition of farm residence. As a result of this change in definition the rural-farm population is smaller than it would have been under the 1940 farm definition. However, the difference between the 1950 figure and the 1940 figure probably exceeds the effect of the change in definition. On the basis of the estimate in this report and other estimates, a net migration from farms in the interval between the two censuses seems probable. Without such a movement the farm population would have increased because the number of births among persons on farms substantially exceeded the number of deaths.

The proportion of females in the total population of Texas was about the same in 1950 as in 1940, according to the estimates based on the preliminary sample. For every 99.9 males in 1950, there were 100 females.

The white population increased substantially, from 5,487,545 to 6,825,000, for a gain of 24 percent during the decade, and comprised 89 percent of the 1950 population; there was little change in the size of the nonwhite population during this decade.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

urban population was 4,000,000 in 1940, or 62 percent of the whole, whereas the rural population was 2,877,000, or 37 percent.

The average size of household in Texas was 3.3 persons in 1950, as compared with 3.7 persons in 1940. This decrease in average household size is associated with the fact that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than did the growth of total population. The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the State, 3,922,000, and the percentage of persons who were married, were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over, 70 percent in 1950 were married, as compared with 62 percent in 1940. Of the 1,875,000 married couples in the State, 88,000, or 5 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others. This was lower than the corresponding proportion for 1940, 7 percent.

The State contained 2,059,000 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 521,000 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 7 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 10 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 36 percent, was much higher than the 20-percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. Nevertheless, the median age of the total population rose from 26.9 years in 1940 to about 28.8 years in 1950, as an effect of past trends in births, deaths, and net immigration.

Partly as a consequence of the wartime rise in births, school enrollment was at a new high at the time of the census. In 1950, 1,438,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private schools of the State; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 1,340,931 in 1940. The enrollment in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 76 percent in 1950. This age group includes many children born during the war who had not yet entered school. Among those 14 to 17 years old a similar proportion, 80 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 20 percent were enrolled in 1950, as compared with 12 percent in 1940. In this group the increase reflects, in part, the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the State in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 25 percent, or 1,899,000, were reported as having moved from one house to another between April 1949 and April 1950. (See table 3.) Of this number, 1,126,000 had not changed their county of residence. However, 773,000, or 10 percent of the population, had moved between counties within the State or had entered the State from other States or from abroad during the year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in Texas. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 22 percent. An estimated 3,006,000 residents of Texas 14 years old and over were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 2,454,924 ten years earlier. (See table 5.)

This expansion reflects both the growth in population in Texas since 1940 and an increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. An estimated 742,000 women, or 26 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 542,385, or 23 percent, in 1940. The 2,264,000 male workers in 1950 constituted 82 percent of the men of working age, approximately the same proportion as in 1940 when the male labor force numbered 1,912,539.

Urban women were much more likely to be members of the labor force than were those living in rural areas. Some 30 percent of the women 14 years old and over living in urban places in the State were in the labor force, a proportion considerably greater than 21 percent for rural-nonfarm and 16 percent for rural-farm women. For men, these differences were smaller, with the pattern differing from that observed for women. Approximately 85 percent of the rural-farm male population of working age and 83 percent of males in urban centers were in the labor force; whereas the proportion for rural-nonfarm residents was only 74 percent. (See table 4.)

Proportionately fewer of the labor force members in the State were unemployed than was the case in 1940. In April 1950, 95,000 workers, or 3 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 316,569 persons, or approximately 13 percent of the workers were unemployed. (See table 5.) Among unemployed persons who reported their last occupation, there were in 1950 approximately 18,000 craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, with

skills that are particularly useful in the Nation's expanded production program. The unemployed were most highly concentrated, however, in the semiskilled operatives group. (See table 10.)

The number of employed civilians living in Texas reached a total of 2,840,000 in 1950, or 34 percent above 1940. Although most of the 730,000 expansion in employment over the last decade occurred among private wage and salary workers, there was also a substantial increase in the number of persons employed by government. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 149,470 in 1940 to about double that number in 1950. (See table 8.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical workers, skilled craftsmen, and semiskilled operatives. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 193,185 to 366,000 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 150,915 to 224,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 9.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, one out of every four employed women was a private household worker, whereas in 1950 only one out of nine was so employed.

The most striking change between 1940 and 1950 in the industrial distribution of employed workers was the sharp decline in the importance of agriculture. In 1940, agriculture had 636,416 workers, or 30 percent of all employed workers. In 1950, however, agriculture had only 474,000 workers, or 17 percent of the total. The non-agricultural sectors of the economy, on the other hand, showed large expansions during the decade. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 240,000 to a 1950 level of 619,000. Manufacturing employment stood at 365,000 in 1950, an increase of 150,000 over the 1940 figure. The construction, public utility, and service industries had employment increases of around 100,000 each for the 10-year period. (See table 11.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in Texas was \$2,813. The median for families and unrelated individuals was somewhat lower (\$2,353). Approximately 44 percent of the families and unrelated individuals had incomes under \$2,000,

whereas 15 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. (See table 12.)

An estimated 2,595,000 persons 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 4.) Women engaged in their own home housework (1,687,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category of nonworkers. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included primarily seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 273,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 381,000 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 249,000 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

#### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

It will be noted that several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present report cover the entire population of the State, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the State at the time of the enumeration. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, and for Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Urban and rural residence.--According to the new definition adopted for the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) the densely settled suburban area, or urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more; (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe; and (d) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as towns except in

New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the old definition, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

The preliminary sample figures for the urban population, as shown in this report, differ somewhat from the preliminary field count figures published in Series PC-3, No. 10. The sample figures incorporate rough estimates to take account of persons enumerated away from home and crews of vessels whereas the field count figures do not; furthermore, the field count figures incorporate a number of corrections that had not yet been made when the sample data were compiled.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. However, the method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 Census differs somewhat from that used in earlier censuses. In the 1950 Census, persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, "motels," and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one

with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. For 1950, the new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, the new definition includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other unrelated individuals or one or more families, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school

degree. Such schools may be public or private; day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

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

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a significant number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed person was counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experi-

enced is, therefore, probably overstated in the estimates presented here.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) living in the State are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class of worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair

services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes forestry, fisheries, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family or by an unrelated individual from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bonds, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed;

tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

#### Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.<sup>1</sup> These improvements were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the State. Members of the armed forces living in the State in 1940 were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. The appropriate 1940 figures shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the State at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments and farm enterprises. The data

<sup>1</sup> See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the State regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the State regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons, such as private household and government workers, are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the State where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the State of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the in-

come tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns. Consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently on the basis of either families or persons.

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 8,700 persons selected from those enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 740 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the State. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. Editing revisions may change these in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below.

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
50,000.....	14,000	2,000,000.....	75,000
100,000.....	19,000	3,000,000.....	84,000
250,000.....	30,000	4,000,000.....	86,000
500,000.....	42,000	5,000,000.....	82,000
750,000.....	51,000	6,000,000.....	71,000
1,000,000.....	58,000	7,000,000.....	50,000

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:					
	100,000	500,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	7,711,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:					
2 or 98	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 95	4.3	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
10 or 90	5.9	2.6	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.7
25 or 75	8.5	4.0	3.1	1.8	1.2	1.0
50	10.0	4.7	3.4	2.5	1.4	1.1

To illustrate, of the estimated 3,855,000 males in the State, 11.6 percent were under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1.0 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 10.6 percent and 12.6 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR TEXAS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940—Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>											
Male, 14 years and over.....	2,770,000	2,377,080	16.5	1,718,000	546,000	506,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	626,000	764,324	-18.1	355,000	130,000	142,000	22.6	32.2	20.7	23.8	28.1
Married.....	1,974,000	1,481,247	33.8	1,250,000	381,000	343,000	71.3	62.8	72.8	69.8	67.8
Widowed or divorced.....	169,000	131,509	28.5	114,000	35,000	20,000	6.1	5.5	6.6	6.4	4.0
Female, 14 years and over....	2,830,000	2,368,773	19.5	1,856,000	551,000	423,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	475,000	565,488	-16.0	328,000	78,000	69,000	16.8	23.9	17.7	14.2	16.3
Married.....	1,948,000	1,477,167	31.9	1,221,000	406,000	320,000	68.8	62.4	65.8	73.7	75.7
Widowed or divorced.....	408,000	326,123	25.1	307,000	67,000	34,000	14.4	13.8	16.5	12.2	8.0
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>											
Persons 5 to 24 years old..	2,506,000	2,425,405	3.8	1,527,000	537,000	443,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	1,438,000	1,340,931	7.2	853,000	308,000	277,000	57.4	55.8	56.9	57.4	62.5
Not enrolled in school.....	1,068,000	1,084,474	-1.5	674,000	229,000	166,000	42.6	44.7	44.1	42.6	37.5
Persons 5 to 13 years old....	1,226,000	1,093,291	12.1	689,000	296,000	241,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	934,000	858,604	8.8	524,000	216,000	193,000	76.2	78.5	76.1	73.0	80.1
Not enrolled in school.....	292,000	234,687	24.4	165,000	80,000	48,000	23.8	21.5	23.9	27.0	19.9
Persons 14 to 17 years old...	416,000	507,796	-18.1	245,000	86,000	85,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Enrolled in school.....	384,000	381,073	-12.4	196,000	70,000	67,000	80.3	75.0	80.0	-	-
Not enrolled in school.....	82,000	126,723	-35.8	48,000	16,000	18,000	19.7	25.0	19.6	-	-
Persons 18 to 24 years old...	864,000	824,318	4.8	594,000	154,000	116,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	170,000	101,254	67.9	133,000	21,000	16,000	19.7	12.3	22.4	13.6	13.8
Not enrolled in school.....	694,000	723,064	-4.0	461,000	133,000	100,000	80.3	87.7	77.6	86.4	86.2

Table 2.—MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR TEXAS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>						
Total.....	1,875,000	1,410,162	33.0	1,198,000	346,000	332,000
With own household.....	1,797,000	1,314,429	36.0	1,134,000	336,000	317,000
Without own household.....	83,000	95,733	-8.1	63,000	10,000	15,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	95.3	93.2	-	94.7	97.1	95.5
Without own household.....	4.7	6.8	-	5.3	2.9	4.5
<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>						
Total.....	2,580,000	(1)	-	1,736,000	457,000	388,000
Families.....	2,069,000	(1)	-	1,326,000	386,000	347,000
Unrelated individuals.....	521,000	(1)	-	409,000	71,000	41,000
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>						
Households.....	2,249,000	1,684,119	33.5	1,452,000	432,000	365,000
Population in households.....	7,509,000	6,292,927	19.3	4,665,000	1,538,000	1,306,000
Population per household.....	3.3	3.7	-	3.2	3.6	3.6

<sup>1</sup> Data not available.

Table 3.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR TEXAS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Residence in 1949	Residence in 1950				Percent distribution			
	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Persons 1 year old and over	7,551,000	4,730,000	1,539,000	1,283,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	5,536,000	3,386,000	1,136,000	1,064,000	73.3	70.5	73.8	82.9
Different house, same county....	1,126,000	807,000	207,000	113,000	14.9	17.1	18.5	8.8
Different county or abroad.....	778,000	522,000	159,000	92,000	10.2	11.0	10.8	7.2
Residence not reported.....	116,000	64,000	37,000	14,000	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.1

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1, or where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>THE STATE</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	5,600,000	2,770,000	2,830,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	3,006,000	2,264,000	742,000	53.7	81.7	26.2
Civilian labor force.....	2,935,000	2,197,000	738,000	52.4	79.3	26.1
Employed.....	2,840,000	2,121,000	719,000	50.7	76.6	25.4
Unemployed.....	95,000	76,000	19,000	1.7	2.7	0.7
Not in labor force.....	2,595,000	506,000	2,088,000	46.3	18.2	73.8
Keeping house.....	1,690,000	4,000	1,687,000	30.2	0.1	59.6
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	249,000	150,000	99,000	4.4	5.4	3.5
Other and not reported.....	655,000	352,000	303,000	11.7	12.7	10.7
14 to 19 years old.....	381,000	163,000	219,000	6.8	5.9	7.7
20 to 64 years old.....	200,000	136,000	64,000	3.6	4.9	2.3
65 years old and over.....	73,000	54,000	19,000	1.3	1.9	0.7
Civilian labor force.....	2,935,000	2,197,000	738,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	2,840,000	2,121,000	719,000	96.8	96.5	97.4
At work.....	2,770,000	2,073,000	697,000	94.4	94.4	94.4
35 hours or more.....	2,369,000	1,837,000	532,000	80.7	83.6	72.1
15 to 34 hours.....	318,000	189,000	129,000	10.8	8.6	17.5
1 to 14 hours.....	83,000	47,000	36,000	2.8	2.1	4.9
With a job but not at work.....	70,000	48,000	22,000	2.4	2.2	3.0
Unemployed.....	95,000	76,000	19,000	3.2	3.5	2.6
Experienced workers.....	94,000	76,000	19,000	3.2	3.5	2.6
New workers.....	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	0.1
<b>URBAN</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	3,574,000	1,718,000	1,856,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,989,000	1,429,000	560,000	55.7	83.2	30.2
Civilian labor force.....	1,925,000	1,368,000	557,000	53.9	79.6	30.0
Employed.....	1,859,000	1,318,000	541,000	52.0	76.7	29.1
Unemployed.....	66,000	49,000	17,000	1.8	2.9	0.9
Not in labor force.....	1,585,000	289,000	1,296,000	44.3	16.8	69.8
Keeping house.....	1,034,000	2,000	1,032,000	28.9	0.1	55.6
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	129,000	76,000	53,000	3.6	4.4	2.9
Other and not reported.....	423,000	211,000	211,000	11.8	12.3	11.4
14 to 19 years old.....	233,000	83,000	151,000	6.5	4.8	8.1
20 to 64 years old.....	144,000	99,000	46,000	4.0	5.8	2.5
65 years old and over.....	45,000	30,000	15,000	1.3	1.7	0.8
Civilian labor force.....	1,925,000	1,368,000	557,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	1,859,000	1,318,000	541,000	96.6	96.3	97.1
At work.....	1,814,000	1,292,000	522,000	94.2	94.4	93.7
35 hours or more.....	1,583,000	1,169,000	414,000	82.2	85.5	74.3
15 to 34 hours.....	177,000	97,000	80,000	9.2	7.1	14.4
1 to 14 hours.....	54,000	26,000	28,000	2.8	1.9	5.0
With a job but not at work.....	45,000	26,000	19,000	2.3	1.9	3.2
Unemployed.....	66,000	49,000	17,000	3.4	3.6	3.1

TABLE 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>RURAL NONFARM</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,097,000	546,000	551,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	518,000	408,000	115,000	47.2	73.8	20.9
Civilian labor force.....	514,000	398,000	115,000	46.9	72.9	20.9
Employed.....	498,000	380,000	114,000	44.9	69.6	20.7
Unemployed.....	20,000	19,000	2,000	1.8	3.5	0.4
Not in labor force.....	579,000	144,000	436,000	52.8	26.4	79.1
Keeping house.....	370,000	2,000	368,000	33.7	0.4	66.8
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	80,000	55,000	25,000	7.3	10.1	4.5
Other and not reported.....	130,000	87,000	43,000	11.9	15.9	7.8
14 to 19 years old.....	74,000	43,000	31,000	6.7	7.9	5.6
20 to 64 years old.....	32,000	24,000	8,000	2.9	4.4	1.5
65 years old and over.....	24,000	20,000	4,000	2.2	3.7	0.7
Civilian labor force.....	514,000	398,000	115,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	498,000	380,000	114,000	95.9	95.5	99.1
At work.....	483,000	371,000	113,000	94.0	93.2	98.3
35 hours or more.....	407,000	323,000	84,000	79.2	81.2	73.0
15 to 34 hours.....	61,000	37,000	24,000	11.9	9.3	20.9
1 to 14 hours.....	15,000	11,000	4,000	2.9	2.8	3.5
With a job but not at work.....	10,000	9,000	1,000	1.9	2.3	0.9
Unemployed.....	20,000	19,000	2,000	3.9	4.8	1.7
<b>RURAL FARM</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	929,000	506,000	423,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	499,000	432,000	67,000	53.7	85.4	15.8
Civilian labor force.....	497,000	431,000	66,000	53.5	85.2	15.6
Employed.....	488,000	423,000	65,000	52.5	83.6	15.4
Unemployed.....	9,000	8,000	1,000	1.0	1.6	0.2
Not in labor force.....	430,000	74,000	357,000	46.3	14.6	84.4
Keeping house.....	287,000	-	287,000	30.9	-	67.0
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	41,000	20,000	21,000	4.4	4.0	5.0
Other and not reported.....	103,000	54,000	49,000	11.1	10.7	11.6
14 to 19 years old.....	75,000	37,000	37,000	8.1	7.3	8.7
20 to 64 years old.....	24,000	13,000	11,000	2.6	2.6	2.6
65 years old and over.....	4,000	4,000	1,000	0.4	0.8	0.2
Civilian labor force.....	497,000	431,000	66,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	488,000	423,000	65,000	98.2	98.1	-
At work.....	473,000	411,000	62,000	95.2	95.4	-
35 hours or more.....	373,000	345,000	34,000	76.8	80.0	-
15 to 34 hours.....	80,000	55,000	25,000	16.1	12.8	-
1 to 14 hours.....	14,000	11,000	4,000	2.8	2.6	-
With a job but not at work.....	15,000	12,000	2,000	3.0	2.8	-
Unemployed.....	9,000	8,000	1,000	1.8	1.9	-

Table 5.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	5,600,000	2,770,000	2,830,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	3,006,000	2,264,000	742,000	53.7	81.7	26.2
Civilian labor force.....	2,935,000	2,197,000	738,000	52.4	79.3	26.1
Employed.....	2,840,000	2,121,000	719,000	50.7	76.6	25.4
Unemployed.....	95,000	76,000	19,000	1.7	2.7	0.7
Not in labor force.....	2,595,000	506,000	2,088,000	46.3	18.3	73.8
1940						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	4,745,853	2,377,080	2,368,773	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	2,454,924	1,912,539	542,385	51.7	80.5	22.9
Civilian labor force.....	2,428,824	1,886,439	542,385	51.2	79.4	22.9
Employed.....	2,112,255	1,649,895	462,360	44.5	69.4	19.5
Unemployed.....	316,569	237,044	79,525	6.7	10.0	3.4
Not in labor force.....	2,290,929	464,541	1,826,388	48.3	19.5	77.1

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950  
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over..	5,600,000	3,006,000	2,935,000	2,840,000	95,000	2,595,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	1,280,000	564,000	535,000	498,000	37,000	716,000	18.8	-
25 to 34 years.....	1,231,000	744,000	715,000	701,000	14,000	487,000	24.8	-
35 to 44 years.....	1,127,000	733,000	723,000	707,000	16,000	395,000	24.4	-
45 to 64 years.....	1,439,000	840,000	840,000	816,000	24,000	596,000	27.9	-
65 years and over.....	523,000	123,000	123,000	118,000	4,000	400,000	4.1	-
Male, 14 years and over.....								
	2,770,000	2,264,000	2,197,000	2,121,000	76,000	506,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	601,000	384,000	355,000	329,000	26,000	217,000	15.7	-
25 to 34 years.....	628,000	577,000	550,000	537,000	13,000	50,000	25.5	-
35 to 44 years.....	578,000	544,000	536,000	524,000	12,000	34,000	24.0	-
45 to 64 years.....	724,000	647,000	647,000	627,000	19,000	75,000	28.6	-
65 years and over.....	239,000	110,000	110,000	105,000	4,000	129,000	4.9	-
Female, 14 years and over...								
	2,830,000	742,000	738,000	719,000	19,000	2,088,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	679,000	180,000	180,000	169,000	11,000	499,000	24.3	-
25 to 34 years.....	604,000	167,000	165,000	164,000	1,000	437,000	22.5	-
35 to 44 years.....	549,000	189,000	187,000	183,000	4,000	360,000	25.5	-
45 to 64 years.....	714,000	193,000	193,000	189,000	4,000	521,000	26.0	-
65 years and over.....	284,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	271,000	1.8	-

TABLE 7.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	53.7	81.7	26.2	3.2	3.5	2.6
14 to 19 years.....	31.6	42.7	22.5	10.7	10.6	10.8
20 to 24 years.....	57.7	84.8	31.3	4.6	5.6	2.1
25 to 34 years.....	60.4	91.9	27.6	2.0	2.4	0.6
35 to 44 years.....	65.0	94.1	34.4	2.2	2.2	2.1
45 to 54 years.....	62.4	93.2	31.9	3.0	2.8	2.9
55 to 64 years.....	52.9	84.5	19.8	2.6	3.2	-
65 years and over.....	23.5	46.0	4.6	3.3	3.6	-

Table 8.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	2,840,000	2,121,000	719,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,915,000	1,382,000	533,000	67.4	65.2	74.1
Government workers.....	302,000	204,000	98,000	10.6	9.6	13.6
Self-employed workers.....	548,000	497,000	51,000	19.3	23.4	7.1
Unpaid family workers.....	75,000	38,000	37,000	2.6	1.8	5.1
1940						
Employed.....	2,112,255	1,649,395	462,860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,242,681	931,033	311,648	58.8	56.4	67.3
Government workers.....	149,470	92,379	57,091	7.1	5.6	12.3
Self-employed workers.....	618,148	556,516	61,632	29.3	33.7	13.3
Unpaid family workers.....	101,956	69,467	32,489	4.8	4.2	7.0

Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	2,840,000	2,121,000	719,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	224,000	141,000	83,000	7.9	6.5	11.5
Farmers and farm managers.....	266,000	258,000	8,000	9.4	12.2	1.1
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	286,000	247,000	39,000	10.1	11.6	5.4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	309,000	130,000	179,000	10.9	6.1	24.9
Sales workers.....	199,000	117,000	82,000	7.0	5.5	11.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	366,000	362,000	4,000	12.9	17.1	0.6
Operatives and kindred workers.....	450,000	368,000	82,000	15.8	17.4	11.4
Private household workers.....	83,000	-	83,000	2.9	-	11.5
Service workers, except private household....	228,000	122,000	107,000	8.0	5.8	14.9
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	144,000	129,000	14,000	5.1	6.1	1.9
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	55,000	33,000	22,000	1.9	1.6	3.1
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	195,000	192,000	4,000	6.9	9.1	0.6
Occupation not reported.....	34,000	22,000	12,000	1.2	1.0	1.7
1940						
Employed.....	2,112,255	1,649,395	462,860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	150,915	88,598	62,317	7.1	5.4	13.5
Farmers and farm managers.....	367,066	356,242	10,824	17.4	21.6	2.3
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	194,574	171,832	22,692	9.2	10.4	4.9
Clerical and kindred workers.....	148,080	71,652	76,428	7.0	4.3	16.5
Sales workers.....	132,421	98,268	34,153	6.3	6.0	7.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	198,183	190,536	7,649	9.1	11.6	0.6
Operatives and kindred workers.....	242,142	203,884	38,258	11.5	12.4	8.3
Private household workers.....	134,311	12,047	122,264	6.4	0.7	26.4
Service workers, except private household....	144,137	83,852	60,285	6.8	5.1	13.0
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	174,262	166,833	7,429	8.3	10.1	1.6
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	83,649	65,051	18,598	4.0	3.9	4.0
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	133,449	131,258	2,191	6.3	8.0	0.5
Occupation not reported.....	14,064	9,292	4,772	0.7	0.6	1.0

Table 10.—MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Experienced unemployed.....	94,000	76,000	19,000	-	-	-
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	8,000	2,000	1,000	-	-	-
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	11,000	4,000	6,000	-	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	10,000	9,000	1,000	-	-	-
Service workers, including private household.	9,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Laborers, except mine.....	23,000	21,000	2,000	-	-	-
Occupation not reported.....	22,000	18,000	4,000	-	-	-

Table 11.—MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	2,840,000	2,121,000	719,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	474,000	431,000	43,000	16.7	20.3	6.0
Mining.....	96,000	92,000	4,000	3.4	4.3	0.6
Construction.....	246,000	239,000	7,000	8.7	11.3	1.0
Manufacturing.....	365,000	305,000	60,000	12.9	14.4	8.3
Durable goods.....	161,000	153,000	8,000	5.7	7.2	1.1
Nondurable goods.....	203,000	152,000	51,000	7.1	7.2	7.1
Not specified manufacturing.....	2,000	1,000	1,000	0.1	-	0.1
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	233,000	194,000	39,000	8.2	9.1	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	619,000	409,000	210,000	21.8	19.3	29.2
Service industries.....	608,000	300,000	309,000	21.4	14.1	43.0
All other industries.....	151,000	123,000	28,000	5.3	5.8	3.9
Industry not reported.....	47,000	28,000	19,000	1.7	1.3	2.6
1940						
Employed.....	2,112,855	1,649,395	463,460	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	636,416	593,830	42,586	30.1	36.3	8.1
Mining.....	61,032	59,668	1,364	2.9	3.6	0.3
Construction.....	110,734	109,390	1,344	5.2	6.6	0.3
Manufacturing.....	211,591	184,515	27,076	10.0	11.2	5.8
Durable goods.....	80,321	75,976	4,345	3.8	4.7	0.7
Nondurable goods.....	129,514	106,174	23,340	6.1	6.4	5.0
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,756	1,365	391	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	139,228	125,426	13,802	6.6	7.6	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	381,260	237,164	144,096	18.0	17.4	20.3
Service industries.....	492,625	221,662	270,963	23.3	13.4	58.5
All other industries.....	54,448	44,160	10,288	2.6	2.7	2.2
Industry not reported.....	24,901	18,580	6,321	1.2	1.1	1.4

Table 12.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR TEXAS, BY RESIDENCE

Income level	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	2,580,000	2,059,000	2,192,000	1,712,000	-	-	-	-
Number reporting.....	2,455,000	1,970,000	2,068,000	1,637,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	322,000	151,000	269,000	115,000	13.1	7.7	12.9	7.0
\$500 to \$999.....	292,000	191,000	217,000	128,000	11.9	9.7	10.4	7.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	240,000	179,000	195,000	136,000	9.8	9.1	9.4	8.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	219,000	181,000	170,000	135,000	8.9	9.2	8.2	8.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	219,000	189,000	191,000	161,000	8.9	9.6	9.2	9.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	177,000	150,000	155,000	129,000	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	226,000	209,000	195,000	179,000	9.2	10.6	9.4	10.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	152,000	139,000	138,000	126,000	6.2	7.1	6.6	7.7
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	143,000	138,000	135,000	130,000	5.8	7.0	6.5	7.9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	108,000	103,000	103,000	99,000	4.4	5.2	4.9	6.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	135,000	126,000	122,000	114,000	5.5	6.4	5.9	7.0
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	69,000	67,000	63,000	62,000	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	90,000	86,000	78,000	75,000	3.7	4.4	3.7	4.6
\$10,000 and over.....	63,000	60,000	51,000	49,000	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.0
Income not reported.....	125,000	89,000	109,000	75,000	-	-	-	-
Median income.....	\$2,353	\$2,818	\$2,499	\$3,041	-	-	-	-