POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS HARRIS COUNTY 1940

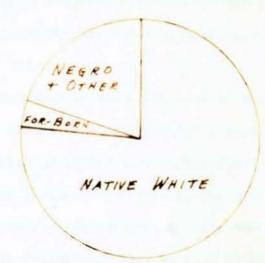
URBAN-RURAL

RURAL-NON-FARM

URBAN

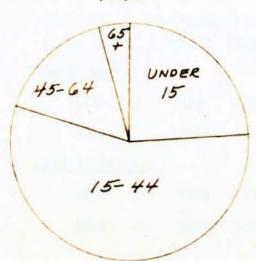
528,961 PERSONS

NATIVITY



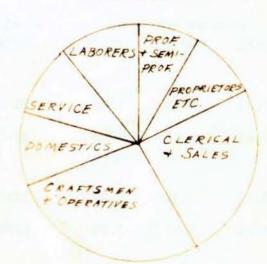
528, 961 PERSONS

AGE



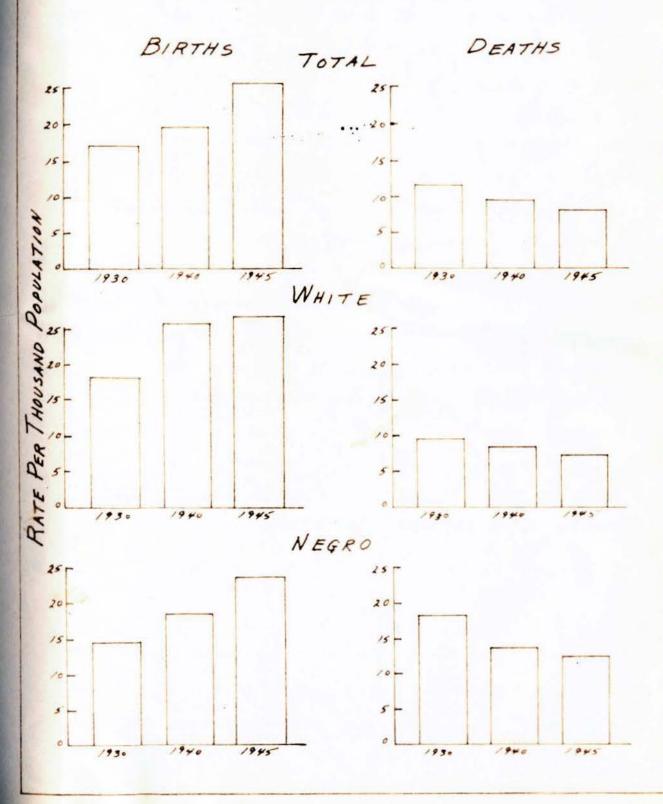
528,961 PERSONS

OCCUPATION

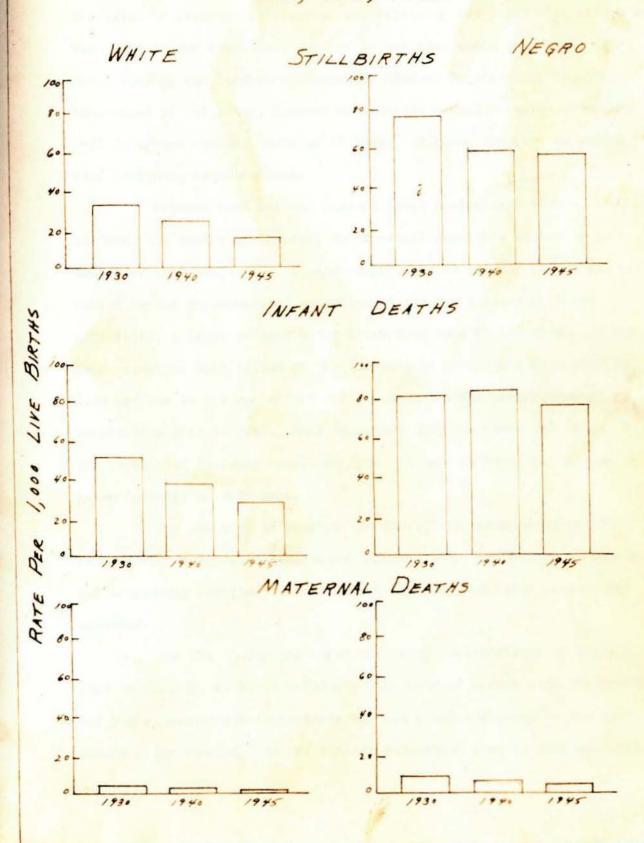


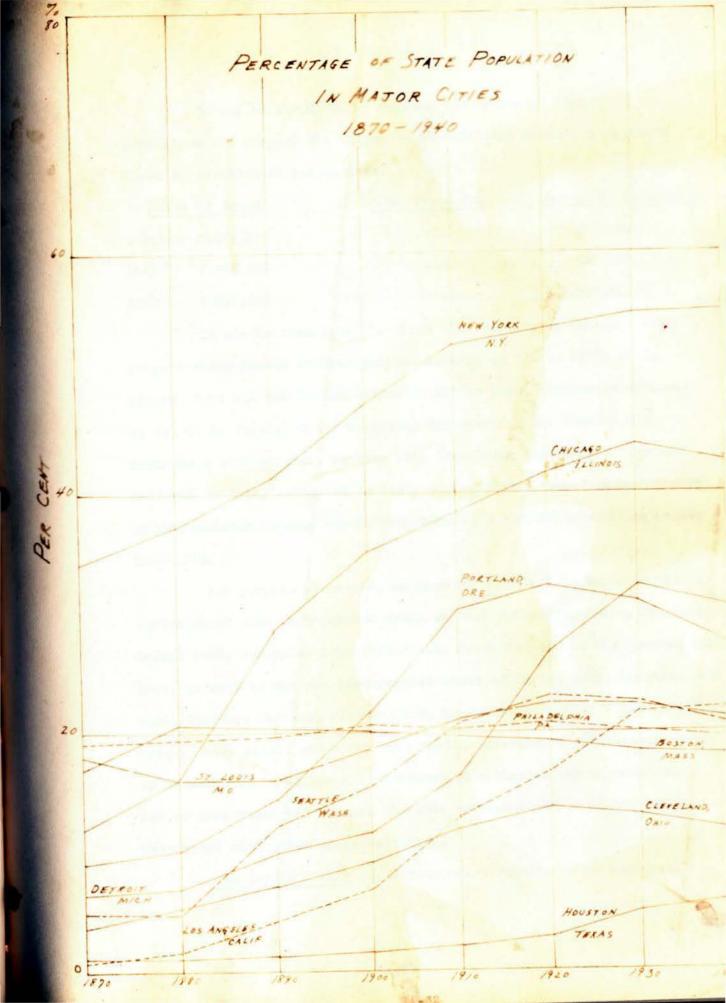
163, 161 EMROYED PERSONS

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES HARRIS COUNTY 1930, 1940, 1945



STILLBIRTH, INFANT AND MATERNAL DEATHS HARRIS COUNTY 1930, 1940, 1945





In the following table we show the estimated State population and project the estimated Metropolitan Houston population based on established percentages.

State Of Texas		% Of State Pop.	Metropolitan Houston	
1950	7,126,077	8.0	570,086	
1960	7,838,684	11.0	862,255	
1970	8,622,552	15.0	1,293,383	

It can be seen from the above that we have established the proportionate growth of Metropolitan Houston at 15% in 1970, while Alvord, Burdick, and Howson estimated 18% by 1980. Estimates advanced by Mr. G. L. Fugate, Chief Designing Engineer for the Houston City Department of Utilities, working with Consulting Engineers Horner and Shiffrin in 1942, indicated in their survey that a "reasonable forecast" of Metropolitan Houston population would be 1,000,000 within the decade 1965-1975.

For purpose of record, we deem it important to indicate the inclusion of such incorporated areas as West University Place, Pasadena, Galena Park, Bellaire, Southside Place, South Houston in the Metropolitan Area, as well as the non-incorporated areas of Garden Oaks, Lindale, Oakwood, Kashmere Gardens, Clinton Park, Meadowbrook, Garden Villas, Brookhaven, Shady Acres, and a few very small, undeveloped allotments. It is to be mentioned that several short-ranged estimates coming under our review were discarded because the area covered could in no manner be reconciled with other areas estimated.

The Harris County population only, remains to be measured.

In 1940 the population outside Metropolitan Houston yet with Harris County represented 24% of the Harris County total population and as cited in other sections, this group was showing proportionate loss that seems likely to continue as Metropolitan Houston grows, and through its growth, renders rural property values too high for profitable farming. With this in mind, we show, in the following table, the diminishing percentage of population in other than Metropolitan Houston and the resultant estimated population of Harris County.

	Metropolitan Houston	Added % For Non- Met. Houston	Harris County
1950	570,086	22	695,505
1960	862,255	18	1,017,461
1970	1,293,383	14	1,474,456

Here, we have only the June 30, 1946 composite estimate advanced by the Chamber of Commerce with which to check our efforts and this showed 679,000 as the county population, leaving only a gain of 16,505 over a three year period necessary to render the estimates comparable. We feel that percentages introduced here assure a "factor of safety" in that Non-Metropolitan Houston growth in such areas as Goose Creek, Baytown, Pelly, LaPorte, and Humble may, in part, counter-balance loss in rural areas and therefore render less substantial the losses reflected above.

In conclusion, we might say that through utilization of every known source of information, we confidently believe that Metropolitan Houston will reach a population of one million about 1965 and Harris County will pass the million mark shortly before 1960. These estimates summarized as follows are used elsewhere in our survey in calculations of necessary facilities to be planned for.

	Metropolitan Houston	Non-Metropolitan Houston	Harris County
1950	570,086	125,419	695,505
1960	862,255	155,206	1,017,461
1970	1,293,383	181,073	1,474,456

G -Transportation Facilities

Important to the success of the population and industrial growth of the Area is the continued alertness to problems of travel and transportation. If development of these facilities fails to keep abreast of over-all growth, that growth will cease or be seriously retarded.

Harris 6ounty alone with its 1,747 square miles represents a sizable problem in dealing with "accessibility" to hospitals. Add to this the potential drawing-power of a metropolitan medical center upon the outer area and you have a problem which, in itself, would require separate research and survey.

We have listed counties of the Retail Trade Area as used elsewhere in the report and have shown the mileage from that county's principal city to Houston, in order to visualize the scope of the travel problem that some day may face the Center, and even now faces the community. This table appears in Appendix "A" as Exhibit 14.

This places the closest out-of Harris County major town, Rosenberg, Fort Bend County 38 miles away, and establishes Jacksonville, Cherokee County at a distance of 177 miles from Houston.

Serving most of this area and passing or terminating in Houston are 6 Major railway systems composed of 17 separate lines.

POPULATION HARRIS COUNTY 1900-1970

ESTIMATED

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These are shown to be as follows:

Major Railroad Systems

Southern Pacific
Missouri Pacific
Missouri-Kansas-Texas
Burlington
Rock Island
Santa Fe

Dependent Railroad Systems

Missouri-Kansas-Texas to Galveston Missouri-Kansas-Texas - North to Dallas, etc. International - Great Northern - to Galveston International - Great Northern - to Palestine International - Great Northern - to Freeport Beaumont - Sour Lake & Western - East Houston North Shore - to Goose Creek St. Louis - Brownsville & Mexico - to Rio Grande Valley Sante Fe - to Galveston and North Houston - East & West Texas - to Shreveport Texas & New Orleans - East Galveston - Houston & San Antonio -to Galveston Galveston-Houston & San Antonio-to San Antonio & West San Antonio & Arkansas Pass -to San Antonio Houston & Texas Central to Fort Worth & Dallas Burlington-Rock Island - to Dallas & Fort Worth Rock Island - to Galveston

This network has 66 scheduled passenger train arrivals each day in Houston.

Supplementing the above are several commercial bus lines operating 225 buses in and out of Houston. There are 50 commercial airlines flights daily and there are three international airlines serving the West Indies and South and Central America. This city is internationally served by Braniff Airways, Chicago & Southern Airlines and Pan American Airways System. The city is served nationally by Braniff Airways, Chicago & Southern Airlines, Dal-Air Lines, Eastern Air Lines, Essair Lines and Texas Air Lines. These lines connect with all other major air line systems of the country.

U. S. highways lead out of the city in eleven directions, according to a road map revised by the Chamber of Commerce in June 1946.

H - Hospitals Of The Survey Area

The American Hospital Association Directory* and the Hospital Register of the American Medical Association show Harris

County as having nineteen registered hospitals and one related institution**. Of this total, sixteen are located in Houston, two in Goose Creek and one each in Pasadena and Almeda.

For the purpose of our survey, with consideration of time available, the size of the hospital and the adequacy and availability of records, the following were omitted from our efforts toward detailed study:

Home Hospital	23 ∃eds	(Related	Institution)
Wright Clinic	28 Beds		
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital	23 Beds		
Turner Urological Eospital	17 Beds		
Montrose Hospital	35 Beds		
Total ·	126 Beds		

*Registration of hospital is governed by the essentials of a registered hospital adopted by the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association as revised in 1939. Registration is a basic recognition extended to each hospital and related institution concerning which American Medical Association has no evidence of irregular or unsafe practices.

**Related institutions include nursing homes, infirmaries, and other institutions designed to give certain medical and nursing care in an ethical and acceptable manner without giving full hospital service.

Also, these non-registered hospitals and clinics were omitted from our study:

Avenue Hospital	12 Beds
Walker Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat	7 Beds
Baytown Hospital	18 Beds
Deaton Hospital	10 Beds
Ilda Memorial	20 Beds
Goose Creek Ear, Nose & Throat	6 Beds
McKay Clinic	4 Beds
Total:	77 Beds

Only in the final projection of hospital needs in relation to population will the 126 beds in registered hospitals not surveyed and the 77 beds in non-registered hospitals be considered.

With these institutions eliminated, we deal in the survey with eleven General Hospitals, one Industrial Hospital, two Nervous and Mental Hospitals, and one Tuberculosis Hospital, of which there is City-County control of two, representing 596 beds; Church control of three with 783 beds; Proprietary control of seven hospitals representing 317 beds; and Non-Profit organization control of three representing 487 beds.

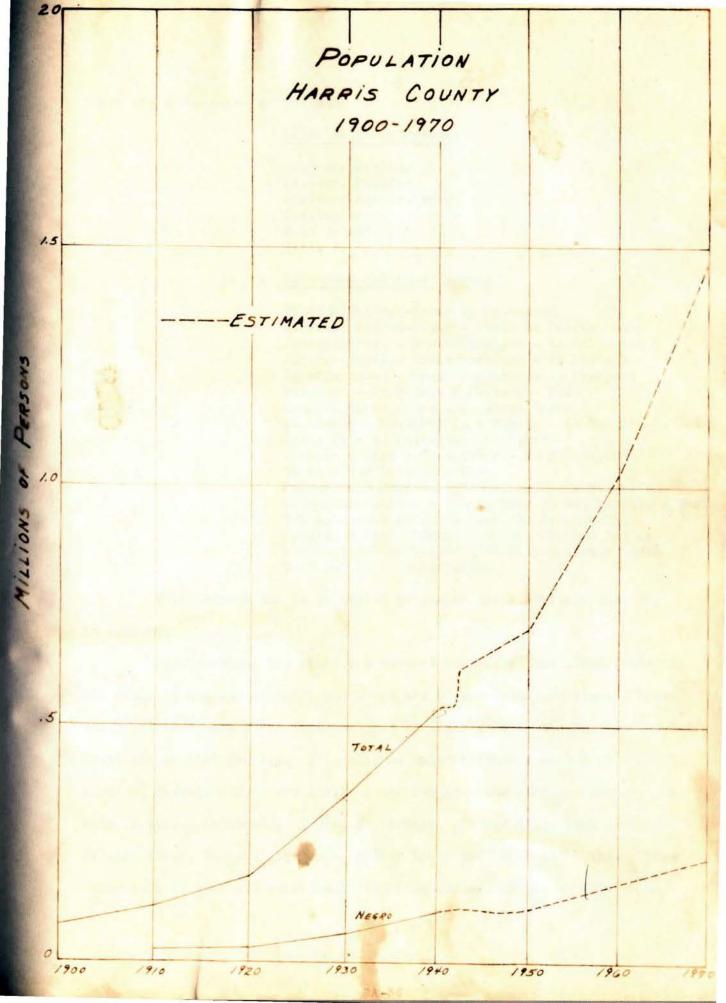
In Appendix "B" we have included a map of the City of Houston divided into nationally recognized "Census Tracts" and thereon we have plotted the locations of 12 Houston hospitals and the present City operated clinics.

From the center of the Houston Business District, we have inscribed arcs of 1-2-3 and 4 miles and from the location of each general hospital we have also drawn a circle with a radius of one mile. Each census tract has been shaded in accordance with the "key" shown on the map, so that at a glance, the relation between hospital location and population may be observed. Further study through use of census tract data, reproduced and appearing on Exhibits 1-2 and 3 of Appendix "B", will reveal facts about the characteristics of the population surrounding hospitals and the economic level of such groups.

We realize that hospitals are not "neighborhood" affairs but in a community representing 73 square miles, "accessibility" is a factor.

We believe that this map will tend to bring into "focus" the present "coverage", indicate weaknesses in the "accessibility" and finally suggest modes and methods by which prompt treatment of emergencies, as well as routine "referrals" from isolated areas may be guaranteed.

In Appendix "B" we have included somewhat detailed "Hospital Sketches" on the fifteen hospitals visited and studied, but for our immediate purpose have included at this point very condensed versions aimed at high-lighting characteristics and facilities about which we are most interested. Also in section "B" of the Appendix will be found more lengthy reviews of the activity of the City of Houston Health Department, the Harris County Health Unit, the Houston Anti-Tuberculosis League, the City-County Welfare Board and the Visiting Nurses Association.



Hospital Bed Requirements Harris County 1945-1970

