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# The University of Texas Publication

No. 4127

July 15, 1941

## POPULATION MOBILITY IN AUSTIN, TEXAS 1929-1931

Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences

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**Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences**



**PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY FOUR TIMES A MONTH AND ENTERED AS  
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The benefits of education and of useful knowledge, generally diffused through a community, are essential to the preservation of a free government.

Sam Houston

Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of Democracy, and while guided and controlled by virtue, the noblest attribute of man. It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge, and the only security which freemen desire.

Mirabeau B. Lamar



## FOREWORD

The Bureau of Research in the Social Science Studies are an expression of a community of interests in the social sciences. The publication of these studies is one of the results of a program of research which has been undertaken since 1927 with the assistance of substantial grants from one of the national foundations and liberal appropriations from the Texas Legislature. For the most part the Studies deal with social science problems of Texas and the Southwest region and represent specific investigations, the findings of which are published under the direction of the Bureau for the purpose of furnishing information of a non-propagandistic character to the end that facts about Texas and the Southwest may be more widely disseminated and more generally known.

The report of the study of population mobility in Austin, Texas, 1929-1931, which is included in this bulletin, is the first of a projected series of reports on the mobility of urban populations in a state that has been, until recent years, predominantly rural, but which is now rapidly becoming industrialized and urbanized. Shifts in population as between country and city, between various urban areas of residence, and between different occupational groups have long been matters of interest to the student of population. These same shifts have a practical interest to local government officials, to real estate boards, to utility companies, the welfare agencies, and like interest groups. This report and those that are to follow, in addition to illustrating a method of research, should prove to be of value to all persons and organizations that have a scientific and/or a practical interest in what is happening to the city dwellers of Texas.

W. E. GETTYS, *Director.*



## PREFACE

Long recognized as of importance to social science, demographic studies have only recently been based upon an adequate accumulation of facts. Perhaps this deficiency has been due to the laborious nature of the data-gathering required, for which there is no short-cut substitute. A census can be taken only by systematic house-to-house canvass and vital statistics can be secured only through an effective recording agency, conscientiously maintained. The co-ordinated efforts of a large number of persons are required to secure a coverage large enough and nearly enough complete to be significant.

Censuses and records of births and deaths are now a commonplace in civilized countries, but there are still many aspects of population upon which the official statistics throw little light. This is especially true of mobility in the United States, which, because of its obvious increase in recent years, has aroused much interest among students of population problems. In the circumstances there have necessarily been many attempts to utilize, for population study, data gathered for other purposes. This dearth of data is primarily responsible for the selection of the city directory as the source of information for this study. If it is successful, the study will serve two purposes; first, it will contribute something toward the building up of a body of material on the movements of population in Texas, about which, hitherto, comparatively little has been learned and, second, it will demonstrate the value of the city directory as a source and suggest some ways in which it may be utilized.

The investigation had its inception in the summer of 1937, with the receipt of a grant from the Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences to Project No. 54, under the direction of the writer. A number of individuals have contributed their services and ideas to the project. The group includes Dr. Henry Sheldon, Mr. Douglas W. Oberdorfer, and Mr. W. Gordon Browder, all of whom successively served as technical supervisors. Several students of

sociology in The University of Texas, among them Miss Pearl Paul and Mr. John Dashiell, have given able assistance. The School of Business Administration, in allowing us to use its machines, has materially facilitated the procedure of tabulation. And throughout the entire period of the study the aid and encouragement of Dr. W. E. Gettys, Director of the Bureau, has been available.

CARL M. ROSENQUIST.

Austin, Texas

May, 1941

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# POPULATION MOBILITY IN AUSTIN, TEXAS

1929-1931

## INTRODUCTION

This study of the mobility of the population of Austin, Texas, is one of a series of studies of Texas population begun under the direction of the Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences of The University of Texas. The present study is in the nature of an experiment designed to test the validity of a technique for investigating the mobility of urban populations. This technique, namely, the use of a series of city directories as the basic source of data, has subsequently been considerably expanded, and will be more fully reported when surveys of population mobility in the cities of Dallas and Houston, now in progress, have been completed.

The use of city directories as source of data for detailed studies of urban populations has, until the present time, been limited. Except in a few special instances, the possibilities of this field have been almost entirely unexplored. The reasons why population researchers have not devoted their efforts to an investigation of the uses of city directories are clear when the obvious faults of city directories are considered. No claim can be made for complete coverage of the population of a city, nor for strict accuracy in listing. Directory populations are always smaller than the census populations of cities; and it is doubtful that any constant ratio can be established between the directory population and the census population. It is likewise true that mistakes in listing exist within directories, and many uncertain entries can be found, not all of which can be corrected. Moreover, there is some question as to whether directory listings may not be weighted in the direction of certain socio-economic groups; possibly the higher economic and more stable elements in the population may be more adequately represented than the generally more mobile lower socio-economic groups. In fairness, it must be said that this is merely an assumption, and further studies of the adequacy of directory data are needed before any definite statement can be made on this point.

Notwithstanding the criticisms of the city directory as a source of basic data for population research, certain useful applications of these data are indicated. The fact that city directories, taken over a period of years, present a catalogue of the majority of residents within a given city, together with their addresses, suggests immediately that changes within the population may be ascertained by observing the changes that take place within the directories. The idea behind the present study and other studies of the same type is simply that mobility of urban populations can be measured by noting changes in the residence of persons listed, following them through a number of directories.

The method makes possible the investigation of three different phases of urban mobility: movement into the city, obtained by noting new entries appearing in directories later than the first of the series; movement out of the city, obtained by noting entries disappearing from the series; and intra-city mobility, obtained by noting changes of residence within the city. Since home ownership and occupation are designated in most directories, a number of interesting relationships between mobility and other factors can be observed. Further, the street address section provides information concerning all structures listed, and enables the investigator to relate mobility data to such factors as the number of unoccupied addresses, the incidence of industrial and commercial usage, and the number of families and persons occupying residential units.

When inter-city and intra-city mobility are considered in terms of the available information, and the whole is related to some such spatial and geographical base as the census tract, a detailed portrayal of the mobility patterns within the city, as well as of the ecological configuration of the city, may be obtained. One of the primary objectives of the series of urban mobility studies now under way is the establishment of the census tract as the geographical unit of investigation. Since the census tract is delineated according to its homogeneity as measured on a scale of socio-economic and population indices, its use as a geographical base enhances the validity and significance of the results of such studies. Howard Whipple Green and Leon E. Truesdell, in a Bureau of the Census

publication entitled "Census Tracts in American Cities,"<sup>1</sup> state that "The census figures as presented for a city divided into tracts provide material in themselves for a social or sociological analysis of the population which would be impossible without this detailed geographic presentation. These figures are also used directly in many ways by city departments and welfare organizations and by commercial concerns, such as newspapers, utility companies, and selling organizations. Their greatest value, however, is probably brought out when they are made to serve as a background for material collected locally, such as records of deaths, contagious diseases, juvenile delinquency, etc. When it is shown, for example, that the death rate from tuberculosis in a given tract or group of tracts is four or five times as high as in other parts of the city, this fact can be related to physical conditions existing in the high-rate area. The tracts are also invaluable under present conditions in compiling statistics of unemployment, relief, and other emergency activities." The authors proceed to list a wide variety of agencies and institutions, both public and private, which have made actual use of census tract data in those cities which have been divided into tracts by authority of the Bureau of the Census. The facts indicate the great usefulness of census tracts as a basis for studies of the sort here reported.

Austin, with a population of slightly more than 53,000 in 1930, was not included among the cities for which census tracts already existed, since the practice of the Bureau of the Census prior to 1940 was to tract only the larger cities. Hence, the first operation in the present study was to develop a census tract layout. Permission was obtained from the Bureau of the Census to proceed with the designation of the tracts, and this work was done under the supervision of Dr. Carl M. Rosenquist, Professor of Sociology in The University of Texas.

The city was first divided into seventeen areas, later reduced to fourteen. This plan, approved by the Bureau of the Census, was adopted as the official tract layout for the city, and was utilized as the geographical basis for the present study. Tract areas were determined by use of a planimeter and a large-scale map.

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<sup>1</sup>Washington: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Revised edition, July, 1937.

Tract populations in this study are based upon the directory population for 1929 and 1931, and not upon the Census population. The official Census population of Austin in 1930 was 53,120. The directory population for 1929, for the area lying within the city limits, and exclusive of all non-resident students, was 33,482. The directory population for 1931 was 36,544. The directory population does not include persons less than eighteen years of age; if proper allowance was made for these persons, the directory population of the city would naturally be considerably nearer the Census population.

Although theoretically the time span covered by a study of this type need be limited only by the number of consecutive years for which city directories are available, and by the facilities for conducting the research, in this study a three-year time span, covered by two directories, was chosen. The directory published in 1931 also included entries for 1930, so that there is no break in the series. The study was limited to this short period because only limited facilities for transcription and tabulation were available, and because the primary interest lay in the validity of the technique involved and the implications for further studies based on this methodology, rather than on the collection of a large mass of data. Since the time span covered by the study includes a Federal census year, 1930, the data may be related to any census data which might be considered relevant.

When the census tracts had been established, and tract maps of the city had been prepared, the procedure of the survey fell into three general divisions: transcription of entries from the directories to file cards; coding of these cards for the desired information; and tabulation of the coded data. The data were taken off on work sheets, and from these basic work sheets the final set of tables and maps was prepared.

## GENERAL PROCEDURE

All entries in the 1931 directory were typed at the top of three by five-inch cards. These cards were kept in alphabetical order, and the file was checked through the 1929 directory. The entries in the file not found in the 1929 directory were marked "XX" below the typed entry, indicating "out" in 1929. For the entries in the 1929 directory for which no cards existed in the 1931 file, new cards were made out, the entry being typed toward the bottom of the card. These cards were marked "XX" at the top, indicating "out" in 1931.

On the cards with entries in both years, that is, cards in the 1931 file with entries appearing in the 1929 directory also, similarities or differences in address, occupation, and marital status were noted. (See Appendix A, "Instructions for Checking Cards Through 1929 Directory," and Appendix B, "Instructions for Identifying 1931 Typed Cards in 1929 Directory.") The file then contained cards with three types of entries: those in the 1931 directory only; those in the 1929 directory only; and those appearing in both directories. The cards with entries in both years were of two kinds: entries appearing at the same address in 1929 and 1931; and entries appearing in both years, but with different addresses.

Information from death and marriage records was entered on the cards. Persons who were listed in the 1929 directory, but who died between 1929 and the time of publication of the 1931 directory, were designated as in the city one year only (1929), but were not included in the number of persons moving out of the city between 1929 and 1931. Information from the marriage records was included, because, when the study was originally planned, tabulation of mobility by marital status and by families was contemplated. It was subsequently decided that such tabulations were of too complex a nature to be included in the present report, and marriage record information was used only in the determination of "couple cards"—that is, entries consisting of a man and his wife, as opposed to entries representing individuals only. The couple cards were later broken down to individuals.

When the cards had been completely checked through the directories, and information from the death and marriage records entered, they were numbered serially in alphabetical order. The serial numbers served the purpose of identifying cards. All entries of business firms were removed from the file, and transcription was verified. The cards were then ready for designation of proper census tract, according to the address listed on the card. For this purpose, and to determine inter-tract moves between 1929 and 1931, a street index of the city was necessary. The directory of householders in the back of the directories supplied the required information for the construction of a street index, since all addresses on all streets within the city were listed there in order.

For the making of the index, large forms were mimeographed to provide two identical sets of columns. In the right-hand set of columns the directory of householders for 1931, by streets, was copied. All street addresses, including all "half" addresses, "rear" addresses, and separate apartments, were listed. These entries were then matched with the entries from the 1929 directory of householders, which were copied on the left side of the sheet. Discrepancies arising from changes in street names and house numbers were eliminated as far as possible. Census tract numbers, taken from the census tract map of the city, were entered opposite each address for 1929 and 1931.

The cards were sorted into street and number order by the 1931 address, the cards which were in 1929 only also being entered into this file by address. Each card was coded for tract number in 1929 and 1931. The cards representing entries in 1931 only, entries in 1929 only, and in both years with no change of address, were coded for the following items: residence, family head, home ownership, marital status, employment, family member or lodger, deaths, and race. Appendix C presents a complete description of the coding procedure.

The coding for occupation was done separately. Two classifications were considered: the regular Census classification in nine groups, and the Edwards' classification in eleven groups. A modification of the Edwards' classification was adopted as more nearly reflecting the true socio-economic characteristics of the population under consideration. Edwards lists six occupational

groups based on socio-economic status: Professional; Proprietors and Managers; Clerical; Skilled; Semi-Skilled; and Unskilled.<sup>2</sup> An additional category, including all individuals reporting no occupation, was adopted. Resident students of The University of Texas and of other colleges in the city, and inmates of the State institutions located at Austin, were also included; but in the course of the tabulation, these entries were discarded, since the number was too small to furnish an adequate base for separate consideration.

The cards in 1931 only, and those in both years but with no change of address, were sorted out of the file. The 1931 cards were set aside for punching. The cards in both years but with change of address were resorted by the 1929 address, and were combined with the original file. Coding was then completed. The cards in 1929 only were removed from the file and set aside for punching. All the cards were now in the three basic groups: in 1929 only; in 1931 only; and in both years; and all cards were completely coded.

All information from the coded cards was transferred to Hollerith machine cards, and tabulation was done mechanically. Although from the detailed information provided by the coded cards a number of rather complex tabulations of mobility was made possible, as for example by marital status, family members and lodgers, etc., final tabulations were restricted to a limited number of items. Movement into and out of Austin, and inter-tract mobility, by area, race, and occupational class form the basis for the final report. Composition of the population by tracts, and density of the population by tracts, were also included. The following sections present a brief description of the census tracts and the final tables and maps, together with descriptive and analytical material.

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<sup>2</sup>Edwards, Alba M., *Alphabetical Index of Occupation by Industries and Social-Economic Groups*. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1937.

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF AUSTIN CENSUS TRACTS

During the period (1929-1931) covered by this study, no census tract plan existed for the city of Austin. The present tracts were laid out in 1937 by the Sociology Department of The University of Texas; in the meantime, the area of the city had expanded considerably, and the population had increased sharply. Hence, mobility data for the period under consideration would hardly be significant when interpreted according to the social and economic characteristics of tracts delineated several years later, unless due allowance were made for changes occurring in the interim. In order to present a valid description of the various areas of the city for the purposes of this study, the present tracts were laid out on maps of the city made in 1930, and these maps were compared with up-to-date tract maps of the city, both as to physical appearance and as to certain socio-economic characteristics. Inasmuch as a detailed survey of changes within the city does not fall within the scope of this study, no attention will be given to them here.

Regarding the areal changes which have affected the census tracts, it may be stated that the only significant changes have occurred in the peripheral tracts. The city has grown rapidly during the past decade—from about 53,000 in 1930 to almost 88,000 in 1940—and this rapid growth has been reflected in the steady expansion of the periphery of the city into the adjacent countryside. Had the census tracts been laid out during the period covered by this study, the peripheral tracts would have been smaller, and of course would have shown much smaller population than they possessed at the time of the actual tract organization. For the purpose of this study, however, no modification of existing tract boundaries appears necessary.

Since the chief aim in the use of a census tract base in the study of population mobility is to provide a set of areal units possessing certain known socio-economic characteristics, in the light of which objectively determined data may be analyzed and interpreted significantly, the following brief description of Austin census tracts is included here. Most of the material was obtained from land



use maps and ethnic distribution maps prepared by Dr. Harry E. Moore of the Sociology Department of The University of Texas. Dr. Moore used data obtained from the Austin City Directory for 1930-1931, and applied them to maps of the city for 1930; hence the descriptive material on the census tracts is directly applicable to the data secured by this study.<sup>3</sup>

Tract 1, the largest tract in the city, was only slightly developed in 1929-1931. It was the least densely populated of the tracts, with only a few scattered residential subdivisions. It was then, as at present, an area of high-income homes, restricted to residential usage. The southern portion of this tract has somewhat deteriorated with the invasion of business and commercial concerns from the center of the city. Consequently, the more desirable residential development has tended to move northward within the tract, with the opening up of new residential subdivisions. A small retail and amusement center has developed around Tom Miller Dam, catering to the homes which have been built near Lake Austin and to entertainment seekers visiting the lake. Several State and Municipal institutions are located in this tract; among them are Camp Mabry, the National Guard headquarters; the State School for Defectives; and a municipal golf course. In the residential section of the tract are found many of the homes of the city's professional people—doctors and lawyers and faculty members of The University of Texas. The tract has experienced considerable development and large increase in population during recent years. It contains one of the best residential sections of the city.

Tract 2 is a tract of predominantly residential character, most of the homes being occupied by families of moderate income. It contains the State Blind Institute and the State Hospital for the insane. The Dallas highway divides Tract 2 from Tracts 3 and 5; and small retail shopping centers have sprung up along this highway. Tract 2, like Tract 1, has expanded rapidly and has had a sharp increase in population. Many medium-income homes have been built in what was recently open country, and commercial establishments, chiefly taverns, liquor stores, and dine-and-dance

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<sup>3</sup>See also Groves, E. R., and Moore, Harry E., *An Introduction to Sociology*, pp. 40-46. New York: Longmans, 1940.

places, have followed the highway beyond the northern boundaries of the tract. In 1930 only the southern portion of the tract was well developed.

Tract 3, like Tract 2, is marked by small homes of moderate-income families. It was relatively undeveloped in 1929-1931, except for that portion directly adjacent to Guadalupe Street, the Dallas highway. Tract 3 contains several small airports, including the Municipal Airport. The Austin Country Club is also located here. The population of the tract is almost entirely white.

Tract 4, lying directly east of The University of Texas campus, contains a considerable Negro population. That part of the tract nearest The University of Texas campus (the football stadium and the baseball field lie within the tract) contains many student rooming houses and apartment houses, as well as several student fraternity houses. On East Avenue, just north of Twenty-fourth Street, a small and squalid Negro colony is located. Beyond East Avenue, and east along Nineteenth Street, there is an area of Negro homes adjoining the principal Negro colony in Tract 8. At the intersection of East Avenue and Manor Road, one of the main highways to Houston, there is located a retail shopping center. A small Lutheran College is located within this tract.

Tract 5, lying near the campus of The University of Texas, is almost completely residential, and is within the area of rooming and boarding houses serving the University students. Practically no Negroes or Mexicans live in this tract. Many of the houses within the eastern portion of the tract are somewhat deteriorated; some of them are old homes which have been converted into student rooming houses. The western part of the tract contains a considerable number of new and attractive houses, many of them occupied by members of the University faculty.

Tract 6 contains most of the campus and buildings of The University of Texas. The western residential portion of the tract is divided from the campus by Guadalupe Street, which at this point is known as "The Drag" to University students and townspeople. Here are several blocks devoted to small businesses catering to the student trade—cafes, drug stores, small jewelry stores, barber shops, grocery stores, and theatres.

The residential section of the tract reflects the influence of the near-by University. Most of the homes take student roomers or boarders, or both. There are a number of fraternity and sorority houses, and several coöperative student dormitories. There are several churches in the tract. Many of the houses are old and dilapidated, although there is a considerable number of small new homes near the western edge of the tract. Along Twenty-fourth Street near Shoal Creek there is a small Negro colony somewhat incongruously adjacent to several large fraternity and club houses, and surrounding a group of new apartment houses. A large percentage of the University students live in Tract 6.

Tract 7, lying between the University and the State Capitol, is an area of apartment and rooming houses. In addition to students from the University, many employees of State institutions and of down-town businesses live here. The western limits of the tract include some homes of high-income families, while on the east the Negro area encroaches on the tract. There is a Mexican section along Red River Street. Lavaca Street, between the Capitol and the University, is lined with small business establishments.

Tract 8 is the principal Negro area of the city. It is a tract of shanties and dilapidated, unpainted houses, interspersed with small retail businesses. The streets are narrow and for the most part unpaved. Here is one of the city's worst slum areas, a place of high disease and death rate, and of much juvenile delinquency. A small Negro college is located within the tract.

Tract 9 is perhaps the most heterogeneous area of the city. In the northern portion, the Negro colony in Tract 8 extends to overlap with the largest Mexican colonies. Interspersed among the Negro and Mexican homes are several isolated areas of white homes, residences of families of the unskilled labor class. To the south, the Negro homes disappear, and Mexican homes predominate. Still farther south, these too disappear, and along the southern boundary of the tract—East First Street—white homes are in the majority. The tract is split from east to west by an area of commercial and industrial establishments extending along East Sixth Street. A Negro college is located in this tract also.

Tract 10, extending from East First Street to the Colorado River, is an area of low-income houses, belonging to white families of the unskilled and semi-skilled classes. No Negroes live in this area.

Tract 11, extending south from the State Capitol, contains the commercial and financial center of the city. Congress Avenue is the principal thoroughfare north and south, while Sixth Street is the main east-west business street. The intersection of these two streets may thus be identified as the focal point of the city, from which the retail shopping district extends in the shape of a cross. Surrounding the central business area in this tract are areas of old family residences, many of them reflecting the wealth and distinction of an earlier day, but now in the process of invasion from the central business district. In the southern portion of the tract, surrounding the two railroad stations and approaching the river, is an area devoted to wholesale warehouses and industries. This section is also marked by a colony of Mexican families, comprising one of the slum areas of the city.

Tract 12, directly to the west of the business area and lying beyond the transitional zone, is characterized by moderate-income homes. There is also a small Negro settlement in this tract, located at the end of West Eleventh and West Twelfth Streets. This tract has been considerably developed within recent years.

Tracts 13 and 14, situated on the southern bank of the river, make up the residential area known as South Austin. In 1930 Tract 13 was not heavily populated; it was and still is an area of predominantly low-income homes. It contains a Negro settlement of some size. Barton Springs, a public swimming pool, and Zilker Park, a municipal park, are located in Tract 13, and attract large numbers of Austin people during the summer months. Tract 14 is an area of moderate-income, workingmen's homes, containing few Negro and Mexican families. Along South Congress Avenue, which divides Tracts 13 and 14, a community shopping center has developed. Toward the outskirts of the city, along the highway to San Antonio, the grocery stores, markets, and drug stores give way to tourist camps, dine-and-dance places and cheap beer taverns.

With this brief characterization of the census tracts of Austin in mind, an analysis of the patterns of population mobility during the period here considered may be attempted.

## THE DIRECTORY POPULATION OF AUSTIN, 1929 AND 1931

The total directory population of Austin was 33,482 in 1929, and 36,544 in 1931. These figures included persons within the city limits; the directory entries showing residence outside the city limits, and a small number of entries for which no address was shown, were excluded. Resident students of The University of Texas were included; non-resident students were omitted. The increase in directory population between 1929 and 1931 was 3,062 or 9.14 per cent.

The directory population in 1929 was distributed compositionally as follows: 76.91 per cent of the total population were white; 17.09 per cent were Negro; and 5.99 per cent were Mexican. In 1931, the distribution remained practically the same: 76.57 per cent white, 16.85 per cent Negro, and 6.57 per cent Mexican. It will be noted that the proportion of Negroes in the population decreased slightly, while the proportion of Mexicans showed a slight increase.

There appeared to be a few notable changes in the composition of the population of individual tracts during the period. Tract 8, which had the highest percentage of Negroes in the population both years, showed a slight increase in the percentage of Negroes—from 79.52 per cent in 1929 to 80.64 per cent in 1931. Tract 9, which had a high proportion of Negroes in both years, showed a decrease in the proportion of Negro population—from 35.79 per cent in 1929 to 33.39 per cent in 1931. Tracts 4 and 13, also with considerable proportions of Negroes, both showed slight decreases in percentages of Negroes in the population. As indicated in Table IX, however, all of these tracts had a net increase in Negro population, with the exception of Tract 4, which showed a net decrease of less than one per cent.

The Mexican population of Austin was not as highly concentrated in 1929 and 1931 as was the Negro population, at least, Mexicans did not form as large a proportion of the population of any tract as the Negroes formed in the predominantly Negro areas. This might be ascribed to the theory that Mexicans are more generally accepted, and experience less pressure for residential segregation

than do the Negroes. Examination of Tables III and IV, however, indicate that the real reason lies in the lower proportion of Mexicans in the total population. Actually, the Mexican population of Austin is rather strictly segregated within Tracts 9, 10, and 11, although they share these areas with white families to a greater extent than the Negroes share the areas in which they are concentrated. It should be pointed out that Tract 9, one of the principal Negro areas, is also a tract of heavy Mexican residence; it appears that in this tract Mexicans are slowly displacing both Negroes and whites.

All three of the principal Mexican tracts had a net increase in Mexican population, ranging from 0.54 per cent in Tract 11 to 36.62 per cent in Tract 9. The Mexican population for the city as a whole increased 19.79 per cent from 1929 to 1931. Table VIII presents the change in Mexican population by tracts for the period.

As shown in Table VI, all tracts experienced a net increase in population for the period 1929 to 1931. Population increases ranged from 2.33 per cent in Tract 11 to 15.07 per cent in Tract 10, with an average increase for the entire city of 9.14 per cent.

## MOVEMENT INTO AUSTIN, 1929-1931

Of the total directory population of 36,544 in 1931, 12,003 persons, or 32.84 per cent of the total population, did not appear in the 1929 directory. These individuals may be accounted for in three ways; some were possibly in the city in 1929, but were missed by the directory enumerator. Others were persons who became 18 years of age between 1929 and 1931—the directory does not list persons under 18. The majority is made up of persons who moved into Austin between 1929 and 1931. Inasmuch as this gross gain cannot expediently be broken down into its component parts, for the sake of convenience it will be referred to as movement into the city.

Considered in terms of race, the number moving into Austin was divided as follows: whites, a gross gain of 30.26 per cent; Mexicans, a gross gain of 54.55 per cent; and Negroes, a gross gain of 36.08 per cent. In terms of areal distribution, the movement into Austin followed a rather consistent pattern. Tract 12, with 24.16 per cent moving in, showed the smallest gross gain while Tract 9, with 39.93 per cent showed the largest gain. Table X gives the distribution of the movement into Austin by tracts. It is interesting to note that Tracts 8, 9, 10, and 11, which have been seen to contain the largest Negro and Mexican colonies, showed the highest percentage of new persons. Tables XI, XII, and XIII show movement into the city by race and area.

When movement into Austin during this period is broken down by occupational classes, the largest category is found to be those persons reporting no employment. This class includes, besides unemployed persons, housewives and persons who were actually employed but who failed to report employment to the directory enumerator. Of those persons who reported employment, the highest percentage of incoming individuals belonged to the unskilled labor class, while the class of proprietors and managers represented the smallest percentage. Edwards' Classification of socio-economic groups was used in this analysis, and it appears from Table XIV that in general the trend of movement into the city is inversely correlated with position on the socio-economic scale.

It should be noted that the total of occupational classes does not coincide with the total directory population, since students of The University of Texas are not included.

Tables XV through XXI show movement into Austin, 1929 to 1931, for each occupational class and for persons reporting no occupation, broken down by tracts. The occupational class showing the greatest percentage of new persons between 1929 and 1931 was, as might be expected, the unskilled labor group. This bears out the generally accepted theory that persons in the lower economic groups tend to be more mobile than members of higher economic groups, although the fluidity of the higher economic groups may be greater.

The group of individuals reporting no occupation (Table XXI) comprised the largest socio-economic classification examined. To a large extent, the exaggerated proportions of this group may be explained by the fact that it includes many housewives, who would not be expected to report an occupation. The fact that the tracts lying around the center of the city (Tracts 7, 8, 9, 10, and 13) show high percentages of persons reporting no occupation suggests that a good many of these persons reside in transitional areas, and are subject to the pathological conditions usually ascribed to such areas. Tract 9 is an area of predominantly Negro residents, and shows the highest percentage of unoccupied persons. Tract 11, with the second highest percentage, is the commercial and industrial center of the city.



## MOVEMENT OUT OF AUSTIN, 1929-1931

While new persons appearing in the 1931 directory represented an increase of 32.84 per cent over the 1929 directory population, a counter movement of persons out of the city accounted for 25.05 per cent of the 1929 directory population. This figure was obtained by taking the number of entries which occurred in the 1929 directory but which did not appear in the 1931 directory, and subtracting from it the number of persons who died between 1929 and 1931. The resulting figure, 8,388, is assumed to be the number of persons moving out of the city during the period. It should be borne in mind that a few of these individuals actually remained in the city, but were missed by the directory enumerator in 1931. It is not likely, however, that the number of individuals thus missed in 1931 was great enough materially to affect the proportion of emigration. Table XXII presents the movement out of Austin, 1929-1931, by tracts and for the city as a whole. The number of deaths is based on data taken from death records in the city.

As was true of movement into Austin, movement out of the city was heaviest among the Mexicans. This group showed 44.16 per cent moving out, as compared with 22.76 per cent for the whites, and 28.65 per cent for the Negroes. Tables XXIII, XXIV, and XXV present movement out of the city by race and area.

When movement out of Austin is considered in terms of occupational classes, a number of interesting points emerge. The class of proprietors and managers was most stable, and the unskilled labor group showed the greatest movement out. A comparison of Table XXVI with Table XIV reveals that this was also true of movement into the city. It is significant to note, however, that the group reporting no occupation had a greater net increase (10 per cent) than any other group. As might be supposed, the professional class showed the smallest net increase, although not the lowest degree of mobility.

Tables XXVII through XXXIII give a detailed picture of movement out of the city by occupational class and area.

## INTER-TRACT MOBILITY, 1929-1931

Perhaps even more significant than movement into and movement out of the city, from the standpoint of city planning and public welfare, is the movement of population which takes place within the city over a period of time. Intra-city patterns of mobility tend to reflect rather accurately the influence of certain socio-economic forces; and these patterns may, under certain conditions at least, be taken as indicative of socially pathological phenomena within the areas involved. Thus it is generally accepted that a high ratio of mobility within an area characterized by a low level of living, indicates the disruptive effect of an inadequate economic base. On the other hand, the student generally expects to find the community of middle and upper economic class homes marked by a more stable population. It should not be inferred that a high correlation necessarily exists between socio-economic status and incidence of mobility; it can only be stated that such is usually the case.

In the present study, intra-city mobility is considered on the basis of the number of persons who were listed in the city directory for both 1929 and 1931. Of these persons in the city both years the number who resided in a different census tract in 1931 was obtained. This number was found to represent 19.18 per cent of the total persons in the city both years (Table XXXIV). It is interesting to note that the percentage of persons moving between tracts within the city was considerably less than the inter-city mobility as indicated by movement into and movement out of the city during the same period.

Table XXXIV, containing data on persons leaving their 1929 tract of residence for other tracts in 1931, indicates that the range of percentages of persons moving out of the tract of 1929 residence is wide, from about 10 per cent in Tract 8, the predominantly Negro tract, to more than 25 per cent in Tract 11, the business district. Examination of Tables XXXIII, XXXIV, and XXXV, showing inter-tract mobility by race and area, further emphasizes the fact that the Negroes formed by far the most stable element in the city, from the point of view of inter-tract movement. This fact is explained, of course, by the strict segregation of Negroes

within certain areas, as well as by their limited economic opportunities. For the city as a whole, whites exhibited the greatest tendency toward inter-tract mobility, while the Mexicans were only slightly more mobile than the Negroes.

When the inter-tract mobility of occupational classes is considered, the usual correlation between low economic status and high degree of mobility is maintained. Thus, as shown in Table XXXVIII, professional people moved about less than any other occupational group within the city, although there was practically no difference between the inter-tract mobility of this group and the next, proprietors and managers. The semi-skilled labor group showed the greatest mobility within the city; this group was more mobile even than the unskilled labor group. Surprisingly enough, the group reporting no occupation was the most stable; only 16.7 per cent reported a different residence in 1931 from that in 1929. This group reported among the highest percentages moving into and out of the city during the period.

Tables XXXIX through XLV present inter-tract mobility broken down by occupational class and area. Table XLVI is a composite table, showing the tracts of destination of all persons moving from one tract in 1929 to a different tract in 1931.

TABLE I  
POPULATION DENSITY BY TRACTS, 1929 AND 1931\*

Tract	Area (Sq. Mi.)	Population		Persons Per Square Mile	
		1929	1931	1929	1931
1	6.54	1,364	1,567	208.5	239.6
2	2.50	1,518	1,699	607.2	679.6
3	3.27	2,441	2,685	746.4	821.1
4	1.45	1,297	1,449	894.4	999.3
5	0.50	1,227	1,351	2,454.0	2,702.0
6	0.98	3,173	3,311	3,237.7	3,378.5
7	0.66	3,516	3,836	5,327.2	5,812.1
8	1.23	3,275	3,616	2,662.6	2,939.8
9	1.69	3,723	4,279	2,202.9	2,531.9
10	1.05	1,984	2,283	1,889.5	2,174.2
11	1.05	4,503	4,608	4,288.5	4,388.5
12	1.08	2,847	3,012	2,636.1	2,788.8
13	5.32	1,511	1,621	284.0	304.6
14	1.82	1,103	1,227	606.0	674.2
Total	29.14	33,482	36,544	1,149.0	1,254.0

\*Based on Directory populations, 1929 and 1931.

TABLE II

POPULATION OF CENSUS TRACTS BY NUMBER AND PER CENT OF TOTAL,  
1929 AND 1931

Tract	Population		Per Cent of Total	
	1929	1931	1929	1931
1	1,364	1,567	4.07	4.29
2	1,518	1,699	4.53	4.65
3	2,441	2,685	7.29	7.35
4	1,297	1,449	3.87	3.96
5	1,227	1,351	3.66	3.69
6	3,173	3,311	9.47	9.06
7	3,516	3,836	10.51	10.50
8	3,275	3,616	9.79	9.89
9	3,723	4,279	11.12	11.72
10	1,984	2,283	5.92	6.25
11	4,503	4,608	13.46	12.62
12	2,847	3,012	8.51	8.24
13	1,511	1,621	4.51	4.43
14	1,103	1,227	3.29	3.35
Total	33,482	36,544	100.00	100.00

TABLE III

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF POPULATION BY TRACTS, 1929

Tract	Total	White		Negro		Mexican	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1	1,364	1,255	92.00	100	7.33	9	.66
2	1,518	1,494	98.41	22	1.44	2	.13
3	2,441	2,421	99.18	11	.45	9	.36
4	1,297	951	73.32	333	25.67	13	1.01
5	1,227	1,214	98.94	12	.97	1	.08
6	3,173	3,000	94.54	160	5.04	13	.42
7	3,516	3,163	89.96	270	7.67	83	2.37
8	3,275	642	19.60	2,599	79.35	34	1.05
9	3,723	1,517	40.74	1,335	35.85	871	23.41
10	1,984	1,862	93.85	0	0.00	122	6.15
11	4,503	3,493	77.57	273	6.06	737	16.37
12	2,847	2,548	89.49	255	8.95	44	1.54
13	1,511	1,188	78.62	265	17.53	58	3.85
14	1,103	1,004	91.02	89	8.06	10	.92
Total	33,482	25,752	76.91	5,724	17.09	2,006	5.99

TABLE IV

RACIAL COMPOSITION OF POPULATION BY TRACTS, 1931

Tract	Total	White		Negro		Mexican	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1	1,567	1,442	92.02	114	7.27	11	.70
2	1,699	1,687	99.29	10	.58	2	.11
3	2,685	2,674	99.59	10	.37	1	.03
4	1,449	1,107	76.39	332	22.91	10	.69
5	1,351	1,332	98.59	17	1.25	2	.14
6	3,311	3,136	94.71	152	4.59	23	.69
7	3,836	3,475	90.58	278	7.24	83	2.16
8	3,616	661	18.27	2,916	80.64	39	1.07
9	4,279	1,660	38.79	1,429	33.39	1,190	27.81
10	2,283	2,131	93.34	1	.04	151	6.61
11	4,608	3,593	77.97	274	5.94	741	16.08
12	3,012	2,693	89.40	265	8.79	54	1.79
13	1,621	1,268	78.22	266	16.40	87	5.36
14	1,227	1,124	91.60	94	7.66	9	.73
Total	36,544	27,983	76.57	6,158	16.85	2,403	6.57

TABLE V

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES BY NUMBER AND PER CENT OF TOTAL, 1929 AND 1931

Occupational Class	Number		Per Cent of Total	
	1929	1931	1929	1931
Professional .....	2,003	2,076	6.21	5.90
Proprietary .....	2,477	2,487	7.69	7.06
Clerical .....	3,881	4,068	12.05	11.57
Skilled .....	1,947	2,071	6.04	5.88
Semi-Skilled .....	2,251	2,408	6.98	6.85
Unskilled .....	2,219	2,383	6.88	6.77
No Occupation .....	17,453	19,691	54.15	55.97
Total .....	32,231*	35,184*	100.00	100.00

\*Does not include students of The University of Texas.

TABLE VI  
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

1929 and 1931	In Directory			Population		Net Change	
	Tract	1929 Only	1931 Only	1929	1931	Number	Per Cent
1	1,047	317	520	1,364	1,567	203	14.88
2	1,152	366	547	1,518	1,699	181	11.92
3	1,995	446	690	2,441	2,685	244	9.99
4	996	301	453	1,297	1,449	152	11.71
5	1,010	217	341	1,227	1,351	124	10.10
6	2,271	902	1,040	3,173	3,311	138	4.34
7	2,471	1,045	1,365	3,516	3,836	320	9.10
8	2,373	902	1,243	3,275	3,616	341	10.41
9	2,570	1,153	1,709	3,723	4,279	556	14.93
10	1,532	452	751	1,984	2,283	299	15.07
11	2,938	1,565	1,670	4,503	4,608	105	2.33
12	2,284	563	728	2,847	3,012	165	5.79
13	1,060	451	561	1,511	1,621	110	7.27
14	842	261	385	1,103	1,227	124	11.24
Total	24,541	8,941	12,003	33,482	36,544	3,062	9.14

TABLE VII  
CHANGE IN WHITE POPULATION BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Population		Change 1929 to 1931	
	1929	1931	Number	Per Cent
1	1,255	1,442	187	14.90
2	1,494	1,687	193	12.91
3	2,421	2,674	253	10.45
4	951	1,107	156	16.40
5	1,214	1,332	118	9.71
6	3,000	3,136	136	4.53
7	3,163	3,475	312	9.86
8	642	661	19	2.96
9	1,517	1,660	143	9.43
10	1,862	2,131	269	14.45
11	3,493	3,593	100	2.86
12	2,548	2,693	145	5.69
13	1,188	1,268	80	6.73
14	1,004	1,124	120	11.95
Total	25,752	27,983	2,231	8.66

TABLE VIII  
CHANGE IN NEGRO POPULATION BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Population		Change 1929 to 1931	
	1929	1931	Number	Per Cent
1	100	114	14	14.00
2	22	10	—12	—54.54
3	11	10	—1	—9.09
4	333	332	—1	—,30
5	12	17	5	41.66
6	160	152	—8	—5.00
7	270	278	8	2.96
8	2,599	2,916	317	12.19
9	1,335	1,429	94	7.04
10	0	1	1	----
11	273	274	1	.36
12	255	265	10	3.92
13	265	266	1	.37
14	89	94	5	5.61
Total	5,724	6,158	434	7.58

TABLE IX  
CHANGE IN MEXICAN POPULATION BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Population		Change 1929 to 1931	
	1929	1931	Number	Per Cent
1	9	11	2	22.22
2	2	2	0	0.00
3	9	1	—8	—88.88
4	13	10	—3	—23.07
5	1	2	1	100.00
6	13	23	10	76.92
7	83	83	0	0.00
8	34	39	5	14.70
9	871	1,190	319	36.62
10	122	151	29	23.77
11	737	741	4	.54
12	44	54	10	22.72
13	58	87	29	50.00
14	10	9	—1	—10.00
Total	2,006	2,403	397	19.79

TABLE X  
MOVEMENT INTO AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1931	Persons not in 1929 Directory*	
		Number	Per Cent
1	1,567	520	33.18
2	1,699	547	32.19
3	2,685	690	25.69
4	1,449	453	31.26
5	1,351	341	25.24
6	3,311	1,040	31.41
7	3,836	1,365	35.58
8	3,616	1,243	34.37
9	4,279	1,709	39.93
10	2,283	751	32.89
11	4,608	1,670	36.24
12	3,012	728	24.16
13	1,621	561	34.60
14	1,227	385	31.37
Total	36,544	12,003	32.84

\*Includes persons becoming 18 years of age, 1929-31.

TABLE XI  
MOVEMENT OF WHITES INTO AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1931	Persons not in 1929 Directory*	
		Number	Per Cent
1	1,442	468	32.45
2	1,687	533	31.59
3	2,674	686	25.65
4	1,107	346	31.25
5	1,332	327	24.54
6	3,136	987	31.47
7	3,475	1,179	33.92
8	661	190	28.74
9	1,660	483	29.09
10	2,131	712	33.41
11	3,593	1,185	32.98
12	2,693	618	22.94
13	1,268	415	32.72
14	1,124	341	30.33
Total	27,983	8,470	30.26

\*Includes persons becoming 18 years of age, 1929-31.



TABLE XII

MOVEMENT OF MEXICANS INTO AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1931	Persons not in 1929 Directory*	
		Number	Per Cent
1	11	5	45.45
2	2	0	0.00
3	1	1	100.00
4	10	2	20.00
5	2	1	50.00
6	23	16	69.56
7	83	49	59.03
8	39	18	46.15
9	1,190	710	59.66
10	151	64	42.38
11	741	362	48.85
12	54	26	48.14
13	87	55	63.21
14	9	2	22.22
Total	2,403	1,311	54.55

\*Includes persons becoming 18 years of age, 1929-31.

TABLE XIII

MOVEMENT OF NEGROES INTO AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1931	Persons not in 1929 Directory*	
		Number	Per Cent
1	114	59	51.75
2	10	2	20.00
3	10	4	40.00
4	332	104	31.32
5	17	9	52.94
6	152	56	36.84
7	278	125	44.96
8	2,916	1,042	35.73
9	1,429	509	35.61
10	1	1	100.00
11	274	115	41.97
12	265	81	30.56
13	266	77	28.94
14	94	38	40.42
Total	6,158	2,222	36.08

\*Includes persons becoming 18 years of age, 1929-31.

TABLE XIV

## MOVEMENT INTO AUSTIN BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES, 1929 TO 1931

Occupational Class	Directory Population 1931	Persons not in 1929 Directory	
		Number	Per Cent
Professional .....	2,076	574	27.64
Proprietary .....	2,487	438	17.61
Clerical .....	4,068	1,065	26.17
Skilled .....	2,071	554	26.75
Semi-Skilled .....	2,408	790	32.80
Unskilled .....	2,383	934	39.19
No Occupation ...	19,691	7,167	36.39
Total .....	35,184*	11,522*	32.74*

\*Does not include students of The University of Texas.

TABLE XV

MOVEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL WORKERS INTO AUSTIN BY TRACTS,  
1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1931	Persons not in 1929 Directory*	
		Number	Per Cent
1	100	22	22.00
2	137	27	19.70
3	110	28	25.45
4	82	24	29.26
5	160	35	21.87
6	525	128	24.38
7	327	137	41.89
8	99	24	24.24
9	70	25	35.71
10	39	13	33.33
11	173	53	30.63
12	128	30	23.43
13	66	14	21.21
14	60	14	23.33
Total	2,076	574	27.64

\*Includes persons becoming 18 years of age, 1929-1931.

TABLE XVI

MOVEMENT OF PROPRIETORS INTO AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1931	Persons not in 1929 Directory*	
		Number	Per Cent
1	150	29	19.33
2	111	13	11.71
3	229	35	15.28
4	84	11	13.09
5	133	23	17.29
6	244	51	20.90
7	273	65	23.80
8	118	22	18.64
9	186	28	15.05
10	118	19	16.10
11	408	83	20.34
12	246	22	8.94
13	74	15	20.27
14	113	22	19.46
Total	2,487	438	17.61

\*Includes persons becoming 18 years of age, 1929-1931.

TABLE XVII

MOVEMENT OF CLERICAL WORKERS INTO AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1931	Persons not in 1929 Directory*	
		Number	Per Cent
1	167	43	25.74
2	146	34	23.28
3	375	80	21.33
4	140	32	22.85
5	186	40	21.50
6	374	114	30.48
7	689	222	32.22
8	105	24	22.85
9	208	34	16.34
10	215	57	26.51
11	729	204	27.98
12	423	89	21.04
13	123	33	26.82
14	188	59	31.38
Total	4,068	1,065	26.17

\*Includes persons becoming 18 years of age, 1929-1931.

TABLE XVIII

MOVEMENT OF SKILLED WORKERS INTO AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1931	Persons not in 1929 Directory*	
		Number	Per Cent
1	111	25	22.52
2	96	23	23.95
3	236	59	25.00
4	97	44	45.36
5	64	15	23.43
6	66	30	45.45
7	137	44	32.11
8	117	27	23.07
9	208	44	21.15
10	249	56	22.48
11	247	79	31.98
12	228	44	19.29
13	125	40	32.00
14	90	24	26.66
Total	2,071	554	26.75

\*Includes persons becoming 18 years of age, 1929-1931.

TABLE XIX

MOVEMENT OF SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS INTO AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1931	Persons not in 1929 Directory*	
		Number	Per Cent
1	142	67	47.18
2	218	106	48.62
3	179	32	17.87
4	86	34	39.53
5	33	12	36.36
6	112	41	36.60
7	168	55	32.73
8	201	56	27.86
9	298	107	35.90
10	225	60	26.66
11	338	109	32.24
12	219	54	24.65
13	121	37	30.57
14	68	20	29.41
Total	2,408	790	32.80

\*Includes persons becoming 18 years of age, 1929-1931.

TABLE XX

MOVEMENT OF UNSKILLED WORKERS INTO AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1931	Persons not in 1929 Directory*	
		Number	Per Cent
1	117	63	53.84
2	115	54	46.95
3	93	32	34.40
4	110	38	34.54
5	39	21	53.84
6	118	61	51.69
7	153	72	47.05
8	575	223	38.78
9	366	107	29.23
10	101	41	40.59
11	277	114	41.15
12	142	48	33.80
13	135	44	32.59
14	42	16	38.09
Total	2,383	934	39.19

\*Includes persons becoming 18 years of age, 1929-1931.

TABLE XXI

MOVEMENT OF PERSONS REPORTING NO OCCUPATION INTO AUSTIN BY TRACTS,  
1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1931	Persons not in 1929 Directory*	
		Number	Per Cent
1	750	248	33.06
2	805	257	31.92
3	1,382	393	28.43
4	796	252	31.65
5	623	152	24.39
6	1,370	463	33.79
7	1,835	675	36.78
8	2,349	860	36.61
9	2,919	1,355	46.42
10	1,333	500	37.50
11	2,379	1,006	42.28
12	1,546	414	26.77
13	968	373	38.53
14	636	219	34.43
Total	19,691	7,167	36.39

\*Includes persons becoming 18 years of age, 1929-1931.

TABLE XXII

MOVEMENT OUT OF AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1929	Persons Not in Directory 1931	Persons Died 1929 to 1931	Persons Moved 1929 to 1931	
				Number	Per Cent
1	1,364	317	16	301	22.06
2	1,518	366	18	348	22.92
3	2,441	446	38	408	16.71
4	1,297	301	19	282	21.74
5	1,227	217	22	195	15.89
6	3,173	902	36	866	27.29
7	3,516	1,045	69	976	27.76
8	3,275	902	82	820	25.04
9	3,723	1,153	69	1,084	29.12
10	1,984	452	25	427	21.52
11	4,503	1,565	72	1,493	33.15
12	2,847	563	53	510	17.91
13	1,511	451	19	432	28.59
14	1,103	261	15	246	22.30
Total	33,482	8,941	553	8,388	25.05

TABLE XXIII

MOVEMENT OF WHITES OUT OF AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1929	Persons Not in Directory 1931	Persons Died 1929 to 1931	Persons Moved 1929 to 1931	
				Number	Per Cent
1	1,255	269	12	257	20.47
2	1,494	352	18	334	22.36
3	2,421	432	36	396	16.36
4	951	191	14	177	18.61
5	1,214	213	22	191	15.73
6	3,000	832	30	802	26.73
7	3,163	879	64	815	25.77
8	642	164	8	156	24.30
9	1,517	347	20	327	21.55
10	1,862	417	23	394	21.16
11	3,493	1,093	60	1,033	29.57
12	2,548	476	45	431	16.91
13	1,188	349	13	336	28.28
14	1,004	225	12	213	21.21
Total	25,752	6,239	377	5,862	22.76

TABLE XXIV

MOVEMENT OF MEXICANS OUT OF AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1929	Persons Not in Directory 1931	Persons Died 1929 to 1931	Persons Moved 1929 to 1931	
				Number	Per Cent
1	9	3	0	3	33.33
2	2	0	0	0	0.00
3	9	9	2	7	77.77
4	13	5	0	5	38.46
5	1	0	0	0	0.00
6	13	6	0	6	46.15
7	83	49	0	49	59.03
8	34	13	0	13	38.23
9	871	391	13	378	43.39
10	122	35	2	33	27.04
11	737	358	8	350	47.48
12	44	16	2	14	31.81
13	58	26	0	26	44.82
14	10	3	1	2	20.00
Total	2,006	914	28	886	44.16

TABLE XXV

MOVEMENTS OF NEGROES OUT OF AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1929	Persons Not in Directory 1931	Persons Died 1929 to 1931	Persons Moved 1929 to 1931	
				Number	Per Cent
1	100	45	4	41	41.00
2	22	14	0	14	63.63
3	11	5	0	5	45.45
4	333	105	5	100	30.03
5	12	4	0	4	33.33
6	160	64	6	58	36.25
7	270	117	5	112	41.48
8	2,599	725	74	651	25.04
9	1,335	415	36	379	28.38
10	0	0	0	0	0.00
11	273	114	4	110	40.29
12	255	71	6	65	25.49
13	265	76	6	70	26.41
14	89	33	2	31	34.83
Total	5,724	1,788	148	1,640	28.65

TABLE XXVI

MOVEMENT OUT OF AUSTIN BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES, 1929 TO 1931

Occupational Class	Directory Population 1929	Persons Not in Directory 1931	Persons Died 1929 to 1931	Persons Moved 1929 to 1931	
				Number	Per Cent
Professional	2,003	501	19	482	24.06
Proprietary --	2,477	428	44	384	11.06
Clerical -----	3,881	878	31	847	21.82
Skilled -----	1,947	430	30	400	20.54
Semi-Skilled	2,251	633	32	601	26.69
Unskilled ---	2,219	770	34	736	33.16
No Occupation	17,453	4,959	360	4,599	26.34
Total -----	32,231*	8,599*	550*	8,049*	24.97*

\*Does not include students of The University of Texas.

TABLE XXVII

MOVEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL WORKERS OUT OF AUSTIN BY TRACTS,  
1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1929	Persons Not in Directory 1931	Persons Died 1929 to 1931	Persons Moved 1929 to 1931	
				Number	Per Cent
1	92	14	0	14	15.21
2	126	16	0	16	12.69
3	107	25	1	24	22.42
4	75	17	1	16	21.33
5	147	22	4	18	12.24
6	539	142	1	141	26.15
7	288	98	5	93	32.29
8	103	28	1	27	26.21
9	68	23	0	23	33.82
10	31	5	1	4	12.90
11	170	50	0	50	29.41
12	123	25	2	23	18.69
13	71	19	1	18	25.35
14	63	17	2	15	23.80
Total	2,003	501	19	482	24.06



TABLE XXVIII

MOVEMENT OF PROPRIETORS OUT OF AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1929	Persons Not in Directory 1931	Persons Died 1929 to 1931	Persons Moved 1929 to 1931	
				Number	Per Cent
1	136	15	1	14	10.29
2	116	18	3	15	12.93
3	219	25	5	20	9.13
4	83	10	0	10	12.04
5	121	11	4	7	5.78
6	229	36	1	35	15.28
7	256	48	5	43	16.79
8	117	21	4	17	14.52
9	186	28	3	25	13.44
10	121	22	0	22	18.18
11	451	126	8	118	26.16
12	260	36	7	29	11.15
13	74	15	1	14	18.91
14	108	17	2	15	13.88
Total	2,477	428	44	384	15.50

TABLE XXIX

MOVEMENT OF CLERICAL WORKERS OUT OF AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1929	Persons Not in Directory 1931	Persons Died 1929 to 1931	Persons Moved 1929 to 1931	
				Number	Per Cent
1	155	31	0	31	20.00
2	132	20	0	20	15.15
3	349	54	5	49	14.04
4	129	21	1	20	15.50
5	166	20	0	20	12.04
6	353	93	3	90	25.49
7	649	182	12	170	26.19
8	103	22	0	22	21.35
9	224	50	2	48	21.42
10	187	29	0	29	15.50
11	739	214	6	208	28.14
12	409	75	1	74	18.09
13	122	32	0	32	26.22
14	164	35	1	34	20.73
Total	3,881	878	31	847	21.82

TABLE XXX

MOVEMENT OF SKILLED WORKERS OUT OF AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1929	Persons Not in Directory 1931	Persons Died 1929 to 1931	Persons Moved 1929 to 1931	
				Number	Per Cent
1	101	15	0	15	14.85
2	90	17	1	16	17.77
3	206	29	4	25	12.13
4	67	14	1	13	19.40
5	56	7	2	5	8.92
6	54	18	4	14	25.92
7	133	40	4	36	27.06
8	112	22	3	19	16.96
9	220	56	3	53	24.09
10	243	50	3	47	19.34
11	269	101	2	99	36.80
12	208	24	3	21	10.09
13	108	23	0	23	21.29
14	80	14	0	14	17.50
Total	1,947	430	30	400	20.54

TABLE XXXI

MOVEMENT OF SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS OUT OF AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1929	Persons Not in Directory 1931	Persons Died 1929 to 1931	Persons Moved 1929 to 1931	
				Number	Per Cent
1	112	37	1	36	32.14
2	190	78	0	78	41.05
3	178	31	2	29	16.29
4	67	15	1	14	20.89
5	31	10	1	9	29.03
6	103	32	2	30	29.12
7	153	40	1	39	25.49
8	189	44	6	38	20.10
9	274	83	5	78	28.46
10	214	49	0	49	22.89
11	371	142	8	134	36.11
12	201	36	3	33	16.41
13	105	21	1	20	19.04
14	63	15	1	14	22.22
Total	2,251	633	32	601	26.69

TABLE XXXII

MOVEMENT OF UNSKILLED WORKERS OUT OF AUSTIN BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1929	Persons Not in Directory 1931	Persons Died 1929 to 1931	Persons Moved 1929 to 1931	
				Number	Per Cent
1	97	43	0	43	44.32
2	101	40	0	40	39.60
3	74	13	0	13	17.56
4	98	26	2	24	24.48
5	31	13	1	12	38.70
6	102	45	0	45	44.11
7	137	56	1	55	40.14
8	478	126	14	112	23.43
9	387	128	8	120	31.00
10	81	21	1	20	24.69
11	316	153	3	150	47.46
12	150	56	3	53	35.33
13	127	36	0	36	28.34
14	40	14	1	13	32.50
Total	2,219	770	34	736	33.16

TABLE XXXIII

MOVEMENT OF PERSONS REPORTING NO OCCUPATION OUT OF AUSTIN BY TRACTS,  
1929 TO 1931

Tract	Directory Population 1929	Persons Not in Directory 1931	Persons Died 1929 to 1931	Persons Moved 1929 to 1931	
				Number	Per Cent
1	652	150	14	136	20.85
2	704	156	14	142	20.17
3	1,238	249	21	228	18.41
4	730	186	13	173	23.69
5	574	103	10	93	16.20
6	1,302	395	25	370	28.41
7	1,675	515	38	477	28.47
8	2,114	625	54	571	27.01
9	2,333	769	47	722	30.94
10	1,106	273	20	253	22.87
11	2,132	759	45	714	33.48
12	1,437	305	34	271	18.85
13	896	301	16	285	31.80
14	560	143	8	135	24.10
Total	17,453	4,959	360	4,599	26.34

TABLE XXXIV

INTER-TRACT MOBILITY BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Total	Remaining in Same Tract	Moving to Other Tracts	Per Cent Moving
1	1,047	845	202	19.29
2	1,152	920	232	20.13
3	1,995	1,651	344	17.24
4	996	818	178	17.87
5	1,010	835	175	17.32
6	2,271	1,843	428	18.84
7	2,471	1,922	549	22.21
8	2,373	2,136	237	9.98
9	2,570	2,094	476	18.52
10	1,532	1,215	317	20.69
11	2,938	2,193	745	25.35
12	2,284	1,847	437	19.13
13	1,060	877	183	17.26
14	842	637	205	24.34
Total	24,541	19,833	4,708	19.18

TABLE XXXV

INTER-TRACT MOBILITY OF WHITES BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Total	Remaining in Same Tract	Moving to Other Tracts	Per Cent Moving
1	974	793	181	18.58
2	1,154	908	246	21.31
3	1,988	1,639	349	17.56
4	761	607	154	20.24
5	1,005	831	174	17.31
6	2,149	1,732	417	19.40
7	2,296	1,814	482	20.99
8	471	376	95	20.16
9	1,177	879	298	25.31
10	1,419	1,131	288	20.29
11	2,408	1,772	636	26.41
12	2,075	1,653	422	20.33
13	853	673	180	21.10
14	783	590	193	24.64
Total	19,513	15,398	4,115	21.08

TABLE XXXVI

INTER-TRACT MOBILITY OF MEXICANS BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Total	Remaining in Same Tract	Moving to Other Tracts	Per Cent Moving
1	6	4	2	33.33
2	2	2	0	0.00
3	----	----	----	----
4	8	6	2	25.00
5	1	1	0	0.00
6	7	4	3	42.85
7	34	28	6	17.64
8	21	15	6	28.57
9	480	441	39	8.12
10	87	69	18	20.68
11	379	303	76	20.05
12	28	26	2	7.14
13	32	26	6	18.75
14	7	4	3	42.85
Total	1,092	929	163	14.92

TABLE XXXVII

INTER-TRACT MOBILITY OF NEGROES BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Total	Remaining in Same Tract	Moving to Other Tracts	Per Cent Moving
1	55	41	14	25.45
2	8	6	2	25.00
3	6	4	2	33.33
4	228	205	23	10.08
5	8	5	3	37.50
6	96	72	24	25.00
7	153	89	64	41.83
8	1,874	1,724	150	9.52
9	920	768	152	16.52
10	----	----	----	----
11	159	100	59	37.10
12	184	162	22	11.95
13	189	178	11	5.82
14	56	42	14	25.00
Total	3,936	3,396	540	15.90

TABLE XXXVIII

INTER-TRACT MOBILITY BY OCCUPATIONAL CLASSES, 1929 TO 1931

Occupational Class	Total	Remaining in Same Tract	Moving to Other Tracts	Per Cent Moving
Professional .....	1,502	1,231	271	18.04
Proprietary .....	2,049	1,679	370	18.05
Clerical .....	3,003	2,287	716	23.84
Skilled .....	1,517	1,154	363	23.92
Semi-Skilled .....	1,618	1,188	430	26.57
Unskilled .....	1,449	1,099	350	24.15
No Occupation ..	12,524	10,432	2,092	16.70
Total .....	23,662*	19,070*	4,592*	19.40*

\*Does not include students of The University of Texas.

TABLE XXXIX

INTER-TRACT MOBILITY OF PROFESSIONAL WORKERS BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Total	Remaining in Same Tract	Moving to Other Tracts	Per Cent Moving
1	78	71	7	8.97
2	110	92	18	16.36
3	82	69	13	15.85
4	58	45	13	22.41
5	125	108	17	13.60
6	397	313	84	21.15
7	190	150	40	21.05
8	75	71	4	5.33
9	45	38	7	15.55
10	26	21	5	19.23
11	120	90	30	25.00
12	98	77	21	21.42
13	52	46	6	11.53
14	46	40	6	13.04
Total	1,502	1,231	271	18.04

TABLE XL

INTER-TRACT MOBILITY OF PROPRIETORS BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Total	Remaining in Same Tract	Moving to Other Tracts	Per Cent Moving
1	121	101	20	16.52
2	98	81	17	17.34
3	194	169	25	12.88
4	73	67	6	8.21
5	110	91	19	17.27
6	193	157	36	18.65
7	208	171	37	17.78
8	96	86	10	10.41
9	158	131	27	17.08
10	99	82	17	17.17
11	325	247	78	24.00
12	224	180	44	19.64
13	59	44	15	25.42
14	91	72	19	20.87
Total	2,049	1,679	370	18.05

TABLE XLI

INTER-TRACT MOBILITY OF CLERICAL WORKERS BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Total	Remaining in Same Tract	Moving to Other Tracts	Per Cent Moving
1	124	82	42	33.87
2	112	82	30	26.78
3	295	242	53	17.96
4	108	77	31	28.70
5	146	111	35	23.97
6	260	211	49	18.84
7	467	360	107	22.91
8	81	69	12	14.81
9	174	131	43	24.71
10	158	116	42	26.58
11	525	389	136	25.90
12	334	262	72	21.55
13	90	59	31	34.44
14	129	96	33	25.58
Total	3,003	2,287	716	23.84

TABLE XLII

INTER-TRACT MOBILITY OF SKILLED WORKERS BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Total	Remaining in Same Tract	Moving to Other Tracts	Per Cent Moving
1	86	73	13	15.11
2	73	59	14	19.17
3	177	139	38	21.46
4	53	40	13	24.52
5	49	36	13	26.53
6	36	26	10	27.77
7	93	63	30	32.25
8	90	78	12	13.33
9	164	117	47	28.65
10	193	149	44	22.79
11	168	112	56	33.33
12	184	146	38	20.65
13	85	67	18	21.17
14	66	49	17	25.75
Total	1,517	1,154	363	23.92

TABLE XLIII

INTER-TRACT MOBILITY OF SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Total	Remaining in Same Tract	Moving to Other Tracts	Per Cent Moving
1	75	49	26	34.66
2	112	84	28	25.00
3	147	100	47	31.97
4	52	39	13	25.00
5	21	18	3	14.28
6	71	59	12	16.90
7	113	72	41	36.28
8	145	113	32	22.06
9	191	151	40	20.94
10	165	119	46	27.87
11	229	158	71	31.00
12	165	134	31	18.78
13	84	67	17	20.23
14	48	25	23	47.91
Total	1,618	1,188	430	26.57



TABLE XLIV

INTER-TRACT MOBILITY OF UNSKILLED WORKERS BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

Tract	Total	Remaining in Same Tract	Moving to Other Tracts	Per Cent Moving
1	54	42	12	22.22
2	61	45	16	26.22
3	61	46	15	24.59
4	72	51	21	29.16
5	18	11	7	38.88
6	57	43	14	24.56
7	81	52	29	35.80
8	352	310	42	11.93
9	259	194	65	25.09
10	60	47	13	21.66
11	163	103	60	36.80
12	94	66	28	29.78
13	91	73	18	19.78
14	26	16	10	38.46
Total	1,449	1,099	350	24.15

TABLE XLV

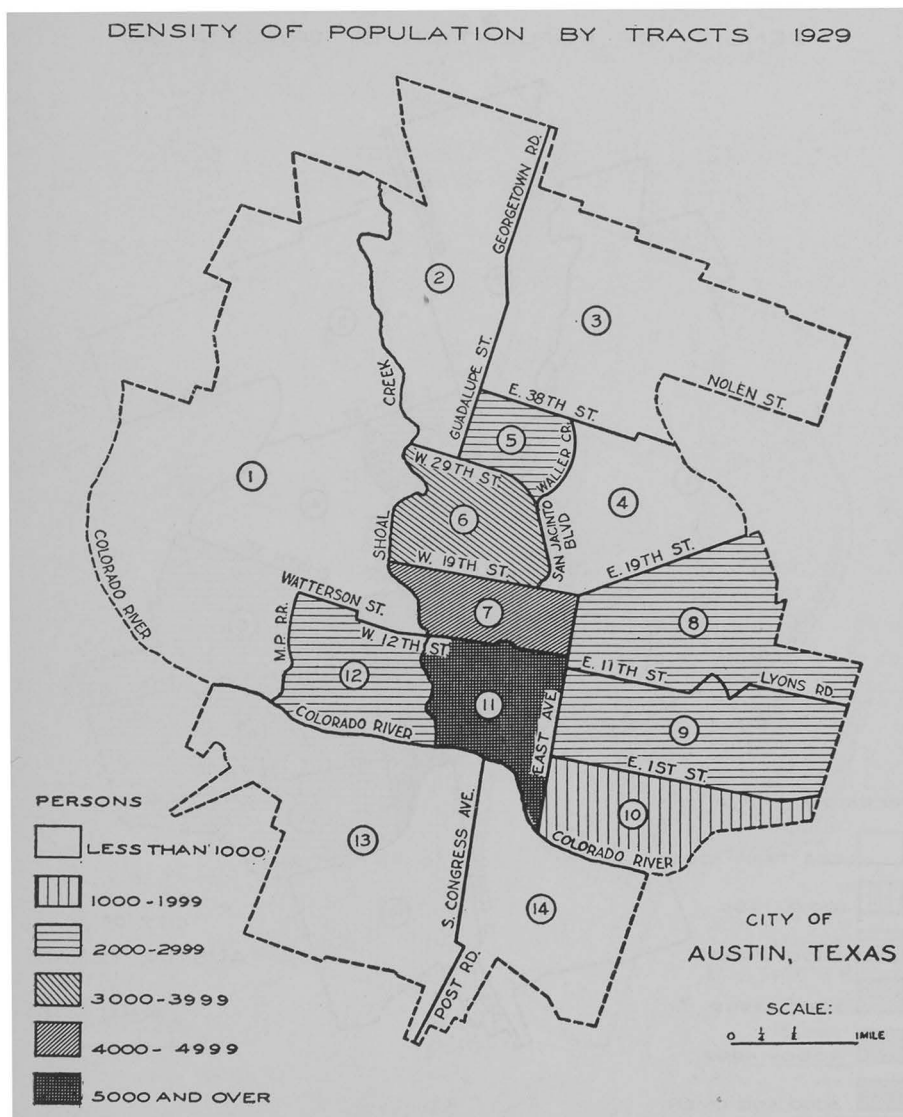
INTER-TRACT MOBILITY OF PERSONS REPORTING NO OCCUPATION BY TRACTS, 1929 TO 1931

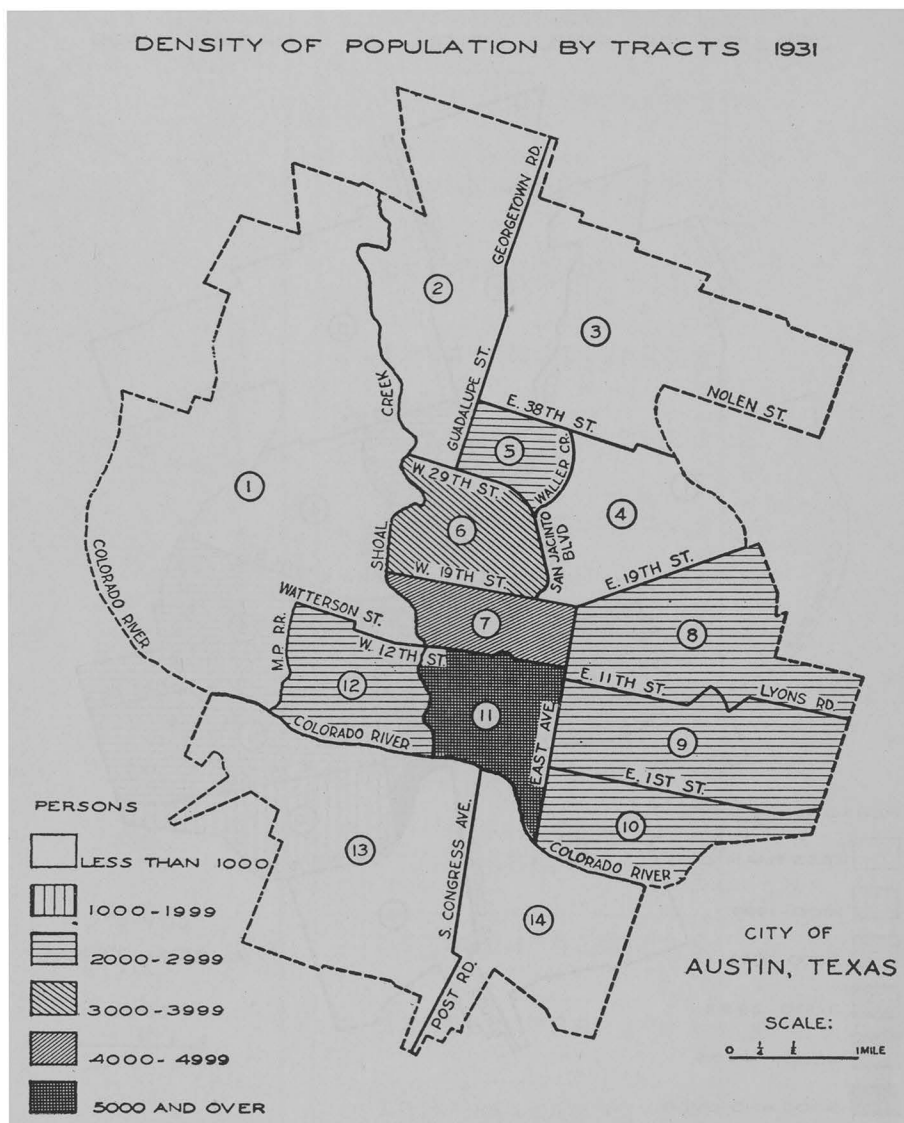
Tract	Total	Remaining in Same Tract	Moving to Other Tracts	Per Cent Moving
1	502	416	86	17.13
2	548	444	104	18.97
3	989	838	151	15.26
4	544	466	78	14.33
5	471	397	74	15.71
6	907	770	137	15.10
7	1,160	949	211	18.18
8	1,489	1,364	125	8.39
9	1,564	1,306	258	16.49
10	833	673	160	19.20
11	1,373	1,052	321	23.37
12	1,132	932	200	17.66
13	595	504	91	15.29
14	417	321	96	23.02
Total	12,524	10,432	2,092	16.70

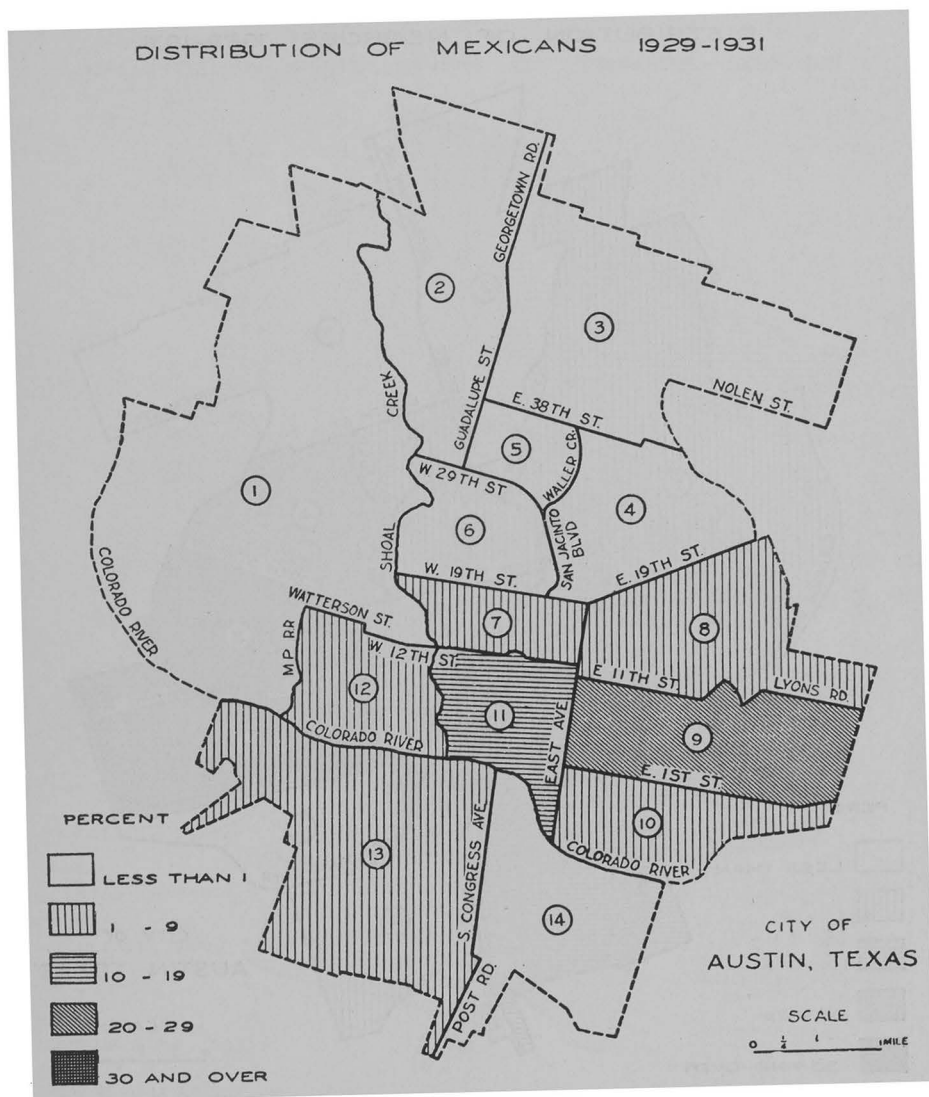
TABLE XLVI

## INTER-TRACT MOBILITY IN AUSTIN, TEXAS, 1929 TO 1931

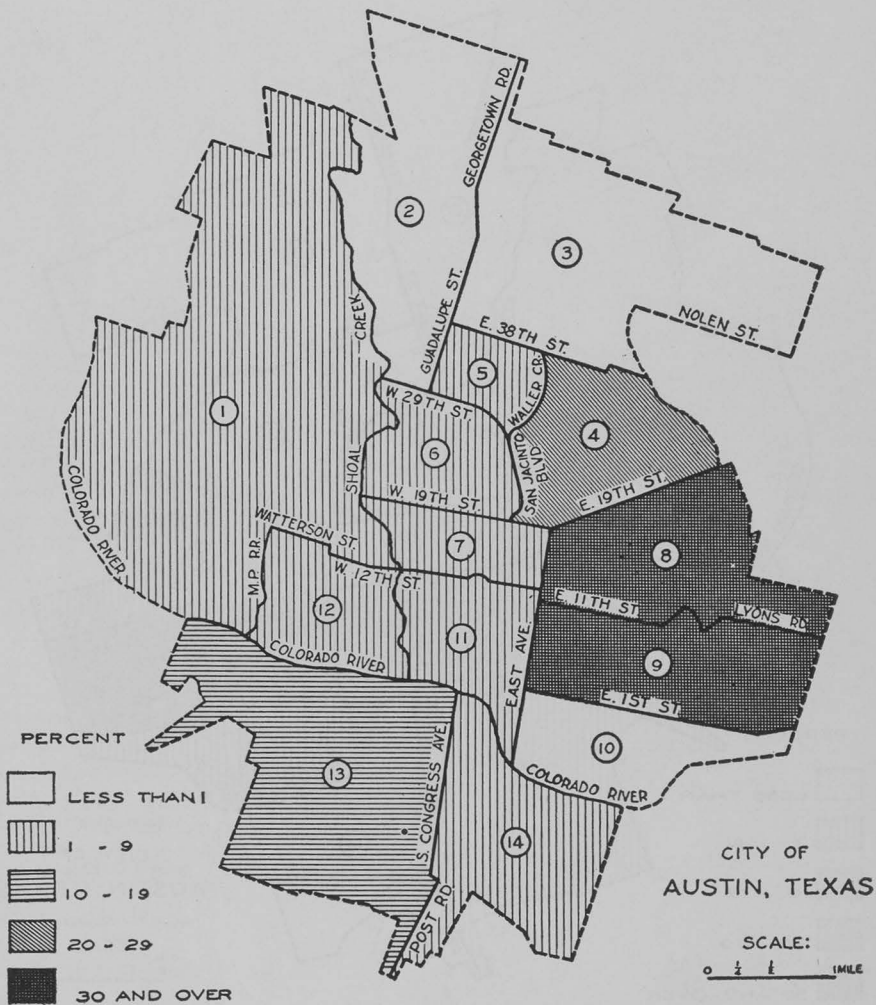
Tract of Origin, 1929	Tract of Destination, 1931														Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	845	16	15	6	4	16	12	13	12	4	42	41	9	12	1,047
2	23	920	64	9	22	23	17	4	10	16	21	11	4	8	1,152
3	20	52	1,651	11	27	41	33	22	29	35	21	25	9	19	1,995
4	6	18	15	818	13	10	14	22	3	17	14	24	12	10	996
5	16	14	32	16	835	25	14	3	6	5	15	11	-----	18	1,010
6	38	51	35	28	59	1,843	105	13	8	8	29	21	4	29	2,271
7	33	32	31	20	43	88	1,922	40	35	24	102	52	21	28	2,471
8	11	4	9	29	3	10	15	2,136	105	13	15	6	10	7	2,373
9	18	10	28	29	2	16	21	124	2,094	88	91	24	12	13	2,570
10	12	28	35	5	13	9	20	15	72	1,215	42	17	23	26	1,532
11	53	23	28	19	22	45	151	37	122	67	2,193	90	35	53	2,938
12	62	31	34	10	14	31	49	15	19	26	81	1,847	20	45	2,284
13	6	6	6	13	2	8	11	11	18	20	17	15	877	50	1,060
14	17	3	7	7	8	8	13	12	13	21	38	25	33	637	842
Total	1,160	1,208	1,990	1,020	1,067	2,173	2,397	2,467	2,546	1,559	2,721	2,209	1,069	955	24,541

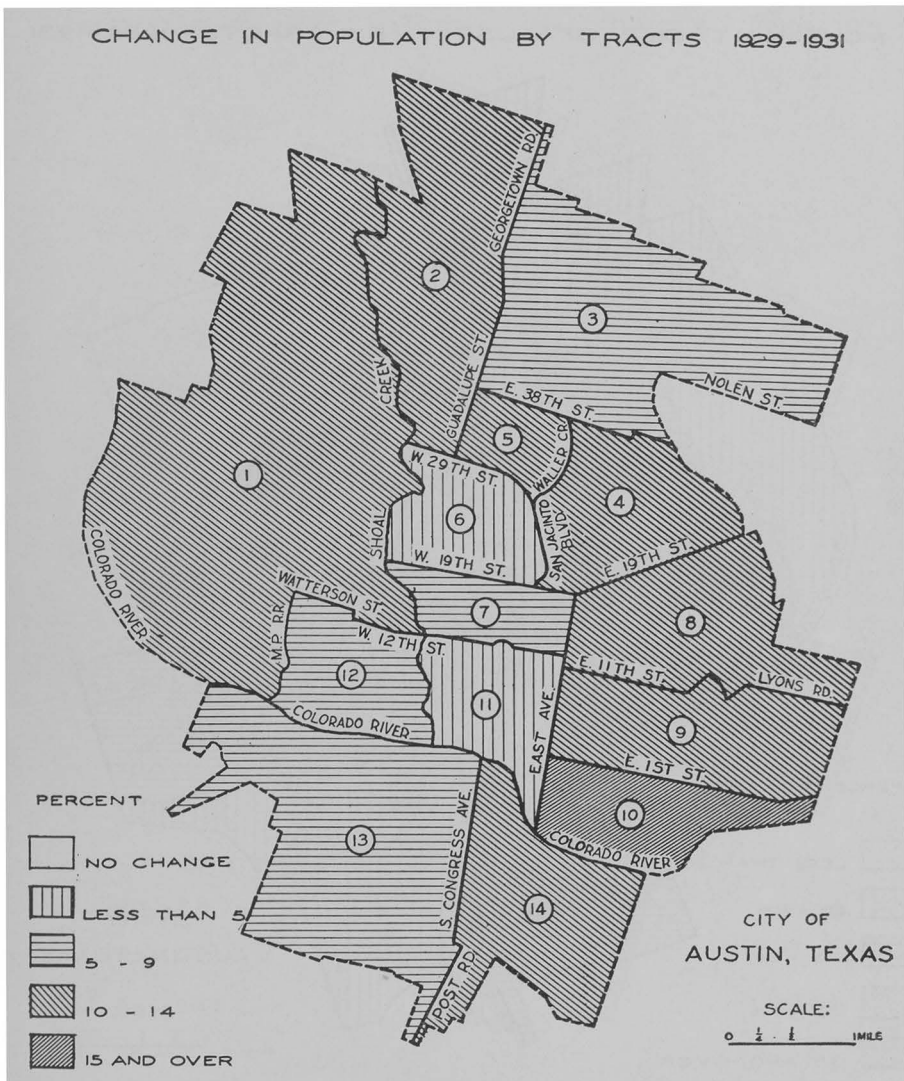




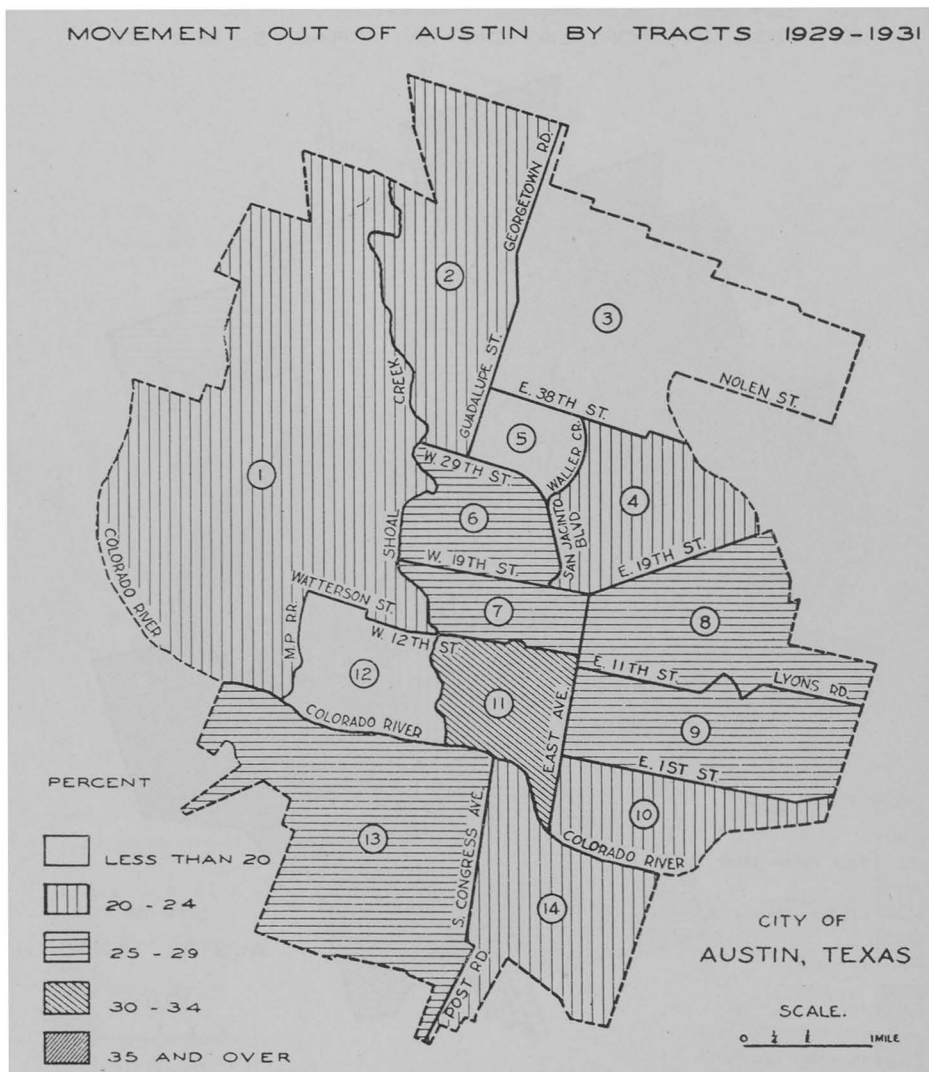


## DISTRIBUTION OF NEGROES 1929-1931



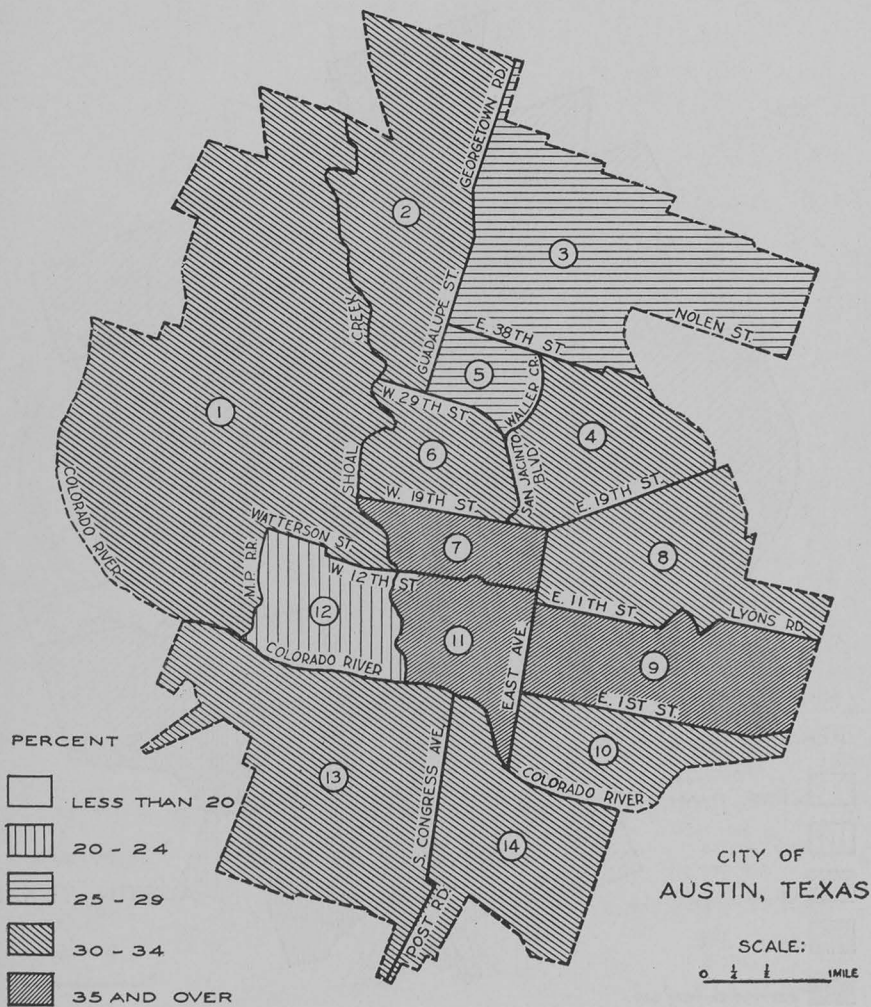


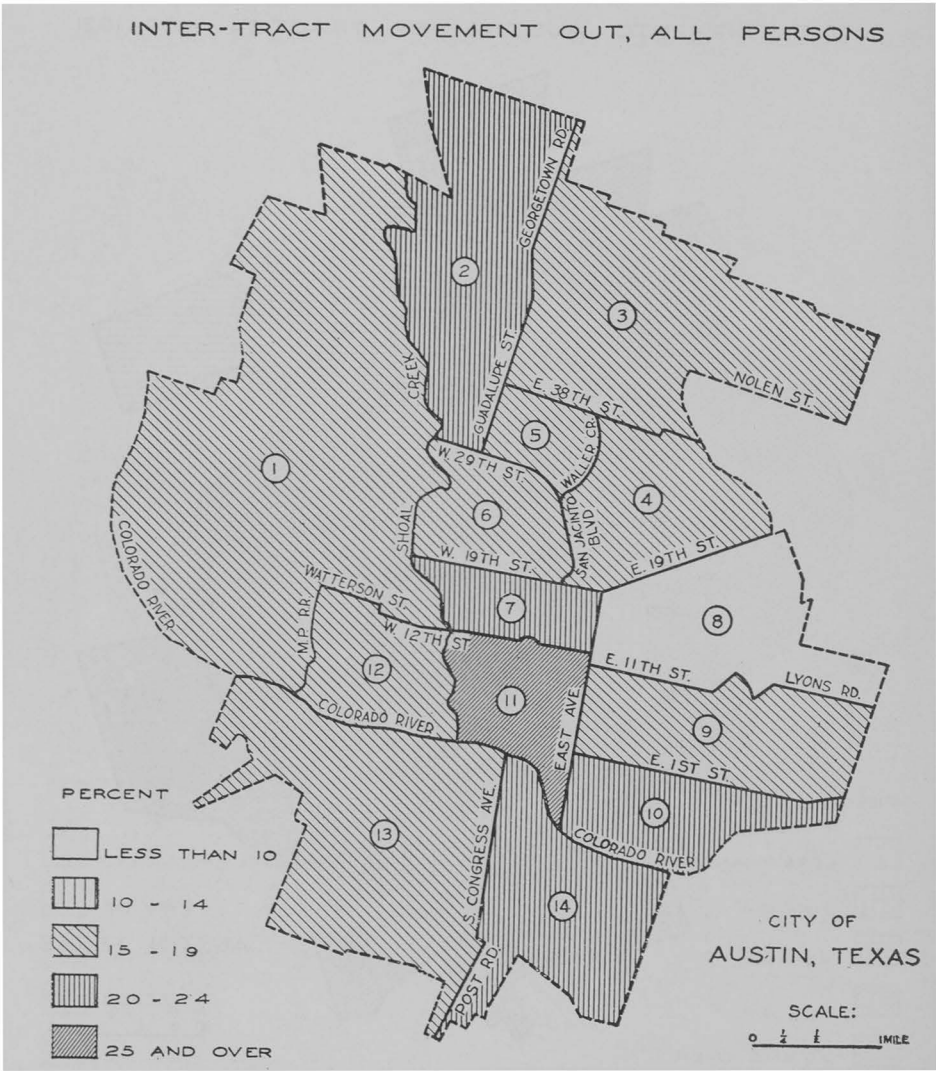
## MOVEMENT OUT OF AUSTIN BY TRACTS 1929-1931



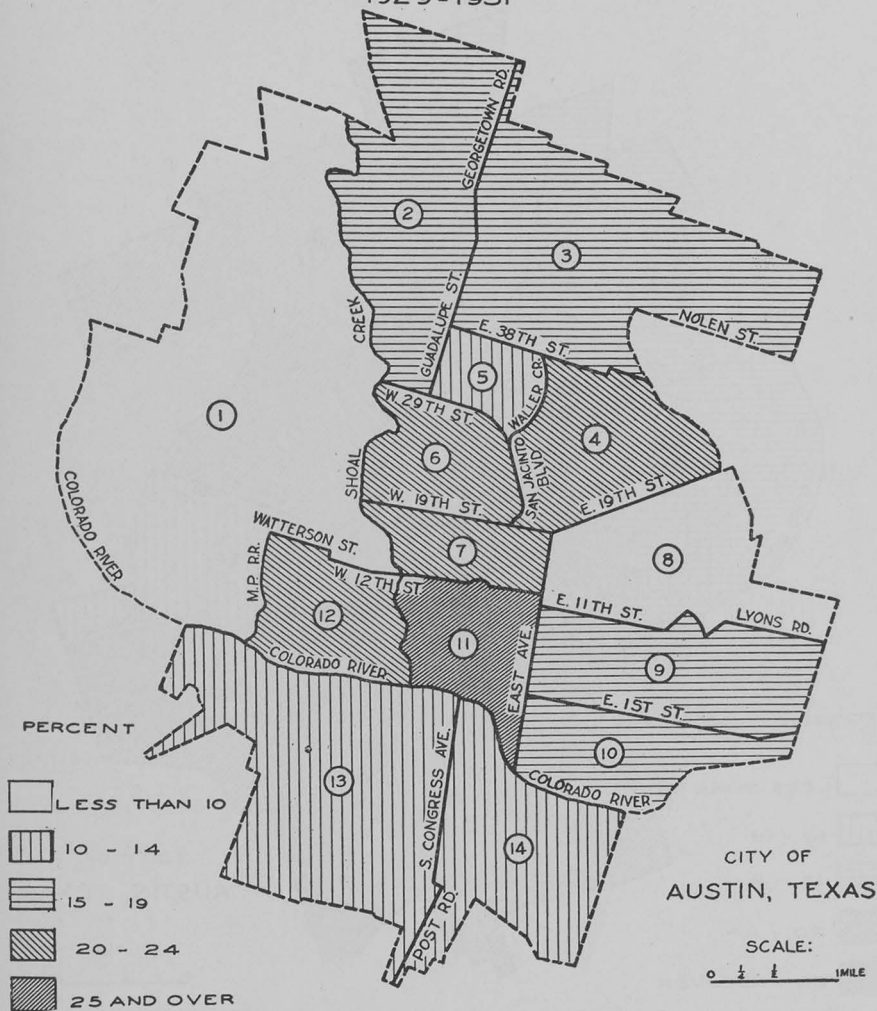


MOVEMENT INTO AUSTIN BY TRACTS 1929-1931

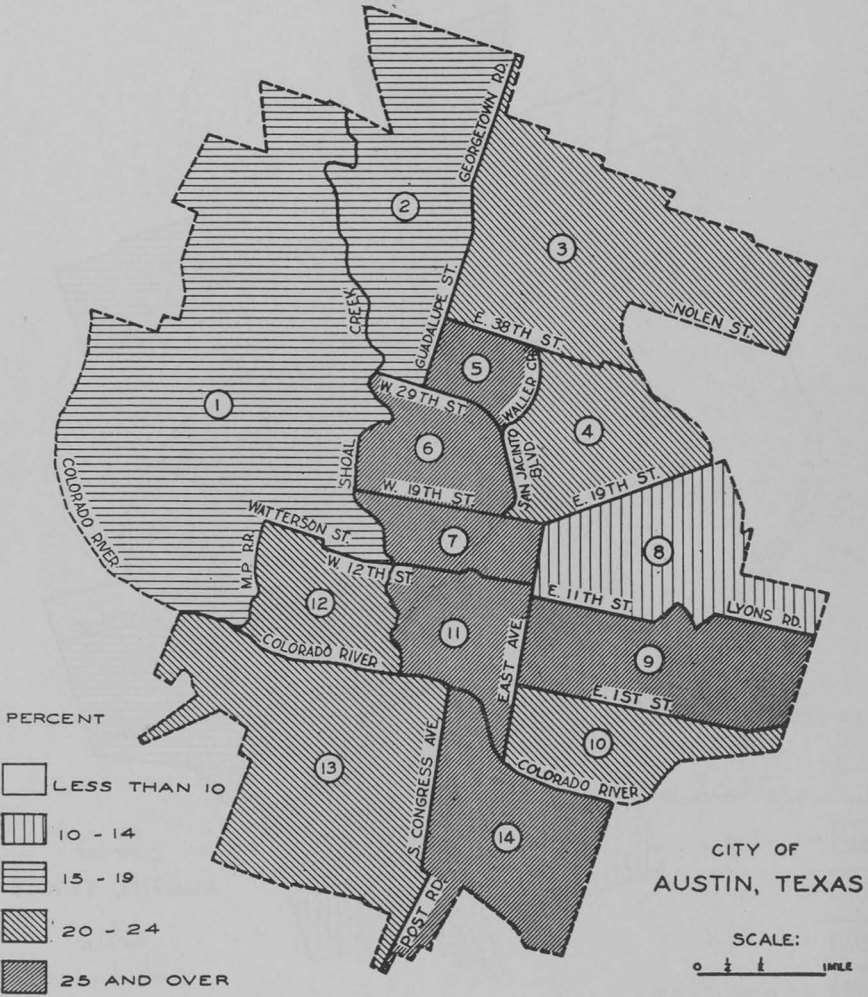




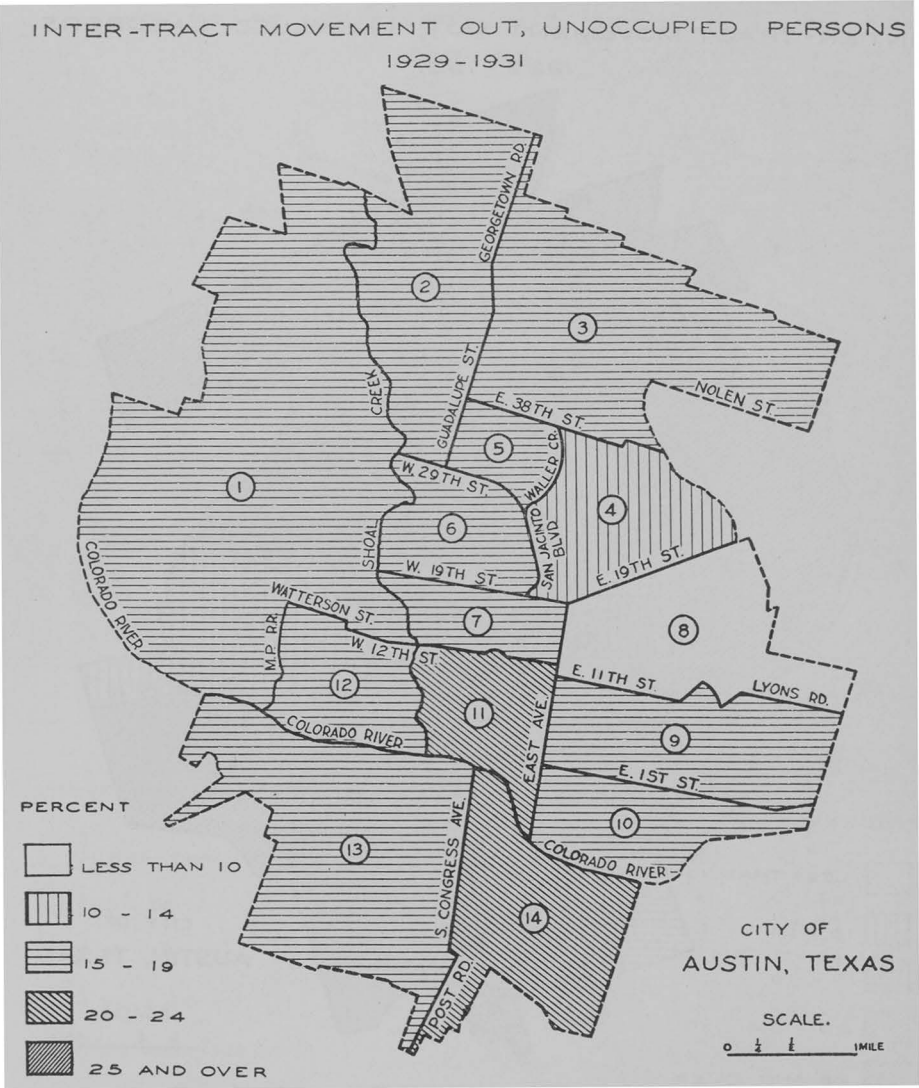
INTER-TRACT MOVEMENT OUT, PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE  
1929-1931



INTER-TRACT MOVEMENT OUT, SKILLED LABORERS  
1929-1931







## APPENDIX A

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHECKING CARDS THROUGH 1929 DIRECTORY

All entries in the 1930-31 Directory have been typed on the cards to be checked. This is the typed entry at the top of the card. Below the typed entries the following form has been stamped on the cards:

MS	_____	Name and Marital Status and Race
AD	_____	Address
OC	_____	Occupation

The purpose of checking the cards through the 1929 Directory is to record whether or not the names on the cards appear in 1929; to indicate names appearing in 1929 for which there are no typed cards (that is, names not in the 1931 Directory); and to determine, in the cases where there are entries for both years if there have been any changes in the items of information indicated above.

#### PROCEDURE:

1. If the name appearing on the card is not in the 1929 Directory, place XX in the MS line:

MS	_____	XX
----	-------	----

2. If a name appears in the 1929 Directory for which there is no typed card, select a stamped blank card and enter the appropriate information on each of the stamped lines:

MS	_____	Smith Joe T. (c) (Mary)
AD	_____	1109 Navasota
OC	_____	Porter—Capital Barber Shop

3. If the entry in the 1929 Directory is exactly the same as that on the typed card, enter "do" on each line:

MS	_____	do
AD	_____	do
OC	_____	do

4. If the entry is the same, but certain of the items are missing, enter a dash after the missing item: For example, if no address is given:

MS	_____	do
AD	_____	--
OC	_____	do

5. If there are differences between the typed (1931) card and the 1929 entry, *in general* indicate by "do" the parts which are the same, and then write in the items which are different.

A. NAME: If the two entries appear to be the same individual (see directions below) and there are slight variations in the name, indicate this on the left side of the MS line:

Example: Typed card entry (1931)—Smith, John T.  
 1929 entry—Smith, J. Thomas  
 The entry becomes —MS—J. Thomas

B. MARITAL STATUS: If a man has no wife according to the typed card (1931), but is listed as having a wife in 1929, mark the card with the name of the wife in parentheses on the right side of the MS line.

Example: Typed card entry (1931)—Smith, John T.  
 1929 entry—Smith, John T. (Mary)  
 The entry is then: MS \_\_\_\_\_ (Mary)

If in 1931 a man has a wife (as indicated on the typed card), but none appears in 1929, the entry on the right side of the MS line would be a dash in parentheses.

Example: Typed card entry (1931)—Smith, John T. (Mary)  
 1929 entry—Smith, John T.  
 The entry is then: MS \_\_\_\_\_ (—)

If the name of the wife in 1929 is in any way different from that indicated on the typed card, put this name in parentheses on the right side of the MS line.

Example: Typed card entry (1931)—Smith, John T. (Mary)  
 1929 entry —Smith, John T. (Ruth)  
 The entry is then: MS \_\_\_\_\_ (Ruth)

C. ADDRESS: If the address in 1929 is identical with that typed on the card, enter "do" on the AD line:

AD \_\_\_\_\_ do \_\_\_\_\_

If the address in 1929 is identical with the typed card except for the "h" (householder) or "r" (resides) designation, indicate the change by "hdo" or "rdo" on the AD line, as the case may be:

AD \_\_\_\_\_ h do \_\_\_\_\_ or AD \_\_\_\_\_ r do \_\_\_\_\_

If the address in 1929 is different from that typed on the card, enter the 1929 address on the AD line. Be sure to include the designation "h" or "r":

AD \_\_\_\_\_ h 1401 Av. A \_\_\_\_\_

In a number of cases it is impossible to tell whether the address given is that of occupation or of home, as in the case of institutions, servants' occupational addresses, business addresses, etc. In these cases make the entry under Occupation (OC line), and indicate with an arrow that it is also probably the home address:



AD \_\_\_\_\_ < \_\_\_\_\_  
 OC Atndt—Austin State Hosp. \_\_\_\_\_  
 or  
 AD \_\_\_\_\_ < \_\_\_\_\_  
 OC Contractor—4201 Ave. C \_\_\_\_\_

Note: There are occasional errors in the addresses given in the directories.  
 For example:

1931: 2200 E. 1st  
 1929: 2200 E. 6th  
 or  
 1931: 2202 E. 9th  
 1929: 2203 E. 9th

In these cases, when the house number is exactly the same but the streets are different, or when there are two house numbers very close together on the same street, check the Street Guide (the pink section in the back of the directory) to see if the street and number are correct. This can be done only in the case of householders, and the number in the Street Guide is to be taken as final.

D. OCCUPATION: If the occupation in 1929 is exactly the same as that typed on the card, enter "do" in the OC line:

OC \_\_\_\_\_ do \_\_\_\_\_

If the occupation in 1929 is different from that typed on the card, enter the 1929 occupation on the OC line:

OC \_\_\_\_\_ Plumber \_\_\_\_\_

If the occupation in 1929 is the same as that typed on the card, but the employer is different, enter "do" and the name of the 1929 employer on the OC line.

Example: Typed card entry (1931)—Barber—Palace Barber Shop  
 1929 entry —Barber—Capital Barber Shop  
 The entry is then —OC do Capital Barber Shop

## APPENDIX B

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR IDENTIFYING 1931 TYPED CARDS IN THE 1929 DIRECTORY

In the majority of cases, positive identification in the 1929 Directory of individuals in the 1931 Directory, represented by the typed entries on the cards, is made possible by the similarity of the name and other items.

Identification is uncertain in those cases in which:

1. The name is one of a number of common names such as John Smith, William Jones, etc.
2. There is a slight variation in the spelling of the surname or in the initials.

Contradictory factors are items which are mutually exclusive. For example, an individual cannot be white in 1931 and colored in 1929. Such factors are:

1. Race.
2. Definite differences in name of wife.
3. Unlikely combinations of occupations—*e.g.*, bricklayer—lawyer.
4. Unlikely change in marital status—*e.g.*, single—widow.

It is to be noted, however, that there are errors in the directory, and with the exception of race other combinations are possible if not probable. Consequently these contradictory factors are to be used to differentiate cases in which there is little information for making identification positive—that is, if the two items are connected by the same address or occupation, the entry is to be regarded as the same individual, regardless of the contradictory items.

#### NAMES AS IDENTIFYING FACTORS:

Names, if they are common or not exactly identical do not prove identity conclusively one way or the other, and as such should be used similarly to the contradictory factors—that is, in the absence of other identifying information. When it is necessary to use them, the following principles should be borne in mind:

1. If the names are identical the probability that they represent the same individual increases with the rarity of the name and the number of identical independent elements (*i.e.*, given names and initials).

Smith, John

Smith, John, less likely to be same individual than

Smith, John L.

Smith, John L., less likely to be same individual than

Smith, Lars Q.

Smith, Lars Q., less likely to be same individual than

Gaedcke, Willis J.

Gaedcke, Willis J.

2. If there is a slight variation in the names the probability that they represent the same individual increases with the rarity of the name and the number of similar elements:

Smythe, John  
Smith, John, less likely to be same individual than  
Smythe, John L.  
Smith, John L., less likely to be same individual than  
Burditte, Emmitte  
Burditt, Emmett, etc.

3. In the case of Negroes and Mexicans the spelling and general character of the name is considerably less accurate than in the case of the native white, consequently less stress should be placed upon it.
4. In these instructions reference is made to (a) slight difference in the spelling of the surname, in initials, and in given names; (b) unusual names; and (c) common names. The following examples illustrate these points:

(a) Slight difference:

Smith, James L.  
Smith, J. Lane  
Lou  
Lula  
Harriett  
Hattie  
Garcia  
Garza  
Ruth  
E. Ruth  
Hattie B.  
H. Bertha

These are combinations which can reasonably be assumed to be variations of the same names.

(b) Unusual names:

Burditte, Kastenbaum, Gazley, Gaedcke, Kamo, etc.

(c) Common names:

Smith, Williams, Jones, Allen, Anderson, Thomson, etc.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In a number of cases it will be found that the two items are not identical according to the instructions, but that by identifying them as members of a family in one year they can be established in the other. For example, Marie Jones appears in 1929 at 1790 Congress as a student U. of T. The entry in 1931 is Mary Jones, at 310 W. Eleventh, no occupation. There is no basis for assuming that she is the same person. If, however, John Jones (Edna) slsmn Scarbrough & Sons appears at 310 W. Eleventh in 1931, and at 1790 Congress in 1929 with the same wife and the same occupation, it is reasonable to suppose that Marie (Mary) is his daughter and the same individual, regardless of instructions.

## APPENDIX C

### CODING

In the following outline the procedure is to bring together all entries which might conceivably be the same individual on one card, and then to indicate by the code number to be placed at the end of the MS line possible errors in identification. If two items under consideration do not fit any of the following cases and there seems to be no other reason for assuming they are entries for the same individual then a separate card should be made out for 1929 entries or the 1931 entry marked as out—otherwise put them on the same card.

When a doubtful case is encountered run through the outline below and find the description which fits it best; then put the number designating the description at the end of the MS line.

#### WHEN THE NAMES ARE IDENTICAL:

- X The two entries are for the same individual if either address or occupation or both are identical, including students U. of T. if the names are not too common. Note: This designation X will go on all cards where there are no doubts about identification. Where identity can be demonstrated by supplementary information, the card takes the code number of the parent card.
- 1. The two entries are for the same individual when address is different but occupations are very similar (*e.g.*, emp Chivers Book Binding Co. and book binder—Smith Co.) and where there are no contradictory factors.
- 2. The two entries are for the same individual if address and occupation are different but name of wife or husband is identical, or there are slight differences (see Names) and there are no contradictory factors.
- 3. The two entries are to be made as of the same individual if there are no positive identifying factors other than name and no contradictory factors.

#### WHEN THERE ARE SLIGHT DIFFERENCES IN SURNAMES, GIVEN NAMES, OR INITIALS:

- 4. The two entries are for the same individual if occupation (with the exception of student U. of T.) or address are identical, or where identity can be demonstrated by supplementary information. A card of this sort takes the code number of the parent card.
- 5. The two entries are for the same individual if occupations are very similar and there are no contradictory factors.
- 6. The two entries are for the same individual if the name of husband or wife is identical and there are no contradictory factors.
- 7. The two entries are for the same individual if the name of husband or wife is slightly different and there are no contradictory factors.

8. The two entries are to be as of the same individual if there is no contradictory information and the names although slightly at variance are unusual (see Names).

If the rules do not fit the case, or if following them makes a false identification, mark the card according to the rules and put a question mark on it.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR CODING:

1. Pull out all cards at one street number.
2. Check for broken couples, *i.e.*, a card on which in one year a wife is listed and in another year is not listed. In such a case the card will be counted for only one person and a separate card must exist for the wife. Under certain conditions, then, described below, a blue card is made out for her.
  - (a) When a man has a wife in 1931 but not in 1929:
    - (1) If the wife was in the 1929 directory under a single name and has been traced through the marriage records, there will already be a card for her, showing the '29 single name and the '31 married name.
    - (2) If there is no card present for her, make a blue card as follows:
 

Husband's card:	Card to be made out:
1931 Jones, John (Bertha)	1931 Mrs. Bertha Jones
310 S. 5th	310 S. 5th
1929 Jones, John	1929 XX
  - (b) When a man has a wife in 1929 but not in 1931:
    - (1) If the man's card indicates the wife has died and is in the death records, make out a blue card as follows:
 

1931 XX	Note: Also put DR in blue pencil
1929 Mrs. Bertha Jones	on the wife's card.
310 S. 5th	
    - (2) If the wife is not present, code the man's card for one person and do nothing with regard to the wife. The cards will later be sorted according to the 1929 address. If the wife does not appear at that time at an address in 1931, make out a blue card for her like the one for a wife who has died but do not put DR on it, since it is not known what has happened to her.
3. If the card represents one person, put 1 in front of the stamped street code number on the card. If it represents two persons, put 2 in the same place. Copy the house number from the directory sheet code and write it in a block after the stamped street code number. Copy the dwelling unit code number from the directory street list and place it in a block after the house code number.

Copy the tract number below the above line of figures and above the ABC stamp. The third code number in this group will be determined by the following:

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 0 Residence certain      | 3 Institution employee   |
| 1 No such address listed | 4 Domestic               |
| 2 No residence           | 5 Business and residence |

- 1 2
4. Code the head of the family in the first position in A..... The family head is the person listed after the house number in the directory street list. If the person represented by the card is the family head, place a 1 in position 1 in A. All other persons at this address will be coded X in this position, not a family head. Thus:

- 1 Family head  
X Not a family head

In the case of several families at one house number, they will be segregated by surname and the above process repeated for each group. Assign lodgers arbitrarily to the first family. Lodgers are defined as persons not of the same surname as the persons listed in the directory of householders.

- 1 2
5. Home ownership is coded in the second position of A..... Home ownership is indicated by following the name of the householder in the directory of householders. If the person is a home owner, put 1 in position 2 of A. If not, put X in this position, thus:

- X Not a home owner  
1 Home owner

- 1 2
6. Code marital status in the first position in B....., and indicate by appropriate symbols as follows:

- X A husband living with his wife in the given year. This may be a couple card or may be just the card for the husband, the wife having a separate card of her own due to the fact that she is employed or out in the other year.
- 0 A wife living with her husband in the given year. She has a separate card because she is employed or because there has occurred a change in marital status or because she is out in one year.
- 1 A person who is single: A man who has no wife or a woman not designated as Mrs.
- 2 A woman who has separated from her husband: Indicated by the title of Mrs. and not living with a husband.
- 3 A woman who is widowed: Indicated by the death of the husband or by a parenthetical insert after the name of the woman (wid. of .....).

7. Code the employment of family members in the second position in  
  - 1 2
B.....:....., and indicate by appropriate symbols as follows:
  - X The person is not a member of the family, defined as a lodger, not having the same surname as the householder listed in the directory of householders.
  - 0 The member of the family who is listed as having no occupation. Family membership is indicated by having the same surname as the householder at that address.
  - 1 The member of the family who is employed. If the husband on a couple card is employed, use this designation. If the wife is also employed, indicate the fact on her separate card.
8. Code the number of lodgers in the first position in C.....:....., and indicate by appropriate symbols as follows:
  - 1 2
  - X A person who is not a lodger but a family member. A family member is defined as a person having the same surname as the householder in the directory of householders. This person should be coded as a family member in B-2.
  - 1 One person who is a lodger, already defined.
  - 2 A couple card, the couple being lodgers, not listed in the householder directory, therefore, two lodgers.
9. Skip balance of C and all of D.
10. On the right side column, in the first position in E.....:....., code persons who have become of age. Such a person is defined as an individual who who did not appear in the directory in 1929 but does appear in 1931, and who has the same surname as the householder listed at that address, the householder having lived at the same address in both years. Use the following symbols:
  - 1 2
  - X Any person who did not become of age in 1931.
  - 1 A person who did become of age in 1931, as defined above.
11. All the above information to be coded in A, B, and C is coded in both the right- and left-hand columns. Number 10 refers to position E in the right side column. All the following should be coded in only the left side columns, and should be coded for all cards, those in Austin in both years and those out of Austin for one year.
12. Deaths are coded in the first position in E in the left side column,
  - 1 2 3
E.....:.....:...... Deaths are indicated by DR written on the original card in blue pencil. Use the following symbols:
  - X Did not die.
  - 1 One person died.
  - 2 Two persons died (a couple, both of whom died).

Be sure in the case of a couple in 1929 to indicate the proper death. If the husband died, indicate it on his card (the couple card). If the wife died, indicate it on her card, the one made out according to instructions 2-b above.

- 1   2   3
13. Code race in position 2 in E\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_. A white person is anyone not designated as colored and not having a Spanish-sounding name. A Negro is defined as a person with a (c) after his name in the directory of householders or on his card. A Mexican is defined as anyone having a name which sounds Spanish. Use the following symbols:

- 1 White.
- 2 Negro.
- 3 Mexican.

- 1   2   3
14. Certainty of identification is coded in position 3 in E\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_. After the 1929 name of a person who has appeared in the directory in both years, a symbol X or a number will be found. These numbers indicate the certainty of identification and are to be coded with the following symbols:

Code number	Number after the name on the card
X	X
1	1 or 2
2	3
3	5 or 6 or 7
4	8 or 9

Persons in the directory in only one year are coded X, certain identification.

- 1   2   3
15. Marital status is coded in position 1 in F\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_, with the following symbols:

- X Married couple (a card which is to be counted as two persons).
- 1 A male person: a single man, or a man who is married but whose wife has a separate card.
- 2 Female: a single, separated, or divorced woman, or a woman who is married and who has a card separate from her husband's card.
- 3 A person whose marital or sex status cannot be ascertained.

- 1   2   3
16. Changes in marital status are indicated in position 2 in F\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_, thus:

- X No change in marital status.
- 1 A change indicated in the marriage records.
- 2 A change indicated in the death records.
- 3 A change indicated in both the marriage and the death records.
- 4 No change in the card information for both years, yet found in the death records.



- 5 No change in the card information for both years, yet found in the marriage records.
  - 6 No change in the card information for both years, yet found in both records.
- 1   2   3
17. Changes in residence are coded in position 3 in F\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_, thus:
- X A person or couple not living in Austin in one year—out.
  - 0 A person or couple living in both years at the same address.
  - 1 A person in the directory in both years, but living at different addresses.
  - 2 A couple living in both years in Austin but at different addresses (together).

PROCEDURE FOR CODING INFORMATION FROM  
MARRIAGE FILE:

1. Staple together duplicates in marriage file 10/1/28 to 12/12/30 in lower right-hand corner.
2. Arrange alphabetically by maiden name of wife.
3. Look up maiden names of wives in 1929 Directory.
  - a. If name appears in 1929 Directory put a 29 after it.
  - b. If names *do not* appear in 1929 Directory put a dash after it.
  - c. Make similar entries on duplicate card.
4. Arrange alphabetically by name of husband and check in 1929 Directory.
  - a. If name appears in 29 Directory put a 29 after it.
  - b. If it does not appear in 29 Directory put a dash after it.
  - c. Make similar entries on duplicate card.
5. Look up name of husband in 1930–31 Directory.
  - a. If husband's name appears with wife's first name in parentheses (*e.g.*, James Smith (Dora), put a 31 under the date of marriage).
  - b. If husband's name does not appear, put a dash under date of marriage.
  - c. If wife appears as a separated female (Mrs. Dora Smith), put SF under date of marriage.
  - d. If husband appears without wife (James Smith), put SM under date of marriage.
  - e. If both "c" and "d" appear, put both SF and SM under date of marriage.
  - f. Make similar entries on duplicate card.

ABBREVIATED AID TO CODING:

Residence: Following tract number copied from street directory.

- 0 Residence certain.
- 1 No such address listed.
- 2 No residence.
- 3 Institution employee.
- 4 Domestic.
- 5 Business and residence.

- A:1 1 Family head—householder.  
X Not family head.
- A:2 1 Owner.  
X Not owner.
- B:1 X Husband or couple.  
0 Wife (separate card).  
1 Single.  
2 Separated (Mrs. no husband).  
3 Widowed (Mrs.).
- B:2 X Not family member.  
0 Family member, unemployed.  
1 Family member, employed.
- C: X Not a lodger—is family member.  
1 One lodger.  
2 Two lodgers.
- E: X Did not become of age.      Note: This “E” refers to the right  
1 Did become of age.              side column.

The following information is always coded in the left side column:

- E:1 X No deaths.  
1 One death.  
2 Two deaths.
- E:2 1 White.  
2 Negro.  
3 Mexican.
- E:3 X X.  
1 1, 2.  
2 3.  
3 5, 6, 7.  
4 8, 9.
- F:1 X Married couple.  
1 Male.  
2 Female.  
3 Unknown.
- F:2 X No change in marital status.  
1 Change: Marriage records.  
2 Change: Death records.  
3 Change: Marriage and death records.  
4 Change: In no records.  
5 No change: In death records.  
6 No change: In marriage records.  
7 No change: In both records.
- F:3 X Out one year.  
0 In both years: no change of residence.  
1 In both years: 1 person changed residence.  
2 In both years: 2 persons changed residence.

# APPENDIX D

XX		2	<u>035</u>	0700	002
	Garza, Santos (Lita)				
	emp American Cleaners & Dyers				090
	h 700 E 12th				
A	<u>MS XX</u>				A <u>1X</u>
B	<u></u>				B <u>X1</u>
C	<u>AD</u>				C <u>XX0</u>
D	<u>OC</u>				D <u>853</u>
E	<u>X3X</u>				E <u>X</u>
F	<u>XXX</u>	<u>25457</u>			F <u></u>

FIG. 1—Card coded for entry in 1931 Directory only.

	2	<u>023</u>	0507	000	XX
		130			
A	<u>XX</u>	<u>MS Watt, Jas. G. (Marie)</u>			A <u></u>
B	<u>XX</u>	<u></u>			B <u></u>
C	<u>2X0</u>	<u>AD r 507 W 7th</u>			C <u></u>
D	<u>34X</u>	<u>OC pressman American-Statesman</u>			D <u></u>
E	<u>X1X</u>				E <u></u>
F	<u>XXX</u>	<u>63825</u>			F <u></u>

FIG. 2—Card coded for entry in the 1929 Directory only.

2	249	218	000		2	<u>404</u>	2017	000
	110		Callan, Geo. C. (Winifred)					070
			driver Central Motor Frt.					
			h 2017 Longfellow					
<u>A</u>	<u>1X</u>				<u>A</u>	<u>1X</u>		
<u>B</u>	<u>X1</u>		MS do		<u>B</u>	<u>X1</u>		
<u>C</u>	<u>XX0</u>		AD h 2108 Dam Blvd.		<u>C</u>	<u>XX0</u>		
<u>D</u>	<u>34X</u>		OC plmbr Univ. Plmbg, Heatg.		<u>D</u>	<u>45X</u>		
<u>E</u>	<u>X13</u>				<u>E</u>	<u>X</u>		
<u>F</u>	<u>XX2</u>		<u>16180</u>		<u>F</u>			

FIG. 3—Card coded for entry in both 1931 and 1929 Directories.







