

HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

OF CHICAGO

Vol. 3

No. 3



PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY BY THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Non-White Population Changes 1950-1960

Introduction

The Commission on Human Relations has prepared this special issue of Human Relations News to analyze the changes in the non-white population which occurred between 1950 and 1960 in the State, the Metropolitan Area, the Suburbs and the City. The study is based on the official figures of the U. S. Bureau of Census for 1950 and 1960. Maps are included which illustrate the distribution of Negroes in 1950 and 1960 by Census tract.

Noted in this report are shifts of population from the center of the city to outlying neighborhoods; the impact of this movement on the composition of the population in the community areas; a consideration of the comparable rates of growth between the white and non-white population (97 per cent of the non-whites in Illinois are Negro), and a comparison between the relative growth of non-whites in the state, the suburbs, the metropolitan area and the city.

Illinois

In 1910, when there were 9,800,000 Negroes in the United States, the eleven states of the Old Confederacy claimed 81 per cent of the Negroes. Today, fifty years later, these same southern states have 52 per cent of the nation's 18,900,000 Negroes. In 1960, New York led all fifty states in Negro population; Illinois with 1,037,000 ranked not far behind Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana. Between 1950 and 1960, Arkansas and Mississippi suffered a net loss in Negro population. Under present conditions this northbound mi-

gration of southern Negroes—and whites—is expected to continue.

Suburban Non-White Distribution

The overwhelming majority of nonwhites in Illinois, 920,001 according to the 1960 census,¹ lives in the state's six northeastern counties, Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will, comprising the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (CSMSA). In Cook County, including Chicago, there are 888,852 nonwhites. Excluding Chicago, Cook County has 51,196 nonwhites.

Within the six-county metropolitan area, sixteen suburbs had a Negro population of more than 1,000: Aurora (2227), Chicago Heights (6529), Dixmoor (1855), East Chicago Heights (2794), Elgin (1595), Evanston (9126), Harvey (1986), Joliet (4638), La Grange (1084), Markham (2505), Maywood (5229), North Chicago (4577), Phoenix (2744), Robbins (7410), Summit (1870), and Waukegan (4485).

Metropolitan area suburbs with a nonwhite population of more than five per cent in 1960 were Chicago Heights (19%), Dixmoor (60%), East Chicago Heights (86%), Evanston (12%), Glencoe (7%), Harvey (7%), Joliet (7%), La Grange (7%), Markham (22%), Maywood (20%), North Chicago (23%), Phoenix (65%), Robbins (99%), Waukegan (8%), and Zion (5%).

Only six suburbs with a population of 10,000 or more, Villa Park, South Holland, Rolling Meadows, North-

¹Because 97 per cent of Illinois' nonwhite population are Negroes, nonwhite population figures are a reliable index to the number of Negroes.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS AND CHICAGO BY RACE 1950-1960

	ILLINOIS		CHICAGO	
	1960	1950	1960	1950
Total Population	10,081,158	8,712,176	3,550,404	3,620,962
White	9,010,252	8,046,058	2,712,748	3,111,525
Non-White	1,070,906	666,118	837,656	509,437
Negro	1,037,470	645,980	812,637	492,265
Indian	4,704	1,443	3,394	n.l.*
Japanese	14,074	11,646	11,375	10,829
Chinese	7,047	4,207	5,082	3,334
Filipino	3,587	n.l.*	2,725	n.l.*
All Other	4,024	2,842	2,443	3,009

*not listed in 1950.

(Continued from page one)

lake, Lansing, and Dolton, had no Negro residents according to the 1960 census. All suburbs of 10,000 or more reported some non-whites. During the 1950-1960 decade many suburbs received nonwhite residents for the first time.

The Negroes who reside in the metropolitan area outside Chicago include servants who live on the premises (as in River Forest and Lincolnwood), workers who live and work in industrial suburbs (as in North Chicago and Harvey), and second and third generation Negro families (as in Evanston and Maywood). Nearly

Negroes and the Suburbs

"The pattern of almost complete residential segregation is rapidly breaking up. A suburbanward movement of Negroes is only a short time away. As a lower income group, Negroes have been forced to live in older, less desirable housing. As a group of working people who must rise early and come home late and who cannot afford to pay high commuting fares, they need to live near their work. With rapid urban renewal inside Chicago and a gradual aging of suburban housing, the metropolitan area's supply of cheap, overage, or invadable housing is concentrating more and more in the older suburbs.

"Moreover as the income level of Negroes rises, this group is able to compete with the white population for all but the most upperclass neighborhoods, for Negroes have long been accustomed to forking over a very large part of their income for rent. Only a few years ago, real estate operators were able to count on high rent levels to discourage potential Negro tenants. That is coming less and less to be true. Once the population pressure and the economic potential reach the 'break-through point' the suburban shift will very likely be remarkably rapid. This is happening in some cities now. For example, in the New York metropolitan area such former all-white suburbs as Yonkers now have very large Negro populations.

"The suburbanward drift of factories, shopping centers, and service establishments that employ Negroes in large numbers is providing an added incentive to the suburbanization of the Negro population. Many of the neat, little suburban cement-block cottages built for World War II veterans are now 20 years old, and are sufficiently depreciated 'dated,' in need of repair, and undesirable in comparison with other suburban homes to make them 'ripe' for non-white occupancy. The 1960 census will almost certainly show a sizeable upturn in the amount of Negro suburbanization when the tabulations are available. The decade of the 1960's should see an ever greater movement of this type."

From a recent address entitled "Who will live in Chicago during the 1960's" by Prof. Donald J. Bogue of the University of Chicago at the University's Downtown Center.

15,000 Negroes lived in four suburbs, East Chicago Heights, Dixmoor, Phoenix, and Robbins, each more than 50 per cent Negro. Located in South Cook County, the four are primarily residential suburbs.

Suburban Non-White Growth

Between 1950 and 1960 the nonwhite population in the metropolitan area outside Chicago increased by 83 per cent, while Chicago's nonwhites grew by 64 per cent. This reversed a 1940-1950 pattern when nonwhites increased by 78 per cent in the metropolitan area and 81 per cent in the city. Within each of the six counties, in 1960, the nonwhite rate of growth was higher than the white.

By and large the nonwhite growth took place in those suburbs which had relatively large Negro populations in 1950: Chicago Heights, Evanston, Maywood, Robbins, Waukegan, for example.

In 1950 the metropolitan area outside Chicago had 44,958 nonwhites; by 1960 it had 82,345. In Cook County, outside Chicago, nonwhites increased from 29,481 in 1950 to 51,196 in 1960. While the number of nonwhites in the metropolitan area is much smaller, when compared to Chicago, all signs indicate the rate of nonwhite growth will continue to be higher outside the city than inside.

While the proportion of nonwhites to the total population in the city rose sharply (14 per cent in 1950 to 24 per cent in 1960), the rapid movement of whites from the city and into the suburbs kept the nonwhite proportion in the suburban area almost stationary. In 1950 nonwhites were 2.9 per cent of the six-county metropolitan area around Chicago and 3.1 per cent in 1960. In the Cook County suburban area, nonwhites made up 3.3 per cent of the population in 1950 and 3.2 per cent in 1960.

Lake County, Indiana

Because the Census Bureau did not include neighboring Lake County in Indiana in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area in 1960, its population was not included in any of the figures given above. However, the racial composition of Lake County is important in trying to understand racial changes taking place in the entire Chicago area. In 1960 Lake County, Indiana had a Negro population of 87,109 or 17 per cent of its total population, an increase of 72 per cent over the 1950 total of 50,726. Negroes were located mainly in three industrial cities: East Chicago with 13,766 Negroes or 24 per cent of the city's population, Gary with 69,123 Negroes or 39 per cent, and Hammond with 2,434 or 2 per cent.

Changes in Chicago

In 1960 the Bureau of the Census reported 3,550,404 persons in the City of Chicago, a decline of 70,558 persons, or about two per cent, from the 3,620,962 persons reported in the 1950 census.

While the city's total population dropped slightly, the population within the city shifted considerably. Community areas in the outlying sections of the city increased their population, while those close to the city's

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center generally declined in size.

These changes are fully charted in the April 1961 Information Bulletin of the Department of City Planning entitled "Population Changes in the City of Chicago 1950-1960." The bulletin contains two maps indicating the changes by census tract and community area.²

Increase of Negro Population

Between 1950 and 1960 the city's white population decreased from 3,111,525 to 2,712,748, continuing a decline which began in the 1940's; however, the city's Negro population rose from 492,265 to 812,637. The white decrease was 398,777 or 13 per cent; the Negro increase was 320,372 or 65 per cent. Thus in 1960, Negroes accounted for 23 per cent of the city's population, compared to 14 per cent in 1950.

Census data for 1960 and the latest figures on births and deaths from the Chicago Board of Health destroyed a popular misconception about the major reason for Negro population growth in the city between 1950 and 1960.

Negro births in Chicago increased from 15,705 in 1950 to 30,764 in 1960. In 1960, 33 per cent of all Chicago births were Negro compared to 20 per cent in 1950.

The natural increase of Negroes (births minus deaths) for the 1950-1960 decade totaled 170,468. Thus 53 per cent of the decade's Negro gain came from natural in-

²This bulletin can be obtained from the Chicago Commission on Human Relations. The Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission (72 W. Adams St., Chicago 3, Illinois) describes the metropolitan population change in Planning Information Bulletin No. 1 and 2 entitled respectively: "Population Growth, 1950-1960: Municipalities and Townships of Northeastern Illinois—Northwestern Indiana" and "Shifts in Suburban Population Distribution, Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area, 1950-1960."

crease. For the same decade the total Negro population increase as a result of in-migration was 149,904 or 47 per cent. The comparable figures for 1940-1950 were 43,346 or 20 per cent from natural increase and 171,188 or 80 per cent from in-migration.

From these figures, two conclusions may be drawn:

1. For the first time, since the beginning of the major migration of Negroes to Chicago, natural increase rather than in-migration has become the major factor in Negro population growth.
2. Negro in-migration to Chicago, which had reached a peak in the 1940-1950 decade, began to taper off during the 1950-1960 period averaging out to a net increase of 13,000 Negroes a year. However, despite an annual in-migration of about 30,000 persons of all races (an estimate from the best sources available), the city lost population because of the movement of Chicagoans, mostly whites, from the city.

Race and Geographic Distribution

Census figures show that in 1950, 435,761 or 89 per cent of the Negroes lived in 105 census tracts³ of high Negro concentration (tracts 40 per cent or more Negro). In 1960, 769,532 or 95 per cent of the total Negro population resided in 194 tracts of high Negro concentration. However, in these same tracts the number of white residents also increased: from 55,436 or 2 per cent of the total white population in 1950 to 94,865 or 4 per cent of the white population in 1960.

(Continued on page four)

³A census tract is a small area, having a population usually between 3,000 and 6,000, into which certain large cities have been subdivided for statistical and local administrative purposes. A community area may be regarded as statistical unit made up of census tracts but having, in the main, a history of their own as a community, a name, and an awareness of the part of its inhabitants of some common interests.

POPULATION BY COLOR, FOR THE CITY OF CHICAGO, COOK COUNTY, COOK COUNTY OUTSIDE CHICAGO, CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (CSMSA),* 1960, 1950 AND 1940

Area and Year	Number and Per Cent			10-Year Change by Percentage	
	Total	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
1960:					
CSMSA	6,220,913	5,300,912 (85.2)	920,001 (14.8)	14.7	65.9
Outside Chicago**	2,670,509	2,588,164 (96.9)	82,345 (3.1)	71.2	83.2
Cook County	5,129,725	4,240,873 (82.7)	888,852 (17.3)	6.8	64.9
City of Chicago	3,550,404	2,712,748 (76.4)	837,656 (23.6)	-12.8	64.4
Outside Chicago	1,579,321	1,528,125 (96.9)	51,196 (3.2)	78.0	73.7
1950:					
CSMSA	5,177,868	4,623,473 (89.3)	554,395 (10.7)	8.5	80.3
Outside Chicago	1,556,906	1,511,948 (97.1)	44,958 (2.9)	31.8	77.9
Cook County	4,508,792	3,969,874 (88.0)	538,918 (12.0)	5.5	80.2
City of Chicago	3,620,962	3,111,525 (85.9)	509,437 (14.1)	-0.0	80.5
Outside Chicago	887,830	858,349 (96.7)	29,481 (3.3)	32.1	75.9
1940:					
CSMSA	4,569,643	4,262,122 (93.3)	307,521 (6.7)		
Outside Chicago	1,172,835	1,147,558 (97.8)	25,277 (2.2)		
Cook County	4,063,342	3,764,342 (92.6)	299,000 (7.4)		
City of Chicago	3,396,808	3,114,564 (91.7)	282,244 (8.3)		
Outside Chicago	666,534	649,778 (97.5)	16,756 (2.5)		

* As defined by the Bureau of the Census in 1960, including Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake (Ill.), McHenry and Will Counties. For reasons of easier comparison this designation is also used for 1950 and 1940.

** The six county area outside the City of Chicago.

Extending Negro White

(Continued from page three)

In 1960, Negroes were residing in 554 or 64 per cent of the city's 862 census tracts; whites in 860 tracts. Of the city's 75 community areas⁴ Negroes lived in all but six. At least 300 whites were found in each community area.

In 1950, Negro residents were generally concentrated south along State Street from the center of the city to 71st Street and west along Roosevelt Road to Ashland Avenue. By 1960 some of these areas decreased substantially in Negro population because of urban renewal, for example, Washington Park (-12,868), Armour Square (-5,960), Douglas (-28,390), and Grand Boulevard (-33,837). The largest increases in Negro population occurred in North Lawndale (+100,681), Englewood (+57,359), Greater Grand Crossing (+50,682), and Woodlawn (+41,068) communities. In 1950 other areas of Negro residence were located on the Near North Side, East Garfield Park, and in the southside community areas of Riverdale, Roseland and Morgan Park; except for East Garfield Park, Negro population in these communities grew slowly but steadily during the decade.

In the past, areas of Negro concentration in Chicago have been identified with the southside of the city. Today, because of population shifts and growth more than 250,000 Negroes reside on the west side and near north side. In the ten year period, while many whites moved to the suburbs, many Negroes moved farther South (from 71st to 101st Streets), Westward (between Grand Avenue and Cermak Road west of Western Avenue), and North (along the River north of Chicago Avenue). Most of the expansion during this decade occurred largely adjacent to the traditional Negro-occupied areas.

The nine community areas (East Garfield Park, Near West Side, North Lawndale, Fuller Park, Kenwood, Woodlawn, Chatham, Englewood, and Greater Grand

⁴The Chicago Commission on Human Relations has published a table showing white, Negro, and other non-white population in each of the city's 75 community areas for 1950 and 1960. Copies are available upon request. Actually, the Census Bureau designated 76 community areas in 1960. But in area 76, the site of O'Hare Airport, no population was recorded.

Crossing) where the majority population by 1960 had shifted from white to Negro extended the existing areas of Negro concentration. Fifteen of the city's 75 community areas now have a majority of Negro residents. In some other community areas (Near North Side, Lincoln Park, West Garfield Park, South Lawndale, South Shore, Garfield Ridge, West Englewood, and Washington Heights) Negro population growth was impressive.

Several areas close to Lake Michigan and to the city's center have become established as interracial communities, Douglas (Lake Meadows and Prairie Shores developments), Kenwood, and Hyde Park; making this possible were various programs of urban renewal.

There is some movement of Negroes into predominantly white areas not adjacent to the traditional southside and westside Negro concentrations. Some are located north along the Chicago River, and some are public housing projects, for example, Lathrop Homes on Diversey Avenue. A few census tracts, such as 298, 299, and 309 in the West Town community on the near northwest side and census tract 23 in the Uptown community, have had relatively stable bi-racial populations over many years.

Other Non-Whites

The increase in the non-white population other than Negro,⁵ i.e., "other races," has not been large. "Other races," mostly Orientals, gained 7,911 or 46 per cent during the decade to a total of 25,019. Within the city there has been a definite dispersal of Orientals from the Near North side, Oakland, Kenwood and Hyde Park communities, into one southside community (South Shore) and into three northside communities (Lincoln Park, Lakeview, and Uptown). In 1960 non-whites other than Negroes were located in 718 census tracts and in all but one community area.

⁵The population designated as non-white consists of such races as the Negro, American Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, and Malayan groups. Persons of Mexican or Puerto Rican birth or ancestry who are not definitely of Indian or another non-white race are classified as white in the 1960 U. S. Census.

Prepared by the Department of Social Research, Chicago Commission on Human Relations.



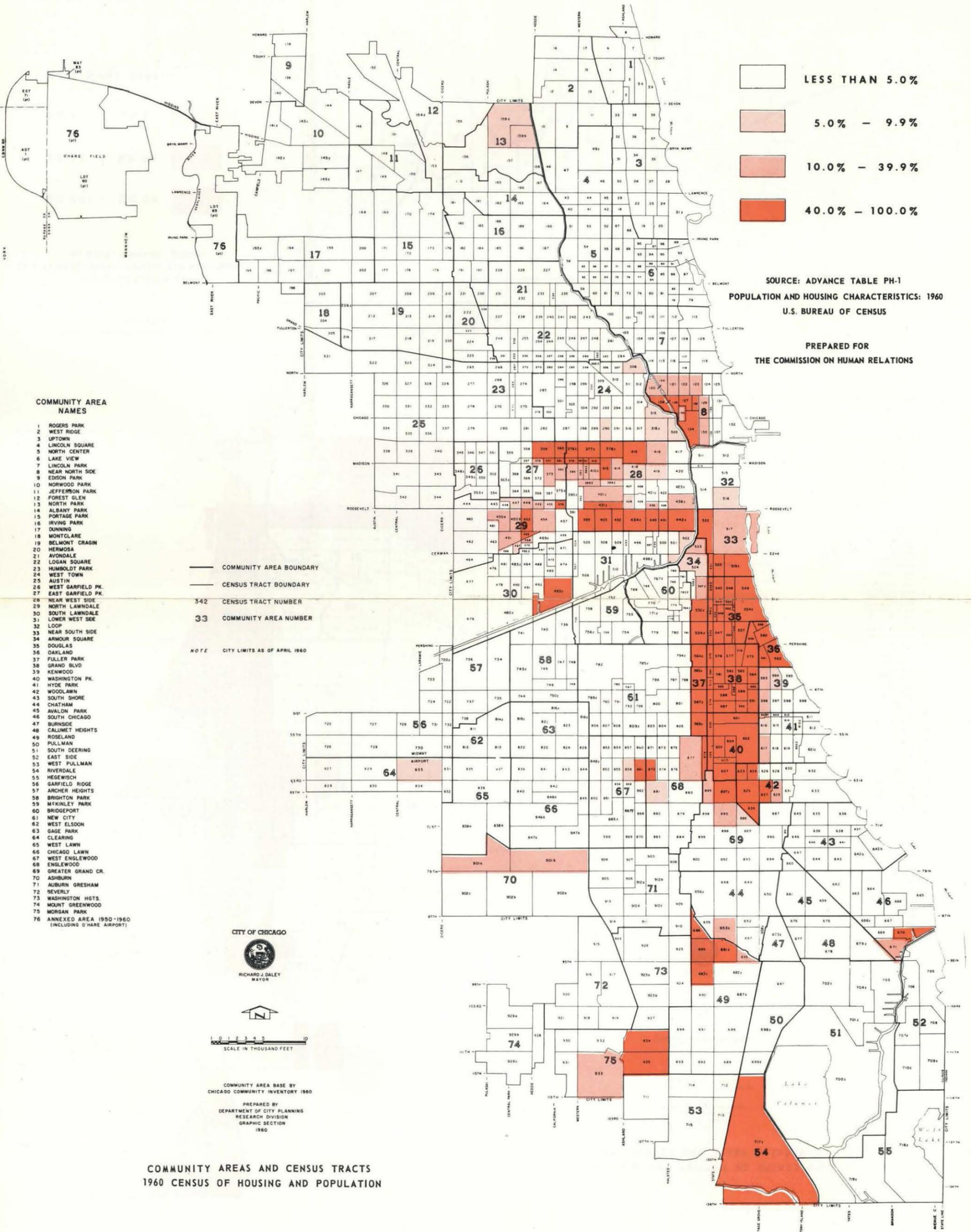
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Ely M. Aaron, Chairman
Ralph D. Robinson, Secretary
Morris Bialis
Augustine J. Bowe
Dr. Preston Bradley
Clifford J. Campbell
William G. Caples
Lester Crown
Jerome J. Friedman
Mrs. Wendell E. Green
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PERCENT OF NEGRO POPULATION, IN CENSUS TRACTS, CITY OF CHICAGO, 1950



- LESS THAN 5.0%
- 5.0% - 9.9%
- 10.0% - 39.9%
- 40.0% - 100.0%

SOURCE: ADVANCE TABLE PH-1
POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS: 1960
U.S. BUREAU OF CENSUS

PREPARED FOR
THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS

COMMUNITY AREA NAMES

- 1 ROGERS PARK
- 2 WEST RIDGE
- 3 UPTOWN
- 4 LINCOLN SQUARE
- 5 NORTH CENTER
- 6 LAKE VIEW
- 7 LINCOLN PARK
- 8 NEAR NORTH SIDE
- 9 EDISON PARK
- 10 NORWOOD PARK
- 11 JEFFERSON PARK
- 12 FOREST GLEN
- 13 NORTH PARK
- 14 ALBANY PARK
- 15 PORTAGE PARK
- 16 IRVING PARK
- 17 DUNNING
- 18 MONTCLARE
- 19 BELMONT CRAGH
- 20 HERMOSA
- 21 AVONDALE
- 22 LOGAN SQUARE
- 23 HUMBOLDT PARK
- 24 WEST TOWN
- 25 AUSTIN
- 26 WEST GARFIELD PK.
- 27 EAST GARFIELD PK.
- 28 NEAR WEST SIDE
- 29 NORTH LAWNDALE
- 30 SOUTH LAWNDALE
- 31 LOWER WEST SIDE
- 32 LOOP
- 33 NEAR SOUTH SIDE
- 34 ARMOUR SQUARE
- 35 DOUGLAS
- 36 OAKLAND
- 37 FULLER PARK
- 38 GRAND BLVD
- 39 KENWOOD
- 40 WASHINGTON PK.
- 41 HYDE PARK
- 42 WOODLAWN
- 43 SOUTH SHORE
- 44 CHATHAM
- 45 AVALON PARK
- 46 SOUTH CHICAGO
- 47 BURNSIDE
- 48 CALLIMET HEIGHTS
- 49 ROSELAND
- 50 PULLMAN
- 51 SOUTH DEERING
- 52 EAST SIDE
- 53 WEST PULLMAN
- 54 RIVERDALE
- 55 HEGEWISCH
- 56 GARFIELD RIDGE
- 57 ARCHER HEIGHTS
- 58 BRIGHTON PARK
- 59 MCKINLEY PARK
- 60 BRIDGEPORT
- 61 NEW CITY
- 62 WEST ELSDON
- 63 GAGE PARK
- 64 CLEARING
- 65 WEST LAWN
- 66 CHICAGO LAWN
- 67 WEST ENGLEWOOD
- 68 ENGLEWOOD
- 69 GREATER GRAND CR.
- 70 ASHBURN
- 71 AUBURN GRESHAM
- 72 SEVERLY
- 73 WASHINGTON HGTS.
- 74 MOUNT GREENWOOD
- 75 MORGAN PARK
- 76 ANNEXED AREA 1950-1960 (INCLUDING O'HARE AIRPORT)

- COMMUNITY AREA BOUNDARY
 - CENSUS TRACT BOUNDARY
 - 342 CENSUS TRACT NUMBER
 - 33 COMMUNITY AREA NUMBER
- NOTE CITY LIMITS AS OF APRIL 1960

CITY OF CHICAGO



RICHARD J. DALEY
MAYOR



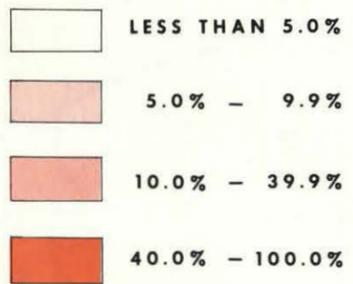
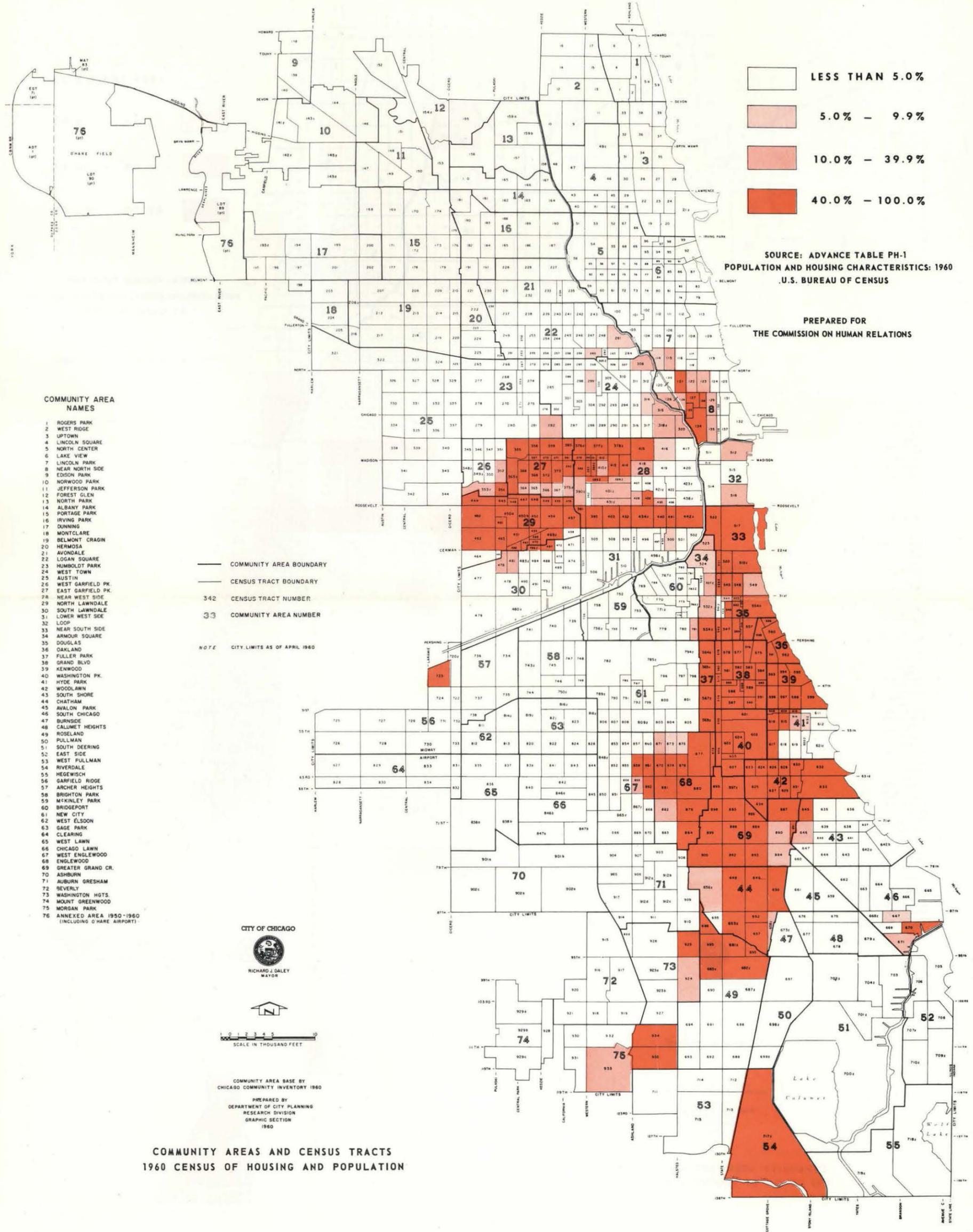
SCALE IN THOUSAND FEET

COMMUNITY AREA BASE BY
CHICAGO COMMUNITY INVENTORY 1960

PREPARED BY
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING
RESEARCH DIVISION
GRAPHIC SECTION
1960

COMMUNITY AREAS AND CENSUS TRACTS 1960 CENSUS OF HOUSING AND POPULATION

PERCENT OF NEGRO POPULATION, IN CENSUS TRACTS, CITY OF CHICAGO, 1960



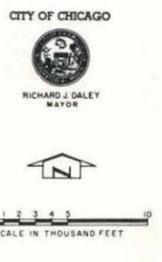
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