

The Nonwhite Population of Texas

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Summary

THIS PUBLICATION ANALYZES some of the more significant aspects of the nonwhite population of Texas. It includes selected projections for the nonwhite population to 1970 and points out some implications. Among the more significant findings are the following:

1. Approximately 1,205,000 nonwhites were living in Texas in 1960. Their numbers were estimated to be 1,347,000 in 1966, and projections indicate a 1970 Texas nonwhite population of 1,455,000. Their rate of population growth is slower than that of the white population. In 1940, nonwhites comprised 14.5 percent of the State's residents, 12.6 percent in 1960 and are expected to comprise 12.4 percent in 1970.

2. Traditionally, East Texas has been more heavily populated by nonwhites than other sections of the State. Although some have migrated to the larger cities in West Texas, they are still highly concentrated in the eastern section of the state.

3. Between 1950 and 1960, some 28,000 more nonwhites migrated from Texas to other states than moved to Texas from other states. However, an excess of births over deaths (249,000) during the decade permitted nonwhites to register an increase of approximately 22 percent.

4. Nonwhites have higher birth and death rates than whites in Texas. In 1960, the birth rates were 30.3 and 25.1, and the death rates were 10.2 and 7.7 for nonwhites and whites, respectively.

5. The residential composition of nonwhites is similar to that of whites. In 1960, 75 percent of all nonwhites in Texas lived in urban areas, and 25 percent were rural residents. The trend toward concentration of nonwhites in metropolitan areas is accelerating, with 65 percent of the State's nonwhite population residing in standard metropolitan areas in 1960. By 1970 approximately 80 percent of the State's nonwhite population is expected to live in urban areas, with 70 percent residing in standard metropolitan areas.

6. In 1960 there were only 94.5 males per 100 females in the nonwhite population of Texas. The projected sex distribution is 94.2 males for every 100 females in 1970.

7. Nonwhites have proportionately more people in the younger ages than whites, and whites have proportionately more in the older ages. Nonwhites have what is referred to by demographers as an unfavorable age distribution. That is, they have relatively large numbers in the economically dependent ages compared to the numbers in the economically productive ages. In 1960, Texas nonwhites had 974 persons of dependent age for every 1,000 of productive age. This contrasts sharply with only 780 persons in the dependent ages per 1,000 in the productive ages

among whites. By 1970, the nonwhite dependency ratio is expected to increase to a point where there will be 1,061 persons in the dependent ages of life for every 1,000 in the productive ages.

8. The median number of years of school completed by the adult nonwhite population (25 years of age and older) in Texas was 8.1 in 1960, and the median family income was \$2,591. Approximately 3 out of 5 nonwhites who were 14 years of age or older were in the active labor force in 1960, and 62 percent of all nonwhites 14 years of age and over were married. Approximately one-half of all dwelling units occupied by nonwhites in 1960 were owner-occupied, and one-half were renter-occupied.

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The Nonwhite Population of Texas

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THE PEOPLE OF ANY NATION, state or other political subdivision may be divided into several different groupings because they "belong" together on the basis of various social, economic or cultural characteristics. Thus, they may be subdivided on the basis of their residence, age, sex, race, marital status, occupational status, religious affiliation and other ways. One of the most important of these groupings is that of race or skin color.

Anthropologists and sociologists, using biologically inherited traits, classify people into three more or less arbitrary categories. These include the Caucasoids, popularly referred to as the "whites," Mongoloids, the "yellow-skinned" people, and Negroids, the "black or brown-skinned" people.

This publication deals with the demographic characteristics of the latter two groups in Texas. What is happening within the nonwhite population in Texas as well as in the nation is important in many ways. For example, the nonwhite birth rates, death rates, illness rates and educational and economic levels are different from whites. In many localities in the United States, a person's skin color has been a determinant of where he can live, what occupations he can enter and the amount of political power he can exercise. At the same time, the sphere of influence of nonwhites has been broadening. While the integration of schools and other public facilities has been a fairly new phenomenon in many places over the nation, many facilities which are not integrated presently will undoubtedly become so in the near future.

Although nonwhites have been important in Texas, both numerically and socially, no demographic studies of a general nature have been published which deal with this particular population of Texas. This publication, therefore, is concerned with the major characteristics and trends of the nonwhite people of the State—their numbers and distribution, residential composition, age and sex distribution, levels of income and educational attainment. Changes are taking place in the nonwhite population of Texas which greatly affect agriculture, industry, commerce, institutional and community life. Information concerning the

nonwhite population and the nature of its changes is important in planning public facilities and programs. The activities of private individuals and groups often might be more adequately planned if knowledge of population characteristics are available.

This report concerns nonwhite people first and statistics second. Consideration of the nonwhite population from this point of view makes it a most important subject in planning the activities of individuals and groups, as well as for private and public facilities and programs.

DEFINITION OF NONWHITE POPULATION

The term "nonwhite population," as used in this publication is the same as used by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. It includes *Negroes, American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Asian Indians and Malaysians*. It should be noted that persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely of Indian or other nonwhite race are classified as white.

NUMBER AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

One of the most important facts about any group is their numbers living in a specific state, county, city or other political subdivision. To leaders such as school administrators, religious leaders, farmers, manufacturers and businessmen as well as private, public and governmental agencies and large corporations, knowledge of the actual size and growth trends among nonwhites is essential for planning.

1960 Nonwhite Population

There were 9,579,677 people living in Texas on April 1, 1960. Of this number, 1,204,846 were classified as nonwhites, constituting 12.6 percent of the State's total population.

Of the nonwhite population 1,187,125 were Negroes. Thus, 17,721 nonwhites were classified as persons referred to in census volumes as "other races." Since Negroes comprise 98.5 percent of all nonwhite

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persons in Texas, the terms "nonwhite" and "Negro" may be used for all practical purposes as synonymous terms in the State. Other than Negroes, persons in Texas in 1960 classified as nonwhites included 5,750 Indians, 4,053 Japanese, 4,172 Chinese, 1,623 Filipinos

TABLE 1. STATES RANKED BY NONWHITE POPULATION, 1960

Numerical rank	State	Number	Percent nonwhite of total population	Percent of all nonwhites in U. S.
1	New York	1,495,233	8.9	7.3
2	California	1,261,974	8.0	6.2
3	TEXAS	1,204,846	12.6	5.9
4	North Carolina	1,156,870	25.4	5.6
5	Georgia	1,125,893	28.6	5.5
6	Illinois	1,070,906	10.6	5.2
7	Louisiana	1,045,307	32.1	5.1
8	Alabama	983,131	30.1	4.8
9	Mississippi	920,595	42.3	4.5
10	Florida	887,679	17.9	4.3
11	Pennsylvania	865,362	7.6	4.2
12	South Carolina	831,572	34.9	4.1
13	Virginia	824,506	20.8	4.0
14	Ohio	796,699	8.2	3.9
15	Michigan	737,329	9.4	3.6
16	Tennessee	589,336	16.5	2.9
17	New Jersey	527,779	8.7	2.6
18	Maryland	526,770	17.0	2.6
19	Hawaii	430,542	68.0	2.1
20	District of Columbia	418,693	54.8	2.0
21	Missouri	396,846	9.2	1.9
22	Arkansas	390,569	21.9	1.9
23	Indiana	273,944	5.9	1.3
24	Oklahoma	220,384	9.5	1.1
25	Kentucky	218,073	7.2	1.1
26	Arizona	132,644	10.2	0.6
27	Massachusetts	125,434	2.4	0.6
28	Connecticut	111,418	4.4	0.5
29	Washington	101,539	3.6	0.5
30	Kansas	99,945	4.6	0.5
31	Wisconsin	92,874	2.4	0.5
32	West Virginia	90,288	4.9	0.4
33	New Mexico	75,260	7.9	0.4
34	Delaware	61,965	13.9	0.3
35	Colorado	53,247	3.0	0.3
36	Alaska	51,621	22.8	0.3
37	Minnesota	42,261	1.2	0.2
38	Oregon	36,650	2.1	0.2
39	Nebraska	36,566	2.6	0.2
40	Iowa	28,828	1.0	0.1
41	South Dakota	27,416	4.0	0.1
42	Montana	24,029	3.6	0.1
43	Nevada	21,835	7.7	0.1
44	Rhode Island	20,776	2.4	0.1
45	Utah	16,799	1.9	0.1
46	North Dakota	12,908	2.0	0.1
47	Idaho	9,808	1.5	*
48	Wyoming	7,144	2.2	*
49	Maine	5,974	0.6	*
50	New Hampshire	2,587	0.4	*
51	Vermont	789	0.2	*
U. S. Total		20,491,443	11.4	100.0

*Less than .05 percent. Combined, they account for slightly more than one-tenth of one percent.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Population: 1960*. Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 1, United States Summary, Table 56.

and 2,123 other nonwhites which represented other smaller groups.¹

In 1960, Texas ranked third in nonwhite population, being exceeded by New York and California. One of every 17 nonwhites in the nation lived in Texas, and the nonwhite population of Texas was larger than the total population in each of 16 other states.

Seven states, when combined, held more than 40 percent of the nation's nonwhites; each had more than one million nonwhites in 1960. Ranked according to their numbers, these states were New York, California, Texas, North Carolina, Georgia, Illinois and Louisiana, Table 1. Slightly more than one-half of all nonwhites in the nation resided in the South in 1960, with approximately 12 percent of all nonwhites living in the South residing in Texas.

Growth Trends

There were more nonwhites residing in Texas in 1960 than at any previous time, (Table 2), and there were an estimated 1,347,000 nonwhites in 1966. Their numbers have increased steadily since the Civil War, with the greatest increase occurring during the most recent decade (Table 2). Between 1950-60, the nonwhite population of the State increased more than 200,000 or 22.4 percent. Their growth rate during the

¹For more detailed information concerning characteristics of each group within the nonwhite classification, see *U. S. Census of Population: 1960*. Special Report PC (2) 1C, "Nonwhite Population by Race."

TABLE 2. NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NONWHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN TEXAS, 1850-1960, ESTIMATED FOR 1966, AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1970

Year	Population		Increase since preceding census		Percent of total population	
	Nonwhite	Negro	Nonwhite	Negro	Nonwhite	Negro
1850	58,558 ¹	58,558 ¹			27.5	27.5
1860	183,324	182,921	124,766	124,363	30.3	30.3
1870	253,879	253,475	70,555	70,554	31.0	31.0
1880	394,512	393,384	140,633	139,909	24.8	24.7
1890	489,592	488,171	95,080	94,787	21.9	21.8
1900	622,041	620,722	132,449	132,551	20.4	20.4
1910	691,694	690,049	69,653	69,327	17.8	17.7
1920	745,063	741,694	53,369	51,645	16.0	15.9
1930	857,543	854,964	112,480	113,270	14.7	14.7
1940	927,279	924,391	69,736	69,427	14.5	14.4
1950	984,660	977,458	57,381	53,067	12.8	12.7
1960	1,204,846	1,187,125	220,186	209,667	12.6	12.4
Estimated						
1966	1,347,000	1,323,000	142,154	135,875	12.5	12.3
Projected						
1970	1,455,000	1,426,000	250,154	238,875	12.4	12.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Population: 1940*. Second Series, Texas, "Characteristics of the Population," Table 4; and U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Population: 1960*. Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 15.

¹Figures for and prior to 1850 were not reported for "other races." Therefore, the 1850 census recorded the same number for the nonwhite and Negro populations in 1850.

past decade was only slightly slower than that of the white population.

Since the whites in Texas have been increasing more rapidly than nonwhites the proportion of nonwhites in the State's total population has been getting smaller, being reduced from 31 percent in 1870 to 12.5 percent in 1966 (Figure 1).

Geographic Distribution

The nonwhite population is more highly concentrated in certain portions of Texas than the white. In general, they are densely populated in the eastern part but sparsely populated in the western and southern sections. For example, no county west of Bexar County had more than 20,000 nonwhites in 1960 (Figure 2), and none west of Travis County had more than 15 percent of their total population who were nonwhite, (Figure 3). Traditionally, East Texas has been more heavily populated by nonwhites than have other sections of the State. This is because they were brought into the region to provide much of the labor connected with a cotton culture. Since agriculture in other sections of the State did not require as much labor, few nonwhites settled outside of East Texas. With the advent of agricultural mechanization and technology and a major change from cotton farming to the livestock industry and other types of agriculture in East Texas, many nonwhites have migrated away from the area. Furthermore, because agriculture is highly mechanized in Texas and fewer farm workers are required, nonwhites have migrated to counties with large cities or to other states in search of occupational opportunities.

The distribution of nonwhites among counties in Texas varies considerably. For example, in 1960 two counties had more than 100,000 nonwhite residents (Harris—249,473 and Dallas—140,266). At the other extreme are 120 counties, each having fewer than 500 nonwhite residents, and three (Borden, Kenedy and McMullen) with no nonwhite residents.

Texas also has great variations in proportions of nonwhite population in different counties. In 1960, nonwhites constituted a majority of the residents in three counties (Marion, San Jacinto and Waller), but they made up less than 1 percent of the populations in 62 counties. In 35 counties, more than one of every four were nonwhite persons.

Widely divergent gains and losses in nonwhite population were experienced by Texas counties during the 1950-60 decade (Figure 4). As a general rule, counties with the smallest number of nonwhites had the greatest proportionate increases of nonwhites during the past decade. At the same time, most counties in the eastern section of the State, heavily populated by nonwhites, lost in nonwhite population between 1950-60. Slightly more than half of the State's counties experienced a net loss of nonwhites during the last census decade. A total of 132 counties lost in nonwhite population, and in 16 their numbers

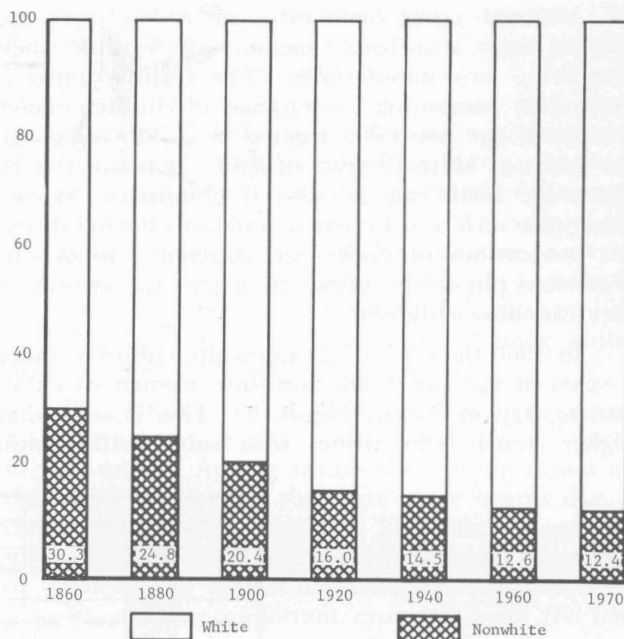


Figure 1. Percent distribution of population by color, Texas, 1860-1960, and projection for 1970.

declined one-half or more (Appendix Table 1). On the other hand, of the 122 counties which experienced net gains within this period, 32 counties more than doubled their numbers of nonwhites, and 52 increased by at least 50 percent.

COMPONENTS OF NONWHITE POPULATION CHANGE

The rate of population growth or decline of any given group is determined by three basic factors: births, deaths and migration.

Between 1950-60, nonwhites in Texas increased by 220,186. They had 248,613 more births than deaths and should have increased by this number had no migration taken place. Some 28,000 more nonwhites moved from Texas than into the State during the decade. The number of nonwhite births, deaths and their net migration between 1950-60 for each county in the State are given in Appendix Table 1.

Fertility

There are a number of ways in which demographers compute fertility rates for different populations. Two of the most widely used indexes of fertility are the *crude birth rate* and the *fertility ratio*. The *crude birth rate* is the number of births for any group during a specific year per 1,000 persons in the group for which the birth rate is being computed. The 1960 crude birth rates of nonwhites and whites in Texas indicate that nonwhites have the higher birth rates, 30.3 and 25.1, respectively. Furthermore, crude birth rates have been consistently higher for nonwhites in Texas throughout the years.

Although crude birth rates are widely used, the *fertility ratio* is a better measure of fertility when comparing two populations. The fertility ratio is derived by computing the number of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 women of childbearing age (in this case, 15 to 49 years of age). It is superior to the crude birth rate because it eliminates extreme situations, such as different populations having different proportions of males and different proportions of persons physically immature or past the age where they can have children.

In 1960 there were 625 nonwhite children under 5 years of age per 1,000 nonwhite women of childbearing age in Texas, Figure 5. This is somewhat higher than it is for whites, who had a fertility ratio

of 504. The nonwhite ratio of 625 was only slightly higher than for nonwhites in the nation, which was 612. The Texas nonwhite fertility ratio was higher in 1960 than any time since 1890. Between 1950-60, the nonwhite fertility ratio increased from 445 to 625, an increase of 40 percent.

Differences in fertility patterns of nonwhites may be noted according to their place of residence. Fertility ratios for nonwhites in 1960 were 610 in urban, 682 in rural nonfarm and 667 in rural farm areas.

Mortality

Computed death rates (number of deaths occurring during a given year per 1,000 population) indicate that nonwhites have higher death rates than whites

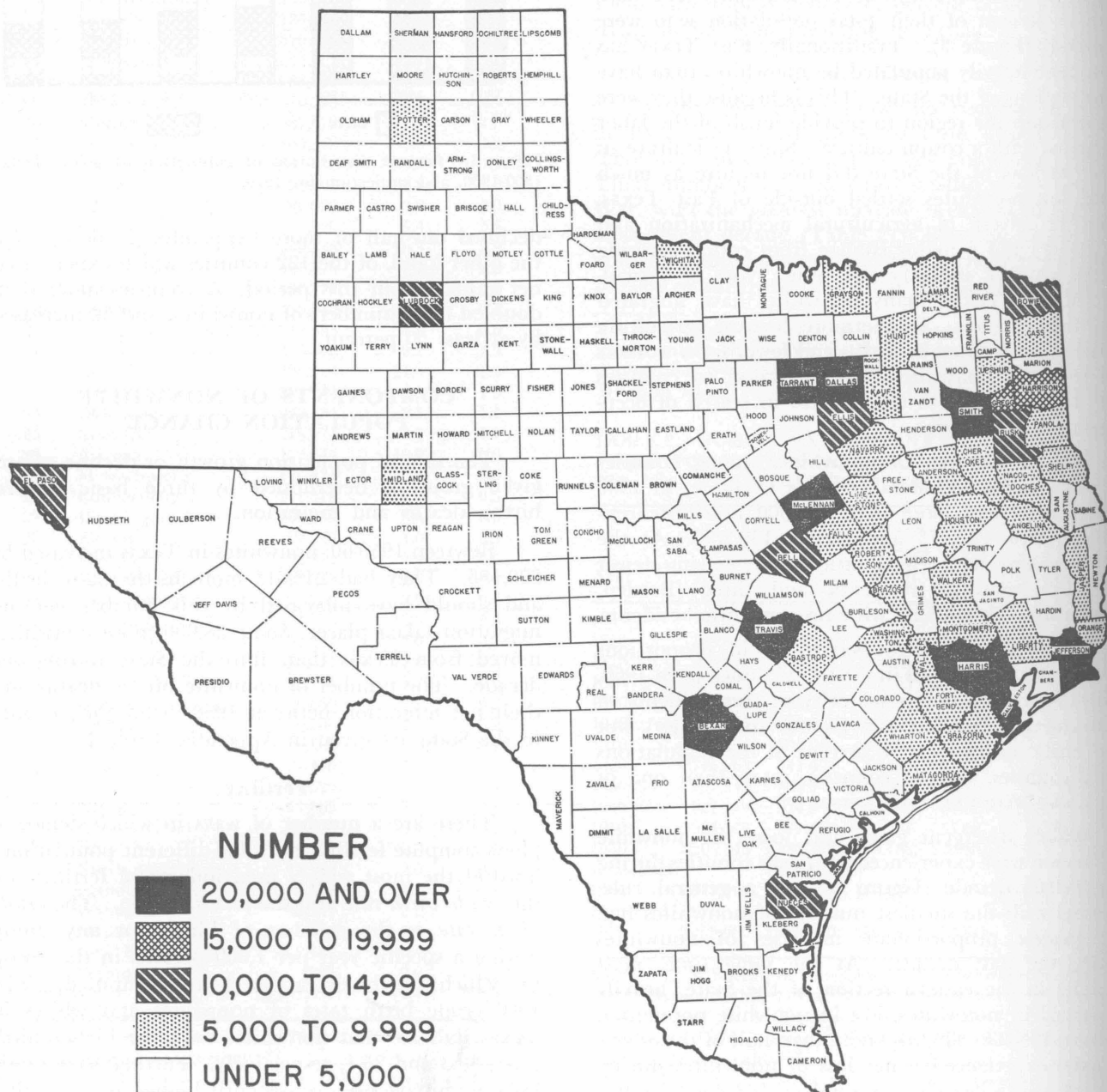


Figure 2. Nonwhite population of Texas counties by number, 1960.

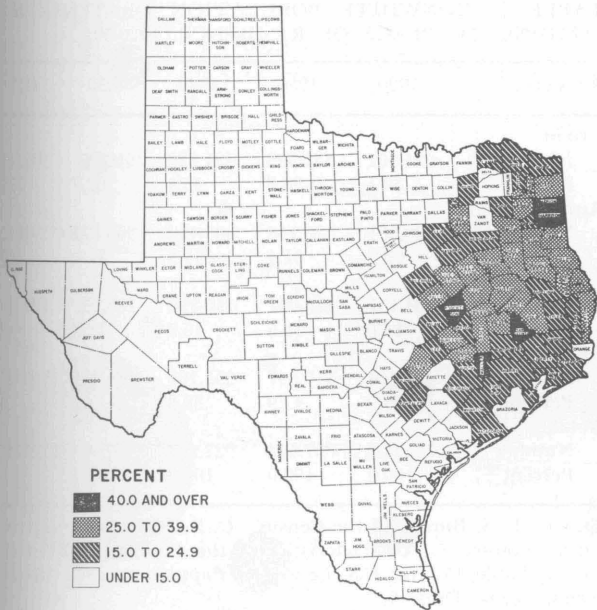


Figure 3. Percent of nonwhite population of Texas counties, 1960.

in Texas. The two groups had death rates of 10.2 and 7.7 respectively, in 1960. The gap in death rates between whites and nonwhites is narrowing, however, as most of the advances resulting in lower death rates occurred earlier in point of time among whites. Since whites now have considerably larger proportions of their population in the older ages, nonwhite death rates will continue to decline faster than among whites in the next two decades.

One measure of mortality often used by demographers is the *infant mortality rate*. The infant mortality rate is defined as the number of infants (children

under 1 year of age) dying in a given year per 1,000 live births during that same year. In Texas in 1960, infant mortality rates were 44.2 and 26.5 for nonwhites and whites, respectively. These differences largely reflect differences in pre-natal and post-natal care, the degree to which babies are born in hospitals and in private homes and socio-economic differences. More boys than girls die during the first year of life among both color groups, but the difference is greater among nonwhites than among whites. For example, the nonwhite infant mortality rates in Texas in 1960 were 49.3 for boys and 39.0 for girls. Among whites, the rates were 29.6 and 23.2, respectively.

The leading reported causes of death among nonwhites are heart disease, vascular lesions and cancer, in that order. Among whites the leading causes are the same, except that there are more deaths due to cancer than vascular lesions. These three accounted for 65 percent of all nonwhite deaths and 62 percent of all deaths of whites occurring in Texas in 1960. The fourth most important cause of death for both whites and nonwhites was accidents. Accidents of all kinds accounted for 6.4 percent of all nonwhite deaths in Texas in 1960 and 5.8 percent of all deaths of whites.

Migration

Between 1950-60, approximately 28,000 more nonwhites migrated from Texas than moved into the State. For two census decades in succession (1940-50 and 1950-60) Texas has had a net out-migration of nonwhites. During these same years, the state registered net in-migration of whites, and this is the major reason whites make up an increasingly larger share of the State's total population.

Distinct migration patterns of nonwhites may be noted by comparing state of birth and state of residence information. According to the census, a total of 1,255,948 nonwhites who were born in Texas were

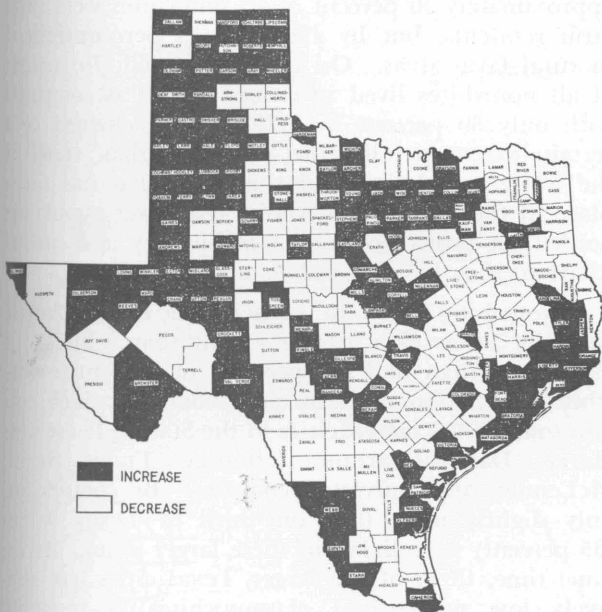


Figure 4. Changes in the nonwhite population of Texas counties, 1950-60.

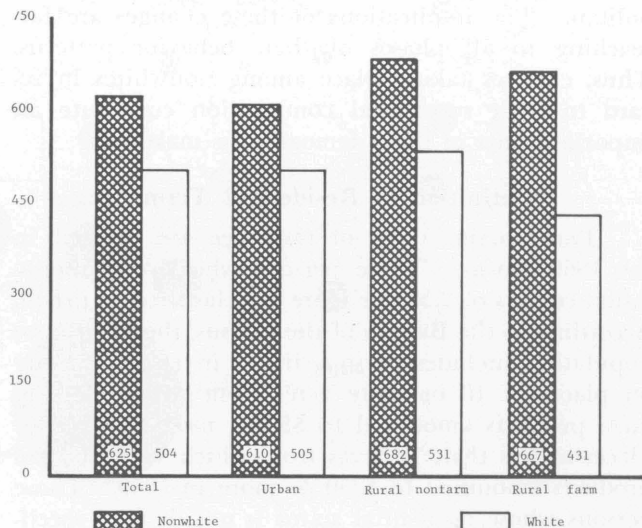


Figure 5. Number of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 women ages 15-49, by color and residence, Texas, 1960.

alive in 1960. Approximately 20 percent of the Texas-born nonwhites were living in other states in 1960. Twelve different states had in excess of 5,000 nonwhites who had been born in Texas living within their boundaries in 1960. In order of their attraction, the leading states were California, 130,000; Oklahoma, 18,000; Arizona, 11,000; Illinois, 9,000; Louisiana, 9,000; and Michigan, 7,000. Figures 6 and 7 show the state of residence in 1960 of nonwhites born in Texas and the state of birth of nonwhites living in Texas in 1960.

Approximately 147,000 nonwhites living in Texas in 1960 were born in other states. Five different states had 5,000 or more nonwhites born within their boundaries that were living in Texas. These were Louisiana, 83,000; Arkansas, 12,000; Oklahoma, 9,000; Mississippi, 7,000; and Alabama, 5,000. In general, nonwhite migrants to Texas are largely from contiguous states and to a lesser degree from the areas of dense nonwhite populations in southeastern states. On the other hand, nonwhite outmigrants from Texas tend to move further and particularly to the western, northern and northeastern cities of the nation.

RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION

During the entire period for which data are available, a trend toward urbanization has characterized the nonwhite population of Texas, and this trend has been accelerated in recent years.

The traditional economic heritage of nonwhites in Texas, and particularly the Negro, has been agricultural. Their traditional experiences have had their roots in small rural population aggregates. The cultural heritage of nonwhites has been rural, and their institutions and value systems have had their origin in local experience. Yet, nonwhites have become increasingly urban and, like the whites, metropolitan. The implications of these changes are far-reaching to all phases of their behavior patterns. Thus, changes taking place among nonwhites in regard to their residential composition constitute an important part of their demographic makeup.

Definition of Residential Terms

Three major types of residence are defined in the 1960 census. Those persons who live in population centers of 2,500 or more are classified as *urban*. According to the Bureau of the Census, the *rural farm* population includes persons living in rural territory on places of 10 or more acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$50 or more in 1959 or places of less than 10 acres from which sales of farm products amounted to \$250 or more in 1959. Those persons whose residential status is not defined specifically as being either urban or rural farm are classified as *rural nonfarm* residents.

TABLE 3. NONWHITE POPULATION OF TEXAS, ACCORDING TO PLACE OF RESIDENCE, 1920-60

Residence	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
Urban					
Number	224,502	331,395	421,820	616,467	905,089
Percent	30.1	38.6	45.5	62.6	75.1
Rural					
Number	520,561	526,148	505,459	368,193	299,757
Percent	69.9	61.4	54.5	37.4	24.9
Rural nonfarm					
Number	104,157	115,601	150,298	180,107	239,120
Percent	14.0	13.5	16.2	18.3	19.9
Rural farm					
Number	416,404	410,547	355,161	188,086	60,637
Percent	55.9	47.9	38.3	19.1	5.0
Total					
Number	745,063	857,543	927,279	984,660	1,204,846
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Population: 1960*. Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 15, and *U. S. Census of Population: 1940*. Second Series, Texas, Table 5.

1960 Residential Distribution

In 1960, 75 percent of the Texas nonwhite population resided in cities; 20 percent lived in rural nonfarm areas; and 5 percent were rural farm residents (Table 3). Their residential distribution was essentially the same as the white population, which had 75 percent in cities, 18 in rural nonfarm and 7 in rural farm areas.

Residential Composition Changes

Changes of major proportions have been taking place in the residential composition of nonwhites in Texas since 1920. The major shift has been from rural farm to rural nonfarm and particularly urban and metropolitan residence (Table 3). In 1920 approximately 56 percent of all nonwhites were rural farm residents, but by 1960 only 5 percent resided in rural farm areas. On the other hand, 75 percent of all nonwhites lived in cities in 1960 as compared with only 30 percent in 1920. These changes to a certain extent parallel the rural to urban trend of the white population and the trend that has taken place in the nation as a whole. As fewer people are needed on farms because of technology and mechanization, they have moved to urban areas.

Nonwhites tend to concentrate in the largest cities in Texas to a greater extent than whites. In 1960 more than half (51 percent) of the entire nonwhite population lived in eight counties which contain some of the largest cities in the State. These were Harris, Dallas, Tarrant, Jefferson, Travis, Smith, McLennan and Galveston counties. By comparison, only slightly more than one-third of Texas' whites (35 percent) were living in these larger cities. At the same time, three of the larger Texas cities had relatively low proportions of nonwhites as residents. These cities—San Antonio, Corpus Christi and El Paso—also have relatively large populations of white

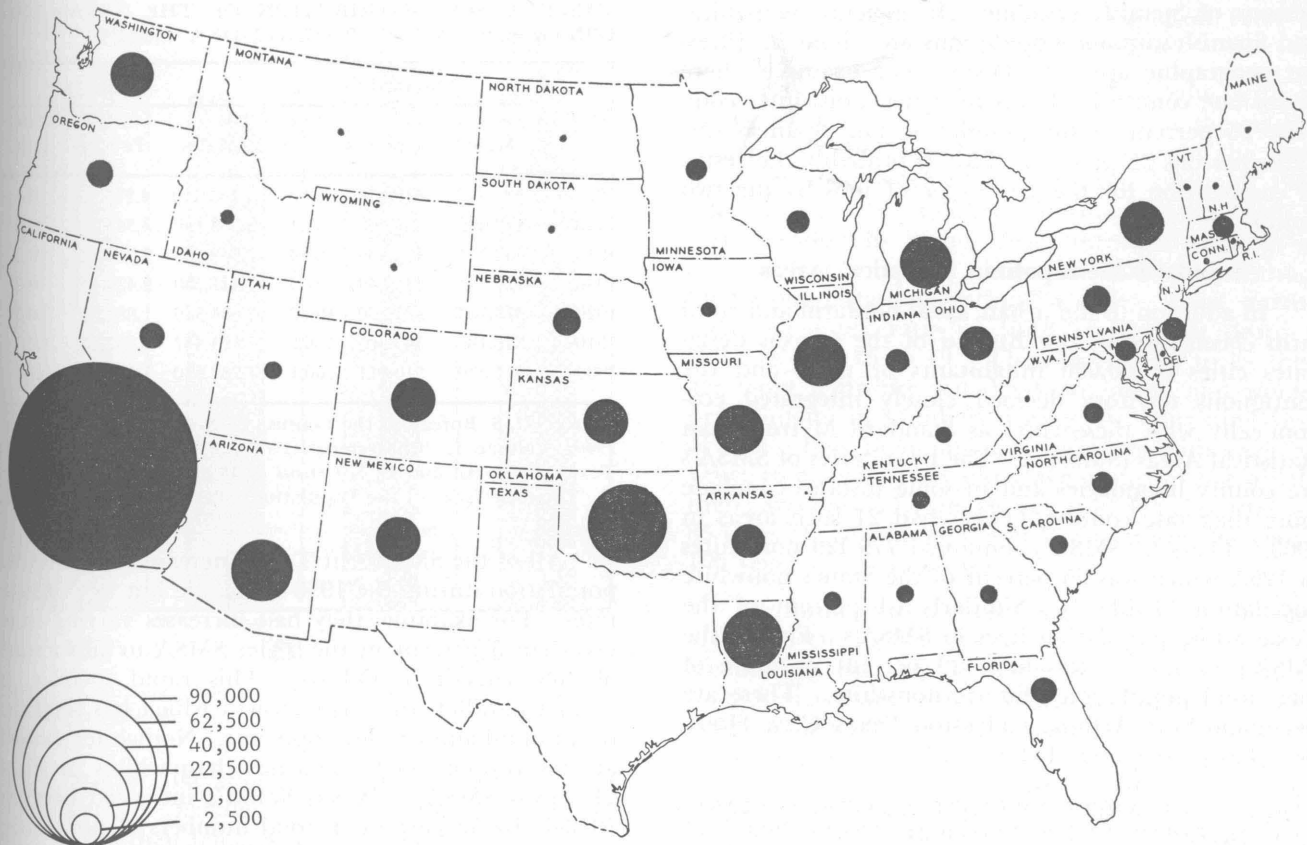


Figure 6. State of residence, excluding Texas, of nonwhites born in Texas, 1960.

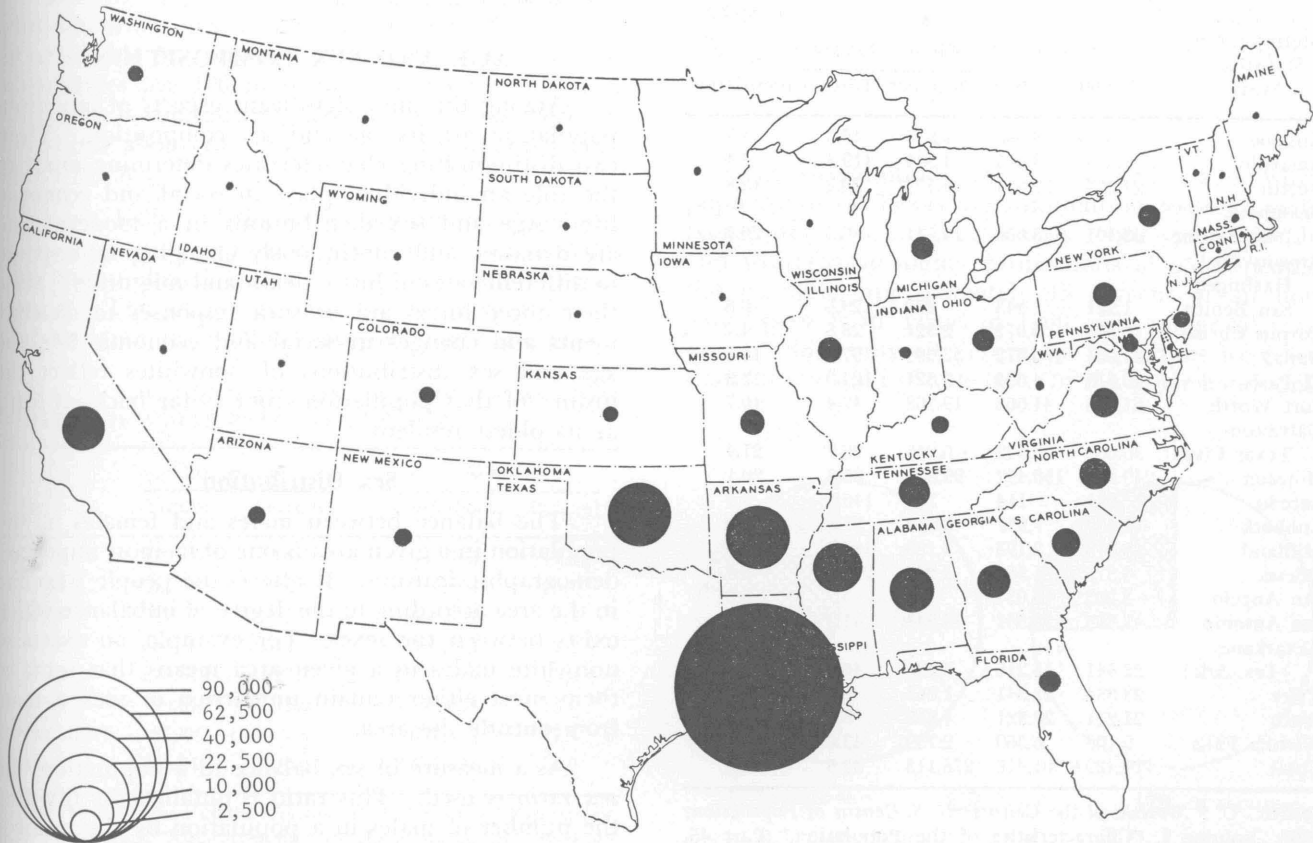


Figure 7. State of birth, excluding Texas, of nonwhites residing in Texas, 1960.

persons of Spanish surname. In general, nonwhites and Spanish-surname populations are found in different geographic areas of Texas. For example, there is not one county in Texas in which nonwhites comprise 25 percent of the population and Spanish surname persons 25 percent. This is probably the result of competition for the same type of jobs by the two groups.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

In addition to the urban, rural nonfarm and rural farm classifications, the Bureau of the Census designates cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more and the contiguous territory deemed closely integrated economically with these cities as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). The boundaries of SMSA's are county boundaries and in some instances include more than one county. Texas had 21 such areas in 1960. These 21 SMSA's contained 779,429 nonwhites in 1960, which was 65 percent of the State's nonwhite population (Table 4). Similarly 64 percent of the Texas white population lives in SMSA's. Five of the SMSA's in East Texas have 20 percent or more of their total population who are nonwhite. These are Beaumont-Port Arthur, Galveston-Texas City, Houston, Texarkana and Tyler.

TABLE 4. NONWHITE POPULATION IN TEXAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, 1950 AND 1960

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	1960	1950	Change 1950-60		Percent nonwhite of 1960 total population
			Number	Percent population	
Abilene	5,869	3,932	1,937	49.3	4.9
Amarillo	8,059	3,675	4,384	119.3	5.4
Austin	27,224	22,651	4,573	20.2	12.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur	63,401	48,660	14,741	30.3	20.7
Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito	1,221	943	278	29.5	0.8
Corpus Christi	10,393	8,072	2,321	28.8	4.7
Dallas	157,981	100,372	57,609	57.4	14.6
El Paso	10,515	4,694	5,821	124.0	3.3
Fort Worth	61,436	41,668	19,768	47.4	10.7
Galveston-Texas City	30,067	23,822	6,245	26.2	21.4
Houston	249,473	150,452	99,021	65.8	20.1
Laredo	281	114	167	146.5	0.4
Lubbock	12,469	7,937	4,532	57.1	8.0
Midland	6,313	2,193	4,120	187.9	9.3
Odessa	4,875	1,583	3,292	208.0	5.4
San Angelo	3,203	3,031	172	5.7	5.0
San Antonio	47,395	33,551	13,844	41.3	6.9
Texarkana (Tex.-Ark.)	22,541	15,216	7,325	48.1	24.6
Tyler	23,384	22,341	1,043	4.7	27.1
Waco	24,221	22,381	1,840	8.2	16.1
Wichita Falls	9,108	6,369	2,739	43.0	7.0
Total	779,429	501,316	278,113	55.5	12.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Population: 1960*. Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 21.

TABLE 5. SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEXAS NON-WHITE AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 1900-1960

Year	Nonwhite			White		
	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1960	585,471	619,375	94.5	4,159,510	4,215,321	98.7
1950	479,992	504,668	95.1	3,383,150	3,343,384	101.2
1940	452,844	474,435	95.4	2,768,259	2,719,286	101.8
1930	424,294	433,249	97.9	2,541,700	2,425,472	104.8
1920	373,703	371,360	100.6	2,035,519	1,882,646	108.1
1910	346,189	345,505	100.2	1,671,437	1,533,411	109.0
1900	311,230	310,811	100.1	1,267,670	1,158,999	109.4

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Population: 1960*. Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 95; and *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*. Volume II, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 43, Texas, Table 14.

All of the SMSA's in Texas increased in nonwhite population during the 1950-60 decade but by different rates. For example, they had increases varying from less than 5 percent in the Tyler SMSA to an increase of 208 percent in Odessa. This rapid increase in Odessa parallels the city's growth which has been the result of oil and gas developments. Nonwhites showed greater proportionate increases than whites in 16 of 21 Texas SMSA's. Texas SMSA's increased between 1950-60 by 56 percent in total numbers of nonwhites, but only 42 percent for whites. Thus, during the 1950-60 decade, nonwhites migrated to Texas SMSA's at a faster rate than whites.

AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION

Among the most significant aspects of any given population are its age and sex composition. These two distinguishing characteristics determine much of the role an individual plays in social and economic life. Age and sex distributions in a modern state are dynamic and continuously changing in response to different rates of birth, death and migration. Since these three forces are in turn responses to developments and changes in social and economic life, the age and sex distributions of nonwhites reflect the history of that population from as far back, at least, as its oldest resident.

Sex Distribution

The balance between males and females of any population in a given area is one of its most important demographic features. It affects the people who live in the area according to the degree of imbalance which exists between the sexes. For example, an excess of nonwhite males in a given area means that some of them must either remain unmarried or seek a mate from outside the area.

As a measure of sex balance in a population, the *sex ratio* is used. This ratio is obtained by dividing the number of males in a population by the number of females and multiplying the result by 100. Thus,

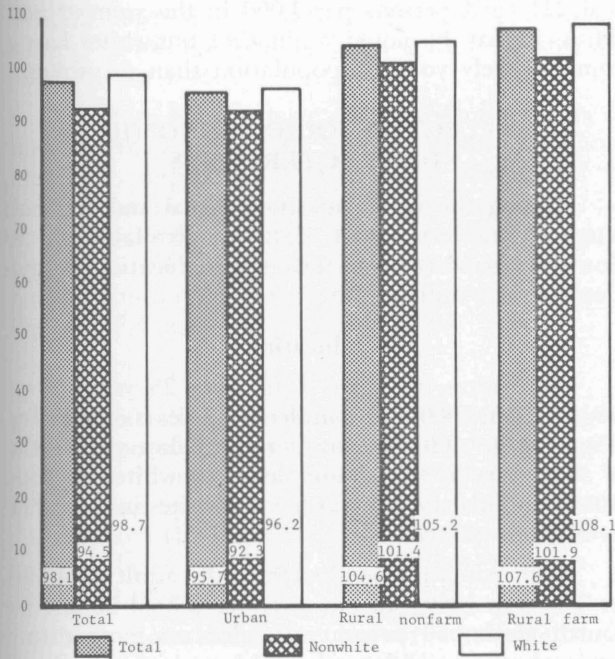


Figure 8. Number of males per 100 females in Texas by color and residence, 1960.

a sex ratio of 100 indicates a perfect balance or 100 males per 100 females. Ratios above 100 indicate more males than females, while those under 100 indicate more females than males in the population.

The high ratio of females to males is one of the most important features of Texas' nonwhite population (Table 5). In 1960 there were only 94.5 nonwhite males per 100 nonwhite females in the State. This ratio is substantially higher for whites (98.7) in Texas but about the same as for the nation's nonwhites (94.3).

From 1900 to 1920, males outnumbered females in the nonwhite population, but since 1920 females have outnumbered males by an increasingly wider margin. The major reasons for increasing female predominance in numbers are the longer life expect-

TABLE 6. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TEXAS NON-WHITE AND WHITE POPULATIONS, 1960

Age	Nonwhites		Whites	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5	172,719	14.3	989,300	11.8
5 to 14	272,649	22.6	1,737,566	20.7
15 to 19	94,095	7.8	652,334	7.8
20 to 29	153,767	12.8	1,096,513	13.1
30 to 49	278,842	23.2	2,148,475	25.8
50 to 64	144,972	12.0	1,093,054	13.0
65 and older	87,802	7.3	657,589	7.8
Total	1,204,846	100.0	8,374,831	100.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Population: 1960*. Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 17.

tancies of women and different migration rates by the two sexes into and out of the State.

Life among nonwhites in Texas begins with an excess of males, as it does elsewhere in the nation. There were 102.8 nonwhite boys born in the State for every 100 nonwhite girls between 1950 and 1960. The difference in numbers of baby boys and girls at birth is offset by higher death rates for males at all age levels throughout their life span and through higher out-of-state migration for males. Thus, starting out with a sex ratio of 102.8 at birth, it drops to 100.4 at ages 15 to 19. Then at ages 20 to 24 there are more nonwhite females than males, and women predominate in numbers during the remaining years of life. This predominance increases with each advance to a successively older age group so that finally there are only 77.1 males per 100 females that are 85 years of age and older and 57.3 men per 100 women 100 years of age and over.

Beginning with the census of 1850, sex ratios have always been higher for whites than nonwhites in Texas, but the gap between the two broad racial categories is narrowing. While the nonwhite population as a whole has more females than males, this is true only in urban areas, with the opposite situation occurring in the rural nonwhite population. In 1960, nonwhites in Texas had only 92 males per 100 females in urban areas while there were 101 and 102 males per 100 females in rural nonfarm and rural farm areas, respectively (Figure 8). The primary reason for the wide difference in sex ratios found in the different residential areas is that migration from rural to urban areas involves more women than men.

Age Distribution

Age distributions of the nonwhite and white populations of Texas are different in some respects. Nonwhites have proportionately more young people, and whites have higher proportions of older people. For example, approximately 45 percent of all nonwhite persons in Texas in 1960 were under 20 years of age while only 40 percent of all whites were less than 20 years old (Table 6). On the other hand, only

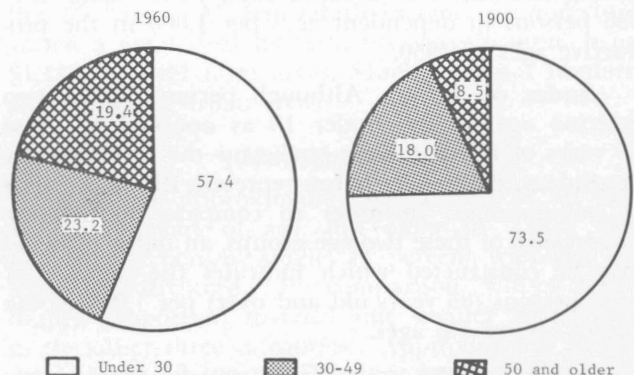


Figure 9. Age distribution of the nonwhite population of Texas, 1900 and 1960.

19 percent of all nonwhites were 50 years of age or older while 21 percent of all whites were past 50. As a result of these different age distributions, the median age of all nonwhites in Texas in 1960 was 24.1 years as contrasted to 27.4 for all whites.

Increasing median age of the State's nonwhite population is an important trend taking place among this particular group. The median age of nonwhites increased from 18.0 in 1900 to 24.1 in 1960. The proportions found in all age groups under 30 were substantially larger in 1900 than in 1960. Approximately three-fourths of all nonwhites were under 30 years of age in 1900 as contrasted with less than three-fifths in 1960 (Figure 9). Also, persons 50 years of age and over made up approximately 1 out of 12 in the nonwhite population in 1900 but 1 out of 5 in 1960. This general trend in aging is largely due to increases in life expectancies.

In general, nonwhites have higher proportions of older persons in rural than in urban areas. In 1960 the median ages for the nonwhite populations in Texas were 20.5 years in rural farm areas, 22.4 in rural nonfarm and 24.7 in urban areas.

To evaluate consequences of the changing age distribution among nonwhites, two different indexes may be used which show the growth of persons in certain age groups in relation to other age levels. These are the *dependency ratio* and *index of aging*.

Dependency Ratio: Dependency ratios compare the proportion of a population in the nonproductive ages with those of working age. It may be generally assumed that the most productive years in the United States are the 45 years that include the ages 20 to 65. The number of persons under 15 plus those 65 and over per 1,000 persons in the most productive years indicates the burden of support borne by the productive members of a given population.

Texas nonwhites had 974 persons in the dependent ages for every 1,000 in the productive ages in 1960. This figure contrasts rather sharply with only 780 persons in the dependent ages for every 1,000 in the productive ages among whites during the same year. Furthermore, the dependency ratio is increasing among nonwhites at a rapid rate, there being only 686 persons in dependent ages per 1,000 in the productive ages in 1950.

Index of Aging: Although persons in the two extreme age groups—under 15 as opposed to those 65 years of age and over—make up the economically dependent, they nevertheless represent different kinds of populations. In order to compare the relative importance of these two age groups, an index of aging may be constructed which indicates the number of aged persons (65 years old and over) per 1,000 in the young (under 15) ages.

In 1960, there were 197 persons 65 years of age and older per 1,000 under 15 years of age in the nonwhite population of Texas. By comparison, whites

had 241 aged persons per 1,000 in the younger ages. Thus, it may be noted again that nonwhites have a comparatively younger population than do whites.

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Among the most important social and economic characteristics for which data are available on the nonwhite population of Texas are education, occupation, income and housing.

Education

Nonwhites in Texas who were 25 years of age and older in 1960 had completed 8.1 years of schooling (Figure 10). This is considerably below the median of 10.8 years of school completed by whites in Texas but essentially the same as for nonwhites in the nation as a whole (8.2 years).

Approximately one-fourth of the adult nonwhites in Texas in 1960 had not attended school beyond the fourth grade; 60 percent attended no more than 8 years; about one-fifth graduated from high school; and 4 percent were college graduates. By comparison, the proportionate shares of white adults who had finished high school and college were more than twice as great as among nonwhite adults.

Some improvement is being made in the educational attainment levels of nonwhites in the State. They increased the number of years of school completed an average of 1 year each during the last two decades. The gap in educational levels between whites and nonwhites has remained virtually un-

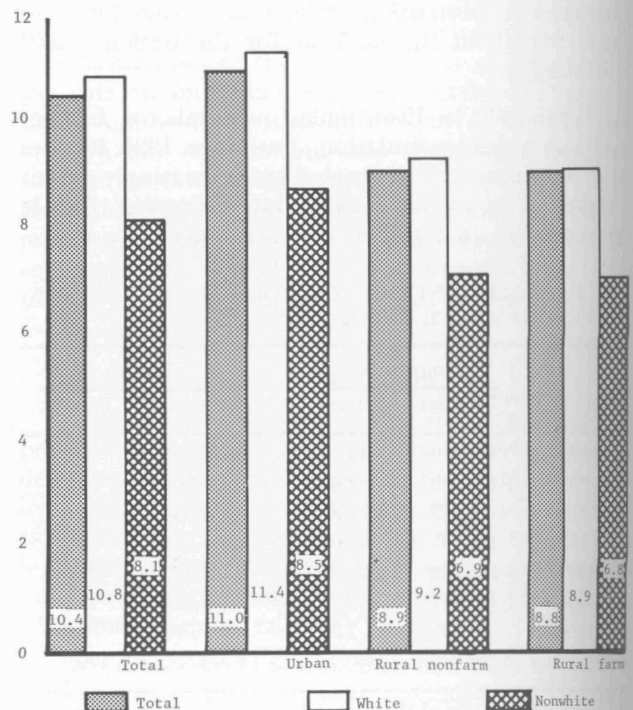


Figure 10. Median years of school completed by persons in Texas 25 years and older, by color and residence, 1960.

changed, however, with whites completing 2.8 years more of education than nonwhites in 1940 and 2.7 years more in 1960.

Nonwhite females have completed more years of schooling than males (8.5 and 7.6 years of school attendance, respectively). Further, a differential in number of school years attended exists based on residence. In 1960, nonwhite adults residing in rural farm areas had completed a median of 6.8 years of school as contrasted with 6.9 years in rural nonfarm areas and 8.5 years for urban residents.

Occupation

In 1960 almost three-fifths (57 percent) of the nonwhite population in Texas 14 years of age and older were in the labor force. The proportion of whites in the labor force was approximately the same (55 percent). However, there was considerable difference in the occupational distribution patterns of whites and nonwhites.

Texas nonwhites were heavily concentrated in four occupational categories in 1960: service workers, craftsmen and operatives, private household workers and laborers (Table 7). Approximately 87 percent of all employed nonwhites were in these four occupational categories. On the other hand, almost 80 percent of all employed whites were in professional and managerial, clerical and sales and craftsmen and operative occupations in 1960.

Comparisons of occupations of nonwhites and whites by sex reveal some major differences. Approximately one-half of the nonwhite employed females were private household workers, and an additional one-fourth were service workers. Among white females, the leading occupations were clerical and

TABLE 7. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN TEXAS, BY COLOR AND SEX, 1960

Occupation	Nonwhites			Whites		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Percent					
Professional and managerial	7.1	5.6	9.2	23.4	24.5	20.8
Farmers and farm managers	2.1	3.3	0.4	4.9	6.7	0.7
Clerical and sales	4.0	4.2	3.7	24.2	14.7	46.2
Craftsmen and operatives	21.6	31.6	7.4	30.8	39.2	11.3
Private household workers	21.4	0.9	50.3	1.6	0.1	5.1
Service workers	22.8	20.2	26.8	7.3	4.5	14.0
Farm laborers and foremen	5.1	7.7	1.5	3.5	4.3	1.5
Laborers, other than farm	15.9	26.5	0.7	4.3	6.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Population: 1960, Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 58.*

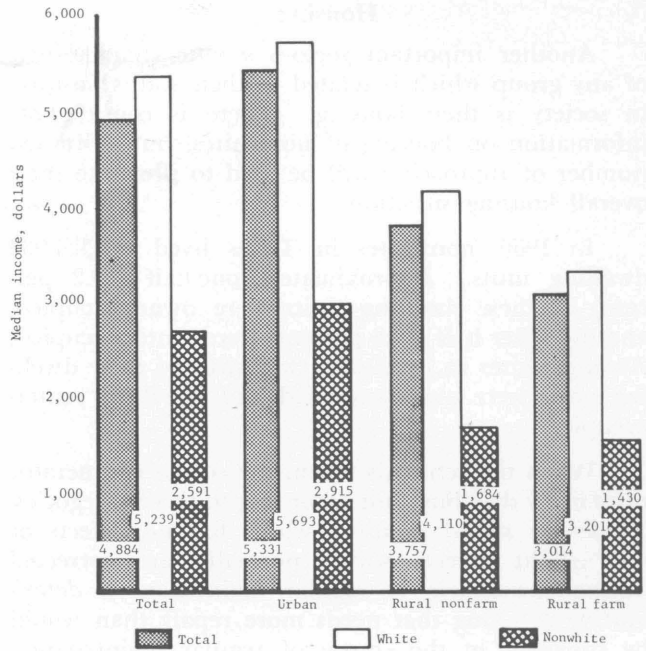


Figure 11. Median incomes, 1959, of Texas families, by color and residence, 1960.

sales workers (46 percent) and professional and managerial positions (21 percent). Nonwhite males were chiefly employed as laborers, craftsmen and operatives and service workers, with approximately 86 percent being in these occupations. By comparison, white males were mainly employed as craftsmen and operatives and in professional and managerial positions.

Income

The median income of Texas nonwhite families in 1959 was \$2,591 (Figure 11). This was slightly less than half the median income of white families in the State but also slightly above the family incomes of nonwhite families in the South as a whole.

Despite the marked increase in incomes between 1949-59, approximately 6 out of every 10 nonwhite families had less than \$3,000 in money income in 1959. By comparison, fewer than 3 out of 10 white families had less than \$3,000 in money income during the same year. Median family incomes for nonwhites varied a great deal by residence classification, being \$1,430 in rural farm areas, \$1,684 in rural nonfarm and \$2,915 in urban areas.

Marital Status

In 1960, approximately 62 percent of all nonwhites 14 years of age and older in Texas were married, 22 percent single, 11 percent widowed and 5 percent divorced. By comparison, whites had a higher proportion married but smaller proportions in the other three categories. Approximately 70 percent of the whites 14 years of age and over were married, 20 percent single, 7 percent widowed and 3 percent divorced.

Housing

Another important socio-economic characteristic of any group which is related to their status position in society is their housing. There is considerable information on housing of nonwhites, but a limited number of approaches will be used to illustrate their overall housing situation.

In 1960, nonwhites in Texas lived in 324,933 dwelling units. Approximately one-half (50.2 percent) of these dwelling units were owner-occupied, and the other half (49.8 percent) were renter-occupied. Among whites in the State, two-thirds of their dwelling units were owner-occupied and one-third renter-occupied.

When the census is taken, the census enumerator rates every dwelling unit according to three categories. These are *sound* (housing which has no defects or only slight defects which normally are corrected during the course of regular maintenance), *deteriorating* (housing that needs more repair than would be provided in the course of regular maintenance. Such housing has one or more defects of an intermediate nature that must be corrected if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter) and *dilapidated* (housing that does not provide safe and adequate shelter and its present condition endangers the health, safety or well-being of the occupants).

In 1960, approximately one-half of the dwelling units occupied by nonwhites were classified as sound. Three out of 10 were deteriorating, and 2 out of 10 were dilapidated. Approximately four-fifths of the dwelling units occupied by whites were considered sound; 1 out of 6 were deteriorating, and 1 out of 16 were dilapidated.

When a dwelling unit has more than one person per room it is regarded by housing authorities as being "overcrowded," and "severe overcrowding" exists where there are more than 1.5 persons per room. In 1960, 27 percent of all dwellings occupied by nonwhites in Texas were considered overcrowded, and 13.4 percent had severe overcrowding. By comparison, only 14.8 percent of all dwellings occupied by whites were overcrowded, and 5.8 percent had severe overcrowding.

PROJECTIONS OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION TO 1970

Demographers often compute several projections for a given year. These are usually referred to as high, medium and low projections, with each using a different combination of assumptions regarding birth, death and migration rates. However, to avoid confusion created in the minds of persons when they view a whole series of projections involving the same population, only one projection based on what is thought to be a reasonable set of assumptions is given for 1970. The method used for computing projec-

tions of the nonwhite population is similar to that outlined by C. H. Hamilton and Josef Perry in *Social Forces* (December 1962 issue). This method involves the application of basic formulae for projecting populations by sex and for all age groups except those born since 1960. Projections for the latter age groups are obtained by the application of different formulae using age-specific birth and death rates.

Projections based on these formulae indicate an April 1970 nonwhite population for Texas of approximately 1,455,000. This is an increase of approximately 250,000 between 1960-70. The expected rate of population increase for Texas nonwhites is 20.8 percent as compared to 22.4 percent for the 1950-60 decade. Correspondingly, white Texans are expected to increase from 8,375,000 in 1960 to 10,257,000 in 1970. This expected increase of 22.5 percent is greater than the expected nonwhite percentage increase. Thus, nonwhites are expected to constitute 12.4 percent of the 1970 Texas population as compared to 12.6 percent in 1960.

Projections for different age levels indicate that major changes will have taken place in the nonwhite age distribution by 1970. Texas high schools and colleges can expect to feel the greatest impact of these changes, with the number of nonwhites between the ages of 15 and 25 increasing from approximately 171,000 in 1960 to 255,000 in 1970. This represents a 49 percent increase. There is also expected to be a relatively large increase in aged nonwhites. Projections for nonwhites 65 years of age and older indicated an increase from 88,000 to 121,000—a 38 percent increase by 1970. Slower than the average rate of growth for all nonwhites between 1960-70 are expected for persons at all age levels between 30 and 60 years of age and also for youngsters less than 5 years old.

Because of the expected different rates of growth of nonwhite persons in the productive years of life (20-64) relative to the expected increases for persons in the dependent ages (under 15 and 65 years of age and over), the dependency ratio is expected to increase from 974 in 1960 to 1,061 in 1970. Thus, Texas nonwhites are expected to have 1,061 persons in the dependent ages of life for every 1,000 in the productive ages in 1970.

The current trend toward increased predominance in numbers of females over males is expected to continue to 1970. In 1960, there were 94.5 males per 100 females in the Texas nonwhite population. By 1970 there are expected to be 94.2 males per 100 females among the nonwhites.

A large part of the nonwhite population growth taking place in Texas between 1960 and 1970 is expected to occur in the urban and metropolitan areas. By 1970 approximately 80 percent of the State's nonwhite population is expected to live in urban areas, with 70 percent residing in standard metropolitan areas.

Appendix Table

APPENDIX TABLE 1. NONWHITE POPULATION GAINS AND LOSSES IN TEXAS COUNTIES, 1950-60

County	Population		Net change, 1950-60		Components of change, 1950-60			
	1960	1950	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration
THE STATE	1,204,846	984,660	220,186	22	360,183	111,570	248,613	-28,427
Anderson	8,365	9,872	- 1,507	- 15	2,506	1,059	1,447	- 2,954
Andrews	286	38	248	653	65	12	53	195
Angelina	7,083	5,953	1,130	19	2,137	616	1,521	- 391
Aransas	287	107	180	168	34	21	13	167
Archer	28	20	8	40	6	4	2	6
Armstrong	5	10	- 5	- 50	0	0	0	- 5
Atascosa	188	247	- 59	- 24	62	16	46	- 105
Austin	2,958	3,019	- 61	- 2	856	383	473	- 534
Bailey	372	240	132	55	98	37	61	71
Bandera	19	16	3	19	3	1	2	1
Bastrop	5,293	6,200	- 907	- 15	1,667	738	929	- 1,836
Baylor	233	108	125	116	73	20	53	72
Bee	639	473	166	35	118	61	57	109
Bell	11,398	8,825	2,573	29	3,593	804	2,789	- 216
Bexar	47,395	33,551	13,844	41	13,183	3,997	9,186	4,658
Blanco	103	106	- 3	- 3	34	14	20	- 23
Borden	0	25	- 25	-100	0	0	0	- 25
Bosque	368	375	- 7	- 2	97	63	34	- 41
Bowie	14,396	15,216	- 820	- 5	4,691	1,684	3,007	- 3,827
Brazoria	9,150	6,848	2,302	34	2,261	778	1,483	819
Brazos	9,485	9,212	273	3	3,109	1,067	2,042	- 1,769
Brewster	49	40	9	23	2	6	- 4	13
Briscoe	194	98	96	98	66	11	55	41
Brooks	12	40	- 28	- 70	2	1	1	- 29
Brown	761	914	- 153	- 17	370	87	283	- 436
Burleson	3,498	4,203	- 705	- 17	1,061	508	553	- 1,258
Burnet	171	221	- 50	- 23	66	22	44	- 94
Caldwell	2,604	3,073	- 469	- 15	789	458	331	- 800
Calhoun	822	714	108	15	286	72	214	- 106
Callahan	8	9	- 1	- 11	1	0	1	- 2
Cameron	1,221	943	278	30	224	91	133	145
Camp	2,986	3,479	- 493	- 14	964	412	552	- 1,045
Carson	27	12	15	125	0	3	- 3	18
Cass	6,984	8,662	- 1,678	- 19	2,364	819	1,545	- 3,223
Castro	373	64	309	483	65	22	43	266
Chambers	2,293	1,554	739	48	676	190	486	253
Cherokee	8,530	10,648	- 2,118	- 20	2,478	878	1,600	- 3,718
Childress	527	842	- 315	- 37	213	88	125	- 440
Clay	83	90	- 7	- 8	15	18	- 3	- 4
Cochran	293	165	128	78	96	25	71	57
Coke	5	5	0	0	3	1	2	- 2
Coleman	324	405	- 81	- 20	102	43	59	- 140
Collin	4,461	3,828	633	17	1,306	395	911	- 278
Collingsworth	536	677	- 141	- 21	203	76	127	- 268
Colorado	4,595	4,437	158	4	1,280	652	628	- 470
Comal	423	284	139	49	114	36	78	61
Comanche	17	12	5	42	0	0	0	5
Concho	3	10	- 7	- 70	4	2	2	- 9
Cooke	861	972	- 111	- 11	282	132	150	- 261
Coryell	1,454	429	1,025	239	105	29	76	949
Cottle	344	388	- 44	- 11	135	46	89	- 133
Crane	227	105	122	116	85	11	74	48
Crockett	126	107	19	18	33	11	22	- 3
Crosby	881	829	52	6	308	87	221	- 169
Culberson	14	5	9	180	3	2	1	8
Dallam	59	35	24	69	22	9	13	11
Dallas	140,266	83,352	56,914	68	41,019	10,615	30,404	26,510
Dawson	1,081	1,095	- 14	- 1	473	89	384	- 398
Deaf Smith	266	7	259	3700	62	7	55	204
Delta	860	934	- 74	- 8	260	103	157	- 231
Denton	2,986	2,339	647	28	751	267	484	163
DeWitt	2,787	3,207	- 420	- 13	808	524	284	- 704
Dickens	261	392	- 131	- 33	132	25	107	- 238
Dimmitt	55	68	- 13	- 19	24	5	19	- 32

County	Population		Net change, 1950-60		Components of change, 1950-60			
	1960	1950	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration
Donley	221	253	— 32	— 13	75	33	42	— 74
Duval	7	24	— 17	— 71	1	4	— 3	— 14
Eastland	346	327	19	6	73	65	8	11
Ector	4,875	1,583	3,292	208	1,141	229	912	2,380
Edwards	8	13	— 5	— 39	0	0	0	— 5
Ellis	10,268	10,853	— 585	— 5	3,166	1,185	1,981	— 2,566
El Paso	10,515	4,694	5,821	124	2,422	488	1,934	3,887
Erath	141	160	— 19	— 12	28	25	3	— 22
Falls	6,957	8,603	— 1,646	— 19	2,439	1,026	1,413	— 3,059
Fannin	2,507	3,323	— 816	— 25	622	411	211	— 1,027
Fayette	2,880	3,938	— 1,058	— 27	873	515	358	— 1,416
Fisher	377	562	— 185	— 33	145	41	104	— 289
Floyd	893	391	502	128	344	49	295	— 207
Foard	278	436	— 158	— 36	101	21	80	— 238
Fort Bend	8,127	7,527	600	8	2,552	1,049	1,503	— 903
Franklin	395	424	— 29	— 7	104	44	60	— 89
Freestone	4,921	6,319	— 1,398	— 22	1,473	642	831	— 2,229
Frio	61	99	— 38	— 38	19	50	— 31	— 7
Gaines	365	120	245	204	126	21	105	140
Galveston	30,067	23,822	6,245	26	9,522	2,797	6,725	— 480
Garza	321	244	77	32	84	30	54	23
Gillespie	18	15	3	20	3	3	0	3
Glasscock	13	11	2	18	1	1	0	2
Goliad	628	639	— 11	— 2	161	88	73	— 84
Gonzales	3,257	3,932	— 675	— 17	1,009	448	561	— 1,236
Gray	943	662	281	42	266	78	188	93
Grayson	6,530	6,218	312	5	1,933	932	1,001	— 689
Gregg	15,930	14,990	940	6	5,163	1,576	3,587	— 2,647
Grimes	4,850	6,119	— 1,269	— 21	1,717	791	926	— 2,195
Guadalupe	3,312	3,623	— 311	— 9	947	481	466	— 777
Hale	2,016	1,085	931	86	714	126	588	343
Hall	965	988	— 23	— 2	411	87	324	— 347
Hamilton	13	6	7	117	1	1	0	7
Hansford	24	6	18	300	2	0	2	16
Hardeman	992	822	170	21	313	78	235	— 65
Hardin	4,020	3,085	935	30	897	366	531	404
Harris	249,473	150,452	99,021	66	73,926	17,944	55,982	43,039
Harrison	19,796	24,743	— 4,947	— 20	6,199	2,291	3,908	— 8,855
Hartley	2	12	— 10	— 83	2	1	1	— 11
Haskell	643	908	— 265	— 29	261	54	207	— 472
Hays	1,132	1,146	— 14	— 1	376	185	191	— 205
Hemphill	2	1	1	100	0	0	0	1
Henderson	4,523	4,772	— 249	— 5	1,243	445	798	— 1,047
Hidalgo	676	1,411	— 735	— 52	97	50	47	— 782
Hill	3,691	4,679	— 988	— 21	1,206	515	691	— 1,679
Hockley	1,274	947	327	35	433	85	348	— 21
Hood	52	32	20	63	2	14	— 12	32
Hopkins	2,320	2,638	— 318	— 12	754	256	498	— 816
Houston	7,458	8,919	— 1,461	— 16	2,088	795	1,293	— 2,754
Howard	1,771	895	876	98	551	114	437	439
Hudspeth	14	27	— 13	— 48	2	2	0	— 13
Hunt	6,465	6,313	152	2	1,695	685	1,010	— 858
Hutchinson	762	562	200	36	264	64	200	0
Irion	11	14	— 3	— 21	0	1	— 1	— 2
Jack	86	74	12	16	22	8	14	— 2
Jackson	1,693	1,714	— 21	— 1	555	239	316	— 337
Jasper	5,502	5,306	196	4	1,739	538	1,201	— 1,005
Jeff Davis	2	27	— 25	— 93	29	2	27	— 52
Jefferson	57,362	44,225	13,137	30	16,721	4,811	11,910	1,227
Jim Hogg	6	16	— 10	— 62	1	1	0	— 10
Jim Wells	397	409	— 12	— 3	101	36	65	— 77
Johnson	1,688	1,770	— 82	— 5	569	199	370	— 452
Jones	1,120	1,337	— 217	— 16	501	146	355	— 572
Karnes	425	670	— 245	— 37	140	78	62	— 307
Kaufman	8,966	8,912	54	1	2,646	997	1,649	— 1,595
Kendall	40	63	— 23	— 37	3	13	— 10	— 13
Kenedy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Population		Net change, 1950-60		Components of change, 1950-60			
	1960	1950	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration
Kent	47	48	— 1	— 2	20	3	17	— 18
Kerr	716	568	148	26	170	74	96	52
Kimble	9	5	4	80	0	1	— 1	5
King	58	62	— 4	— 6	9	6	3	— 7
Kinney	190	223	— 33	— 15	77	31	46	— 79
Kleberg	1,134	812	322	40	290	98	192	130
Knox	583	614	— 31	— 5	231	65	166	— 197
Lamar	6,435	8,001	— 1,566	— 20	2,320	940	1,380	— 2,946
Lamb	1,679	1,330	349	26	701	134	567	— 218
Lampasas	290	202	88	44	69	41	28	60
La Salle	7	15	— 8	— 53	3	1	2	— 10
Lavaca	2,112	2,280	— 168	— 7	645	335	310	— 478
Lee	2,141	2,695	— 554	— 21	725	313	412	— 966
Leon	3,798	4,738	— 940	— 20	1,103	521	582	— 1,522
Liberty	7,413	6,076	1,337	22	2,470	738	1,732	— 395
Limestone	5,807	7,520	— 1,713	— 23	1,656	798	858	— 2,571
Lipscomb	28	2	26	1300	0	0	0	26
Live Oak	19	32	— 13	— 41	1	1	0	— 13
Llano	46	54	— 8	— 15	9	5	4	— 12
Loving	10	1	9	900	0	0	0	9
Lubbock	12,469	7,937	4,532	57	4,473	863	3,610	922
Lynn	669	596	73	12	197	59	138	— 65
McCulloch	328	371	— 43	— 12	98	42	56	— 99
McLennan	24,221	22,381	1,840	8	7,919	2,584	5,335	— 3,495
McMullen	0	5	— 5	— 100	0	0	0	— 5
Madison	2,246	2,623	— 377	— 14	714	277	437	— 814
Marion	4,221	5,784	— 1,563	— 27	1,324	581	743	— 2,306
Martin	211	263	— 52	— 20	121	24	97	— 149
Mason	23	67	— 44	— 66	17	7	10	— 54
Matagorda	5,327	4,818	509	11	1,718	581	1,137	— 628
Maverick	34	42	— 8	— 19	1	3	— 2	— 6
Medina	180	225	— 45	— 20	64	36	28	— 73
Menard	38	32	6	19	7	2	5	1
Midland	6,313	2,193	4,120	188	1,552	340	1,212	2,908
Milam	4,032	5,156	— 1,124	— 22	1,379	618	761	— 1,885
Mills	4	3	1	33	0	0	0	1
Mitchell	832	905	— 73	— 8	322	90	232	— 305
Montague	2	6	— 4	— 67	0	0	0	— 4
Montgomery	6,146	6,154	— 8	0	1,783	728	1,055	— 1,063
Moore	64	28	36	129	2	1	1	35
Morris	3,400	3,130	270	9	856	261	595	— 325
Motley	266	259	7	3	103	20	83	— 76
Nacogdoches	7,529	8,666	— 1,137	— 13	2,421	687	1,734	— 2,871
Navarro	8,567	9,897	— 1,330	— 13	2,620	1,172	1,448	— 2,778
Newton	3,447	3,825	— 378	— 10	1,057	335	722	— 1,100
Nolan	752	787	— 35	— 4	211	78	133	— 168
Nueces	10,393	8,072	2,321	29	2,984	727	2,257	64
Ochiltree	21	6	15	250	0	0	0	15
Oldham	4	1	3	300	4	0	4	— 1
Orange	6,039	4,435	1,604	36	1,991	474	1,517	87
Palo Pinto	933	677	256	38	484	98	386	— 130
Panola	5,179	6,651	— 1,472	— 22	1,223	453	770	— 2,242
Parker	467	266	201	76	103	38	65	136
Parmer	245	19	226	1,190	80	12	68	158
Pecos	94	136	— 42	— 31	31	9	22	— 64
Polk	4,451	4,799	— 348	— 7	1,485	540	945	— 1,293
Potter	7,987	3,626	4,361	120	2,114	537	1,577	2,784
Presidio	5	77	— 72	— 94	6	5	1	— 73
Rains	307	426	— 119	— 28	85	28	57	— 176
Randall	72	49	23	47	6	1	5	18
Reagan	262	141	121	86	81	15	66	55
Real	4	8	— 4	— 50	0	1	— 1	— 3
Red River	3,828	5,233	— 1,405	— 27	1,248	591	657	— 2,062
Reeves	634	278	356	128	347	64	283	73
Refugio	1,032	1,127	— 95	— 8	398	128	270	— 365
Roberts	12	0	12		0	0	0	12
Robertson	6,545	8,215	— 1,670	— 20	2,337	956	1,381	— 3,051

County	Population		Net change, 1950-60		Components of change, 1950-60			
	1960	1950	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration
Rockwall	1,415	1,690	— 275	— 16	427	166	261	— 536
Runnels	408	513	— 105	— 21	136	59	77	— 182
Rusk	10,613	12,639	— 2,026	— 16	2,980	1,102	1,878	— 3,904
Sabine	1,898	2,240	— 342	— 15	729	156	573	— 915
San Augustine	3,009	3,064	— 55	— 2	1,017	333	684	— 739
San Jacinto	3,209	3,767	— 558	— 15	782	314	468	— 1,026
San Patricio	858	729	129	18	301	104	197	— 68
San Saba	50	72	— 22	— 31	10	8	2	— 24
Schleicher	80	99	— 19	— 19	28	4	24	— 43
Scurry	576	344	232	67	210	46	164	— 68
Shackelford	128	138	— 10	— 7	41	8	33	— 43
Shelby	5,261	5,989	— 728	— 12	1,432	518	914	— 1,642
Sherman	1	2	— 1	— 50	0	0	0	— 1
Smith	23,384	22,341	1,043	5	7,437	2,152	5,285	— 4,242
Somervell	3	2	1	50	0	0	0	1
Starr	15	8	7	88	1	1	0	7
Stephens	398	360	38	11	106	51	55	— 17
Sterling	10	13	— 3	— 23	0	0	0	— 3
Stonewall	119	102	17	17	41	18	23	— 6
Sutton	32	33	— 1	— 3	22	2	20	— 21
Swisher	434	106	328	309	108	27	81	247
Tarrant	59,748	39,898	19,850	50	17,808	5,470	12,338	7,512
Taylor	4,749	2,595	2,154	83	1,083	319	764	1,390
Terrell	9	13	— 4	— 31	3	1	2	— 6
Terry	605	384	221	58	245	50	195	26
Throckmorton	28	1	27	2,700	0	0	0	27
Titus	2,942	3,205	— 263	— 8	803	338	465	— 728
Tom Green	3,203	3,031	172	6	983	317	666	— 494
Travis	27,224	22,651	4,573	20	7,605	2,314	5,291	— 718
Trinity	2,035	2,692	— 657	— 24	639	358	281	— 938
Tyler	2,251	2,233	18	1	652	214	438	— 420
Upshur	5,128	6,013	— 885	— 15	1,613	524	1,089	— 1,974
Upton	272	207	65	31	95	25	70	— 5
Uvalde	167	196	— 29	— 15	41	23	18	— 47
Val Verde	800	371	429	116	247	49	198	231
Van Zandt	1,435	1,548	— 113	— 7	354	160	194	— 307
Victoria	4,019	3,086	933	30	1,186	492	694	239
Walker	7,034	7,503	— 469	— 6	1,688	694	994	— 1,463
Waller	6,481	6,329	152	2	1,491	518	973	— 821
Ward	389	325	64	20	94	49	45	19
Washington	6,120	7,000	— 880	— 13	2,115	968	1,147	— 2,027
Webb	281	114	167	146	74	9	65	102
Wharton	7,808	7,849	— 41	— 1	2,434	819	1,615	— 1,656
Wheeler	299	297	2	1	94	26	68	— 66
Wichita	9,080	6,349	2,731	43	2,342	683	1,659	1,072
Wilbarger	1,675	1,764	— 89	— 5	568	131	437	— 526
Willacy	107	118	— 11	— 9	35	15	20	— 31
Williamson	4,889	5,874	— 985	— 17	1,820	729	1,091	— 2,076
Wilson	260	319	— 59	— 19	77	45	32	— 91
Winkler	439	181	258	143	139	25	114	144
Wise	145	140	5	4	49	12	37	— 32
Wood	2,745	3,126	— 381	— 12	620	314	306	— 687
Yoakum	84	15	69	460	25	10	15	54
Young	279	144	135	94	43	22	21	114
Zapata	19	1	18	1,800	3	1	2	16
Zavala	67	100	— 33	— 33	23	3	20	— 53

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. *U. S. Census of Population: 1960*, Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 45, Texas, Table 27; *U. S. Census of Population: 1950*, Volume II, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 43, Texas, Table 41; and Texas State Department of Health, *Texas Vital Statistics: 1960*, Section IB.

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