

**CHAPTER VII**  
**PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS**

Publications are the principal end product of the 1950 Censuses, and their content, form, and timing were carefully planned. Most of the Census results appeared in published form. Some of the detailed tabulations were not published but were made available to persons who needed and requested the information and who were willing to pay the cost of furnishing the data.

The content of the publications received early consideration in planning the Censuses. It entered into the determination of which questions were placed on the schedule, what codes were used, and what tabulations were made.

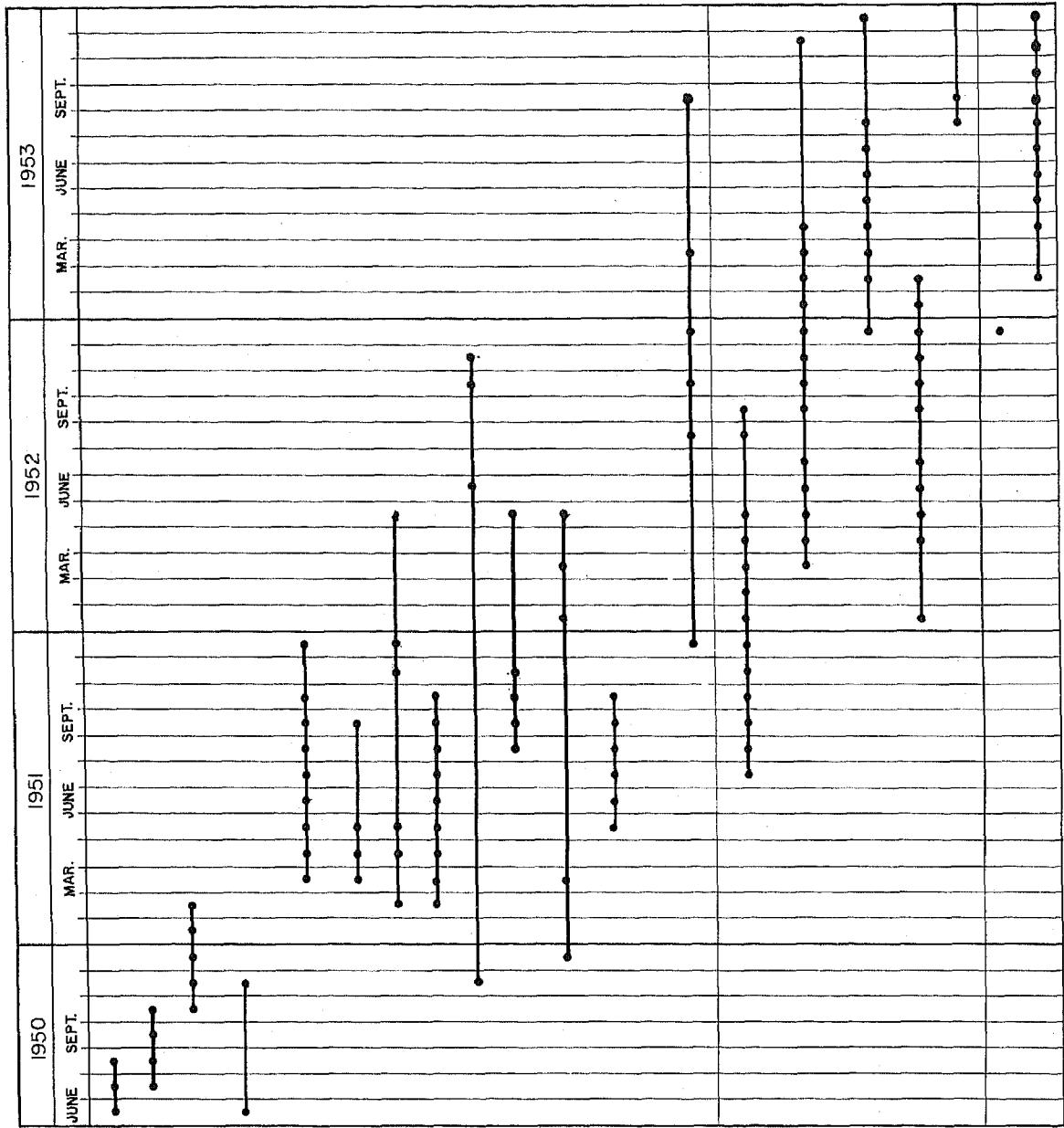
The form of the publications was related to timing. For some purposes, statistics deteriorate with age and should be available early to be of greatest value. For example, a local community whose population had increased and made it eligible for a larger allocation from the State needed the population figures as soon as possible. Other groups needed data so they could take action on specific problems or programs. In its publication plans, the Bureau tried to meet these needs with early releases in preliminary form. It issued field counts, preliminary reports based on a sample of the returns, and advance reports giving final summary figures.

Table F. --Number of Printed Pages in Publications of the 1950 Censuses

Census and report series	Printed pages
Total, all censuses-----	107,318
CENSUS OF POPULATION	
Total-----	40,582
Preliminary and advance releases-----	2,716
Volume I. Number of Inhabitants:	
Volume-----	*1,471
P-A bulletins (State preprints of Vol. I chapters)-----	1,770
Volume II. Characteristics of the Population:	
Volume-----	*15,929
P-A bulletins (State preprints of Vol. II, Chapter A)-----	(1,770)
P-B bulletins (State preprints of Vol. II, Chapter B)-----	5,713
P-C bulletins (State preprints of Vol. II, Chapter C)-----	7,597
Volume III. Census Tract Statistics (Issued in bulletin form only)-----	*4,113
Volume IV. Special Reports (P-E bulletins)-----	*1,273
CENSUS OF HOUSING	
Total-----	31,769
Preliminary and advance releases-----	3,048
Volume I. General Characteristics:	
Volume-----	*4,724
H-A bulletins (State preprints of Vol. I chapters)-----	4,978
Volume II. Nonfarm Housing Characteristics:	
Volume-----	*3,430
H-B bulletins (Preprints of Vol. II chapters)-----	4,670
Volume III. Farm Housing Characteristics-----	* 311
Volume IV. Residential Financing-----	*1,616
Volume V. Block Statistics (Issued in bulletin form only)-----	*8,992
CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE	
Total-----	34,967
Preliminary releases-----	13,127
Volume I. Counties and State Economic Areas:	
Parts 1 to 34-----	*13,131
Separate chapters (Part 34)-----	275
Volume II. General Report:	
Volume-----	*1,404
Separate chapters-----	2,193
Volume III. Irrigation of Agricultural Lands:	
Volume-----	*1,040
Parts 1 to 18-----	1,245
Volume IV. Drainage of Agricultural Lands-----	*329
Volume V. Special Reports-----	*1,989
Other-----	234

\*Final report.

FIGURE 9.—RELEASE DATES OF PUBLICATIONS FOR THE 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION  
RELEASE DATES



DOT IN COLUMN FOR MONTH INDICATES THAT ONE OR MORE PUBLICATIONS WERE ISSUED IN THAT MONTH.  
\* SERIES PC-13 WAS CANCELED.

Census data are also used extensively for background information and for basic research on technical problems. Detailed figures are required for evaluation of proposed legislation, for critical analysis of specific problems, for determination of trends, for substantiation or rejection of economic theories, and for similar purposes. The Bureau tried to meet these needs with carefully prepared tables in well-organized reference volumes. It issued bulletins and special reports to provide a reservoir of basic factual information.

#### The Publication Process

More than 100,000 pages of printed matter had to be prepared to issue the results of the 1950 Censuses. The final reports involved about 59,000 pages, and about four-fifths of them consisted of statistical tables. The preparation of these publications was thus on a scale which warranted mass-production techniques.

The printing process was geared to the type of material presented. For text material and sometimes for tables, letterpress was used; in this process, type was set by the printer. For most statistical tables, however, and sometimes for text material, reproduction of typed pages by a photographic process--offset or multilith--had proved satisfactory and less expensive than letterpress. The offset process was the principal one used for printing results of the 1950 Censuses.

The offset process was particularly effective when the same table form was to be printed a number of times--for example, in a bulletin for each State. The table form was set in type and printed by letterpress before the figures were available. The figures were then typed on the printed forms as they became available. State names and other identification, which were pre-printed on special patch sheets, were pasted in the appropriate places, and the table was printed by offset reproduction.

To transform the figures on the tabulation sheets into the tables in the printed volumes, five steps were needed: reviewing the tabulations, preparing the tables, "machine checking" (adding the figures and recomputing ratios), reviewing the tables, and printing.

#### Reviewing the Tabulations

Tabulations were reviewed by the subject matter specialists to detect possible machine failure and also errors in enumeration, editing, coding, and punching. Machine failure could often be revealed by adding the subgroups in a line on the tabulation sheet to see if they equaled the printed total for the group. Some tabulations had "built-in" checks where this process was done mechanically. The IBM Electronic Statistical Machine was designed so that a zero was printed if the sum of the subgroups equaled the total. If it did not, a figure indicating the difference was printed. In other cases, the tabulations were planned so that a characteristic was counted twice, and the two totals were mechanically compared.

Errors could also be detected by examining the reasonableness of the figures. Reasonableness was determined by checking the relationships among figures on the tabulation sheets, between those figures and figures in the 1940 census, and between the census data and those collected by other agencies. The following relationships among figures on the tabulation sheets suggested possible errors: the number of regular households was different from the number of occupied dwelling units, the number of persons in the civilian labor force was larger than the number in the total labor force, or the amount of cotton sold from the 1949 crop was greater than the amount produced. In making comparisons, allowance was made for sampling error when appropriate.

Apparent inconsistencies could sometimes be explained. If an explanation was not forthcoming, tabulations were examined for error; and if the tabulations were correct, the questionnaires were examined.

#### Preparing the Tables

The figures on the tabulation sheets were not always arranged in the order they were to take in the final tables. The data for one table might be drawn from several places on one tabulation sheet, from several tabulation sheets in one count, from tabulation sheets in different counts, and even from earlier published volumes. Moreover, simple transfer of figures was not always possible. Often several figures were added, sometimes a figure was subtracted, and frequently derived measures, such as ratios or percentages, were computed.

Detailed instructions for summarizing the data were written as soon as the table outlines were determined and the tabulation

specifications prepared. These instructions indicated the tabulation sheets or other sources from which the figures were to be taken and the procedures for assembling them. Table forms were duplicated and provided to eliminate unnecessary writing.

The typing facilities needed to prepare the materials for printing centered in a special typing pool in the Bureau. This pool was supplemented by the facilities of the Department of Commerce, of the Government Printing Office field plant, and of three private contractors.

#### Machine Check

After the tables were prepared, they were given a cursory check and then typed (if they were to be printed by offset reproduction) or sent to the printer (if they were to be printed by letterpress). A machine check was made when the tables were in final form so that it would locate not only the arithmetic errors in the original figures but also the typing or typesetting errors which were missed by the proofreaders. Delaying the machine check had the advantage of checking figures when they were in final form, but it had the disadvantage of disclosing more errors and requiring more correction at an advanced stage of the processing, when corrections were more expensive.

Checking, at this stage, was extensive. Each row and column in the table was added to be sure the totals were correct. This crisscross method disclosed figures which had been put in the wrong row or column as well as those which were incorrect. Derived figures, such as medians or percentages, were verified, and the totals on one table were compared with those on related tables.

#### Reviewing Tables

Reviewing tables was generally limited to a test of reasonableness. Machine checking had been completed, and recomputation of totals was usually unnecessary. Related figures on the tables were checked to see if they were consistent, and the 1950 data were compared with those for 1940 and with those published by other agencies.

Errors could usually be cleared up by checking the posting of the figures from the tabulation sheets to the tables or, more rarely, by re-tabulating the punch cards. If these operations failed to change an unexplainable inconsistency, the original schedules were examined.

#### Printing

Advance planning and precise scheduling were required for the prompt release of the publications. The printing load taxed the available facilities of both the Department of Commerce, which multilithed the preliminary and advance releases, and the Government Printing Office, which handled the other materials. The Government Printing Office, following its established practice in similar instances, contracted some reports out to private printers to complete the job within a reasonable time.

Chapters of many of the bound volumes were issued separately as bulletins before the volume was published. Some savings in printing costs were made by printing in one "press run" the pages that appeared both in the bulletin and in the volume. Where this technique was used, bulletins were printed in two parts--a "keep section" and an "introductory section." The "keep section" consisted of all the pages that were needed both for the bulletin and the final volume--tables, maps, etc. During the process of printing, this material for the volume was folded and delivered to the Bureau as untrimmed signatures. The "introductory section" consisted of the pages that were used only for the bulletin--title, preface, etc. (usually Roman numeral pages). When data for all bulletins in the volume had been released, the final volume was prepared by printing a new introductory section and assembling, in proper sequence, the "keep sections" of the various bulletins.

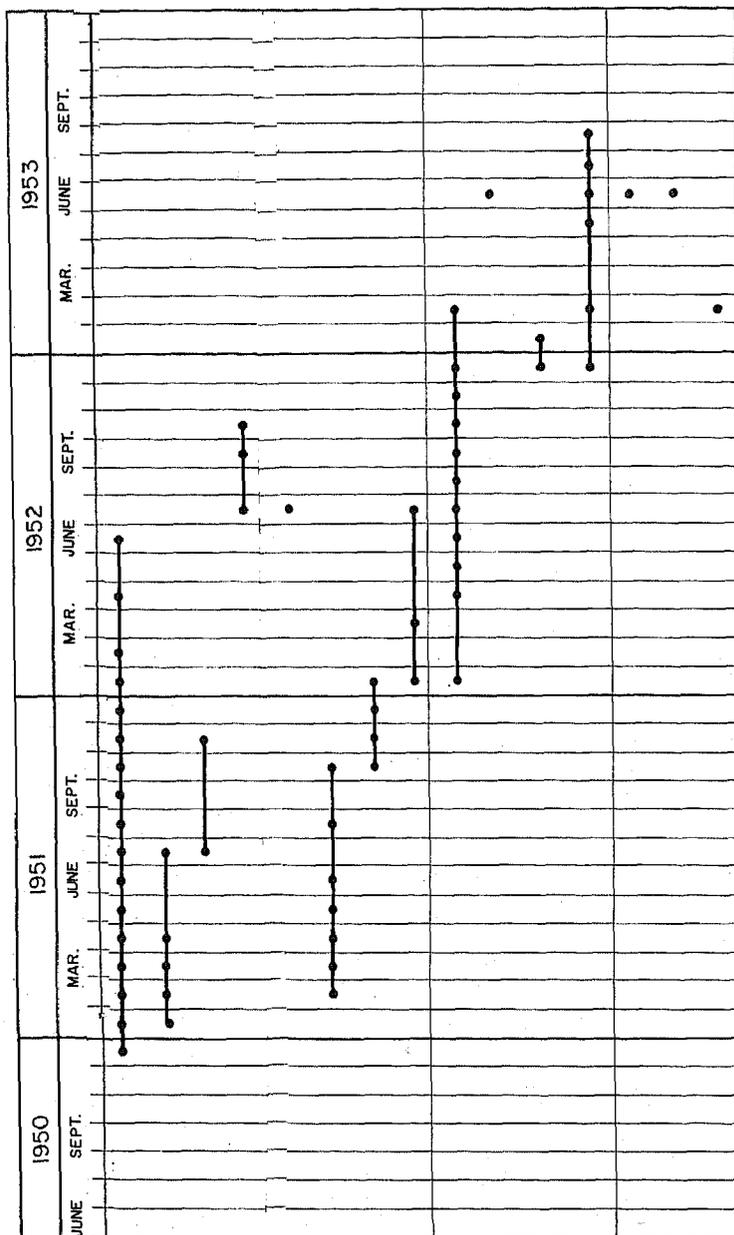
Printed pages in publications of the 1950 Censuses numbered 107,000 (see Table 4, Appendix D, and Table F). Of these, 18,800 were in preliminary and advance releases, 29,000 were in separate reports which were combined in volumes when all data were available, and 59,000 were in the final volumes.

#### The Publications

Publications of the 1950 Censuses were organized according to the major censuses--population, housing, and agriculture. Within each of these censuses, series of publications were set up, partly to give priority to the publication of some data, and partly to get the data in logical groups which would be convenient to refer to as well as convenient to prepare.

FIGURE II.-RELEASE DATES OF PUBLICATIONS FOR THE 1950 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE DATES



DOT IN COLUMN FOR MONTH INDICATES THAT ONE OR MORE PUBLICATIONS WERE ISSUED IN THAT MONTH.

Population

Publications of the 1950 Census of Population were organized into the following groups:

1. Preliminary releases based on field counts (PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, and PC-4)--first release was issued in June 1950
2. Preliminary releases based on the preliminary sample tabulations (PC-5, PC-6, and PC-7) and on preliminary figures from the first complete count (PC-12)--first release was issued in February 1951
3. Advance reports giving final figures in summary form (PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11, and PC-14)--first report was issued in November 1950
4. Final figures on number of inhabitants (State P-A bulletins, chapters of Volume I, and Chapters A of Volume II)--first bulletin was issued in July 1951
5. Final figures on general characteristics of the population (State P-B bulletins and Chapters B of Volume II)--first bulletin was issued in March 1952
6. Final figures on detailed characteristics of the population (State P-C bulletins and Chapters C of Volume II)--first bulletin was issued in December 1952
7. Final figures for census tracts (P-D bulletins--Volume III--for tracted areas)--first bulletin was issued in January 1952
8. Special reports (P-E bulletins--Volume IV)--first bulletin was issued in August 1953
9. Monographs (studies of economic and demographic subjects)

Field Counts.--The single figure most needed for immediate use was the population count. For many purposes, the preliminary figures obtained in the field offices were satisfactory. Moreover, early announcements of these population totals helped to locate areas in which the enumeration results required checking.

The District Offices reported the preliminary county and city figures for their districts through the local newspapers as soon as the counts were made. Reports were prepared in the PC-1 series giving preliminary counts of population as they became available in Washington. That series was followed by the PC-2 series, in which the preliminary totals were presented in a report for each State, giving the figures for counties and for incorporated places of 1,000 or more inhabitants. Reports in the PC-3 series summarized the population counts for various kinds of areas--regions, divisions, congressional districts, standard metropolitan areas, urbanized areas, etc. Series PC-4 was similar to PC-2, but the data were for the Territories and major possessions instead of the States.

Preliminary Tabulations.--To provide early information on the characteristics of the population, as well as its size, advance data based on a sample of the persons enumerated were tabulated. The characteristics included in these tabulations were: race, nativity, sex, age, school enrollment, migration status, marital status, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker, number of families and households, and income of families and individuals. In the PC-5 series, reports were issued for each of 57 large standard metropolitan areas. Data for each of the 10 largest States (according to 1940 population), Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were given in the PC-6 series. Various subjects were treated in the PC-7 series. Data on general characteristics, employment, and income were given for the United States and its four regions; family income was estimated for the United States, the regions, and the 10 largest States; and data on the characteristics of the population of the 57 large standard metropolitan areas were summarized.

The sample was not large enough to provide data on characteristics for the smaller States. Preliminary data for the 38 smaller States and the District of Columbia were therefore taken from the first complete count and published in the PC-12 series. Figures were given on color and sex by urban and rural residence, and on age by sex for the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of the State.

Advance Reports.--The advance reports were the first ones to give final figures. Most of the data were in summary form. The first report was issued in November 1950 after the Bureau had officially determined the number of persons in each State for the purpose of reapportioning members of the House of Representatives among the States. This report was in the PC-9 series, and it gave the population of the continental United States by regions, divisions, and States. Subsequent reports in that series gave the final population in various areas--congressional districts, standard metropolitan areas, counties, urbanized areas, urban places, etc.

In the PC-8 series, a report was issued for each State. These reports gave the final figures for counties and cities in the State and replaced the PC-2 field count data. The PC-10 series gave final population totals for census tracts in 69 tracted areas, and

the PC-11 series gave the final counts for the Territories and major possessions. In the PC-14 series, data were given for selected characteristics, such as color, age, sex, and residence.

Number of Inhabitants (P-A Bulletins and Volume I).--Detailed population figures were put in final form in the P-A bulletins. A separate bulletin was issued for the United States, for each State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Another bulletin gave data for American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, and Virgin Islands of the United States. Each State bulletin presented population figures for the State, for each county, for each minor civil division within the county, and for all towns, including the smallest. These P-A bulletins were bound together to form Volume I, Number of Inhabitants. Each State bulletin also became Chapter A in the State part of Volume II.

Characteristics of the Population (P-A, P-B, and P-C Bulletins and Volume II).--Volume II contained statistics on the characteristics of the population and was published in 51 parts, each a separate book. The first part gave summary data for the entire United States. Subsequent parts were published for each State, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions. Each part included Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants (originally published as a P-A Bulletin and also published in Volume I), Chapter B, General Characteristics (originally published as a P-B Bulletin), and Chapter C, Detailed Characteristics (originally published as a P-C Bulletin). Basic statistics for a State were thus brought within the covers of one book.

Chapter B for each State showed the general characteristics of the population for relatively small areas of the State. Data were given for each county, for the rural-nonfarm and rural-farm parts of the county, for each urban place of 2,500 or more inhabitants, each urbanized area, and each standard metropolitan area. Limited data were also presented for incorporated and unincorporated places of 1,000 to 2,500. Subjects included were: age, sex, race, nativity, citizenship, school enrollment, educational attainment, marital status, mobility, number of married couples, families, households, country of birth of the foreign-born white, employment status, major occupation group, major industry group, and income of families and unrelated individuals.

Chapter C for each State showed detailed characteristics of the population for relatively large areas of the State--urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of the State, cities and standard metropolitan areas of 100,000 or more inhabitants, and cities of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants. Statistics were given on the population by sex and single years of age, as well as the relationship between sex and age and various population characteristics, such as race, nativity, citizenship, school enrollment, educational attainment, family relationship, marital status, and employment status. The relationship of income to occupation and industry and to other population characteristics was also shown.

Census Tract Statistics (P-D Bulletins--Volume III).--The P-D bulletins were issued separately for each tracted area and were not bound into volume form. They gave both population and housing data for each census tract in the tracted areas. The population statistics related to age, race, mobility, employment status, occupation, number of families, number of households, and income of families and unrelated individuals. The housing statistics related to occupancy and tenure of dwelling units, type of structure, condition and plumbing facilities, year built, number of persons per room, heating fuel, refrigeration equipment, television, contract monthly rent, and value of one-dwelling-unit structures.

Special Reports (P-E Bulletins--Volume IV).--Special reports were issued to give data which were too detailed to present in the regular volumes, even at the State level. They were therefore published in the form of separate reports by subject. The data pertained usually to the United States as a whole, or to the United States by broad regions. The subjects covered in these reports included: employment and personal characteristics, occupational and industrial characteristics, family characteristics, marital status, institutional population, nativity and parentage, nonwhite population by race, persons of Spanish surname, Puerto Ricans in continental United States, State of birth, population mobility, characteristics by size of place, education, and fertility.

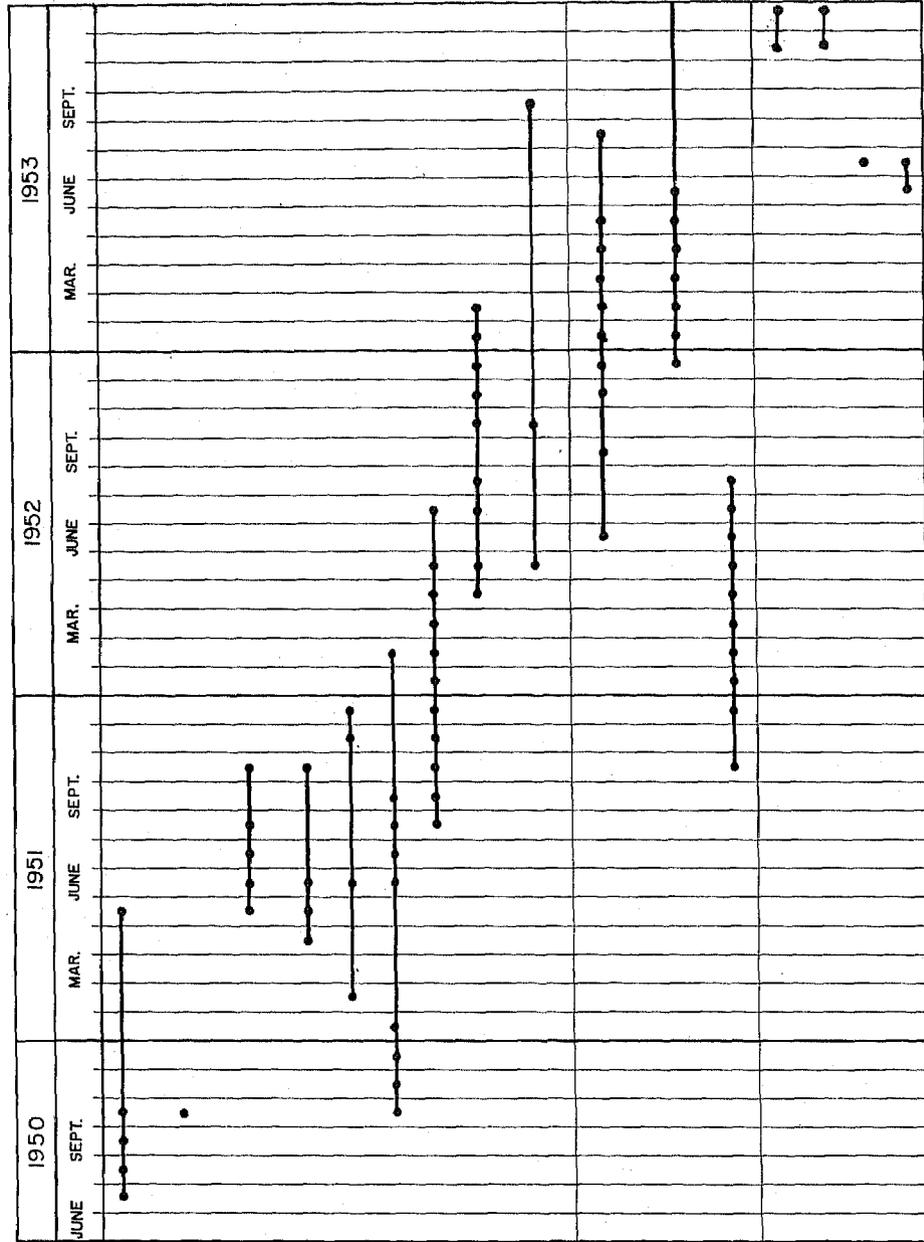
Monographs.--A monograph program was developed jointly by the Social Science Research Council and the Bureau of the Census. Other Government agencies, research organizations, and universities cooperated in this project. Arrangements were made with experts in various fields to analyze the census data, examine relationships, explain patterns, and evaluate trends. These monographs are being printed privately under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council.

Population monographs were planned to cover the following subjects: growth of population, foreign-born population, aged

THE CENSUS OPERATION

FIGURE 10.-RELEASE DATES OF PUBLICATIONS FOR THE 1950 CENSUS OF HOUSING

RELEASE DATES



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population, child and youth population, families, fertility, village and urban population, internal migration, education, income, labor force, and occupation and industry.

### Housing

Publications of the 1950 Census of Housing were organized into the following groups:

1. Preliminary releases based on field counts (HC-1 and HC-2)--first release was issued in July 1950
2. Preliminary releases based on the preliminary sample tabulations (HC-3, HC-4, and HC-5)--first release was issued in February 1951
3. Preliminary reports prepared for local housing authorities (HC-6)--first release was issued in October 1950
4. Advance reports giving final figures in summary form (HC-7, HC-8, and HC-9)--first report was issued in August 1951
5. Final figures on general characteristics of housing (State H-A bulletins and Volume I)--first bulletin was issued in June 1952
6. Final figures on nonfarm housing characteristics (H-B bulletins and Volume II)--first bulletin was issued in December 1952
7. Final figures on farm housing characteristics (Volume III)--issued in July 1953
8. Figures on financing of residential nonfarm properties (Volume IV)--first part was issued in June 1953
9. Block statistics for cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants in 1940 (H-E bulletins)--first bulletin was issued in October 1951
10. Final figures for census tracts (P-D bulletins for tracted areas)--first bulletin was issued in January 1952
11. Monographs (studies of housing problems)

Field Counts.--Counts of dwelling units were needed by city planning groups and by research organizations. The preliminary figures prepared in the District Offices were therefore made available in two series of reports--HC-1 and HC-2. In the HC-1 series, a report was issued for each State. It gave the number of dwelling units in each county and in each place with 5,000 or more inhabitants. Reports for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands were issued in the HC-2 series.

Preliminary Sample Tabulations.--From preliminary sample tabulations of housing data, three series of reports were issued--HC-3, HC-4, and HC-5. The HC-3 series included reports for each of 57 large standard metropolitan areas. They gave data on occupancy, tenure, condition and plumbing facilities, number of rooms, type of structure, monthly rent of rental units, and value of one-dwelling-unit structures occupied by the owner. Housing characteristics in the 10 largest States (according to 1940 population), Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were shown in the HC-4 series. The HC-5 series presented statistics for the United States and each of the four regions. Data for the 57 large standard metropolitan areas were summarized in one of the reports in the HC-5 series.

Local Housing Authority Reports.--Local housing authorities in 224 areas provided funds to get selected housing statistics in advance of the regular processing. Data were provided for dwelling units which were substandard according to the Public Housing Administration definition. Information was given not only on the housing characteristics of these dwelling units but also on the size, composition, and income of the families who occupied them. Separate reports for 219 cities were issued in the HC-6 series.

Advance Reports.--The reports in the HC-7, HC-8, and HC-9 series were the first to give the final figures for housing characteristics. Vacancy data for each of the States, the District of Columbia, and the United States were given in the HC-7 series. In the HC-8 series, data were given for all dwelling units (vacant and occupied). A report was issued for each State showing the housing characteristics in the State, in the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of the State, in the standard metropolitan areas, and in the urban places with 10,000 or more inhabitants. One report in the HC-9 series presented data from the Survey of Residential Financing. Another summarized block statistics published in the H-E series.

General Characteristics (H-A Bulletins and Volume I).--An H-A bulletin was issued for the United States and for each State, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions. These bulletins (later bound into Volume I) carried the general results of the Census of Housing. They included data on occupancy and tenure of dwelling units, type of structure, color of occupants, condition and plumbing facilities, number of rooms, number of occupants, persons per room, contract and gross monthly rent of rental units, and the value of owner-occupied one-dwelling-unit structures. These data were given for urban places of 2,500 or more, for counties, for the rural-farm and

rural-nonfarm parts of counties, for standard metropolitan areas, and for urbanized areas. Limited data were shown for incorporated and unincorporated places of 1,000 to 2,500. For States in the South, additional statistics were given for dwelling units occupied by non-white households; and for five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), statistics were given for dwelling units occupied by white persons with Spanish surnames.

Nonfarm Housing Characteristics (H-B Bulletins and Volume II).--Separate H-B bulletins were issued for each of the 152 standard metropolitan areas with 100,000 inhabitants or more, for the United States, and for each of the nine geographic divisions. Each bulletin showed the housing characteristics in relation to monthly rent, value, sex and age of head, type of household, and family income.

Farm Housing Characteristics (Volume III).--Data on occupied dwelling units in rural-farm areas were given for each of 119 economic subregions of the United States. These subregions are groups of two or more counties which are relatively homogeneous with regard to farm characteristics. Some subregions include counties in different States. Basic housing characteristics, such as number of rooms and condition of dwelling unit, were cross-classified with year built, heating equipment, plumbing facilities, number of occupants, and sex and age of head.

Residential Financing (Volume IV).--Data on the financing of residential nonfarm properties were given in Volume IV. These data related to: type of mortgage holder, outstanding debt, interest rate, terms of the mortgage, annual mortgage payments, characteristics of the owner, purchase price, items included in periodical mortgage payments, and the purpose of financing and refinancing. Part 1 of the volume gave detailed statistics for the United States and the four regions. Part 2 gave general statistics for the 25 largest standard metropolitan areas (according to 1940 population) and comparative data for the United States.

Block Statistics (H-E Bulletins--Volume V).--H-E bulletins were issued for each of the 209 cities which had a population of 50,000 or more in 1940 or in a subsequent special census. Statistics were given for each block, and maps identified the blocks and the boundaries of the census tracts or wards. Dwelling units were classified by occupancy and tenure, condition and plumbing facilities, persons per room, and color of occupants. Monthly rent was given for renter-occupied and for some vacant units, and average value was given for one-dwelling-unit structures which were owner-occupied and also for some vacant units. The separate bulletins were not bound into volume form.

Census Tract Statistics (P-D Bulletins).--The housing data for census tracts were published in the P-D bulletins in the population series.

Monographs.--As part of the monograph program developed jointly by the Social Science Research Council and the Bureau of the Census, arrangements were made with housing experts to study the data collected in the 1950 Census of Housing. Monographs on the following subjects were planned: utilization of housing, residential financing, housing expenditure, growth of metropolitan areas, and farm housing.

### Agriculture

Publications of the 1950 Censuses of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Drainage were organized into the following groups:

1. Preliminary reports based on first counts made in the Washington Office (AC50, IR50, DR50, and HS50)--first release was issued in December 1950
2. Final figures for counties and State economic areas (Volume I)--first part was issued in January 1952
3. Final figures for various subjects covered in the Census of Agriculture (Volume II)--issued in June 1953
4. Final figures on irrigation (Volume III and State parts)--first part was issued in December 1952
5. Final figures on drainage (Volume IV)--issued in February 1953
6. Special reports (Volume V and 10 parts on different subjects)--first part was issued in December 1952
7. Special study relating farm, population, and housing data

Preliminary Reports.--The first reports for the Census of Agriculture were not based on the field counts, because those counts included all places with any agricultural operations, and some of these did not meet the Census definition of a farm. Accordingly, the preliminary reports were based on counts made in the Washington Office in the early stages of processing.

Reports in the AC50-1 series were issued for each county, State, and Territory, and for the United States. These reports gave the number of farms and data on acreage, facilities, equipment, expenditures, value of products sold, number and kinds of livestock, and acreage and production of crops.

In the AC50-2 series, a report for each State compared the number of farms in 1945 and 1950 for each county. The number of farms from 1925 to 1950 was given for geographic divisions and States in a summary report. Another report showed the number of farms in each municipality in Puerto Rico from 1920 to 1950.

Characteristics of farms in the United States and its four regions and in Puerto Rico were shown in the AC50-3 series. In the AC50-4 series, data were given on farms of nonwhite operators in ten Southern States. Vegetable acreage and production were shown in the AC50-5 series.

For the 20 States in which irrigation was extensively practiced, reports on that subject were issued in the IR50-1 series. Drainage data were given in the DR50-1 series for 40 States.

Figures for horticultural specialties were given in four groups of releases: HS50-1, Cut Flowers and Flowering or Foliage Plants, Including Vegetables Grown Under Glass and Propagated Mushrooms; HS50-2, Nurseries; HS50-3, Bulb Farms; and HS50-4, Flower Seed Farms.

Counties and State Economic Areas, Volume I.--Final agricultural data for the counties and economic areas of each State were given in Volume I. A state economic area is a grouping of counties having similar characteristics. Data for the economic areas were more detailed than those for the counties. Statistics were given on farm characteristics, acreage, value of farm land and buildings, land use, facilities, equipment, livestock, crops, by type of farm, economic class, size, tenure of operator, etc. Volume I was issued in 34 parts with a part for each State except the following which were combined as indicated: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; North Dakota and South Dakota; Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia; Virginia and West Virginia; North Carolina and South Carolina; Wyoming and Colorado; New Mexico and Arizona; Utah and Nevada; Washington and Oregon. One part (Part 34) was published for the Territories and possessions, but separate chapters were also issued for Alaska, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The 34 parts were not bound together in one volume.

General Report, Volume II.--In addition to the combined Volume II, separate chapters on the following subjects were made available:

- I. Farms and Land in Farms
- II. Age, Residence, Years on Farm, Work off Farm
- III. Farm Facilities, Roads, Trading Center, Farm Equipment
- IV. Farm Labor and Farm Expenditures
- V. Farm Taxes and Cash Rent
- VI. Livestock and Livestock Products
- VII. Field Crops and Vegetables
- VIII. Fruits and Nuts, Horticultural Specialties, Forest Products
- IX. Value of Farm Products
- X. Size of Farm
- XI. Color, Race, and Tenure of Farm Operator
- XII. Economic Class of Farm
- XIII. Type of Farm

Each chapter gave summary data for States, geographic divisions, and the United States. It also included an analysis of the data.

Irrigation of Agricultural Lands, Volume III.--The data on irrigation enterprises and irrigated farms which were collected in the Census of Irrigation were given in Volume III. A summary report for the United States and 18 separate State reports for 20 States were issued (Arkansas and Oklahoma were combined in one report; North and South Dakota in another).

Drainage of Agricultural Lands, Volume IV.--Drainage data for the 40 States with drainage enterprises were given in Volume IV. The State reports were not issued separately except as preliminary bulletins.

Special Reports, Volume V.--Ten separate reports treating the subjects listed below were issued as Volume V. They were not bound in one volume.

Part 1. Horticultural Specialties, gave detailed data on: (a) cut flowers and flowering or foliage plants (including vegetables grown under glass and propagated mushrooms), (b) nurseries, (c) bulb farms, and (d) flower-seed farms. Much of the data for this report were obtained in the special mail survey of horticultural establishments.

Part 2, Multiple-Unit Operations, gave statistics on multiple units in selected counties in 13 Southern States and Missouri. A multiple-unit operation covered a home farm and one or more units rented to sharecroppers or, if there was no home farm, two or more units rented to sharecroppers.

Part 3, Ranking Agricultural Counties, gave data on inventory and agricultural production for the leading agricultural counties.

Part 4, Graphic Summary of Land Utilization, was prepared jointly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Census. It gave facts on both farm and nonfarm land and information on changes in the use of land in farms during the last half century.

Part 5, Graphic Summary of Farm Tenure, was also a cooperative study by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of the Census. In addition to giving data on farm tenure in 1950, the report showed changes since 1900.

Part 6, Graphic Summary of the 1950 Census of Agriculture, gave the significant facts disclosed by the 1950 Census on farms and farm people. Comparisons of 1950 and 1900 data showed some of the important changes in agriculture.

Part 7, Graphic Summary of Irrigation, gave significant facts on agriculture in irrigated areas and on the characteristics of irrigation enterprises and irrigated farms.

Part 8, Farm Mortgage Debt, was another joint study by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of the Census. It gave data on the number of farms mortgaged, the amount of mortgage debt, and the amount of debt held by the principal lending agencies.

Part 9, Graphic Summary of Farms by Economic Class and Type, was also prepared jointly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of the Census. It presented data on farms classified by economic class and type, as described in Chapter X.

Part 10, Farms by Subregions, summarized data from the 1950 Census of Agriculture for the 119 subregions. These subregions are combinations of the State economic areas, put together without regard to State lines.

Farms and Farm People.--This was a special study made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and by the Bureau of the Census. This study related farm, population, and housing data, and it described the home food-production practices of farm-operator families.

#### Maps and General Reports

Incidental to taking the 1950 Censuses, a great many maps were prepared. Some of these could be reproduced and made available to the public for relatively small additional cost. The following were issued as Government publications:

State Minor Civil Division Maps (A map for each State showed subdivisions of counties, all incorporated places, and all unincorporated places having 1,000 or more inhabitants and lying outside urbanized areas of large cities.)

United States County Outline Map (This map showed boundaries and names of all counties in the United States.)

Map of the United States Showing Location of Drained Agricultural Lands; 1950.

State Irrigation Maps (A map for each of the 17 Western States, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida, showed the 1949 acreage of irrigated land in each county and drainage basin.)  
Location of Irrigated Land, 1949, for 17 Western States, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida.

Congressional Districts for the 83rd Congress (This map showed boundaries of States, counties, and congressional districts.)

Population Distribution of the United States: Urban and Rural, 1950 (Urban population centers were shown by red symbols and rural population by green symbols.)

A collection of maps prepared for different publications was bound together to show some of the results of the 1950 Censuses. This was issued as a "Portfolio of United States Census Maps."

In a number of reports, the procedures used in the 1950 Censuses were described and evaluated. Analyses were also made of the data to appraise their accuracy. Some of these studies were published, but others were written for use only within the Bureau. In these reports, Bureau staff members summarized their experiences, so that the next generation of census-takers might plan more wisely, operate more efficiently, and report more accurately.