

# 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

For p.m. papers

May 1, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

MAR 24 PM 3 15

Series PC-5, No. 1

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE AKRON, OHIO, STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

#### Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the metropolitan areas. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports in this series will be issued for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940)

P  
R  
E  
L  
I  
M  
I  
N  
A  
R  
Y

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Akron Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the area who were enumerated elsewhere but not included in the preliminary count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 339,405 on April 1, 1940, to 410,000 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 70,600, or 21 percent. (See table 1.) In 1950, the number of males in the metropolitan area, 203,300, was about the same as the number of females, 206,700.

Children under 5 years old were more than twice as numerous in 1950 as in 1940, largely because of high birth rates during

recent years. The increase was 105 percent for this age group as compared with 21 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age groups 45 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the area in 1950 was 30.6 years, about the same as the median in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 70 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 104,500 married couples in the metropolitan area, 6,900, or 7 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 110,500. In addition, there were 21,700 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 5 percent of the total population of the area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.4 persons.

Approximately 73,700 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 74,347, was about the same. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 84 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat larger proportion, 92 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age

<sup>1</sup> The Akron Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Summit County, Ohio.

group 18 to 24 years, 19 percent were enrolled in 1950, about the same proportion as in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 15 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 12 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 3 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Akron Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 20 percent. An estimated 187,400 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 139,347 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, an increase in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 122,200 males, or 82 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force, as compared with 106,177, or 80 percent, in 1940. About 45,200 women, or 29 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 33,170, or 25 percent, 10 years earlier.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 10,000, or 6 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 26,791 persons, or approximately 19 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Akron Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 157,000 in 1950, or 40 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 100,661 to 144,900 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons remained relatively stable and was estimated at 11,600 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 7 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 10 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical

and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and semi-skilled operatives. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was probably largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 17,001 to 26,200 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 10,004 to 15,200 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 13 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 4 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 77,300, or half, of all the employed workers living in the Akron Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in manufacturing, an increase of 22,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 8,000 in wholesale and retail trade, and 7,000 in the service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 27,600 workers employed in trade in 1950, and 28,800 in the service industries. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was generally the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Akron Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,527. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,309). Approximately 19 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 23 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 138,400 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (90,800 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 16,500 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 21,600 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 9,200 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

#### Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family, or by an unrelated individual, from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents, or receipts from roomers, or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not

be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.<sup>2</sup> The improvements in the questionnaire were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems. It should be noted that the unavailability of certain 1940 figures has made it impossible to present separate 1940 metropolitan area data for the following groups: "Sales workers" and "Clerical and kindred workers" in the occupation table; the subgroups of "Manufacturing" in the industry table; and "Private wage and salary workers" and "Government workers" in the class-of-worker table.

The 1940 data for employed persons vary in some cases from the figures originally published. In 1940, members of the armed forces were included among employed persons. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. Wherever necessary, therefore, the 1940 figures have been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of armed forces personnel living in the area in 1940. In those areas in which adjustments have been made, the following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business

<sup>2</sup> See United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the locality regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the locality regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons such as private household and government workers are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive

51899

because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 12,800 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 100 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--As indicated previously, the total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census, with some minor adjustments. Editing revisions may change this figure somewhat in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which

will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
2,500.....	600	100,000.....	3,500
5,000.....	900	200,000.....	4,100
10,000.....	1,300	300,000.....	3,700
25,000.....	1,900	400,000.....	1,300
50,000.....	2,700		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 25,400 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 1,900. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 23,500 and 27,300.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							Total population
	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
2 or 98	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	8	5	4	2	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	11	8	6	3	2	2	1	1
50	13	9	6	4	3	2	1	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 40,400 persons between 18 and 24 years of age, 19 percent were enrolled in school. The sampling variability is about 2 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete count of the 1950 Census will be between 17 percent and 21 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Age by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	8
2.--Marital status of the population 14 years old and over, by sex: 1950.....	8
3.--Married couples, families, and households: 1950.....	8
4.--School enrollment of persons 5 to 24 years old, by age: 1950 and 1940.....	9
5.--Residence in 1949 of the population one year old and over: 1950.....	9
6.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950.....	10
7.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	10
8.--Employment status of the population, by age and sex: 1950.....	11
9.--Percent of the population in the labor force and percent of the civilian labor force unemployed, by age and sex: 1950.....	11
10.--Class of worker of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	11
11.--Major occupation group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	12
12.--Major industry group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	12
13.--Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals.....	13

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	410,000	203,300	206,700	339,405	169,979	169,426	21	20	22
Under 5 years.....	48,300	25,400	22,800	23,578	11,955	11,623	105	112	96
5 to 9 years.....	33,400	17,600	15,800	24,760	12,589	12,171	35	40	30
10 to 14 years.....	28,300	13,600	14,700	30,072	15,258	14,814	-6	-11	-1
15 to 24 years.....	55,600	25,700	29,900	62,906	30,500	32,406	-12	-16	-8
25 to 34 years.....	70,100	33,600	36,500	54,964	25,997	28,967	28	29	26
35 to 44 years.....	70,100	33,600	36,500	54,964	25,997	28,967	28	29	26
45 to 64 years.....	89,100	45,600	43,500	55,284	27,747	27,537	4	3	6
65 years and over.....	27,600	13,200	14,400	70,934	37,924	33,010	26	20	32
Median age.....years..	30.6	30.8	30.5	30.2	30.6	29.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	12	12	11	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	7	9	9	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	14	19	18	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	18	16	15	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	21	21	22	19	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	6	7	5	5	5	...	...	...

Table 2.--MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX,  
FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	305,800	149,400	156,400	100	100	100
Single.....	59,700	31,200	28,500	20	21	18
Married.....	215,300	108,300	107,000	70	72	68
Widowed or divorced.....	30,800	9,900	20,900	10	7	13

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>		<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>	
Total.....		Total.....	
With own household.....	104,500	Families.....	132,100
Without own household.....	97,600	Unrelated individuals.....	110,500
	6,900		21,700
<b>Percent.....</b>		<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
With own household.....	100	Households.....	118,400
Without own household.....	93	Population in households.....	402,800
	7	Population per household.....	3.4

51877



Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	117,300	73,700	63	117,738	74,347	63	-1
5 to 13 years.....	56,100	46,900	84	48,568	42,246	87	11
14 to 17 years.....	20,900	19,200	92	26,066	24,094	92	-20
18 to 24 years.....	40,400	7,600	19	43,104	8,007	19	-5

Table 5.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	400,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	335,100	84
Different house, same county.....	49,200	12
Different county or abroad.....	13,600	3
Residence not reported.....	2,800	1

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	305,800	149,400	156,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	167,400	122,200	45,200	55	82	29
Civilian labor force.....	167,000	121,900	45,200	55	82	29
Employed.....	157,000	114,300	42,700	51	77	27
Unemployed.....	10,000	7,500	2,500	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	138,400	27,200	111,200	45	18	71
Keeping house.....	91,200	400	90,800	30	...	58
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	9,200	6,000	3,100	3	4	2
Other and not reported.....	38,000	20,800	17,200	12	14	11
14 to 19 years.....	21,600	10,200	11,400	7	7	7
20 to 64 years.....	9,800	6,000	3,800	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	6,700	4,700	2,000	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	167,000	121,900	45,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	157,000	114,300	42,700	94	94	94
At work.....	152,300	111,000	41,300	91	91	91
35 hours or more.....	128,500	96,000	32,500	77	79	72
15 to 34 hours.....	20,200	12,700	7,500	12	10	11
1 to 14 hours.....	3,600	2,400	1,300	2	2	...
With a job but not at work.....	4,600	3,300	1,300	3	3	...
Unemployed.....	10,000	7,500	2,500	6	6	...

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	305,800	149,400	156,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	167,400	122,200	45,200	55	82	29
Civilian labor force.....	167,000	121,900	45,200	55	82	29
Employed.....	157,000	114,300	42,700	51	77	27
Unemployed.....	10,000	7,500	2,500	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	138,400	27,200	111,200	45	18	71
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	267,259	133,303	133,956	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	139,347	106,177	33,170	52	80	25
Civilian labor force.....	139,347	106,177	33,170	52	80	25
Employed.....	112,556	85,183	27,373	42	64	20
Unemployed.....	26,791	20,994	5,797	10	16	4
Not in labor force.....	127,912	27,126	100,786	48	20	75

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	305,800	167,400	167,000	157,000	10,000	138,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	61,300	26,700	26,600	23,500	3,100	34,600	16	31
25 to 34 years.....	70,100	43,200	43,000	40,300	2,700	26,900	26	27
35 to 44 years.....	57,700	37,100	37,000	35,500	1,500	20,600	22	15
45 to 64 years.....	89,100	54,300	54,300	51,900	2,400	34,800	32	24
65 years and over.....	27,600	6,100	6,100	5,800	400	21,500	4	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	149,400	122,200	121,900	114,300	7,500	27,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	28,400	15,900	15,800	13,500	2,300	12,500	13	31
25 to 34 years.....	33,600	31,700	31,500	29,400	2,100	1,900	26	28
35 to 44 years.....	28,600	27,400	27,300	26,200	1,100	1,200	22	15
45 to 64 years.....	45,600	42,000	42,000	40,200	1,800	3,600	34	24
65 years and over.....	13,200	5,200	5,200	4,900	300	8,100	4	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	156,400	45,200	45,200	42,700	2,500	111,200	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	32,900	10,800	10,800	9,900	900	22,100	24	...
25 to 34 years.....	36,500	11,500	11,500	10,900	600	25,000	25	...
35 to 44 years.....	29,100	9,700	9,700	9,300	400	19,400	21	...
45 to 64 years.....	43,500	12,300	12,300	11,700	600	31,200	27	...
65 years and over.....	14,400	900	900	900	100	13,500	2	...

51879

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	55	82	29	6	6	6
14 to 19 years.....	24	29	20	14	16	10
20 to 24 years.....	63	85	45	11	13	8
25 to 34 years.....	62	94	32	6	7	5
35 to 44 years.....	64	96	33	4	4	4
45 to 54 years.....	63	96	32	4	5	4
55 to 64 years.....	58	88	23	4	3	7
65 years and over.....	22	39	6	7	6	11

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940 (Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	157,000	114,300	42,700	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	134,800	98,300	36,400	86	86	85
Government workers.....	10,100	6,000	4,100	6	5	10
Self-employed workers.....	11,600	9,900	1,700	7	9	4
Unpaid family workers.....	500	100	400	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	112,556	85,183	27,373	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	100,661	75,139	25,522	89	88	93
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....	708	250	458	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940 (Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	157,000	114,300	42,700	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	15,200	10,300	4,900	10	9	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	12,900	11,000	1,900	8	10	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	22,000	9,100	13,000	14	8	30
Sales workers.....	12,100	7,500	4,600	8	7	11
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	26,200	25,400	800	17	22	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	46,700	38,100	8,500	30	33	20
Private household workers.....	2,000	100	1,900	1	...	...
Service workers, except private household.....	12,100	6,000	6,100	8	5	1*
Laborers, except mine.....	6,600	6,100	500	4	5	...
Occupation not reported.....	1,300	800	500	1	1	...

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1940						
Employed.....	112,556	85,183	27,373	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10,004	6,603	3,401	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	10,068	9,276	792	9	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	21,834	12,393	9,441	19	15	34
Sales workers.....	17,001	16,687	314	15	20	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	31,594	26,159	5,435	28	31	20
Operatives and kindred workers.....	3,657	117	3,540	3	...	13
Private household workers.....	9,006	5,662	3,344	8	7	12
Service workers, except private household.....	8,253	7,526	727	7	9	3
Laborers, except mine.....	1,139	760	379	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	157,000	114,300	42,700	100	100	100
Construction.....	6,200	6,000	200	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	77,300	63,800	13,400	49	56	31
Durable goods.....	19,900	17,100	2,900	13	15	7
Nondurable goods.....	57,000	46,500	10,500	36	41	25
Not specified manufacturing.....	400	300	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	9,900	8,100	1,800	6	7	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	27,600	16,700	10,900	18	15	26
Service industries.....	28,800	14,100	14,700	18	12	34
All other industries.....	5,600	4,600	1,000	4	4	2
Industry not reported.....	1,500	900	600	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	112,556	85,183	27,373	100	100	100
Construction.....	3,569	3,489	80	3	4	...
Manufacturing.....	55,013	46,152	8,861	49	54	32
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6,400	5,732	668	6	7	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	19,421	13,780	5,641	17	16	21
Service industries.....	21,635	10,741	10,894	19	13	40
All other industries.....	5,257	4,515	742	5	5	3
Industry not reported.....	1,261	774	487	1	1	2

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR THE AKRON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	132,100	110,500	...	...
Number reporting.....	126,700	106,500	100	100
Under \$500.....	10,500	5,300	8	5
\$500 to \$999.....	6,100	3,000	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6,200	4,000	5	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6,000	4,200	5	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9,600	7,600	8	7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	13,100	10,900	10	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	19,200	17,500	15	16
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	14,400	13,700	11	13
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10,000	9,600	8	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6,800	6,600	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	10,700	10,500	8	10
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	5,500	5,400	4	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5,900	5,700	5	5
\$10,000 and over.....	2,700	2,700	2	3
Income not reported.....	5,500	3,900	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,309	\$3,527	...	...

51877

## 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For a.m. papers)

May 16, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-5, No. 2

MAR 24 PM 3 16

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY, N. Y.,  
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

## Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the standard metropolitan areas. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports in this series will be issued for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940)

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere and crews of vessels docked within the metropolitan area but not included in the preliminary count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 465,643 on April 1, 1940, to 515,600 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 49,950, or 11 percent. (See table 1.) Females outnumbered males, 263,000 to 252,500, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area remained about the same as in 1940 having been 96 males per 100 females in 1950.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate

than any other age group, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 83 percent for this age group as compared with 11 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over, 21 percent, exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950, 33.5 years, was about the same as in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 65 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-five percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 120,200 married couples in the metropolitan area, 6,700, or 6 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 134,600. In addition, there were 44,300 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 9 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.3 persons.

Approximately 92,900 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 86,929 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 92 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a similar proportion, 89 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 25 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 16 percent in 1940. Most of the students

<sup>1</sup> The Albany-Schenectady-Troy Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Albany, Rensselaer, and Schenectady Counties, N. Y.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 11 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 7 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 4 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above brought about relatively little change in the size of the labor force in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Standard Metropolitan Area. An estimated 214,000 residents of the metropolitan area 14 years of age and over were employed, unemployed, or in the armed forces in 1950. This is only slightly above the 205,242 in the labor force 10 years earlier. (See table 7.)

During the past decade, there was a small increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 65,400 women, or 32 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 57,884, or 30 percent, in 1940. This increase was almost offset by a decline in the proportion for men, from 80 to 77 percent; the number of males in the labor force (148,600) remained at about the 1940 level, although the population increased somewhat over this period.

Although the size of the labor force was not significantly changed from the level of a decade ago, proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 9,700, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 30,805 persons, or approximately 15 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

Civilian employment in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 203,900 in 1950, about 17 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 149,986 to 184,300 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, declined from 22,868 in 1940 to a level of 19,200 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 9 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 13 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by a large increase of 15,000 in the number of employed clerical and sales workers. Most of the gain in this group, which numbered 54,100 in 1950, probably occurred among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 25,940 to 32,000 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kin-

dred workers. This increase is of special significance because the craftsmen group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 18,580 to 23,100 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 12 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 4 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 63,800 of the workers living in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 20 percent over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 22 percent to a 1950 level of 41,100. Gains in employment of 24 percent and 14 percent occurred in the construction and public utility industries, respectively. The greatest percentage gain in employment, however, occurred in the public administration industry, which increased by 57 percent over the decade to a figure of 20,300 in 1950. Only one of the broad industry groups did not show an increase in employment between 1940 and 1950; the service industries had about 39,000 workers in both 1940 and 1950. As a result, the service industries declined sharply in importance as a field of employment among the various broad industry groups, whereas public administration particularly rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,577. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,067). Approximately 21 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 30 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 186,600 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (113,400 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 22,600 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 26,800 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 22,700 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools



are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The industry category entitled "Public administration" includes those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and

medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family, or by an unrelated individual, from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents, or receipts from roomers, or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not

be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.<sup>2</sup> The improvements in the questionnaire were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems. It should be noted that the unavailability of certain 1940 figures has made it impossible to present separate 1940 metropolitan area data for the following groups: "Sales workers" and "Clerical and kindred workers" in the occupation table; the subgroups of "Manufacturing" in the industry table; and "Private wage and salary workers" and "Government workers" in the class-of-worker table.

The 1940 data for employed persons vary in some cases from the figures originally published. In 1940, members of the armed forces were included among employed persons. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. Wherever necessary, therefore, the 1940 figures have been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of armed forces personnel living in the area in 1940. In those areas in which adjustments have been made, the following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business

<sup>2</sup> See United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the locality regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the locality regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons such as private household and government workers are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive

because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 14,600 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 100 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--As indicated previously, the total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census, with some minor adjustments. Editing revisions may change this figure somewhat in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which

will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
5,000.....	700	100,000.....	4,500
10,000.....	1,200	200,000.....	5,600
25,000.....	2,500	300,000.....	5,600
50,000.....	3,300	400,000.....	4,700

To illustrate, there were an estimated 26,100 males under 5 years in the metropolitan

area. The sampling variability is about 2,500. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 23,600 and 28,600.

Residence characteristics have somewhat higher variability than the figures in the above table.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:					
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:					
2 or 98	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	6	5	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	8	6	4	3	2	1
50	10	7	4	3	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 21,600 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 38 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 5 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 33 percent and 43 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Age by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	8
2.--Marital status of the population 14 years old and over, by sex: 1950.....	8
3.--Married couples, families, and households: 1950.....	8
4.--School enrollment of persons 5 to 24 years old, by age: 1950 and 1940.....	9
5.--Residence in 1949 of the population one year old and over: 1950.....	9
6.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950.....	9
7.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	10
8.--Employment status of the population, by age and sex: 1950.....	10
9.--Percent of the population in the labor force and percent of the civilian labor force unemployed, by age and sex: 1950.....	11
10.--Class of worker of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	11
11.--Major occupation group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	11
12.--Major industry group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	12
13.--Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals.....	13

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	515,600	252,500	263,000	465,643	228,646	236,997	11	10	11
Under 5 years.....	50,700	26,100	24,600	27,745	14,262	13,483	83	83	82
5 to 9 years.....	38,800	20,000	18,800	30,162	15,436	14,726	29	30	28
10 to 14 years.....	31,500	16,100	15,300	34,298	17,432	16,866	-8	-8	-9
15 to 24 years.....	70,400	36,700	33,700	75,724	37,000	38,724	-7	-1	-13
25 to 34 years.....	77,900	36,600	41,300	74,772	36,344	38,428	4	1	7
35 to 44 years.....	75,800	36,200	39,700	70,467	34,770	35,697	8	4	11
45 to 64 years.....	121,800	59,300	62,500	112,385	55,453	56,932	8	7	10
65 years and over.....	48,700	21,600	27,200	40,090	17,949	22,141	21	20	23
Median age.....years..	33.5	32.5	34.5	33.7	33.3	34.0	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	10	9	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	6	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	7	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	15	13	16	16	16	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	15	14	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	23	24	24	24	24	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	9	10	9	8	9	...	...	...

Table 2.--MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	400,600	193,400	207,200	100	100	100
Single.....	101,300	55,000	46,300	25	28	22
Married.....	258,600	126,700	131,900	65	66	64
Widowed or divorced.....	40,700	11,700	29,100	10	6	14

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>		<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>	
Total.....	120,200	Total.....	178,900
With own household.....	113,500	Families.....	134,600
Without own household.....	6,700	Unrelated individuals.....	44,300
Percent.....	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
With own household.....	94	Households.....	150,400
Without own household.....	6	Population in households.....	495,600
		Population per household.....	3.3

will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
5,000.....	700	100,000.....	4,500
10,000.....	1,200	200,000.....	5,600
25,000.....	2,500	300,000.....	5,600
50,000.....	3,300	400,000.....	4,700

To illustrate, there were an estimated 26,100 males under 5 years in the metropolitan

area. The sampling variability is about 2,500. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 23,600 and 28,600.

Residence characteristics have somewhat higher variability than the figures in the above table.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:					
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:					
2 or 98	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	6	5	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	8	6	4	3	2	1
50	10	7	4	3	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 21,600 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 38 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 5 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 33 percent and 43 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Age by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	8
2.--Marital status of the population 14 years old and over, by sex: 1950.....	8
3.--Married couples, families, and households: 1950.....	8
4.--School enrollment of persons 5 to 24 years old, by age: 1950 and 1940.....	9
5.--Residence in 1949 of the population one year old and over: 1950.....	9
6.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950.....	9
7.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	10
8.--Employment status of the population, by age and sex: 1950.....	10
9.--Percent of the population in the labor force and percent of the civilian labor force unemployed, by age and sex: 1950.....	11
10.--Class of worker of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	11
11.--Major occupation group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	11
12.--Major industry group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	12
13.--Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals.....	13

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	515,600	252,500	263,000	465,643	228,646	236,997	11	10	11
Under 5 years.....	50,700	26,100	24,600	27,745	14,262	13,483	83	83	83
5 to 9 years.....	38,800	20,000	18,800	30,162	15,436	14,726	29	30	29
10 to 14 years.....	31,500	16,100	15,300	34,298	17,432	16,866	-8	-8	-8
15 to 24 years.....	70,400	36,700	33,700	75,724	37,000	38,724	-7	-1	-13
25 to 34 years.....	77,900	36,600	41,300	74,772	36,344	38,428	4	1	7
35 to 44 years.....	75,800	36,200	39,700	70,467	34,770	35,697	8	4	11
45 to 64 years.....	121,800	59,900	62,500	112,385	55,453	56,932	8	7	10
65 years and over.....	48,700	21,600	27,200	40,090	17,949	22,141	21	20	23
Median age.....years..	33.5	32.5	34.5	33.7	33.3	34.0	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	10	9	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	6	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	7	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	15	13	16	16	16	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	15	14	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	23	24	24	24	24	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	9	10	9	8	9	...	...	...

Table 2.--MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	400,600	193,400	207,200	100	100	100
Single.....	101,300	55,000	46,300	25	28	22
Married.....	258,600	126,700	131,900	65	66	64
Widowed or divorced.....	40,700	11,700	29,100	10	6	14

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>		<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>	
Total.....	120,200	Total.....	178,900
With own household.....	113,500	Families.....	134,600
Without own household.....	6,700	Unrelated individuals.....	44,300
Percent.....	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
With own household.....	94	Households.....	150,400
Without own household.....	6	Population in households.....	495,600
		Population per household.....	3.3

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	140,600	92,900	66	140,184	86,929	62	7
5 to 13 years.....	64,300	58,900	92	57,347	52,438	91	12
14 to 17 years.....	23,400	20,800	89	29,054	25,751	89	-19
18 to 24 years.....	52,900	13,300	25	53,783	8,740	16	52

Table 5.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	505,900	100
Same house as in 1950.....	443,600	88
Different house, same county.....	34,100	7
Different county or abroad.....	22,500	4
Residence not reported.....	5,600	1

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	400,600	193,400	207,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	214,300	148,600	65,400	53	77	32
Civilian labor force.....	213,600	148,200	65,400	53	77	32
Employed.....	203,900	141,300	62,600	51	73	30
Unemployed.....	9,700	6,900	2,800	2	4	1
Not in labor force.....	186,600	44,700	141,800	47	23	68
Keeping house.....	114,400	1,000	113,400	29	1	55
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	22,700	13,900	8,800	6	7	4
Other and not reported.....	49,500	29,800	19,600	12	15	9
14 to 19 years.....	26,800	15,000	11,800	7	8	6
20 to 64 years.....	14,600	9,200	5,400	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	8,000	5,600	2,400	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	213,600	148,200	65,400	100	100	100
Employed.....	203,900	141,300	62,600	95	95	96
At work.....	200,000	139,300	60,700	94	94	93
35 hours or more.....	191,700	135,700	56,000	90	92	86
15 to 34 hours.....	7,300	3,100	4,200	3	2	6
1 to 14 hours.....	1,000	400	600	...	...	1
With a job but not at work.....	3,900	2,100	1,800	2	1	3
Unemployed.....	9,700	6,900	2,800	5	5	4



Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	400,600	193,400	207,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	214,000	148,600	65,400	53	77	32
Civilian labor force.....	213,600	148,200	65,400	53	77	32
Employed.....	203,900	141,300	62,600	51	73	30
Unemployed.....	9,700	6,900	2,800	2	4	1
Not in labor force.....	186,600	44,700	141,800	47	23	68
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	380,551	185,123	195,428	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	205,242	147,358	57,884	54	80	30
Civilian labor force.....	205,142	147,258	57,884	54	80	30
Employed.....	174,337	123,655	50,682	46	67	26
Unemployed.....	30,805	23,603	7,202	8	13	4
Not in labor force.....	175,309	37,765	137,544	46	20	70

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding the armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	400,600	214,000	213,600	203,900	9,700	186,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	76,400	32,500	32,400	29,700	2,700	43,900	15	28
25 to 34 years.....	77,900	48,300	48,000	46,300	1,700	29,600	23	18
35 to 44 years.....	75,800	49,800	49,700	48,000	1,700	26,100	23	18
45 to 64 years.....	121,800	72,800	72,700	69,700	2,900	49,000	34	30
65 years and over.....	48,700	10,800	10,800	10,200	600	38,000	5	6
Male, 14 years and over.....								
	193,400	148,600	148,200	141,300	6,900	44,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	39,800	18,500	18,400	16,700	1,800	21,300	12	26
25 to 34 years.....	36,600	34,000	33,800	32,800	1,100	2,500	23	16
35 to 44 years.....	36,200	34,800	34,700	33,400	1,300	1,400	23	19
45 to 64 years.....	59,300	53,200	53,100	50,900	2,200	6,100	36	32
65 years and over.....	21,600	8,100	8,100	7,500	600	13,400	5	9
Female, 14 years and over.....								
	207,200	65,400	65,400	62,600	2,800	141,800	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	36,600	14,000	13,900	13,100	900	22,600	21	...
25 to 34 years.....	41,300	14,200	14,200	13,500	700	27,100	22	...
35 to 44 years.....	39,700	15,000	15,000	14,600	400	24,700	23	...
45 to 64 years.....	62,500	19,600	19,600	18,800	800	42,900	30	...
65 years and over.....	27,200	2,600	2,600	2,600	...	24,600	4	...

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950  
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	53	77	32	5	5	4
14 to 19 years.....	25	23	28	9	10	10
20 to 24 years.....	60	73	48	8	9	4
25 to 34 years.....	62	93	34	4	3	5
35 to 44 years.....	66	96	38	3	4	3
45 to 54 years.....	65	94	37	4	4	5
55 to 64 years.....	53	85	25	4	4	3
65 years and over.....	22	38	10	6	7	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940  
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	203,900	141,300	62,600	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	154,800	107,200	47,600	76	76	76
Government workers.....	29,500	17,500	12,000	14	12	19
Self-employed workers.....	19,200	16,500	2,800	9	12	4
Unpaid family workers.....	500	200	200	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	174,337	123,655	50,682	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	149,986	102,720	47,266	86	83	93
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....	1,483	883	600	1	1	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940  
(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	203,900	141,300	62,600	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	23,100	14,700	8,500	11	10	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	20,600	18,000	2,600	10	13	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	38,400	13,900	24,600	19	10	39
Sales workers.....	15,700	11,300	4,400	8	8	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	32,000	31,000	1,000	16	22	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	38,900	27,600	11,300	19	20	18
Private household workers.....	2,500	100	2,400	1	...	4
Service workers, except private household.....	16,100	10,700	5,400	8	8	9
Laborers, except mine.....	11,700	11,200	500	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	4,900	2,900	1,900	2	2	3

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1940						
Employed.....	174,337	123,655	50,682	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	18,580	11,494	7,086	11	9	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	19,551	17,842	1,709	11	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	39,244	21,139	18,105	23	17	36
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	25,940	25,402	538	15	21	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	35,262	24,061	11,201	20	19	22
Private household workers.....	6,332	231	6,101	4	...	12
Service workers, except private household.....	14,534	9,506	5,028	8	8	10
Laborers, except mine.....	13,449	13,047	402	8	11	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,445	933	512	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	203,900	141,300	62,600	100	100	100
Construction.....	9,800	9,500	300	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	63,800	46,700	17,100	31	33	27
Durable goods.....	38,300	31,400	6,900	19	22	11
Nondurable goods.....	25,400	15,300	10,100	12	11	16
Not specified manufacturing.....	100	100	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	20,300	17,600	2,700	10	12	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	41,100	29,200	11,900	20	21	19
Service industries.....	38,600	18,300	20,200	19	13	32
Public administration.....	20,300	12,400	7,900	10	9	13
All other industries.....	4,300	4,100	200	2	3	...
Industry not reported.....	5,700	3,500	2,300	3	2	4
1940						
Employed.....	174,337	123,655	50,682	100	100	100
Construction.....	7,874	7,742	132	5	6	...
Manufacturing.....	53,247	39,441	13,806	31	32	27
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	17,766	15,951	1,815	10	13	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	33,647	24,928	8,719	19	20	17
Service industries.....	38,873	18,141	20,732	22	15	41
Public administration.....	12,946	8,713	4,233	7	7	8
All other industries.....	7,453	7,229	224	4	6	...
Industry not reported.....	2,531	1,510	1,021	1	1	2

COME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
.....	178,900	134,600	...	...
.....	165,300	125,300	100	100
.....	22,000	7,500	13	6
.....	9,300	3,100	6	2
.....	8,400	4,400	5	4
.....	10,000	6,900	6	6
.....	13,600	9,900	8	8
.....	17,100	13,800	10	11
.....	16,900	15,100	10	12
.....	13,900	12,700	8	10
.....	12,600	11,900	8	9
.....	8,700	8,400	5	7
.....	14,200	13,700	9	11
.....	7,800	7,600	5	6
.....	7,500	7,500	5	6
.....	3,000	2,800	2	2
.....	13,600	9,300	...	...
.....	\$3,067	\$3,577	...	...

## 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

May 13, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-5, No. 3

1950 MAR 24 PM 3 16

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM, PA.,  
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

## Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the standard metropolitan areas. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports in this series will be issued for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940)

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Allentown-Bethlehem Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere but not included in the preliminary count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 396,673 on April 1, 1940, to 438,000 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 41,350, or 10 percent. (See table 1.) Females outnumbered males, 223,800 to 214,200, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 100 males per 100 females in 1940 to 96 in 1950.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than most of the other age groups, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The

increase was 52 percent for this age group as compared with 10 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for persons 65 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.5 years as compared with 30.2 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely 87 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-three percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 110,200 married couples in the metropolitan area, 10,300, or 9 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 116,200. In addition, there were 26,000 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 6 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.4 persons.

Approximately 74,800 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 78,370 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 84 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a similar proportion, 87 percent, were enrolled. This age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 17 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 10 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled

<sup>1</sup> The Allentown-Bethlehem Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Lehigh and Northampton Counties, Pa., and Warren County, N. J.

in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 11 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 7 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 4 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Allentown-Bethlehem Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 15 percent. An estimated 192,900 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 168,149 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, an increase in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 136,300 males, or 82 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force, as compared with 124,974, or 80 percent, in 1940. About 56,600 women, or 32 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 43,175, or 28 percent, 10 years earlier.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 9,100, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 21,602 persons, or approximately 13 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Allentown-Bethlehem Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 183,800 in 1950, or 25 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 127,569 in 1940 to 164,300 in 1950. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 18,000 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a somewhat smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and semi-skilled operatives. In the case of the clerical

and sales group, the increase was probably largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 19,974 to 29,800 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 9,591 to 14,500 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 11 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 4 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 92,400, or half, of all the employed workers living in the Allentown-Bethlehem Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in manufacturing, an increase of 20,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 8,000 in wholesale and retail trade, and 5,000 in the service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 28,400 workers employed in trade in 1950, and 28,600 in the service industries. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility industries. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was generally the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Allentown-Bethlehem Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,364. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,040). Approximately 18 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 26 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 148,400 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (96,700 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 14,200 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 22,300 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 14,600 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

#### Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census was held in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours worked for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually work or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-work data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupational and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" include the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration. "Public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and



most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family, or by an unrelated individual, from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents, or receipts from roomers, or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

#### Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not

P. 2, 3, 91

be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.<sup>2</sup> The improvements in the questionnaire were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems. It should be noted that the unavailability of certain 1940 figures has made it impossible to present separate 1940 metropolitan area data for the following groups: "Sales workers" and "Clerical and kindred workers" in the occupation table; the subgroups of "Manufacturing" in the industry table; and "Private wage and salary workers" and "Government workers" in the class-of-worker table.

The 1940 data for employed persons vary in some cases from the figures originally published. In 1940, members of the armed forces were included among employed persons. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. Wherever necessary, therefore, the 1940 figures have been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of armed forces personnel living in the area in 1940. In those areas in which adjustments have been made, the following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business

<sup>2</sup> See United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the locality regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the locality regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons such as private household and government workers are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive

because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 14,300 persons selected from 11,000 enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 100 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--As indicated previously, the total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary final count of the 1950 Census, with some minor adjustments. Editing revisions may change this figure somewhat in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which

will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
1,000.....	400	100,000.....	3,900
5,000.....	1,000	200,000.....	4,700
10,000.....	1,400	300,000.....	4,300
25,000.....	2,200	400,000.....	2,600
50,000.....	3,000		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 20,400 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 2,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 18,400 and 22,400.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:					
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:					
2 or 98	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	6	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	9	6	4	3	2	1
50	10	7	4	3	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 17,200 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 44 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 5 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 39 percent and 49 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Age by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	8
2.--Marital status of the population 14 years old and over, by sex: 1950.....	8
3.--Married couples, families, and households: 1950.....	8
4.--School enrollment of persons 5 to 24 years old, by age: 1950 and 1940.....	9
5.--Residence in 1949 of the population one year old and over: 1950.....	9
6.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950.....	9
7.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	10
8.--Employment status of the population, by age and sex: 1950.....	10
9.--Percent of the population in the labor force and percent of the civilian labor force unemployed, by age and sex: 1950.....	11
10.--Class of worker of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	11
11.--Major occupation group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	11
12.--Major industry group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	12
13.--Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals.....	13

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	438,000	214,200	223,800	396,673	198,341	198,332	10	8	13
Under 5 years.....	40,600	20,400	20,200	26,626	13,641	12,985	52	50	56
5 to 9 years.....	34,800	17,100	17,700	29,565	15,025	14,540	18	14	22
10 to 14 years.....	26,900	13,800	13,100	35,107	17,598	17,509	-23	-22	-25
15 to 24 years.....	61,900	30,000	31,900	74,605	37,046	37,559	-17	-19	-15
25 to 34 years.....	72,900	35,400	37,500	62,575	31,105	31,470	17	14	19
35 to 44 years.....	66,000	32,500	33,600	53,554	26,453	27,101	23	23	24
45 to 64 years.....	95,900	47,800	48,100	85,932	43,681	42,251	12	9	14
65 years and over.....	39,000	17,200	21,700	28,709	13,792	14,917	36	25	45
Median age.....years..	32.5	32.3	32.7	30.2	30.1	30.3	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	9	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	9	9	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	14	19	19	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	16	16	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	14	13	14	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	21	22	22	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	8	10	7	7	8	...	...	...

Table 2.--MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	341,300	165,800	175,500	100	100	100
Single.....	78,600	40,900	37,600	23	25	21
Married.....	228,900	114,000	114,900	67	69	66
Widowed or divorced.....	33,900	10,900	23,000	10	7	13

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>		<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>	
Total.....	110,200	Total.....	142,200
With own household.....	99,800	Families.....	116,200
Without own household.....	10,300	Unrelated individuals.....	26,000
Percent.....	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
With own household.....	91	Households.....	125,600
Without own household.....	9	Population in households.....	429,000
		Population per household.....	3.4

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	123,600	74,800	61	139,277	78,370	56	- 5
5 to 13 years.....	56,000	47,100	84	57,315	49,519	86	- 5
14 to 17 years.....	23,100	20,200	87	29,632	23,722	80	-15
18 to 24 years.....	44,400	7,500	17	52,330	5,129	10	46

Table 5.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	429,900	100
Same house as in 1950.....	381,100	89
Different house, same county.....	29,500	7
Different county or abroad.....	15,600	4
Residence not reported.....	3,700	1

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1.)

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	341,300	165,800	175,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	192,900	136,300	56,600	57	82	32
Civilian labor force.....	192,900	136,300	56,600	57	82	32
Employed.....	183,800	129,300	54,600	54	78	31
Unemployed.....	9,100	7,000	2,100	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	148,400	29,600	118,800	43	18	68
Keeping house.....	97,200	500	96,700	28	...	55
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	14,600	8,100	6,500	4	5	4
Other and not reported.....	36,600	20,900	15,700	11	13	9
14 to 19 years.....	22,300	11,500	10,800	7	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	8,600	5,600	3,100	3	3	2
65 years and over.....	5,600	3,800	1,800	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	192,900	136,300	56,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	183,800	129,300	54,600	95	95	96
At work.....	178,700	126,100	52,600	93	93	93
35 hours or more.....	156,700	114,900	41,700	81	84	74
15 to 34 hours.....	18,200	9,400	8,700	9	7	15
1 to 14 hours.....	3,800	1,700	2,100	2	1	4
With a job but not at work.....	5,200	3,200	2,000	3	2	4
Unemployed.....	9,100	7,000	2,100	5	5	4

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	341,300	165,800	175,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	192,900	136,300	56,600	57	82	32
Civilian labor force.....	192,900	136,300	56,600	57	82	32
Employed.....	183,800	129,300	54,600	54	78	31
Unemployed.....	9,100	7,000	2,100	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	148,400	29,600	118,800	43	18	68
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	312,732	155,740	156,992	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	168,149	124,974	43,175	54	80	28
Civilian labor force.....	168,149	124,974	43,175	54	80	28
Employed.....	146,547	107,536	39,011	47	69	25
Unemployed.....	21,602	17,438	4,164	7	11	3
Not in labor force.....	144,583	30,766	113,817	46	20	72

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown for less than 100 sample cases)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	341,300	192,900	192,900	183,800	9,100	148,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	67,500	34,500	34,500	31,800	2,800	33,000	18	31
25 to 34 years.....	72,900	48,400	48,400	46,600	1,800	24,500	25	20
35 to 44 years.....	66,000	44,800	44,700	43,300	1,400	21,300	23	15
45 to 64 years.....	95,900	55,800	55,800	53,800	2,000	40,100	29	22
65 years and over.....	39,000	9,500	9,500	8,400	1,000	29,500	5	11
Male, 14 years and over.....	165,800	136,300	136,300	129,300	7,000	29,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	33,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	2,000	14,000	14	29
25 to 34 years.....	35,400	34,000	34,000	32,600	1,400	1,400	25	20
35 to 44 years.....	32,500	31,600	31,600	30,600	1,000	800	23	14
45 to 64 years.....	47,800	44,000	44,000	42,500	1,500	3,700	32	21
65 years and over.....	17,200	7,600	7,600	6,700	1,000	9,600	6	14
Female, 14 years and over.....	175,500	56,600	56,600	54,600	2,100	118,800	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	34,600	15,600	15,600	14,800	800	19,000	28	...
25 to 34 years.....	37,500	14,400	14,400	14,000	400	23,100	25	...
35 to 44 years.....	33,600	13,100	13,100	12,700	400	20,400	23	...
45 to 64 years.....	48,100	11,700	11,700	11,300	400	36,400	21	...
65 years and over.....	21,700	1,800	1,800	1,800	100	19,900	3	...

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	82	32	5	5	4
14 to 19 years.....	34	34	34	11	16	7
20 to 24 years.....	71	85	58	6	9	4
25 to 34 years.....	66	96	38	4	4	3
35 to 44 years.....	68	97	39	3	3	3
45 to 54 years.....	62	96	28	3	3	4
55 to 64 years.....	53	88	20	4	4	2
65 years and over.....	24	44	8	11	13	6

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	183,800	129,300	54,600	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	155,500	106,700	48,800	85	83	89
Government workers.....	8,800	5,900	2,900	5	5	5
Self-employed workers.....	18,000	15,900	2,100	10	12	4
Unpaid family workers.....	1,500	800	800	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	146,547	107,536	39,011	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	127,569	90,802	36,767	87	84	94
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....						
	17,192	15,499	1,693	12	14	4
	1,786	1,235	551	1	1	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	183,800	129,300	54,600	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14,500	9,000	5,500	8	7	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	17,400	15,900	1,500	9	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	19,700	9,400	10,300	11	7	19
Sales workers.....	11,800	7,400	4,400	6	6	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	29,800	28,800	1,000	16	22	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	56,300	31,500	24,800	31	24	45
Private household workers.....	2,200	200	2,000	1	...	4
Service workers, except private household.....	10,400	6,700	3,700	6	5	7
Laborers, except mine.....	20,600	19,800	800	11	1.5	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,100	600	400	1	...	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1940						
Employed.....	146,547	107,536	39,011	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,591	6,087	3,504	7	6	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	14,201	13,222	979	10	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	21,884	13,816	8,068	15	13	21
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	19,974	19,552	422	14	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	44,157	26,079	18,078	30	24	46
Private household workers.....	4,355	193	4,162	3	...	11
Service workers, except private household.....	8,085	5,481	2,604	6	5	7
Laborers, except mine.....	22,896	22,235	661	16	21	2
Occupation not reported.....	1,404	871	533	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	183,800	129,300	54,600	100	100	100
Construction.....	9,400	9,300	200	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	92,400	63,200	29,200	50	49	53
Durable goods.....	48,900	44,000	4,900	27	34	9
Nondurable goods.....	43,300	19,200	24,100	24	15	44
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	100	200	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12,200	10,800	1,300	7	8	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	28,400	19,400	9,000	15	15	16
Service industries.....	28,600	15,400	13,200	16	12	24
All other industries.....	11,300	10,300	1,000	6	8	2
Industry not reported.....	1,500	900	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	146,547	107,536	39,011	100	100	100
Construction.....	6,014	5,933	81	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	72,295	51,784	20,511	49	48	53
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	9,072	8,247	825	6	8	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	20,118	15,219	4,899	14	14	13
Service industries.....	23,511	12,313	11,198	16	11	29
All other industries.....	13,478	12,715	763	9	12	2
Industry not reported.....	2,059	1,325	734	1	1	2



Table 13.—INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR THE ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	142,200	116,200	...	...
Number reporting.....	136,400	112,200	100	100
Under \$500.....	14,300	5,000	10	4
\$500 to \$999.....	6,900	3,100	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7,000	4,400	5	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8,600	5,800	6	5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	14,800	12,800	11	11
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	15,300	13,800	11	12
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	16,200	15,400	12	14
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	11,200	10,900	8	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10,100	9,700	7	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	7,100	6,800	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	10,300	10,200	8	9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4,600	4,400	3	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5,900	5,700	4	5
\$10,000 and over.....	4,100	4,000	3	4
Income not reported.....	5,800	4,100	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,040	\$3,364	...	...

# 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

May 27, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-5, No. 4

1951 MAR 24 PM 3 16

LIBRARY

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE ATLANTA, GA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

#### Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the standard metropolitan areas. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports in this series will be issued for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940)

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area and the city of Atlanta shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field counts of the 1950 Census; to these counts have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere but not included in the preliminary counts. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 518,100 on April 1, 1940, to 668,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 150,100, or 29 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Atlanta increased from 302,288 to 329,000, representing a gain of about 26,700, or 9 percent.

<sup>1</sup> The Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Cobb, De Kalb, and Fulton Counties, Ga.

The white population constituted 74 percent of the total population in the metropolitan area in 1950 and 59 percent in the central city. Between 1940 and 1950 the white population of the metropolitan area increased from 374,706 to 495,600, a gain of 32 percent. The nonwhite population increased at a lesser rate, 20 percent, from 143,394 in 1940 to 172,500 in 1950. In the city the white population remained about the same, whereas the nonwhite population increased by about one-fourth.

Females outnumbered males, 354,000 to 314,200, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratios in the metropolitan area in 1950, 89 males per 100 females, and in the city, 84 males per 100 females, were each about the same as in 1940.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than most other age groups, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 91 percent for this age group as compared with 29 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for persons 45 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 29.4 years as compared with 28.7 years in 1940. The nonwhite population had about the same median age as the white population.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 68 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty percent were single, and 12 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 156,300 married couples in the metropolitan area, 14,100, or 9 percent, did not have their own

household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Atlanta city 13 percent of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.) Nonwhite couples more frequently had "doubled-up" living arrangements than other couples.

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 174,600. In addition, there were 49,000 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 7 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 11 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.5 persons. For the city the average household size declined, having been 3.6 persons in 1940 and 3.3 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population. Nonwhite households in the city averaged 3.5 persons in 1950, about the same as in 1940.

Approximately 124,900 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was only 97,249 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 82 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a similar proportion, 80 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 22 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 12 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 23 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 14 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 9 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year. The proportion of persons moving was less among nonwhites in the metropolitan area than among the total population.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size of the labor force in the Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 19 percent. An estimated 276,900 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 231,805 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion was solely the result of the increase in population in the metropolitan area. The 182,700 men in the labor force in 1950 constituted 80 percent of the total 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, about the same proportion as in 1940 when the male labor force numbered 152,805. The proportion of women in the labor force declined slightly from 37 percent in 1940 to 35 percent in 1950, although the number of women in the labor force rose from 79,000 to 94,200 along with the growth in population. In the city of Atlanta itself, where the increase in population was more moderate, the labor force numbered 152,400 in 1950, only slightly above the 146,553 ten years earlier. In contrast to the situation observed for the metropolitan area as a whole, the proportion of males residing in the city who were in the labor force dropped over this period, from 83 to 79 percent. On the other hand, the proportion for women living in the city--43 percent--was about the same as in 1940. In both 1940 and 1950, the proportion of nonwhite women in the metropolitan area who were in the labor force, was significantly greater than that of white women. However, by 1950 the proportion for nonwhite women had declined--from 53 to 44 percent for the metropolitan area as a whole--lessening the gap considerably.

In the Atlanta labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 9,800 persons, or 3 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 29,482, or 13 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole; declining from 13 to 4 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 6,300 in 1950 from the 19,193 recorded in the previous census. The proportion of nonwhite workers in the metropolitan area who were unemployed declined in similar fashion from 16 to 5 percent during the past decade.

The number of employed civilians living in the Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 265,500 in 1950, or 32 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 88 percent, or 233,700, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 25,700 were working only part time and 6,200 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of Atlanta was 14 percent, considerably lower than that of the metropolitan area as a whole; 145,500 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 127,160 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred entirely among wage and salary workers. This

group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 173,232 to 242,000 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, decreased by about 3,000 to a 1950 level of 22,800. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 9 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 13 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Atlanta city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 46 percent over the decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 10,132 in 1940 to 14,800 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 16 percent to a level of 120,400.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and professional and technical workers living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 22,184 to 33,600 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 15,887 to 26,300 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 31 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 18 percent were so employed.

The 1950 occupational distribution of employed residents of Atlanta city was generally similar to that of the Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area. Among the employed workers in the city, however, there was a considerably higher proportion of service workers and a lower proportion of managerial workers than in the metropolitan area as a whole. The latter difference is probably due partially to the fact that the managerial category includes farmers, of whom there are a significant number living in the metropolitan area but outside the city limits.

In 1950, 78,200 of the workers living in the Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in the service industries, an increase of 11,000 over the decade. On the other hand,

wholesale and retail trade, which employs considerably fewer workers than the service industries, rose by 18,000 to a 1950 level of 61,000. In addition, gains in employment of around 10,000 occurred in the manufacturing, construction, and public utility industries, each of which is also smaller than the service industries. As a result of these changes, the service industries declined in importance as a field of employment among the various broad industry groups, whereas the other industries increased, or at least remained stable, in relative importance over the decade.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area was \$2,959. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was considerably lower (\$2,473). Approximately 19 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 40 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

The average income of families living within the city of Atlanta was lower than that of those living outside the city in the metropolitan area. As a result, the median income of families residing in the city (\$2,495) was lower than the median for all families in the Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area.

Nonwhite families and individuals have lower incomes, on the average, than the white population. In 1949 the median income of nonwhite families and individuals (\$1,343) in the Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area was only 42 percent of that received by white families and individuals (\$3,208).

An estimated 219,500 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (132,600 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census, (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 26,600 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 34,200 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 25,300 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups; finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family, or by an unrelated individual, from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents, or receipts from roomers, or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not

be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.<sup>2</sup> The improvements in the questionnaire were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems. It should be noted that the unavailability of certain 1940 figures has made it impossible to present separate 1940 metropolitan area data for the following groups: "Sales workers" and "Clerical and kindred workers" in the occupation table; the subgroups of "Manufacturing" in the industry table; and "Private wage and salary workers" and "Government workers" in the class-of-worker table.

The 1940 data for employed persons vary in some cases from the figures originally published. In 1940, members of the armed forces were included among employed persons. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. Wherever necessary, therefore, the 1940 figures have been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of armed forces personnel living in the area in 1940. In those areas in which adjustments have been made, the following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business

<sup>2</sup> See United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the locality regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the locality regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons such as private household and government workers are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having

small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 18,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 120 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--As indicated previously, the total populations of the metropolitan area and central city shown in this report are based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census, with some minor adjustments. Editing revisions may change these figures somewhat in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below.



Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
2,500.....	1,100	700
5,000.....	1,500	1,000
10,000.....	2,100	1,500
25,000.....	3,300	2,300
50,000.....	4,600	3,100
100,000.....	6,100	3,900
200,000.....	7,900	4,200
300,000.....	8,600	2,400
400,000.....	8,400	...
500,000.....	7,500	...
600,000.....	5,200	...

The above figures reflect the sampling variability of the total population and the white population. Characteristics of the nonwhite popu-

lation have about twice the variability shown above.

Data on residence in 1949 also show somewhat higher variability than the figures in the above table.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes.

To illustrate, of the estimated 16,200 males 66 and over in the metropolitan area, 40 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 9 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 31 percent and 49 percent.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
	Metropolitan area						
2 or 98	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	6	5	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	9	6	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	13	9	6	4	3	2	1
50	15	11	7	5	3	2	1
	Central city						
2 or 98	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	9	6	4	3	2	1	1
50	11	7	5	3	2	1	1

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing

that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Color and age, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	9
2.--Marital status of the population 14 years old and over, by sex and color: 1950.....	11
3.--Married couples, families, and households, by color: 1950.....	11
4.--School enrollment of persons 5 to 24 years old, by age and color: 1950 and 1940.....	12
5.--Residence in 1949 of the population one year old and over, by color: 1950.....	12
6.--Employment status of the population, by color and sex: 1950.....	13
7.--Employment status of the population, by color and sex: 1950 and 1940.....	15
8.--Employment status of the population, by age and sex: 1950.....	16
9.--Percent of the population in the labor force and percent of the civilian labor force unemployed, by age and sex: 1950.....	17
10.--Class of worker of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	18
11.--Major occupation group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	19
12.--Major industry group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	20
13.--Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals, by color.....	21

Table 1.--COLOR AND AGE, BY SEX, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent change, 1940 to 1950 not shown where less than 1)

Area, color, and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>									
Total population.....	668,200	314,200	354,000	518,100	247,209	270,891	29	27	31
<b>Color</b>									
White.....	495,600	234,800	260,800	374,706	181,913	192,793	32	29	35
Nonwhite.....	172,500	79,400	93,100	143,394	65,296	78,098	20	22	19
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	74	75	74	72	74	71	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	26	25	26	28	26	29	...	...	...
<b>Age--Total</b>									
Under 5 years.....	76,400	38,800	37,600	39,996	20,021	19,975	91	94	88
5 to 9 years.....	56,900	27,600	29,300	40,599	20,558	20,041	40	34	46
10 to 14 years.....	47,500	23,100	24,400	43,611	21,750	21,861	9	6	12
15 to 24 years.....	101,900	48,400	53,500	97,906	45,661	52,245	4	6	2
25 to 34 years.....	115,700	52,700	63,100	100,167	46,786	53,381	16	13	18
35 to 44 years.....	101,200	47,900	53,300	80,845	38,463	42,382	25	25	26
45 to 64 years.....	126,400	59,600	66,800	89,890	43,142	46,748	41	38	43
65 years and over.....	42,100	16,200	25,900	25,086	10,828	14,258	68	50	82
Median age.....years..	29.4	28.6	30.1	28.7	28.3	29.0	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	11	8	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	9	9	8	8	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	7	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	15	15	19	18	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	18	19	19	20	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	19	19	19	17	17	17	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	5	7	5	4	5	...	...	...
<b>Age--Nonwhite</b>									
Under 5 years.....	19,400	9,800	9,700	11,398	5,680	5,718	70	73	70
5 to 9 years.....	14,700	7,200	7,500	12,181	6,101	6,080	21	18	23
10 to 14 years.....	12,700	5,600	7,100	12,796	6,224	6,572	-1	-10	8
15 to 24 years.....	30,800	14,000	16,700	28,970	12,764	16,206	6	10	3
25 to 34 years.....	28,000	12,400	15,600	29,347	12,712	16,635	-5	-2	-6
35 to 44 years.....	27,300	13,200	14,100	22,853	10,014	12,839	19	32	10
45 to 64 years.....	29,800	13,500	16,300	20,225	9,338	10,887	47	45	50
65 years and over.....	9,700	3,700	6,000	5,624	2,463	3,161	72	50	90
Median age.....years..	28.1	27.5	28.6	27.2	26.5	27.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	10	8	9	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	9	9	8	8	9	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	8	9	10	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	18	18	18	20	20	21	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	17	20	19	21	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	17	15	16	15	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	17	17	18	14	14	14	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	5	6	4	4	4	...	...	...

57898

Table 1.--COLOR AND AGE, BY SEX, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where less than 1)

Area, color, and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>ATLANTA CITY</b>									
Total population.....	329,000	150,000	179,000	302,288	139,331	162,957	9	8	10
<b>Color</b>									
White.....	194,400	89,200	105,100	197,686	93,254	104,432	-2	-4	1
Nonwhite.....	134,700	60,800	73,800	104,602	46,077	58,525	29	32	26
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	59	59	59	65	67	64	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	41	41	41	35	33	36	...	...	...
<b>Age--Total</b>									
Under 5 years.....	32,100	16,000	16,100	20,767	10,400	10,367	55	54	55
5 to 9 years.....	23,500	10,900	12,500	20,988	10,454	10,534	12	4	19
10 to 14 years.....	20,300	9,400	11,000	23,055	11,366	11,689	-12	-17	-6
15 to 24 years.....	53,200	24,400	28,900	57,634	25,824	31,810	-8	-6	-9
25 to 34 years.....	55,500	25,100	30,400	61,568	27,801	33,767	-10	-10	-10
35 to 44 years.....	53,100	24,900	28,200	49,590	22,562	27,028	7	10	4
45 to 64 years.....	68,000	30,700	37,200	53,971	25,023	28,948	26	23	29
65 years and over.....	23,300	8,600	14,700	14,715	5,901	8,814	58	46	67
Median age.....years..	31.4	30.7	31.9	29.7	29.2	30.1	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	9	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	8	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	16	16	19	19	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	20	20	21	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	17	16	16	16	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	20	21	18	18	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	6	8	5	4	5	...	...	...
<b>Age--Nonwhite</b>									
Under 5 years.....	14,100	7,000	7,100	7,683	3,841	3,842	84	82	85
5 to 9 years.....	10,300	4,900	5,400	8,129	4,028	4,101	27	22	32
10 to 14 years.....	9,500	4,100	5,400	8,795	4,232	4,563	8	-3	18
15 to 24 years.....	23,800	10,800	13,000	20,577	8,639	11,938	16	25	9
25 to 34 years.....	22,000	9,300	12,700	22,275	9,279	12,996	-1	...	-2
35 to 44 years.....	22,700	10,900	11,800	17,912	7,569	10,343	27	44	14
45 to 64 years.....	24,700	10,900	13,800	15,285	6,891	8,394	62	58	64
65 years and over.....	7,700	3,000	4,800	3,946	1,598	2,348	95	88	104
Median age.....years..	29.4	28.9	29.7	28.2	27.5	28.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	12	10	7	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	8	9	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	7	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	18	18	18	20	19	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	15	17	21	20	22	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	17	18	16	17	16	18	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	18	18	19	15	15	14	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	5	7	4	3	4	...	...	...

Table 2.--MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND COLOR, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950

Area and marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	496,400	229,700	266,700	100	100	100
Single.....	101,400	53,500	47,900	20	23	18
Married.....	335,500	165,100	170,400	68	72	64
Widowed or divorced.....	59,400	11,000	48,400	12	5	18
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....	128,600	58,300	70,300	100	100	100
Single.....	29,100	15,400	13,700	23	26	19
Married.....	81,700	39,900	41,800	64	68	59
Widowed or divorced.....	17,800	3,000	14,800	14	5	21
<b>ATLANTA CITY</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	257,200	115,900	141,300	100	100	100
Single.....	54,300	27,400	27,000	21	24	19
Married.....	165,900	81,900	84,100	65	71	60
Widowed or divorced.....	36,900	6,600	30,200	14	6	21
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....	103,100	46,000	57,100	100	100	100
Single.....	22,800	12,000	10,800	22	26	19
Married.....	65,100	31,700	33,400	63	69	58
Widowed or divorced.....	15,200	2,400	12,900	15	5	23

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, BY COLOR, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950

Subject	Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area		Atlanta city	
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>				
Total.....	156,300	35,200	75,400	27,500
With own household.....	142,100	28,800	65,800	22,300
Without own household.....	14,100	6,400	9,600	5,200
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
With own household.....	91	82	87	81
Without own household.....	9	18	13	19
<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>				
Total.....	223,700	60,800	123,900	50,500
Families.....	174,600	42,800	88,100	34,200
Unrelated individuals.....	49,000	18,000	35,800	16,300
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
Households.....	184,400	44,000	93,500	35,000
Population in households.....	641,000	161,100	307,700	123,300
Population per household.....	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.5

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND COLOR, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950 AND 1940

Area, color, and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
<b>ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	206,400	124,900	61	182,116	97,249	53	28
5 to 13 years.....	95,400	78,600	82	75,229	62,981	84	25
14 to 17 years.....	37,800	30,100	80	36,208	25,866	71	16
18 to 24 years.....	73,100	16,300	22	70,679	8,402	12	94
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years....	58,200	33,600	58	53,947	25,423	47	32
5 to 13 years.....	24,500	19,800	81	22,372	17,873	80	11
14 to 17 years.....	11,200	8,200	73	10,412	6,085	58	35
18 to 24 years.....	22,500	5,600	25	21,163	1,465	7	282
<b>ATLANTA CITY</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	97,000	54,900	57	101,677	53,867	53	2
5 to 13 years.....	39,800	32,900	83	39,293	34,216	87	-4
14 to 17 years.....	16,700	12,900	77	19,722	14,261	72	-10
18 to 24 years.....	40,600	9,100	22	42,662	5,390	13	69
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years....	43,500	25,800	59	37,501	18,024	48	43
5 to 13 years.....	17,500	14,400	82	15,119	12,299	81	17
14 to 17 years.....	8,400	6,400	76	7,209	4,488	62	43
18 to 24 years.....	17,600	5,000	28	15,173	1,237	8	304

Table 5.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, BY COLOR, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950

Area and residence in 1949	Total		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>				
Persons 1 year old and over.....	653,100	100	168,600	100
Same house as in 1950.....	495,600	76	140,100	83
Different house, same county.....	90,900	14	21,400	13
Different county or abroad.....	57,500	9	4,900	3
Residence not reported.....	9,100	1	2,100	1
<b>ATLANTA CITY</b>				
Persons 1 year old and over.....	322,100	100	131,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	254,300	79	108,400	82
Different house, same county.....	42,900	13	17,600	13
Different county or abroad.....	19,300	6	3,900	3
Residence not reported.....	5,600	2	1,800	1

5488

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, color, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total						
Persons 14 years and over.....	496,400	229,700	266,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	276,900	182,700	94,200	56	80	35
Civilian labor force.....	275,200	181,100	94,100	55	79	35
Employed.....	265,500	174,800	90,800	53	76	34
Unemployed.....	9,600	6,300	3,300	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	219,500	47,000	172,500	44	20	65
Keeping house.....	133,400	700	132,600	27	...	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	25,300	12,600	12,700	5	5	5
Other and not reported.....	60,800	33,600	27,200	12	15	10
14 to 19 years.....	34,200	17,300	16,900	7	8	6
20 to 64 years.....	21,600	13,700	8,000	4	6	3
65 years and over.....	5,000	2,600	2,400	1	1	1
Civilian labor force.....	275,200	181,100	94,100	100	100	100
Employed.....	265,500	174,800	90,800	96	97	96
At work.....	259,400	171,200	88,200	94	95	94
35 hours or more.....	233,700	159,800	73,900	84	88	79
15 to 34 hours.....	20,500	9,100	11,300	7	5	12
1 to 14 hours.....	5,200	2,300	2,900	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	6,200	3,600	2,600	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	9,600	6,300	3,300	3	3	4
Nonwhite						
Persons 14 years and over.....	128,600	58,300	70,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	76,200	45,100	31,100	59	77	44
Civilian labor force.....	76,100	45,000	31,100	59	77	44
Employed.....	72,600	43,000	29,600	56	74	42
Unemployed.....	3,500	2,000	1,600	3	3	2
Not in labor force.....	52,400	13,200	39,200	41	23	56
Keeping house.....	25,100	100	24,900	20	...	35
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	8,300	3,400	4,900	6	6	7
Other and not reported.....	19,100	9,700	9,400	15	17	13
14 to 19 years.....	10,900	4,600	6,300	8	8	9
20 to 64 years.....	7,500	4,600	2,900	6	8	4
65 years and over.....	600	400	200	...	1	...
Civilian labor force.....	76,100	45,000	31,100	100	100	100
Employed.....	72,600	43,000	29,600	95	96	95
At work.....	70,300	41,900	28,500	92	93	92
35 hours or more.....	58,000	37,800	20,200	76	84	65
15 to 34 hours.....	10,100	3,500	6,600	13	8	21
1 to 14 hours.....	2,200	600	1,600	3	1	5
With a job but not at work.....	2,300	1,200	1,100	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	3,500	2,000	1,600	5	4	5

87898

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, color, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>ATLANTA CITY</b>						
Total						
Persons 14 years and over.....	257,200	115,900	141,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	152,400	91,700	60,600	59	79	43
Civilian labor force.....	151,900	91,300	60,600	59	79	43
Employed.....	145,500	87,200	58,400	57	75	41
Unemployed.....	6,300	4,100	2,200	2	4	2
Not in labor force.....	104,800	24,100	80,600	41	21	57
Keeping house.....	59,100	400	58,700	23	...	42
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	13,800	6,200	7,600	5	5	5
Other and not reported.....	31,800	17,500	14,300	12	15	10
14 to 19 years.....	15,700	7,500	8,200	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	13,100	8,400	4,700	5	7	3
65 years and over.....	3,000	1,600	1,400	1	1	1
Civilian labor force.....	151,900	91,300	60,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	145,500	87,200	58,400	96	96	96
At work.....	141,400	85,000	56,400	93	93	93
35 hours or more.....	126,000	78,900	47,100	83	86	78
15 to 34 hours.....	12,600	5,000	7,600	8	5	13
1 to 14 hours.....	2,800	1,100	1,700	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	4,200	2,200	2,000	3	2	3
Unemployed.....	6,300	4,100	2,200	4	4	4
<b>Nonwhite</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	103,100	46,000	57,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	61,600	35,000	26,600	60	76	47
Civilian labor force.....	61,600	35,000	26,600	60	76	47
Employed.....	58,700	33,400	25,400	57	73	44
Unemployed.....	2,900	1,600	1,300	3	3	2
Not in labor force.....	41,500	11,000	30,400	40	24	53
Keeping house.....	18,900	100	18,800	18	...	33
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	6,900	2,800	4,100	7	6	7
Other and not reported.....	15,700	8,200	7,600	15	18	13
14 to 19 years.....	8,500	3,600	4,900	8	8	9
20 to 64 years.....	6,700	4,200	2,600	6	9	5
65 years and over.....	500	400	100	...	...	...
Civilian labor force.....	61,600	35,000	26,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	58,700	33,400	25,400	95	95	95
At work.....	56,500	32,300	24,200	92	92	91
35 hours or more.....	46,600	28,900	17,700	76	83	67
15 to 34 hours.....	8,300	2,900	5,300	13	8	20
1 to 14 hours.....	1,700	400	1,200	3	1	5
With a job but not at work.....	2,200	1,100	1,100	4	3	4
Unemployed.....	2,900	1,600	1,300	5	5	5

57896

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950 AND 1940

Area, color, year, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	496,400	229,700	266,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	276,900	182,700	94,200	56	80	35
Civilian labor force.....	275,200	181,100	94,100	55	79	35
Employed.....	265,500	174,800	90,800	53	76	34
Unemployed.....	9,600	6,300	3,300	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	219,500	47,000	172,500	44	20	65
Total--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	402,875	189,426	213,449	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	231,805	152,805	79,000	58	81	37
Civilian labor force.....	230,845	151,845	79,000	57	80	37
Employed.....	201,363	132,051	69,312	50	70	32
Unemployed.....	29,482	19,794	9,688	7	10	5
Not in labor force.....	171,070	36,621	134,449	42	19	63
Nonwhite--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	128,600	58,300	70,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	76,200	45,100	31,100	59	77	44
Civilian labor force.....	76,100	45,000	31,100	59	77	44
Employed.....	72,600	43,000	29,600	56	74	42
Unemployed.....	3,500	2,000	1,600	3	3	2
Not in labor force.....	52,400	13,200	39,200	41	23	56
Nonwhite--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	109,624	48,561	61,063	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	71,232	38,804	32,428	65	80	53
Civilian labor force.....	71,132	38,704	32,428	65	80	53
Employed.....	59,554	31,028	28,526	54	64	47
Unemployed.....	11,578	7,676	3,902	11	16	6
Not in labor force.....	38,392	9,757	28,635	35	20	47
<b>ATLANTA CITY</b>						
Total--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	257,200	115,900	141,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	152,400	91,700	60,600	59	79	43
Civilian labor force.....	151,900	91,300	60,600	59	79	43
Employed.....	145,500	87,200	58,400	57	75	41
Unemployed.....	6,300	4,100	2,200	2	4	2
Not in labor force.....	104,800	24,100	80,600	41	21	57
Total--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	242,228	109,478	132,750	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	146,553	90,540	56,013	61	83	42
Civilian labor force.....	146,353	90,340	56,013	60	83	42
Employed.....	127,160	78,237	48,923	52	71	37
Unemployed.....	19,193	12,103	7,090	8	11	5
Not in labor force.....	95,675	18,938	76,737	39	17	58

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding the armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.



Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

Area, color, year, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
ATLANTA CITY						
Nonwhite--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	103,100	46,000	57,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	61,600	35,000	26,600	60	76	47
Civilian labor force.....	61,600	35,000	26,600	60	76	47
Employed.....	58,700	33,400	25,400	57	73	44
Unemployed.....	2,900	1,600	1,300	3	3	2
Not in labor force.....	41,500	11,000	30,400	40	24	53
Nonwhite--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	81,800	34,832	46,968	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	54,098	28,566	25,532	66	82	54
Civilian labor force.....	54,098	28,566	25,532	66	82	54
Employed.....	44,879	22,763	22,116	55	65	47
Unemployed.....	9,219	5,803	3,416	11	17	7
Not in labor force.....	27,702	6,266	21,436	34	18	46

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding the armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Area, sex, and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	496,400	276,900	275,200	265,500	9,600	219,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	110,900	48,700	48,500	44,700	3,700	62,200	18	39
25 to 34 years.....	115,700	73,400	72,700	70,100	2,600	42,300	27	27
35 to 44 years.....	101,200	70,000	69,500	67,900	1,500	31,300	25	16
45 to 64 years.....	126,400	76,500	76,300	74,700	1,600	49,800	28	17
65 years and over.....	42,100	8,300	8,300	8,100	200	33,800	3	2
Male, 14 years and over.....	229,700	182,700	181,100	174,800	6,300	47,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	53,400	29,500	29,300	27,000	2,300	23,900	16	37
25 to 34 years.....	52,700	48,500	47,800	46,000	1,800	4,200	27	29
35 to 44 years.....	47,900	45,500	45,000	44,200	800	2,400	25	13
45 to 64 years.....	59,600	52,700	52,500	51,200	1,300	6,800	29	21
65 years and over.....	16,200	6,500	6,500	6,400	200	9,600	4	3
Female, 14 years and over.....	266,700	94,200	94,100	90,800	3,300	172,500	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	57,600	19,200	19,200	17,700	1,400	38,400	20	...
25 to 34 years.....	63,100	25,000	24,900	24,100	800	38,100	27	...
35 to 44 years.....	53,300	24,400	24,400	23,700	800	28,900	26	...
45 to 64 years.....	66,800	23,800	23,800	23,500	300	43,000	25	...
65 years and over.....	25,900	1,800	1,800	1,800	...	24,200	2	...

5788

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Area, sex, and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
ATLANTA CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	257,200	152,400	151,900	145,500	6,300	104,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	57,200	27,200	27,200	24,800	2,300	30,100	18	37
25 to 34 years.....	55,500	37,900	37,600	36,000	1,600	17,600	25	25
35 to 44 years.....	53,100	39,200	39,000	37,900	1,100	14,000	26	17
45 to 64 years.....	68,000	43,300	43,200	42,000	1,200	24,700	28	19
65 years and over.....	23,300	4,900	4,900	4,800	100	18,500	-3	2
Male, 14 years and over.....	115,900	91,700	91,300	87,200	4,100	24,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	26,500	15,200	15,200	13,700	1,500	11,300	17	37
25 to 34 years.....	25,100	22,200	22,000	20,900	1,100	2,900	24	27
35 to 44 years.....	24,900	23,400	23,200	22,700	500	1,500	26	12
45 to 64 years.....	30,700	27,300	27,200	26,300	900	3,400	30	22
65 years and over.....	8,600	3,600	3,600	3,500	100	5,000	4	2
Female, 14 years and over.....	141,300	60,600	60,600	58,400	2,200	80,600	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	30,800	12,000	12,000	11,100	900	18,800	20	...
25 to 34 years.....	30,400	15,700	15,600	15,100	500	14,700	26	...
35 to 44 years.....	28,200	15,800	15,800	15,300	600	12,400	26	...
45 to 64 years.....	37,200	16,000	15,900	15,700	200	21,300	26	...
65 years and over.....	14,700	1,200	1,200	1,200	...	13,400	2	...

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	56	80	35	3	3	4
14 to 19 years.....	29	39	20	13	12	15
20 to 24 years.....	59	74	46	5	5	4
25 to 34 years.....	63	92	40	4	4	3
35 to 44 years.....	69	95	46	2	2	3
45 to 54 years.....	65	92	40	2	3	1
55 to 64 years.....	53	82	29	2	2	3
65 years and over.....	20	40	7	2	3	..
ATLANTA CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	59	79	43	4	4	4
14 to 19 years.....	33	42	25	14	15	11
20 to 24 years.....	61	72	51	7	7	6
25 to 34 years.....	68	88	52	4	5	3
35 to 44 years.....	74	94	56	3	2	4
45 to 54 years.....	68	92	48	3	4	2
55 to 64 years.....	57	85	35	2	3	2
65 years and over.....	21	42	8	2	3	..

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950 AND 1940  
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	265,500	174,800	90,800	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	213,900	138,200	75,700	81	79	83
Government workers.....	28,100	17,000	11,100	11	10	12
Self-employed workers.....	22,800	19,200	3,700	9	11	4
Unpaid family workers.....	700	400	300	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	201,363	132,051	69,312	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	173,232	110,854	62,378	86	84	90
Government workers.....	25,493	19,715	5,778	13	15	8
Self-employed workers.....	2,638	1,482	1,156	1	1	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
ATLANTA CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	145,500	87,200	58,400	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	120,400	70,800	49,600	83	81	85
Government workers.....	14,800	8,500	6,400	10	10	11
Self-employed workers.....	10,200	7,900	2,300	7	9	4
Unpaid family workers.....	100	...	100	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	127,160	78,237	48,923	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	103,782	63,543	40,239	82	81	82
Government workers.....	10,132	6,033	4,099	8	8	8
Self-employed workers.....	12,528	8,909	4,019	10	11	8
Unpaid family workers.....	718	152	566	1	...	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where base is less than 1)

Area, year, and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	265,500	174,800	90,800	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	26,300	17,200	9,100	10	10	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	30,000	25,900	4,100	11	15	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	46,100	16,600	29,500	17	9	32
Sales workers.....	23,700	17,600	6,100	9	10	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	33,600	32,500	1,200	13	19	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	41,200	27,800	13,400	16	16	15
Private household workers.....	16,800	600	16,200	6	...	18
Service workers, except private household.....	24,600	15,000	9,600	9	9	11
Laborers, except mine.....	19,800	19,300	500	7	11	1
Occupation not reported.....	3,400	2,300	1,100	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	201,363	132,051	69,312	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	15,887	9,638	6,249	8	7	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	23,285	21,151	2,134	12	16	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	46,532	26,351	20,181	23	20	29
Sales workers.....	22,184	21,612	572	11	16	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	32,931	22,529	10,402	16	17	15
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,145	1,823	21,322	11	1	31
Private household workers.....	19,540	12,438	7,102	10	9	10
Service workers, except private household.....	16,552	15,690	862	8	12	1
Laborers, except mine.....	1,307	819	488	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
ATLANTA CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	145,500	87,200	58,400	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	11,900	6,900	4,900	8	8	8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	11,900	9,600	2,300	8	11	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	25,600	8,200	17,400	18	9	30
Sales workers.....	10,900	7,700	3,200	7	9	5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	15,600	14,800	700	11	17	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	25,300	16,700	8,600	17	19	15
Private household workers.....	13,000	400	12,700	9	...	22
Service workers, except private household.....	18,600	10,800	7,800	13	12	13
Laborers, except mine.....	11,100	10,800	300	8	12	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,600	1,200	400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	127,160	78,237	48,923	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10,264	5,965	4,299	8	8	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	10,669	9,389	1,280	8	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	20,768	8,822	11,946	16	11	24
Sales workers.....	11,498	8,843	2,655	9	11	5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	13,090	12,711	379	10	16	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	20,583	13,839	6,744	16	18	14
Private household workers.....	16,177	929	15,248	13	1	31
Service workers, except private household.....	15,771	9,927	5,844	12	13	12
Laborers, except mine.....	7,567	7,342	225	6	9	...
Occupation not reported.....	773	470	303	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	265,500	174,800	90,800	100	100	100
Construction.....	21,800	20,900	900	8	12	1
Manufacturing.....	50,700	37,100	13,600	19	21	15
Durable goods.....	19,600	16,900	2,800	7	10	3
Nondurable goods.....	30,600	19,900	10,800	12	11	12
Not specified manufacturing.....	400	400	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	28,300	22,800	5,500	11	13	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	61,000	41,300	19,700	23	24	22
Service industries.....	78,200	33,900	44,300	29	19	49
All other industries.....	22,000	16,300	5,700	8	9	6
Industry not reported.....	3,500	2,400	1,100	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	201,363	132,051	69,312	100	100	100
Construction.....	12,640	12,364	276	6	9	...
Manufacturing.....	39,281	29,000	10,281	20	22	15
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	18,596	15,675	2,921	9	12	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	43,015	30,803	12,212	21	23	18
Service industries.....	67,215	26,781	40,434	33	20	58
All other industries.....	18,367	15,926	2,441	9	12	4
Industry not reported.....	2,249	1,502	747	1	1	1
<b>ATLANTA CITY</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	145,500	87,200	58,400	100	100	100
Construction.....	10,200	9,600	500	7	11	1
Manufacturing.....	25,300	17,400	8,000	17	20	14
Durable goods.....	9,700	7,600	2,200	7	9	4
Nondurable goods.....	15,400	9,600	5,800	11	11	10
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	200	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14,700	11,800	2,900	10	14	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	35,200	22,700	12,500	24	26	21
Service industries.....	49,600	18,900	30,800	34	22	53
All other industries.....	8,800	5,700	3,100	6	7	5
Industry not reported.....	1,700	1,100	500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	127,160	78,237	48,923	100	100	100
Construction.....	7,431	7,235	196	6	9	...
Manufacturing.....	23,001	16,857	6,144	18	22	13
Durable goods.....	7,642	6,613	1,029	6	8	2
Nondurable goods.....	15,099	10,067	5,032	12	13	10
Not specified manufacturing.....	260	177	83	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12,454	10,308	2,146	10	13	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	29,701	20,814	8,887	23	27	18
Service industries.....	47,501	17,786	29,715	37	23	61
All other industries.....	5,713	4,355	1,358	4	6	3
Industry not reported.....	1,359	882	477	1	1	1

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY COLOR, FOR THE ATLANTA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ATLANTA CITY

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and income level	Atlanta Standard Metropolitan Area						Atlanta city					
	Total	White	Non-white	Percent distribution			Total	White	Non-white	Percent distribution		
				Total	White	Non-white				Total	White	Non-white
Families and unrelated individuals.....	223,700	162,800	60,800	...	...	...	123,900	73,400	50,500	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	207,300	149,600	57,700	100	100	100	115,000	67,300	47,700	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	27,600	14,800	12,800	13	10	22	18,600	7,600	11,000	16	11	23
\$500 to \$999.....	17,000	7,400	9,600	8	5	17	11,400	3,500	7,900	10	5	17
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	18,100	8,700	9,400	9	6	16	11,700	4,000	7,600	10	6	16
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	20,500	10,600	9,900	10	7	17	13,000	4,900	8,100	11	7	17
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	21,600	14,800	6,800	10	10	12	13,700	8,100	5,600	12	12	12
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	16,700	13,300	3,300	8	9	6	9,600	6,900	2,700	8	10	6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	14,600	12,500	2,100	7	8	4	7,900	6,200	1,800	7	9	4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	12,000	10,600	1,400	6	7	2	6,100	4,900	1,200	5	7	3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	11,700	10,900	800	6	7	1	4,600	4,100	500	4	6	1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8,200	7,700	400	4	5	1	3,200	2,800	300	3	4	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	13,800	13,000	700	7	9	1	5,600	5,100	500	5	8	1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	8,700	8,600	100	4	6	...	3,500	3,400	100	3	5	...
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	10,500	10,300	200	5	7	...	3,900	3,700	100	3	5	...
\$10,000 and over.....	6,400	6,300	100	3	4	...	2,200	2,100	100	2	3	...
Income not reported.....	16,300	13,200	3,100	...	...	...	8,900	6,100	2,800	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,473	\$3,208	\$1,343	...	...	...	\$2,102	\$2,902	\$1,326	...	...	...
Families.....	174,600	131,800	42,800	...	...	...	88,100	53,900	34,200	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	162,900	122,200	40,700	100	100	100	82,600	50,200	32,400	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	12,700	8,100	4,600	8	7	11	7,500	3,900	3,600	9	8	11
\$500 to \$999.....	9,800	4,100	5,700	6	3	14	6,000	1,600	4,300	7	3	13
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12,900	6,000	6,900	8	5	17	7,800	2,300	5,400	9	5	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	16,200	7,400	8,700	10	6	21	9,900	2,900	7,000	12	6	22
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	17,100	11,100	6,000	10	9	15	10,200	5,200	5,000	12	10	15
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	13,900	10,800	3,200	9	9	8	7,500	5,000	2,500	9	10	8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	12,800	10,800	2,000	8	9	5	6,800	5,100	1,700	8	10	5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	10,700	9,400	1,300	7	8	3	5,400	4,200	1,200	7	8	4
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10,800	10,100	800	7	8	2	4,100	3,500	500	5	7	2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8,000	7,600	400	5	6	1	3,100	2,700	300	4	5	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	13,300	12,600	700	8	10	2	5,400	4,900	500	7	10	2
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	8,400	8,300	100	5	7	...	3,400	3,300	100	4	7	...
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	10,100	9,900	200	6	8	...	3,800	3,600	100	5	7	...
\$10,000 and over.....	6,100	6,000	100	4	5	...	1,900	1,900	100	2	4	...
Income not reported.....	11,700	9,600	2,100	...	...	...	5,500	3,800	1,800	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,959	\$3,649	\$1,681	...	...	...	\$2,495	\$3,412	\$1,707	...	...	...

5789

# 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

May 20, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-5 No. 5

1951 MAR 24 PM 3 16

LIBRARY

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE BALTIMORE, MD., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

#### Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the standard metropolitan areas. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports in this series will be issued for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940)

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area and the city of Baltimore shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field counts of the 1950 Census; to these counts have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere and crews of vessels docked within the metropolitan area but not included in the preliminary counts. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 1,083,300 on April 1, 1940 to

1,336,100 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 252,800, or 23 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Baltimore increased from 859,100 to 948,100, representing a gain of about 89,000, or 10 percent. Females outnumbered males, 690,800 to 645,200, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 99 males per 100 females in 1940 to 93 in 1950, and in the city in a similar fashion.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than any other age group, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 73 percent for this age group as compared with 23 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 45 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. As a consequence, the median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 31.2 years as compared with 30.5 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely 65 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-four percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 294,400 married couples in the metropolitan area, 29,300, or 10 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Baltimore city a similar proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

<sup>1</sup> The Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Baltimore city and Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties, Md.

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 330,100. In addition, there were 117,400 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 9 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and about the same proportion of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.6 persons. For the city the average household size declined, having been 3.7 persons in 1940 and 3.4 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 243,600 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 197,044, was somewhat smaller. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 84 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat smaller proportion, 79 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 23 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 11 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 13 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 9 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 4 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 16 percent.

An estimated 555,000 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 476,865 in 1940. In the city of Baltimore itself, the labor force increased by only 7 percent in the past decade, to reach a total of 413,900 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The number of men living in the metropolitan area who were in the labor force increased from 342,209 to 381,200 during the past decade. However, in 1950 they represented a smaller proportion (78 percent) of the male population 14 years old and over than was the case in 1940 (80 percent). In contrast, the proportion for women increased over this period--from 31 to 33 percent--with the number of women in the labor force rising from 134,656 to 173,800. For women residing within the city of Baltimore, the proportion similarly increased from 33 to 35 percent over the past 10 years, but that for males remained unchanged from the 81 percent recorded in the previous census.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied considerably with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 50 percent of the women between those ages in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 35 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for teen-age girls and for women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Baltimore labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 31,400 persons, or 6 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 45,658, or approximately 10 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern identical to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, the number of unemployed city residents declining to 25,600 in 1950 from the 40,059 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 520,200 in 1950, or 23 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 88 percent or 458,100 were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 50,100 were



working only part time and 12,000 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of Baltimore was considerably smaller, 12 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 386,900 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 347,108 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose sharply from 377,610 in 1940 to 476,500 in 1950. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 41,400 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a somewhat smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Baltimore city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 30 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 27,451 to 35,800 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 13 percent, to a level of 319,800.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and semi-skilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 64,810 to 85,400 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 34,335 to 47,400 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 21 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 11 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 152,200 of the workers living in the Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 18,000 over 1940. On the other hand, wholesale and retail trade, which employs considerably fewer workers than manufacturing, rose by 28,000, to a 1950 level of 109,100. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction, public utility, and service industries. In general, however, the proportion of employed workers in each of the various broad industry groups was about the same in both 1940 and 1950, except for manufacturing, which declined in relative importance. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Baltimore city were generally similar to those of the residents of the entire metropolitan area. Furthermore, occupational and industrial trends over the last decade were about the same in the city as in the metropolitan area as a whole.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,254. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,698). Approximately 17 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 37 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 465,800 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (284,700 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 55,100 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 73,600 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 49,500 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

#### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the locality regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the locality regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons such as private household and government workers are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having

small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 15,200 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 120 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--As indicated previously, the total populations of the metropolitan area and central city shown in this report are based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census, with some minor adjustments. Editing revisions may change these figures somewhat in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below.

most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family, or by an unrelated individual, from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents, or receipts from roomers, or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

#### Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not

be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.<sup>2</sup> The improvements in the questionnaire were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems. It should be noted that the unavailability of certain 1940 figures has made it impossible to present separate 1940 metropolitan area data for the following groups: "Sales workers" and "Clerical and kindred workers" in the occupation table; the subgroups of "Manufacturing" in the industry table; and "Private wage and salary workers" and "Government workers" in the class-of-worker table.

The 1940 data for employed persons vary in some cases from the figures originally published. In 1940, members of the armed forces were included among employed persons. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. Wherever necessary, therefore, the 1940 figures have been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of armed forces personnel living in the area in 1940. In those areas in which adjustments have been made, the following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business

<sup>2</sup> See United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
5,000.....	1,200	1,000
10,000.....	1,600	1,400
25,000.....	2,600	2,200
50,000.....	3,800	3,000
100,000.....	5,200	4,200
200,000.....	7,000	5,600
300,000.....	8,200	6,400
400,000.....	9,000	6,800
500,000.....	9,400	7,000
750,000.....	9,600	5,800
1,000,000.....	8,400	...

To illustrate, there were an estimated 65,900 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 4,200. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained

from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 61,700 and 70,100.

Data on residence in 1949 have somewhat higher variability than the figures in the above table.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes.

To illustrate, of the estimated 41,100 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 43 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 4 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 39 percent and 47 percent.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
	Metropolitan area						
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	3	2	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	10	7	5	3	2	2	1
50	11	8	6	4	3	2	1
	Central city						
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	3	2	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	9	7	4	3	2	2	1
50	10	8	5	4	3	2	1

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing

that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Age by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	9
2.--Marital status of the population 14 years old and over, by sex: 1950.....	9
3.--Married couples, families, and households: 1950.....	10
4.--School enrollment of persons 5 to 24 years old, by age: 1950 and 1940.....	10
5.--Residence in 1949 of the population one year old and over: 1950.....	10
6.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950.....	11
7.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	12
8.--Employment status of the population, by age and sex: 1950.....	13
9.--Percent of the population in the labor force and percent of the civilian labor force unemployed, by age and sex: 1950.....	14
10.--Class of worker of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	14
11.--Major occupation group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	15
12.--Major industry group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	16
13.--Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals.....	17

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BALTIMORE CITY: 1950 AND 1940  
(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where less than 1)

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>									
All ages.....	1,336,100	645,200	690,800	1,083,300	539,809	543,491	23	20	27
Under 5 years.....	127,700	65,900	61,800	73,640	37,341	36,299	73	76	70
5 to 9 years.....	113,000	54,600	58,400	76,828	38,658	38,170	47	41	53
10 to 14 years.....	90,200	47,100	43,100	87,360	44,069	43,291	3	7	...
15 to 24 years.....	196,800	95,100	101,700	199,494	100,403	99,091	-1	-5	3
25 to 34 years.....	227,300	109,000	118,300	190,913	95,502	95,411	19	14	24
35 to 44 years.....	206,700	97,200	109,500	167,982	85,257	82,725	23	14	32
45 to 64 years.....	275,600	135,300	140,300	218,243	108,383	109,860	26	25	28
65 years and over.....	98,800	41,100	57,700	68,840	30,196	38,644	44	36	49
Median age.....years..	31.2	30.5	31.8	30.5	30.2	30.8	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	10	9	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	15	15	18	19	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	18	18	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	16	16	16	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	21	20	20	20	20	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	6	8	6	6	7	...	...	...
<b>BALTIMORE CITY</b>									
All ages.....	948,100	449,200	498,800	859,100	422,916	436,184	10	6	14
Under 5 years.....	91,700	46,500	45,200	56,153	28,519	27,634	63	63	64
5 to 9 years.....	74,500	36,400	38,100	58,692	29,489	29,203	27	23	30
10 to 14 years.....	58,800	28,800	30,000	67,928	34,099	33,829	-13	-16	-11
15 to 24 years.....	133,500	59,300	74,200	155,645	75,830	79,815	-14	-22	-7
25 to 34 years.....	166,100	79,400	86,600	152,526	75,658	76,868	9	5	13
35 to 44 years.....	147,800	70,700	77,200	135,492	68,251	67,241	9	4	15
45 to 64 years.....	202,700	97,800	104,900	177,246	87,353	89,893	14	12	17
65 years and over.....	72,900	30,300	42,500	55,418	23,717	31,701	32	28	34
Median age.....years..	32.0	31.8	32.1	31.0	30.8	31.2	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	10	9	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	15	18	18	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	18	17	18	18	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	16	15	16	16	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	22	21	21	21	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	9	6	6	7	...	...	...

Table 2.--MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR THE BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BALTIMORE CITY: 1950

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	1,020,800	486,000	534,700	100	100	100
Single.....	247,600	136,800	110,900	24	28	21
Married.....	663,800	320,800	343,100	65	66	64
Widowed or divorced.....	109,300	28,500	80,800	11	6	15
<b>BALTIMORE CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	733,500	342,900	390,600	100	100	100
Single.....	166,000	84,500	81,500	23	25	21
Married.....	483,000	236,900	246,100	66	69	63
Widowed or divorced.....	84,500	21,500	63,000	12	6	16

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BALTIMORE CITY: 1950

Subject	Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Area	Baltimore city	Subject	Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Area	Baltimore city
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>			<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>		
Total.....	294,400	217,000	Total.....	447,400	321,900
With own household.....	265,100	194,100	Families.....	330,100	247,500
Without own household.....	29,300	22,800	Unrelated individuals.....	117,400	74,400
Percent.....	100	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
With own household.....	90	89	Households.....	354,400	268,200
Without own household.....	10	11	Population in households.....	1,275,600	918,700
			Population per household.....	3.6	3.4

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BALTIMORE CITY: 1950 AND 1940

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
<b>BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	400,000	243,600	61	363,682	197,044	54	24
5 to 13 years.....	187,600	157,100	84	146,207	126,042	86	25
14 to 17 years.....	67,500	53,200	79	74,047	54,776	74	-3
18 to 24 years.....	144,900	33,300	23	143,428	16,226	11	105
<b>BALTIMORE CITY</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	266,900	150,600	56	282,265	152,797	54	-1
5 to 13 years.....	122,800	101,200	82	112,512	98,146	87	3
14 to 17 years.....	45,000	35,000	78	57,713	43,228	75	-19
18 to 24 years.....	99,100	14,300	14	112,040	11,423	10	25

Table 5.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BALTIMORE CITY: 1950

Residence in 1949	Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Area		Baltimore city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	1,306,200	100	928,000	100
Same house as in 1950.....	1,101,100	84	781,100	84
Different house, same county.....	115,500	9	90,500	10
Different county or abroad.....	53,000	4	31,800	3
Residence not reported.....	36,600	3	24,700	3



Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BALTIMORE CITY: 1950

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,020,800	486,000	534,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	555,000	381,200	173,800	54	78	33
Civilian labor force.....	551,700	378,000	173,700	54	78	32
Employed.....	520,200	355,700	164,500	51	73	31
Unemployed.....	31,400	22,200	9,200	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	465,800	104,900	360,900	46	22	67
Keeping house.....	287,600	3,000	284,700	28	1	53
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	49,500	24,900	24,600	5	5	5
Other and not reported.....	128,700	77,000	51,700	13	16	10
14 to 19 years.....	73,600	40,300	33,300	7	8	6
20 to 64 years.....	39,200	26,900	12,300	4	6	2
65 years and over.....	15,900	9,800	6,100	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	551,700	378,000	173,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	520,200	355,700	164,500	94	94	95
At work.....	508,200	348,700	159,600	92	92	92
35 hours or more.....	458,100	326,500	131,600	83	86	76
15 to 34 hours.....	39,500	16,100	23,400	7	4	13
1 to 14 hours.....	10,600	6,000	4,600	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	12,000	7,100	4,900	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	31,400	22,200	9,200	6	6	5
BALTIMORE CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	733,500	342,900	390,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	413,900	277,600	136,300	56	81	35
Civilian labor force.....	412,500	276,300	136,200	56	81	35
Employed.....	386,900	258,600	128,300	53	75	33
Unemployed.....	25,600	17,700	7,900	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	319,600	65,300	254,300	44	19	65
Keeping house.....	199,000	2,000	197,000	27	1	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	40,800	20,000	20,800	6	6	5
Other and not reported.....	79,900	43,300	36,500	11	13	9
14 to 19 years.....	42,200	20,100	22,100	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	27,300	16,700	10,600	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	10,400	6,600	3,900	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	412,500	276,300	136,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	386,900	258,600	128,300	94	94	94
At work.....	377,400	252,800	124,600	91	91	91
35 hours or more.....	336,500	236,300	100,200	82	86	74
15 to 34 hours.....	32,700	12,900	19,800	8	5	15
1 to 14 hours.....	8,100	3,600	4,600	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	9,600	5,800	3,800	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	25,600	17,700	7,900	6	6	6

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BALTIMORE CITY: 1950 AND 1940

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,020,800	486,000	534,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	555,000	381,200	173,800	54	78	33
Civilian labor force.....	551,700	378,000	173,700	54	78	32
Employed.....	520,200	355,700	164,500	51	73	31
Unemployed.....	31,400	22,200	9,200	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	465,800	104,900	360,900	46	22	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	863,453	428,923	434,530	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	476,865	342,209	134,656	55	80	31
Civilian labor force.....	470,245	335,589	134,656	54	78	31
Employed.....	424,587	302,580	122,007	49	71	28
Unemployed.....	45,658	33,009	12,649	5	8	3
Not in labor force.....	386,588	86,714	299,874	45	20	69
BALTIMORE CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	733,500	342,900	390,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	413,900	277,600	136,300	56	81	35
Civilian labor force.....	412,500	276,300	136,300	56	81	35
Employed.....	386,900	258,600	128,300	53	75	33
Unemployed.....	25,600	17,700	7,900	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	319,600	65,300	254,300	44	19	65
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	690,435	337,951	352,484	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	388,417	272,231	116,186	56	81	33
Civilian labor force.....	387,167	270,981	116,186	56	80	33
Employed.....	347,108	242,098	105,010	50	72	30
Unemployed.....	40,059	28,883	11,176	6	9	3
Not in labor force.....	302,018	65,720	236,298	44	19	67

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding the armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BALTIMORE CITY: 1950

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
<b>BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	1,020,800	555,000	551,700	520,200	31,400	465,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	212,400	93,500	92,200	82,500	9,700	118,900	17	31
25 to 34 years.....	227,300	138,200	136,700	129,300	7,400	89,100	25	24
35 to 44 years.....	206,700	134,200	133,700	127,800	5,900	72,500	24	19
45 to 64 years.....	275,600	166,400	166,400	159,900	6,500	109,200	30	21
65 years and over.....	98,800	22,600	22,600	20,800	1,800	76,200	4	6
Male, 14 years and over.....	486,000	381,200	378,000	355,700	22,200	104,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	103,500	51,900	50,700	44,700	6,000	51,600	14	27
25 to 34 years.....	109,000	98,400	97,000	91,900	5,100	10,600	26	23
35 to 44 years.....	97,200	92,100	91,600	87,100	4,500	5,100	24	20
45 to 64 years.....	135,300	121,100	121,100	115,900	5,200	14,200	32	23
65 years and over.....	41,100	17,700	17,700	16,200	1,500	23,500	5	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	534,700	173,800	173,700	164,500	9,200	360,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	108,900	41,600	41,500	37,800	3,800	67,300	24	41
25 to 34 years.....	118,300	39,800	39,800	37,400	2,300	78,400	23	25
35 to 44 years.....	109,500	42,100	42,100	40,700	1,500	67,400	24	16
45 to 64 years.....	140,300	45,300	45,300	44,000	1,300	95,100	26	14
65 years and over.....	57,700	5,000	5,000	4,700	300	52,700	3	3
<b>BALTIMORE CITY</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	733,500	413,900	412,500	386,900	25,600	319,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	144,000	68,900	68,500	60,300	8,200	75,200	17	32
25 to 34 years.....	166,100	104,500	103,800	97,500	6,300	61,600	25	25
35 to 44 years.....	147,800	99,800	99,400	94,400	5,000	48,000	24	20
45 to 64 years.....	202,700	123,400	123,400	118,400	5,000	79,300	30	20
65 years and over.....	72,900	17,300	17,300	16,300	1,100	55,500	4	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	342,900	277,600	276,300	258,600	17,700	65,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	64,700	38,500	38,200	33,000	5,200	26,200	14	29
25 to 34 years.....	79,400	72,200	71,600	67,400	4,100	7,200	26	23
35 to 44 years.....	70,700	66,700	66,400	62,700	3,700	3,900	24	21
45 to 64 years.....	97,800	86,600	86,600	82,900	3,700	11,100	31	21
65 years and over.....	30,300	13,500	13,500	12,600	900	16,800	5	5
Female, 14 years and over.....	390,600	136,300	136,200	128,300	7,900	254,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	79,400	30,400	30,300	27,300	3,000	49,000	22	38
25 to 34 years.....	86,600	32,300	32,200	30,000	2,100	54,400	24	27
35 to 44 years.....	77,200	33,000	33,000	31,800	1,300	44,100	24	16
45 to 64 years.....	104,900	36,800	36,800	35,500	1,300	68,200	27	16
65 years and over.....	42,500	3,900	3,900	3,700	100	38,700	3	1

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BALTIMORE CITY: 1950

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	54	78	33	6	6	5
14 to 19 years.....	29	32	27	14	14	13
20 to 24 years.....	61	76	50	9	10	6
25 to 34 years.....	61	90	34	5	5	6
35 to 44 years.....	65	95	38	4	5	4
45 to 54 years.....	64	93	35	4	5	2
55 to 64 years.....	55	85	28	4	4	4
65 years and over.....	23	43	9	8	8	6
<b>BALTIMORE CITY</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	56	81	35	6	6	6
14 to 19 years.....	32	38	28	16	17	15
20 to 24 years.....	63	82	48	10	12	7
25 to 34 years.....	63	91	37	6	6	7
35 to 44 years.....	67	94	43	5	6	4
45 to 54 years.....	64	92	38	4	5	3
55 to 64 years.....	56	84	30	3	3	4
65 years and over.....	24	45	9	6	7	3

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BALTIMORE CITY: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	520,200	355,700	164,500	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	421,400	284,300	137,200	81	80	83
Government workers.....	55,100	34,800	20,300	11	10	12
Self-employed workers.....	41,400	36,000	5,400	8	10	3
Unpaid family workers.....	2,300	700	1,600	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	424,587	302,580	122,007	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	377,610	263,977	113,633	89	87	93
Government workers.....	44,329	37,422	6,907	10	12	6
Self-employed workers.....	2,648	1,181	1,467	1	...	1
Unpaid family workers.....						
<b>BALTIMORE CITY</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	386,900	258,600	128,300	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	319,800	209,300	110,500	83	81	86
Government workers.....	35,800	22,800	12,900	9	9	10
Self-employed workers.....	30,000	26,200	3,900	8	10	3
Unpaid family workers.....	1,400	300	1,100	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	347,108	242,098	105,010	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	283,828	194,585	89,243	82	80	85
Government workers.....	27,451	18,766	8,685	8	8	8
Self-employed workers.....	34,108	28,201	5,907	10	12	6
Unpaid family workers.....	1,721	546	1,175	...	...	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BALTIMORE CITY: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	520,200	355,700	164,500	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	47,400	29,900	17,500	9	8	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	51,100	44,700	6,500	10	13	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	71,800	27,900	43,900	14	8	27
Sales workers.....	42,900	24,600	18,300	8	7	11
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	85,400	82,400	3,000	16	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	110,400	77,300	33,100	21	22	20
Private household workers.....	20,000	1,500	18,500	4	...	11
Service workers, except private household.....	46,600	26,800	19,800	9	8	12
Laborers, except mine.....	38,500	37,100	1,400	7	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	6,200	3,500	2,700	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	424,587	302,580	122,007	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	34,335	20,882	13,453	8	7	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	38,186	34,325	3,861	9	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	88,115	52,006	36,109	21	17	30
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	64,810	63,015	1,795	15	21	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	85,178	60,978	24,200	20	20	20
Private household workers.....	26,964	1,664	25,300	6	1	21
Service workers, except private household.....	36,575	22,369	14,206	9	7	12
Laborers, except mine.....	46,222	44,774	1,448	11	15	1
Occupation not reported.....	4,202	2,567	1,635	1	1	1
BALTIMORE CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	386,900	258,600	128,300	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	33,200	20,100	13,100	9	8	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	35,000	31,000	4,000	9	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	54,200	20,700	33,500	14	8	26
Sales workers.....	34,500	20,600	14,000	9	8	11
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	59,100	56,700	2,400	15	22	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	83,300	57,000	26,300	22	22	20
Private household workers.....	17,700	900	16,800	5	...	13
Service workers, except private household.....	36,800	21,100	15,600	10	8	12
Laborers, except mine.....	28,600	27,600	1,000	7	11	1
Occupation not reported.....	4,500	2,800	1,700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	347,108	242,098	105,010	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	28,150	16,760	11,390	8	7	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	28,611	25,437	3,174	8	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	48,063	24,799	23,264	14	10	22
Sales workers.....	27,700	19,751	7,949	8	8	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	50,269	48,654	1,615	14	20	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	71,456	49,740	21,716	21	21	21
Private household workers.....	22,323	1,082	21,241	6	...	20
Service workers, except private household.....	33,077	20,692	12,385	10	9	12
Laborers, except mine.....	34,254	33,191	1,063	10	14	1
Occupation not reported.....	3,205	1,992	1,213	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BALTIMORE CITY: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	520,200	355,700	164,500	100	100	100
Construction.....	33,300	32,300	1,000	6	9	1
Manufacturing.....	152,200	117,800	34,300	29	33	21
Durable goods.....	92,300	77,500	14,800	18	22	9
Nondurable goods.....	58,500	39,400	19,100	11	11	12
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,400	1,000	400	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	54,100	48,400	5,700	10	14	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	109,100	67,000	42,200	21	19	26
Service industries.....	125,600	56,700	69,000	24	16	42
All other industries.....	38,800	30,100	8,700	7	8	5
Industry not reported.....	7,100	3,500	3,600	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	424,587	302,580	122,007	100	100	100
Construction.....	22,574	22,175	399	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	134,401	108,135	26,266	32	36	22
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	40,483	36,303	4,180	10	12	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	81,151	57,166	23,985	19	19	20
Service industries.....	108,889	49,159	59,730	26	16	49
All other industries.....	28,763	24,438	4,325	7	8	4
Industry not reported.....	8,326	5,204	3,122	2	2	3
BALTIMORE CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	386,900	258,600	128,300	100	100	100
Construction.....	25,100	24,100	1,000	6	9	1
Manufacturing.....	113,000	86,800	26,200	29	34	20
Durable goods.....	60,500	51,500	8,900	16	20	7
Nondurable goods.....	51,100	34,300	16,800	13	13	13
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,400	1,000	400	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	38,800	34,000	4,700	10	13	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	89,400	55,000	34,400	23	21	27
Service industries.....	92,500	39,000	53,500	24	15	42
All other industries.....	21,800	16,300	5,500	6	6	4
Industry not reported.....	6,400	3,300	3,100	2	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	347,108	242,098	105,010	100	100	100
Construction.....	16,772	16,437	335	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	110,193	86,758	23,435	32	36	22
Durable goods.....	55,074	50,375	4,699	16	21	4
Nondurable goods.....	53,094	34,981	18,113	15	14	17
Not specified manufacturing.....	2,025	1,402	623	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	34,481	30,933	3,548	10	13	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	70,600	49,504	21,096	20	20	20
Service industries.....	91,233	40,443	50,790	26	17	48
All other industries.....	17,392	14,060	3,332	5	6	3
Industry not reported.....	6,437	3,963	2,474	2	2	2

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR THE BALTIMORE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BALTIMORE CITY

Income level	Baltimore Standard Metropolitan Area				Baltimore city			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution		Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	447,400	330,100	...	...	321,900	247,500	...	...
Number reporting.....	402,400	299,300	100	100	288,200	225,100	100	100
Under \$500.....	63,400	21,700	16	7	37,100	17,200	13	8
\$500 to \$999.....	27,800	11,500	7	4	20,100	9,600	7	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	28,300	17,800	7	6	21,500	12,800	7	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	27,800	19,500	7	7	21,100	15,000	7	7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	38,500	28,400	10	9	29,400	22,100	10	10
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	38,800	33,100	10	11	28,000	23,800	10	11
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	38,400	34,800	10	12	29,700	27,600	10	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	28,300	26,200	7	9	20,100	18,600	7	8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	24,400	23,600	6	8	18,300	17,700	6	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	16,700	15,900	4	5	12,000	11,600	4	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	27,300	26,400	7	9	19,700	19,000	7	8
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	15,800	15,100	4	5	11,200	10,900	4	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	17,200	16,000	4	5	12,800	12,400	4	6
\$10,000 and over.....	9,800	9,300	2	3	7,100	6,600	2	3
Income not reported.....	45,100	30,800	...	...	33,700	22,400	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,698	\$3,254	...	...	\$2,766	\$3,218	....	....

## 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

August 2, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-5, No. 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,  
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

## Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the standard metropolitan areas. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports in this series will be issued for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940)

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Birmingham Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere but not included in the preliminary count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. (Separate preliminary figures for Birmingham city, which would ordinarily be shown in this report, are not available because of recent boundary changes. Statistics for Birmingham city will be shown in subsequent reports containing final figures.) The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 459,930 on April 1, 1940, to 555,800 on April 1, 1950. There figures indicate a gain of about 95,850, or 21 percent. (See table 1.)

The white population constituted 63 percent of the total population in the standard metropolitan area in 1950. Between 1940 and 1950 the white population of the metropolitan area increased from 280,756 to 352,000, a gain of 25 percent. The nonwhite population increased at a lesser rate, 14 percent, from 179,174 in 1940 to 203,800 in 1950. About one in every three people in the metropolitan area was nonwhite.

Females outnumbered males, 287,800 to 268,000, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area in 1950 was 93 males per 100 females, or about the same as in 1940.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a very rapid rate, largely be-

cause of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 66 percent for this age group as compared with 21 percent for the total population. The increase was smaller for whites than for nonwhites. At the same time, the rate of increase for persons 45 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 28.7 years as compared with 27.4 years in 1940. The nonwhite population was somewhat younger, on the average, than the white population.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 70 percent. (See table 2.) Nineteen percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 132,400 married couples in the metropolitan area, 10,700, or 8 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.) Nonwhite couples more frequently had "doubled-up" living arrangements than other couples.

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 143,200. In addition, there were 30,300 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 5 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.6 persons.

Approximately 108,000 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940 was 98,200. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 83 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat larger proportion, 88 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 15 percent were enrolled in 1950, about the same as in 1940. The majority of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year

<sup>1</sup> The Birmingham Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Jefferson County, Ala.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

MAR 24 PM 3 16

LIBRARY



old and over, 20 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 15 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 5 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year. The proportion of persons moving was less among nonwhites within the metropolitan area than among the total population.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size of the labor force in the Birmingham Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 18 percent. An estimated 214,900 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 181,548 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, a slight increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 60,600 women, or 28 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 47,484, or 26 percent, in 1940. For men, the proportion in the labor force was the same in both years (81 percent), although the number of male workers increased over the decade from 134,064 to 154,300 along with population growth.

During the past decade there was a decline in the proportion of nonwhite males living in the metropolitan area who were in the labor force--from 81 to 77 percent. This drop is due, in part, to the increased school enrollment of the nonwhite population 14 to 24 years old and to the change in the age composition of nonwhite male adults in the metropolitan area. The number in the 25 to 44 age group, almost all of whom work, declined over the past decade, whereas the number of older nonwhite males increased. The proportion of nonwhite women in the metropolitan area who were in the labor force--33 percent in 1950--was relatively unchanged from 1940.

In the Birmingham labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 8,900 persons, or 4 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 29,576, or approximately 16 percent of the workers, were unemployed. In 1940 proportionately more of the nonwhite workers were unemployed than was the case for white workers, but the unemployment rate also declined markedly over this period for nonwhite workers in the metropolitan area--from 20 to 7 percent.

The number of employed civilians living in the Birmingham Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 205,200 in 1950, or 35 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred almost entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 136,108 to 183,800 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 15,200 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 7 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 10 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and semiskilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 21,648 to 31,600 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 10,875 to 18,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 37 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 22 percent were so employed.

In 1950, 41,200 of the employed workers living in the Birmingham Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in wholesale and retail trade, an increase of 15,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 13,000 in manufacturing and 12,000 in the service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 52,600 workers employed in manufacturing in 1950 and 53,200 in the service industries. The number of persons engaged in mining, on the other hand, decreased over the 10-year period. Consequently, mining declined sharply in importance as a field of employment among the various broad industry groups, while trade rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Birmingham Standard Metropolitan Area was \$2,839. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$2,483). Approximately 14 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 37 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

Nonwhite families and individuals have lower incomes, on the average, than the white population. In 1949 the median income of nonwhite families and individuals (\$1,552) in the Birmingham Standard Metropolitan Area was only about half that received by white families and individuals (\$3,285).

An estimated 191,900 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (125,600 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 18,500 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 32,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 15,000 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and public administration groups. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family, or by an unrelated individual, from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents, or receipts from roomers, or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

#### Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not

be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.<sup>2</sup> The improvements in the questionnaire were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems. It should be noted that the unavailability of certain 1940 figures has made it impossible to present separate 1940 metropolitan area data for the following groups: "Sales workers" and "Clerical and kindred workers" in the occupation table; the subgroups of "Manufacturing" in the industry table; and "Private wage and salary workers" and "Government workers" in the class-of-worker table.

The 1940 data for employed persons vary in some cases from the figures originally published. In 1940, members of the armed forces were included among employed persons. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. Wherever necessary, therefore, the 1940 figures have been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of armed forces personnel living in the area in 1940. In those areas in which adjustments have been made, the following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business

<sup>2</sup> See United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the locality regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the locality regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons such as private household and government workers are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having

small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

**SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA**

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 17,500 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 120 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the standard metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

Each of the figures for 1940 is the result of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

The 1950 figures are separately rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore the detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute figures.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--As indicated previously, the total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census, with some minor adjustments. Editing revisions may change this figure somewhat in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability.

The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes (except for nonwhite). The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below.

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
5,000.....	900	200,000.....	4,500
10,000.....	1,200	300,000.....	4,700
25,000.....	1,900	400,000.....	4,200
50,000.....	2,700	500,000.....	2,900
100,000.....	3,600		

Data relating to the nonwhite population, and data relating to residence in 1949, have about twice the variability of the figures in the above table.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 32,700 males, under 5 years in the metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 2,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 30,700 and 34,700.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	300,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
2 or 98	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	5	4	2	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	8	5	3	2	2	1	1
50	9	6	4	3	2	1	1

To illustrate, of the 13,600 nonwhite children between the ages of 14 and 17 years, 85 percent were enrolled in school. The sampling variability is about 4 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 81 percent and 89 percent.

The tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of persons for which data are presented. The 1940 figures are used as the base in computing the percent change. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole

cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Color and age, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	8
2.--Marital status of the population 14 years old and over, by color and sex: 1950.....	9
3.--Married couples, families, and households, by color: 1950.....	9
4.--School enrollment of persons 5 to 24 years old, by age and color: 1950 and 1940.....	9
5.--Residence in 1949 of the population one year old and over, by color: 1950.....	9
6.--Employment status of the population, by color and sex: 1950.....	10
7.--Employment status of the population, by color and sex: 1950 and 1940.....	11
8.--Employment status of the population, by age and sex: 1950.....	11
9.--Percent of the population in the labor force and percent of the civilian labor force unemployed, by age and sex: 1950.....	12
10.--Class of worker of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	12
11.--Major occupation group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	13
12.--Major industry group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	13
13.--Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals, by color.....	14

Table 1.--COLOR AND AGE, BY SEX, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Color and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population.....	555,800	268,000	287,800	459,930	223,054	236,876	21	20	21
COLOR									
White.....	352,000	173,100	178,900	280,756	138,649	142,107	25	25	26
Nonwhite.....	203,800	94,900	108,800	179,174	84,405	94,769	14	12	15
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	63	65	62	61	62	60	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	37	35	38	39	38	40	...	...	...
AGE--TOTAL									
Under 5 years.....	63,500	32,700	30,800	38,194	19,119	19,075	66	71	61
5 to 9 years.....	52,700	27,700	25,000	39,282	19,808	19,474	34	40	28
10 to 14 years.....	42,100	21,000	21,100	44,309	22,182	22,127	-5	-5	-5
15 to 24 years.....	84,400	38,500	46,000	87,570	40,848	46,722	-4	-6	-2
25 to 34 years.....	94,700	44,800	49,900	84,108	38,783	45,325	13	16	10
35 to 44 years.....	83,500	39,500	44,000	71,346	34,652	36,694	17	14	20
45 to 64 years.....	102,400	49,300	53,100	75,917	38,589	37,328	35	28	42
65 years and over.....	32,400	14,600	17,900	19,204	9,073	10,131	69	61	77
Median age.....years..	28.7	28.1	29.2	27.4	27.4	27.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	11	8	9	8	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	9	10	9	9	9	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	8	8	7	10	10	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	16	19	18	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	18	17	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	16	16	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	18	18	18	17	17	16	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	5	6	4	4	4	...	...	...
AGE--NONWHITE									
Under 5 years.....	26,700	13,200	13,400	15,245	7,496	7,749	75	76	73
5 to 9 years.....	20,800	10,700	10,100	16,600	8,186	8,414	25	31	20
10 to 14 years.....	17,100	8,400	8,700	17,950	8,826	9,124	-5	-5	-5
15 to 24 years.....	32,500	14,600	17,900	33,656	14,773	18,883	-3	-1	-5
25 to 34 years.....	29,700	11,900	17,800	33,988	14,838	19,150	-13	-25	-8
35 to 44 years.....	30,200	13,700	16,400	29,764	14,065	15,699	1	-3	4
45 to 64 years.....	35,400	17,300	18,100	25,592	13,085	12,507	38	32	45
65 years and over.....	11,400	5,100	6,300	6,379	3,136	3,243	79	63	94
Median age.....years..	26.6	25.4	27.4	26.8	31.0	26.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	13	14	12	9	9	8	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	10	11	9	9	10	9	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	8	9	8	10	10	10	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	15	16	19	18	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	15	13	16	19	18	20	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	17	18	17	14	16	13	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	5	6	4	4	3	...	...	...

Table 2.--MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX AND COLOR, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Color and marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	406,800	191,400	215,400	100	100	100
Single.....	77,900	41,600	36,300	19	22	17
Married.....	285,900	140,100	145,800	70	73	68
Widowed or divorced.....	43,000	9,700	33,300	11	5	15
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....	142,900	64,500	78,500	100	100	100
Single.....	28,800	15,000	13,800	20	23	18
Married.....	95,300	45,700	49,600	67	71	63
Widowed or divorced.....	18,900	3,800	15,100	13	6	19

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, BY COLOR, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Subject	Total	Nonwhite	Subject	Total	Nonwhite
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	132,400	40,300	Total.....	173,400	61,800
With own household.....	121,600	35,500	Families.....	143,200	47,100
Without own household.....	10,700	4,800	Unrelated individuals.....	30,300	14,700
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	92	88	Households.....	153,000	52,600
Without own household.....	8	12	Population in households.....	545,600	199,800
			Population per household.....	3.6	3.8

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND COLOR, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where 1950 figure is less than 100 sample cases)

Color and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	179,300	108,000	60	171,161	98,200	57	10
5 to 13 years.....	85,500	70,600	83	74,624	61,592	83	15
14 to 17 years.....	32,500	28,500	88	35,625	28,710	81	-1
18 to 24 years.....	61,300	8,900	15	60,912	7,898	13	13
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years....	70,400	41,700	59	68,206	37,740	55	10
5 to 13 years.....	34,200	27,600	81	30,972	25,426	82	9
14 to 17 years.....	13,600	11,600	85	13,829	10,349	75	12
18 to 24 years.....	22,600	2,500	11	23,405	1,965	8	...

Table 5.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, BY COLOR, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Residence in 1949	Total		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	543,200	100	198,400	100
Same house as in 1950.....	431,800	79	167,500	84
Different house, same county.....	79,600	15	24,600	12
Different county or abroad.....	27,600	5	5,000	3
Residence not reported.....	4,100	1	1,300	1



Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Color and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	406,800	191,400	215,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	214,900	154,300	60,600	53	81	28
Civilian labor force.....	214,100	153,500	60,600	53	80	28
Employed.....	205,200	147,000	58,200	50	77	27
Unemployed.....	8,900	6,600	2,400	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	191,900	37,100	154,700	47	19	72
Keeping house.....	126,200	800	125,500	31	...	58
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	15,000	9,000	6,000	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	50,600	27,400	23,200	12	14	11
14 to 19 years.....	32,000	15,000	17,000	8	8	8
20 to 64 years.....	12,800	8,000	4,800	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	5,700	4,300	1,400	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	214,100	153,500	60,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	205,200	147,000	58,200	96	96	96
At work.....	197,300	141,300	55,900	92	92	92
35 hours or more.....	172,600	128,200	44,500	81	84	73
15 to 34 hours.....	19,000	10,500	8,500	9	7	14
1 to 14 hours.....	5,600	2,700	2,900	3	2	5
With a job but not at work.....	7,900	5,600	2,300	4	4	4
Unemployed.....	8,900	6,600	2,400	4	4	4
<b>NONWHITE</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	142,900	64,500	78,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	75,900	49,800	26,100	53	77	33
Civilian labor force.....	75,900	49,800	26,100	53	77	33
Employed.....	70,800	46,200	24,600	50	72	31
Unemployed.....	5,100	3,600	1,500	4	6	2
Not in labor force.....	67,000	14,700	52,400	47	23	67
Keeping house.....	39,500	400	39,100	28	1	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	7,100	3,900	3,200	5	6	4
Other and not reported.....	20,400	10,300	10,100	14	16	13
14 to 19 years.....	13,100	5,500	7,600	9	9	10
20 to 64 years.....	5,300	3,300	2,000	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	2,000	1,500	500	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	75,900	49,800	26,100	100	100	100
Employed.....	70,800	46,200	24,600	93	93	94
At work.....	67,700	44,100	23,600	89	89	90
35 hours or more.....	54,100	38,500	15,600	71	77	60
15 to 34 hours.....	10,400	4,500	5,900	14	9	23
1 to 14 hours.....	3,200	1,100	2,100	4	2	8
With a job but not at work.....	3,200	2,200	1,000	4	4	4
Unemployed.....	5,100	3,600	1,500	7	7	6

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Color, year, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL--1950</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	406,800	191,400	215,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	214,900	154,300	60,600	53	81	28
Civilian labor force.....	214,100	153,500	60,600	53	80	28
Employed.....	205,200	147,000	58,200	50	77	27
Unemployed.....	8,900	6,600	2,400	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	191,900	37,100	154,700	47	19	72
<b>TOTAL--1940</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	347,112	166,423	180,689	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	181,548	134,064	47,484	52	81	26
Civilian labor force.....	181,548	134,064	47,484	52	81	26
Employed.....	151,972	112,655	39,317	44	68	22
Unemployed.....	29,576	21,409	8,167	9	13	5
Not in labor force.....	165,564	32,359	133,205	48	19	74
<b>NONWHITE--1950</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	142,900	64,500	78,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	75,900	49,800	26,100	53	77	33
Civilian labor force.....	75,900	49,800	26,100	53	77	33
Employed.....	70,800	46,200	24,600	50	72	31
Unemployed.....	5,100	3,600	1,500	4	6	2
Not in labor force.....	67,000	14,700	52,400	47	23	67
<b>NONWHITE--1940</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	132,957	61,651	71,306	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	73,763	49,694	24,069	55	81	34
Civilian labor force.....	73,763	49,694	24,069	55	81	34
Employed.....	58,928	38,983	19,945	44	63	28
Unemployed.....	14,835	10,711	4,124	11	17	6
Not in labor force.....	59,194	11,957	47,237	45	19	66

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950  
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over.....	406,800	214,900	214,100	205,200	8,900	191,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	93,700	38,100	38,000	34,600	3,300	55,700	18	3'
25 to 34 years.....	94,700	56,600	56,100	53,900	2,200	38,100	26	2'
35 to 44 years.....	83,500	54,600	54,400	52,700	1,800	29,000	25	2'
45 to 64 years.....	102,400	59,000	58,900	57,500	1,500	43,400	27	1'
65 years and over.....	32,400	6,700	6,700	6,500	200	25,700	3	
<b>Male, 14 years and over.....</b>								
14 to 24 years.....	43,300	25,000	25,000	22,700	2,300	18,200	16	3
25 to 34 years.....	44,800	41,600	41,000	39,300	1,700	3,200	27	2
35 to 44 years.....	39,500	38,200	38,000	36,800	1,300	1,300	25	2
45 to 64 years.....	49,300	44,000	44,000	42,900	1,100	5,300	29	1
65 years and over.....	14,600	5,500	5,500	5,300	200	9,100	4	

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Female, 14 years and over.....	215,400	60,600	60,600	58,200	2,400	154,700	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	50,500	13,000	13,000	11,900	1,000	37,400	21	...
25 to 34 years.....	49,900	15,100	15,100	14,600	500	34,800	25	...
35 to 44 years.....	44,000	16,400	16,400	15,900	500	27,600	27	...
45 to 64 years.....	53,100	15,000	15,000	14,600	400	38,100	25	...
65 years and over.....	17,900	1,200	1,200	1,200	...	16,700	2	...

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	53	81	28	4	4	4
14 to 19 years.....	26	35	16	13	13	14
20 to 24 years.....	57	85	35	7	7	6
25 to 34 years.....	60	93	30	4	4	3
35 to 44 years.....	65	97	37	3	3	3
45 to 54 years.....	63	93	34	2	2	3
55 to 64 years.....	50	83	20	2	3	2
65 years and over.....	21	38	7	3	4	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution								
				Total	Male	Female						
1950												
Employed.....	205,200	147,000	58,200	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	174,000	126,900	47,200	85	86	81						
Government workers.....	14,800	7,000	7,800	7	5	13						
Self-employed workers.....	15,200	12,800	2,400	7	9	4						
Unpaid family workers.....	1,200	300	800	1	...	1						
1940												
Employed.....	151,972	112,655	39,317	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	136,108	101,205	34,903	90	90	89						
Government workers.....												
Self-employed workers.....							14,475	10,913	3,562	10	10	9
Unpaid family workers.....							1,389	537	852	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	205,200	147,000	58,200	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	18,000	10,300	7,700	9	7	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm...	19,600	17,100	2,500	10	12	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	25,100	9,600	15,500	12	7	27
Sales workers.....	16,000	11,400	4,600	8	8	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	31,600	31,200	500	15	21	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	45,000	39,300	5,700	22	27	10
Private household workers.....	13,000	300	12,600	6	...	22
Service workers, except private household.....	15,500	7,200	8,300	8	5	14
Laborers, except mine.....	20,200	19,600	600	10	13	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,200	900	300	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	151,972	112,655	39,317	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10,875	6,129	4,746	7	5	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm...	13,270	11,958	1,312	9	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	25,241	15,396	9,845	17	14	25
Sales workers.....	21,648	21,442	206	14	19	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	35,991	32,767	3,224	24	29	8
Operatives and kindred workers.....	15,383	862	14,521	10	1	37
Private household workers.....	11,516	6,734	4,782	8	6	12
Service workers, except private household.....	16,873	16,572	301	11	15	1
Laborers, except mine.....	1,175	795	380	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	205,200	147,000	58,200	100	100	100
Mining.....	14,300	14,300	100	7	10	...
Construction.....	13,000	12,600	400	6	9	...
Manufacturing.....	52,600	47,300	5,300	26	32	9
Durable goods.....	40,500	38,200	2,300	20	26	4
Nondurable goods.....	12,000	9,000	3,000	6	6	5
Not specified manufacturing.....	100	100	...	...	...	...
Transport., commun., and other public utilities....	20,700	18,100	2,700	10	12	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	41,200	27,000	14,200	20	18	24
Service industries.....	53,200	20,300	32,900	26	14	57
All other industries.....	8,400	6,400	2,000	4	4	3
Industry not reported.....	1,700	1,100	600	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	151,972	112,655	39,317	100	100	100
Mining.....	17,548	17,465	83	12	16	...
Construction.....	6,385	6,268	117	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	39,876	37,082	2,794	26	33	7
Transport., commun., and other public utilities....	12,000	10,962	1,038	8	10	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	25,974	18,522	7,452	17	16	19
Service industries.....	40,884	14,528	26,356	27	13	67
All other industries.....	7,138	6,276	862	5	6	2
Industry not reported.....	2,167	1,552	615	1	1	2

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY COLOR, FOR THE BIRMINGHAM STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Income level	Total	White	Nonwhite	Percent distribution		
				Total	White	Non-white
Families and unrelated individuals....	173,400	111,600	61,800	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	166,600	107,400	59,200	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	19,900	8,100	11,800	12	8	20
\$500 to \$999.....	14,000	5,000	9,000	8	5	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13,600	5,700	7,900	8	5	13
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	15,400	6,700	8,700	9	6	15
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	21,100	9,800	11,300	13	9	19
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	15,300	10,600	4,700	9	10	8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	16,800	13,700	3,100	10	13	5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	11,500	10,400	1,200	7	10	2
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	8,600	8,000	600	5	7	1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6,700	6,300	400	4	6	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	9,500	9,200	300	6	9	1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	5,600	5,500	200	3	5	...
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5,700	5,700	100	3	5	...
\$10,000 and over.....	2,900	2,800	...	2	3	...
Income not reported.....	6,800	4,300	2,500	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,483	\$3,285	\$1,552	...	...	...
Families.....	143,200	96,100	47,100	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	137,800	92,500	45,400	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	9,900	4,300	5,600	7	5	12
\$500 to \$999.....	8,600	3,100	5,500	6	3	12
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10,000	3,700	6,300	7	4	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	12,400	4,900	7,600	9	5	17
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	18,700	8,400	10,300	14	9	23
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	13,700	9,300	4,400	10	10	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	15,700	12,700	3,000	11	14	7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	11,000	9,900	1,100	8	11	2
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	8,100	7,500	500	6	8	1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6,600	6,200	400	5	7	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	9,200	9,000	300	7	10	1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	5,500	5,300	100	4	6	...
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5,600	5,600	100	4	6	...
\$10,000 and over.....	2,800	2,800	...	2	3	...
Income not reported.....	5,300	3,600	1,700	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,839	\$3,494	\$1,849	...	...	...

20199

## 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

June 10, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

1955 MAR 24  
Series PC-5, No. 7

LIBRARY

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE BOSTON, MASS., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

## Preliminary Data.

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the standard metropolitan areas. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports in this series will be issued for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940)

A record number of young children, a large increase in the number of persons 65 years old and over, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area,<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere and crews of vessels docked within the metropolitan area but not included in the preliminary count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reli-

ability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 2,177,621 on April 1, 1940, to 2,370,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 192,900, or 9 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Boston increased from 770,816 to 800,600, representing a gain of about 29,800, or 4 percent. Females outnumbered males, 1,222,300 to 1,148,200, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area in 1950, 94 males per 100 females, was about the same as in 1940.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than any other age group, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 58 percent for this age group as compared with 9 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.8 years as compared with 32.0 years in 1940. It was 31.4 years for males and 34.3 years for females in 1950.

Among persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, 60 percent were married, 29 percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. (See table 2.) Of the 536,500 married couples in the metropolitan area, 40,400, or 8 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers.

<sup>1</sup> The Boston Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Suffolk County; the following parts of Middlesex County--the cities of Cambridge, Everett, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Newton, Scitoville, Waltham, and Woburn, and the towns of Arlington, Ashland, Bedford, Belmont, Burlington, Concord, Framingham, Lexington, Lincoln, Natick, North Reading, Reading, Stoneham, Wakefield, Watertown, Wayland, Weston, Wilmington, and Winchester; the following parts of Essex County--the cities of Beverly, Lynn, Peabody, and Salem, and the towns of Danvers, Hamilton, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Middleton, Nahant, Saugus, Swampscott, and Wenham; the following parts of Norfolk County--the city of Quincy and the towns of Braintree, Brookline, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Medfield, Milton, Needham, Norwood, Randolph, Sharon, Walpole, Wellesley, Westwood, and Weymouth; and the following parts of Plymouth County--the towns of Hingham and Hull.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

In Boston city the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 605,900. In addition, there were 204,600 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 9 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 12 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.4 persons. For the city the average household size declined, having been 3.7 persons in 1940 and 3.3 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 422,600 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 444,392 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 84 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a similar proportion, 88 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 29 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 17 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 11 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 7 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 4 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size of the labor force in the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area. An estimated 993,200 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 (that is, were employed, unemployed, or in the armed forces) as compared with 923,037 in 1940. (See table 7.)

The 8 percent expansion in the labor force paralleled the increase in population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area; the pro-

portion of persons in the labor force did not change significantly since 1940. The 683,100 males in the labor force in 1950 constituted 78 percent of the men 14 years old and over living in the metropolitan area, about the same proportion as in 1940 when the male labor force numbered 637,942. Similarly the number of women in the labor force rose over this period from 285,095 to 310,100, but in both years they represented approximately the same proportion (about 32 percent) of all women of working age in the metropolitan area.

In the city of Boston itself, where population growth was smaller, the 1950 labor force, 340,300, was about the same as in 1940. The proportion of women living in the city who were in the labor force remained relatively unchanged over the decade--approximately 35 percent at both dates. On the other hand, there was a marked drop in the proportion for male city residents--from 77 to 72 percent. The decline in the proportion for males was greatest among those 20 to 24 years old, reflecting, in part, the change cited above in the school enrollment of persons 18 to 24 years of age.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied considerably with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 52 percent of the women between those ages in the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 36 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for teen-age girls and for women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Boston labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 56,100 persons, or 6 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 155,667, or approximately 17 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, declining from 20 to 8 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 28,100 in 1950 from the 67,151 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 932,900 in 1950, or 22 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 89 percent, or 826,600, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder,

79,600 were working only part time and 28,600 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of Boston was 15 percent, somewhat smaller than that for the metropolitan area as a whole; 311,000 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 269,466 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 677,317 to 841,900 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 88,400 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Boston city, the number of persons employed by government increased by about one-fifth over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 32,171 in 1940 to 39,300 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers also increased by a fifth, and reached a level of 248,900 in 1950.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers and skilled craftsmen living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 108,267 to 148,300 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 85,584 to 112,700 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 12 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 6 percent of the women were so employed.

The 1950 occupational distribution of employed residents of Boston city was, on the whole, similar to that of the residents of the entire metropolitan area. In the city of Boston, however, service workers constituted a considerably higher percentage of the total employed than in the metropolitan area as a whole. In the metropolitan area, on the other hand, the managerial workers group was proportionately more important than in the city.

58244

In 1950, 271,500 of the workers living in the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in manufacturing, an increase of 29 percent over 1940. There were also employment gains of 19 percent in wholesale and retail trade and 11 percent in the service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 200,100 workers employed in trade in 1950, and 252,600 in the service industries. Despite these changes, however, the distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was generally the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. The greatest difference was in the service industries, which declined significantly in relative importance as a field of employment. (See table 12.)

A comparison of the 1950 industrial distribution of the residents of Boston city with that of the residents of the entire metropolitan area reveals at least two marked differences. In the city of Boston, wholesale and retail trade had a significantly greater proportion of the employed residents than in the metropolitan area as a whole. In the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area, on the other hand, manufacturing had a considerably larger proportion of the employed residents than in the city.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,514. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$3,069). Approximately 19 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 29 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

The average income of families living within the city of Boston was lower than that of those living outside the city in the metropolitan area. As a result, the median income of the families residing in the city (\$3,230) was lower than the median for all families in the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area.

An estimated 850,800 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home work (509,300 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 129,100 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 124,100 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 81,900 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.



DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

63244

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definitions, on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

#### Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

58244.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family, or by an unrelated individual, from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents, or receipts from roomers, or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not

53244

be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.<sup>2</sup> The improvements in the questionnaire were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems. It should be noted that the unavailability of certain 1940 figures has made it impossible to present separate 1940 metropolitan area data for the following groups: "Sales workers" and "Clerical and kindred workers" in the occupation table; the subgroups of "Manufacturing" in the industry table; and "Private wage and salary workers" and "Government workers" in the class-of-worker table.

The 1940 data for employed persons vary in some cases from the figures originally published. In 1940, members of the armed forces were included among employed persons. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. Wherever necessary, therefore, the 1940 figures have been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of armed forces personnel living in the area in 1940. In those areas in which adjustments have been made, the following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business

<sup>2</sup> See United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the locality regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the locality regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons such as private household and government workers are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having

small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 20,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 180 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--As indicated previously, the total populations of the metropolitan area and central city shown in this report are based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census, with some minor adjustments. Editing revisions may change these figures somewhat in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below.

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
25,000.....	6,200	3,400
50,000.....	8,700	4,700
100,000.....	12,200	6,500
150,000.....	14,800	7,700
300,000.....	20,200	9,500
450,000.....	24,000	9,800
600,000.....	26,400	8,500
750,000.....	28,300	5,000
900,000.....	29,500	...
1,000,000.....	30,000	...
2,000,000.....	22,300	...

variability is about 13,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 102,000 and 128,000.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes.

To illustrate, of the estimated 94,900 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 44 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 6 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 38 percent and 50 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 115,000 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	300,000	600,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
	Metropolitan area						
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	3	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	11	7	5	4	3	2	1
50	12	8	6	5	3	2	1
	Central city						
2 or 98	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
25 or 75	6	4	3	2	2	1	1
50	7	5	3	2	2	2	1

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing

that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Age by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	9
2.--Marital status of the population 14 years old and over, by sex: 1950.....	9
3.--Married couples, families, and households: 1950.....	10
4.--School enrollment of persons 5 to 24 years old, by age: 1950 and 1940.....	10
5.--Residence in 1949 of the population one year old and over: 1950.....	10
6.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950.....	11
7.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	12
8.--Employment status of the population, by age and sex: 1950.....	13
9.--Percent of the population in the labor force and percent of the civilian labor force unemployed, by age and sex: 1950.....	14
10.--Class of worker of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	14
11.--Major occupation group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	15
12.--Major industry group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	16
13.--Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals.....	17

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BOSTON CITY: 1950 AND 1940

Area and age	1950			1940 <sup>1</sup>			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>									
All ages.....	2,370,500	1,148,200	1,222,300	2,177,621	1,047,831	1,129,790	9	10	8
Under 5 years.....	224,900	115,000	110,000	142,542	72,832	69,710	58	58	58
5 to 9 years.....	181,900	94,400	87,500	155,489	79,251	76,238	17	19	15
10 to 14 years.....	146,600	75,500	71,100	176,980	89,395	87,585	-17	-16	-19
15 to 24 years.....	338,300	168,500	169,800	370,810	180,898	189,912	-9	-7	-11
25 to 34 years.....	374,700	189,400	185,300	346,111	162,215	183,896	8	17	1
35 to 44 years.....	343,000	164,700	178,300	323,455	154,250	169,205	6	7	5
45 to 64 years.....	528,500	245,900	282,600	483,387	233,124	250,263	9	5	13
65 years and over.....	232,700	94,900	137,800	178,847	75,866	102,981	30	25	34
Median age.....years..	32.8	31.4	34.3	32.0	31.3	32.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	9	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	7	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	15	14	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	15	16	15	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	21	23	22	22	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	8	11	8	7	9	...	...	...
<b>BOSTON CITY</b>									
All ages.....	800,600	384,000	416,700	770,816	373,147	397,669	4	3	5
Under 5 years.....	64,100	31,700	32,400	49,706	25,261	24,445	29	25	33
5 to 9 years.....	55,000	26,600	28,400	53,870	27,505	26,365	2	-3	8
10 to 14 years.....	47,800	24,400	23,400	61,200	30,821	30,379	-22	-21	-23
15 to 24 years.....	127,200	67,600	59,600	133,076	64,440	68,636	-4	5	-13
25 to 34 years.....	125,300	60,500	64,800	125,951	59,650	66,301	-1	1	-2
35 to 44 years.....	110,600	50,400	60,300	113,500	54,738	58,762	-3	-8	3
45 to 64 years.....	188,000	88,400	99,600	171,932	84,295	87,637	9	5	14
65 years and over.....	82,800	34,400	48,300	61,581	26,437	35,144	34	30	37
Median age.....years..	33.5	31.9	35.0	32.0	31.5	32.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	8	8	8	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	18	14	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	16	16	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	13	14	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	23	24	22	23	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	9	12	8	7	9	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> The 1940 figures for the standard metropolitan area include estimated data for some of the smaller towns for which separate 1940 tabulations were not available.

Table 2.--MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR THE BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BOSTON CITY: 1950

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	1,844,100	877,800	966,300	100	100	100
Single.....	530,500	266,800	263,700	29	30	27
Married.....	1,114,500	560,100	554,400	60	64	57
Widowed or divorced.....	199,000	50,900	148,200	11	6	15
<b>BOSTON CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	644,300	306,300	338,000	100	100	100
Single.....	211,500	109,300	102,200	33	36	30
Married.....	356,600	175,600	181,000	55	57	54
Widowed or divorced.....	76,300	21,400	54,800	12	7	16

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BOSTON CITY: 1950

Subject	Boston Standard Metropolitan Area	Boston city	Subject	Boston Standard Metropolitan Area	Boston city
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>			<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>		
Total.....	536,500	160,500	Total.....	810,500	291,100
With own household.....	496,100	147,400	Families.....	605,900	193,500
Without own household.....	40,400	13,000	Unrelated individuals.....	204,600	97,600
Percent.....	100	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
With own household.....	92	92	Households.....	665,600	224,000
Without own household.....	8	8	Population in households.....	2,270,800	742,000
			Population per household.....	3.4	3.3

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BOSTON CITY: 1950 AND 1940

Area and age	1950			1940 <sup>1</sup>			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
<b>BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	666,800	422,600	63	703,279	444,392	63	-5
5 to 13 years.....	301,500	252,700	84	296,439	268,476	91	-6
14 to 17 years.....	109,900	96,900	88	147,257	130,759	89	-26
18 to 24 years.....	255,300	73,000	29	259,583	45,157	17	62
<b>BOSTON CITY</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	230,000	141,200	61	248,146	154,515	62	-9
5 to 13 years.....	92,200	78,100	85	102,647	95,353	93	-18
14 to 17 years.....	40,100	35,300	88	51,048	44,459	87	-21
18 to 24 years.....	97,600	27,800	28	94,451	14,703	16	89

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 5.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BOSTON CITY: 1950

Residence in 1949	Boston Standard Metropolitan Area		Boston city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	2,325,900	100	787,900	100
Same house as in 1950.....	2,029,300	87	677,800	86
Different house, same county.....	166,300	7	60,600	8
Different county or abroad.....	102,700	4	34,900	4
Residence not reported.....	27,600	1	14,600	2

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BOSTON CITY: 1950  
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,844,100	877,800	966,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	993,200	683,100	310,100	54	78	32
Civilian labor force.....	989,000	679,000	310,000	54	77	32
Employed.....	932,900	637,300	295,500	51	73	31
Unemployed.....	56,100	41,700	14,500	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	850,800	194,700	656,100	46	22	68
Keeping house.....	515,800	6,500	509,300	28	1	53
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	81,900	45,300	36,500	4	5	4
Other and not reported.....	253,200	142,900	110,300	14	16	11
14 to 19 years.....	124,100	62,600	61,500	7	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	84,100	54,500	29,600	5	6	3
65 years and over.....	45,000	25,800	19,200	2	3	2
Civilian labor force.....	989,000	679,000	310,000	100	100	100
Employed.....	932,900	637,300	295,500	94	94	95
At work.....	906,200	619,900	286,400	92	91	92
35 hours or more.....	826,600	583,700	242,900	84	86	78
15 to 34 hours.....	61,600	27,200	34,400	6	4	11
1 to 14 hours.....	18,000	9,000	9,000	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	26,600	17,500	9,200	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	56,100	41,700	14,500	6	6	5
<b>BOSTON CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	644,300	306,300	338,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	340,300	220,700	119,600	53	72	35
Civilian labor force.....	339,100	219,600	119,400	53	72	35
Employed.....	311,000	198,500	112,500	48	65	33
Unemployed.....	28,100	21,100	6,900	4	7	2
Not in labor force.....	304,100	85,600	218,400	47	28	65
Keeping house.....	165,500	1,200	164,200	26	...	49
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	41,900	24,300	17,600	7	8	5
Other and not reported.....	96,600	60,000	36,600	15	20	11
14 to 19 years.....	43,700	24,200	19,500	7	8	6
20 to 64 years.....	39,200	26,900	12,300	6	9	4
65 years and over.....	13,800	8,900	4,800	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	339,100	219,600	119,400	100	100	100
Employed.....	311,000	198,500	112,500	92	90	94
At work.....	303,300	194,000	109,300	89	88	92
35 hours or more.....	275,500	180,200	95,300	81	82	80
15 to 34 hours.....	22,400	10,300	12,100	7	5	10
1 to 14 hours.....	5,500	3,500	1,900	2	2	2
With a job but not at work.....	7,700	4,500	3,200	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	28,100	21,100	6,900	8	10	6



Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BOSTON CITY: 1950 AND 1940

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,844,100	877,800	966,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	993,200	683,100	310,100	54	78	32
Civilian labor force.....	989,000	679,000	310,000	54	77	32
Employed.....	932,900	637,300	295,500	51	73	31
Unemployed.....	56,100	41,700	14,500	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	850,800	194,700	656,100	46	22	68
1940 <sup>1</sup>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,738,640	824,704	913,936	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	923,037	637,942	285,095	53	77	31
Civilian labor force.....	921,067	635,972	285,095	53	77	31
Employed.....	765,400	520,081	245,319	44	63	27
Unemployed.....	155,667	115,891	39,776	9	14	4
Not in labor force.....	815,603	186,762	628,841	47	23	69
<b>BOSTON CITY</b>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	644,300	306,300	338,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	340,300	220,700	119,600	53	72	35
Civilian labor force.....	339,100	219,600	119,400	53	72	35
Employed.....	311,000	198,500	112,500	48	65	33
Unemployed.....	28,100	21,100	6,900	4	7	2
Not in labor force.....	304,100	85,600	218,400	47	28	65
1940 <sup>1</sup>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	618,463	295,782	322,681	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	337,817	228,263	109,554	55	77	34
Civilian labor force.....	336,617	227,063	109,554	54	77	34
Employed.....	269,466	177,810	91,656	44	60	28
Unemployed.....	67,151	49,253	17,898	11	17	6
Not in labor force.....	280,646	67,519	213,127	45	23	66

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding the armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BOSTON CITY: 1950

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
<b>BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	1,844,100	993,200	989,000	932,900	56,100	850,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	365,200	163,100	161,800	144,300	17,500	202,100	16	31
25 to 34 years.....	374,700	235,000	232,800	220,100	12,700	139,700	24	23
35 to 44 years.....	343,000	221,200	220,600	211,800	8,800	121,800	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	528,500	319,600	319,500	304,000	15,400	208,800	32	27
65 years and over.....	232,700	54,300	54,300	52,600	1,700	178,400	5	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	877,800	683,100	679,000	637,300	41,700	194,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	182,900	90,400	89,100	75,900	13,200	92,500	13	32
25 to 34 years.....	189,400	168,600	166,400	156,400	10,000	20,800	25	24
35 to 44 years.....	164,700	157,200	156,700	150,000	6,700	7,500	23	16
45 to 64 years.....	245,900	225,400	225,300	214,900	10,400	20,500	33	25
65 years and over.....	94,900	41,600	41,600	40,200	1,300	53,400	6	3
Female, 14 years and over.....	966,300	310,100	310,000	295,500	14,500	656,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	182,300	72,700	72,700	68,500	4,300	109,600	23	30
25 to 34 years.....	185,300	66,400	66,400	63,700	2,700	118,900	21	19
35 to 44 years.....	178,300	63,900	63,900	61,800	2,100	114,300	21	14
45 to 64 years.....	282,600	94,300	94,200	89,200	5,000	188,300	30	34
65 years and over.....	137,800	12,700	12,700	12,400	400	125,000	4	3
<b>BOSTON CITY</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	644,300	340,300	339,100	311,000	28,100	304,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	137,700	62,300	62,100	53,000	9,000	75,500	18	32
25 to 34 years.....	125,300	75,500	74,900	69,000	5,900	49,800	22	21
35 to 44 years.....	110,600	71,200	70,900	66,900	4,000	39,400	21	14
45 to 64 years.....	188,000	112,200	112,000	103,900	8,100	75,800	33	29
65 years and over.....	82,800	19,100	19,100	18,200	1,000	63,600	6	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	306,300	220,700	219,600	198,500	21,100	85,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	72,700	32,900	32,700	26,300	6,400	39,800	15	30
25 to 34 years.....	60,500	50,100	49,600	44,800	4,800	10,300	23	23
35 to 44 years.....	50,400	46,100	45,800	42,700	3,000	4,300	21	14
45 to 64 years.....	88,400	77,700	77,600	71,600	6,100	10,700	35	29
65 years and over.....	34,400	13,900	13,900	13,100	900	20,500	6	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	338,000	119,600	119,400	112,500	6,900	218,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	65,000	29,400	29,400	26,700	2,700	35,700	25	39
25 to 34 years.....	64,800	25,300	25,300	24,200	1,100	39,500	21	16
35 to 44 years.....	60,300	25,200	25,200	24,200	1,000	35,100	21	14
45 to 64 years.....	99,600	34,500	34,400	32,300	2,000	65,000	29	29
65 years and over.....	48,300	5,200	5,200	5,100	100	43,100	4	1

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BOSTON CITY: 1950

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	54	73	32	6	6	5
14 to 19 years.....	27	27	27	14	17	11
20 to 24 years.....	61	70	52	9	14	3
25 to 34 years.....	63	89	36	5	6	4
35 to 44 years.....	64	95	36	4	4	3
45 to 54 years.....	64	95	35	5	4	6
55 to 64 years.....	55	87	31	5	5	4
65 years and over.....	23	44	9	3	3	3
<b>BOSTON CITY</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	53	72	35	8	10	6
14 to 19 years.....	30	29	31	19	22	16
20 to 24 years.....	59	60	57	12	19	6
25 to 34 years.....	60	83	39	8	10	4
35 to 44 years.....	64	91	42	6	7	4
45 to 54 years.....	63	91	37	7	8	6
55 to 64 years.....	56	84	32	8	8	6
65 years and over.....	23	40	11	5	6	2

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BOSTON CITY: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	932,900	637,300	295,500	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	730,400	480,500	249,900	78	75	85
Government workers.....	111,500	77,300	34,200	12	12	12
Self-employed workers.....	88,400	78,600	9,700	9	12	3
Unpaid family workers.....	2,600	900	1,700	...	...	1
1940 <sup>1</sup>						
Employed.....	765,400	520,081	245,319	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	677,317	446,834	230,483	88	86	94
Government workers.....	85,507	72,150	13,357	11	14	5
Self-employed workers.....	2,576	1,097	1,479	...	...	1
Unpaid family workers.....						
<b>BOSTON CITY</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	311,000	198,500	112,500	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	248,900	152,1000	96,800	80	77	86
Government workers.....	39,300	27,500	11,800	13	14	10
Self-employed workers.....	22,200	18,800	3,300	7	9	3
Unpaid family workers.....	600	...	600	...	...	1
1940 <sup>1</sup>						
Employed.....	269,466	177,810	91,656	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	207,529	131,454	76,075	77	74	83
Government workers.....	32,171	22,531	9,640	12	13	11
Self-employed workers.....	28,852	23,420	5,432	11	13	6
Unpaid family workers.....	914	405	509	...	...	1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 11.—MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BOSTON CITY: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	932,900	637,300	295,500	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	112,700	68,200	44,500	12	11	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	100,700	90,500	10,200	11	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	158,700	56,800	101,900	17	9	34
Sales workers.....	77,700	53,100	24,600	8	8	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	148,300	144,200	4,200	16	23	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	176,900	119,600	57,300	19	19	19
Private household workers.....	17,700	1,300	16,400	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	85,100	54,100	31,100	9	8	11
Laborers, except mine.....	47,200	45,100	2,100	5	7	1
Occupation not reported.....	7,900	4,500	3,400	1	1	1
1940 <sup>1</sup>						
Employed.....	765,400	520,081	245,319	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	85,584	48,765	36,819	11	9	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	72,245	65,699	6,546	9	13	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	194,550	103,550	91,000	25	20	37
Sales workers.....	108,267	105,020	3,247	14	20	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	147,605	102,640	44,965	19	20	18
Operatives and kindred workers.....	31,461	1,489	29,972	4	...	12
Private household workers.....	77,321	48,609	28,712	10	9	12
Service workers, except private household.....	41,167	39,845	1,322	5	8	1
Laborers, except mine.....	7,200	4,464	2,736	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
BOSTON CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	311,000	198,500	112,500	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	30,500	16,900	13,700	10	9	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	23,500	19,500	4,000	8	10	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	60,100	21,400	38,700	19	11	34
Sales workers.....	24,300	16,100	8,200	8	8	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	43,400	41,900	1,400	14	21	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	63,300	39,000	24,200	20	20	22
Private household workers.....	4,900	400	4,500	2	...	4
Service workers, except private household.....	39,300	24,200	15,100	13	12	13
Laborers, except mine.....	17,300	16,600	700	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	4,500	2,500	2,000	1	1	2
1940 <sup>1</sup>						
Employed.....	269,466	177,810	91,656	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	29,241	14,756	14,485	11	8	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	20,799	18,594	2,205	8	10	2
Clerical and kindred workers.....	44,584	17,242	27,342	17	10	30
Sales workers.....	26,759	19,266	7,493	10	11	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	35,302	33,980	1,322	13	19	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	49,623	33,632	15,991	18	19	17
Private household workers.....	8,459	523	7,936	3	...	9
Service workers, except private household.....	38,216	24,508	13,710	14	14	15
Laborers, except mine.....	14,355	13,984	371	5	8	...
Occupation not reported.....	2,126	1,325	801	1	1	1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 on table 1.

rsuuu

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BOSTON CITY: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	932,900	637,300	295,500	100	100	100
Construction.....	60,300	57,700	2,700	6	9	1
Manufacturing.....	271,500	197,100	74,300	29	31	25
Durable goods.....	118,200	94,700	23,400	13	15	8
Nondurable goods.....	149,900	100,400	49,500	16	16	17
Not specified manufacturing.....	3,400	2,100	1,400	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	71,700	59,700	12,000	8	9	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	200,100	134,500	65,600	21	21	22
Service industries.....	252,600	129,800	122,800	27	20	42
All other industries.....	65,500	52,800	12,600	7	8	4
Industry not reported.....	11,100	5,600	5,500	1	1	2
1940 <sup>1</sup>						
Employed.....	765,400	520,081	245,319	100	100	100
Construction.....	37,691	36,707	984	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	210,170	154,572	55,598	27	30	23
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	61,142	51,207	9,935	8	10	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	168,751	121,813	46,938	22	23	19
Service industries.....	227,253	108,618	118,635	30	21	48
All other industries.....	45,881	38,733	7,148	6	7	3
Industry not reported.....	14,512	8,431	6,081	2	2	2
<b>BOSTON CITY</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	311,000	198,500	112,500	100	100	100
Construction.....	16,300	15,700	600	5	8	1
Manufacturing.....	78,900	50,900	28,000	25	26	25
Durable goods.....	30,300	23,300	7,000	10	12	6
Nondurable goods.....	47,000	26,600	20,300	15	13	18
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,600	900	700	1	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	30,000	25,300	4,700	10	13	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	74,400	47,800	26,600	24	24	24
Service industries.....	83,000	39,000	44,000	27	20	39
All other industries.....	23,500	17,200	6,300	8	9	6
Industry not reported.....	5,000	2,700	2,300	2	1	2
1940 <sup>1</sup>						
Employed.....	269,466	177,610	91,656	100	100	100
Construction.....	12,308	11,938	370	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	59,421	41,418	18,003	22	23	20
Durable goods.....	20,004	16,814	3,190	7	9	3
Nondurable goods.....	37,695	23,458	14,237	14	13	16
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,722	1,146	576	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	24,729	20,907	3,822	9	12	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	68,484	47,841	20,643	25	27	23
Service industries.....	82,585	39,040	43,545	31	22	48
All other industries.....	16,957	13,780	3,177	6	8	3
Industry not reported.....	4,982	2,886	2,096	2	2	2

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR THE BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BOSTON CITY

Income level	Boston Standard Metropolitan Area				Boston city			
	Families and un-related individuals	Families	Percent distribution		Families and un-related individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and un-related individuals	Families			Families and un-related individuals	Families
Total.....	810,500	605,900	...	...	291,100	193,500	...	...
Number reporting.....	759,600	571,100	100	100	268,300	181,800	100	100
Under \$500.....	76,400	24,400	10	4	34,200	10,000	13	6
\$500 to \$999.....	49,500	16,500	7	3	22,100	6,200	8	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	46,800	23,400	6	4	22,200	9,300	8	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	47,500	26,300	6	5	23,700	13,100	9	7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	72,500	51,700	10	9	27,800	19,300	10	11
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	75,000	63,200	10	11	24,800	21,000	9	12
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	88,200	78,600	12	14	30,200	26,100	11	14
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	57,900	52,400	8	9	18,000	15,900	7	9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	55,300	51,300	7	9	16,900	15,200	6	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	38,400	37,100	5	6	9,700	9,200	4	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	54,500	52,500	7	9	16,900	16,000	6	9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	31,100	30,400	4	5	8,200	8,000	3	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	33,100	32,100	4	6	8,400	8,100	3	4
\$10,000 and over.....	33,500	31,400	4	5	5,200	4,500	2	2
Income not reported.....	50,900	34,800	...	...	22,800	11,800	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,069	\$3,514	...	...	\$2,584	\$3,230	...	...

## 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For p.m. papers)

May 14, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

MAR 24 PM 3 17  
Series PC-5, No. 8CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE BUFFALO, N. Y., STANDARD  
METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

## Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the standard metropolitan areas. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports in this series will be issued for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940)

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area and the city of Buffalo shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field counts of the 1950 Census; to these counts have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere and crews of vessels docked within the metropolitan area but not included in the preliminary counts. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 958,487 on April 1, 1940, to 1,090,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 131,700, or 14 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city

of Buffalo increased from 575,901 to 580,100, representing a gain of about 4,200, or 1 percent. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area, 98 males per 100 females, was about the same as in 1940. In 1950, the number of males in the area, 539,000, was about the same as the number of females, 551,200.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than any other age group, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 62 percent for this age group as compared with 14 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over, 40 percent, exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.3 years as compared with 31.0 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 66 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-five percent were single, and 9 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 267,600 married couples in the metropolitan area, 17,900, or 7 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Buffalo city about the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 293,800. In addition, there were 66,900 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 6 percent of the total population

<sup>1</sup> The Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Erie and Niagara Counties, N. Y.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

of the metropolitan area as a whole and 8 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.4 persons. For the city the average household size declined, having been 3.7 persons in 1940 and 3.4 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 197,700 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 195,826, was about the same. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 82 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat larger proportion, 92 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 21 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 13 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 12 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 9 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 3 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 13 percent. An estimated 453,600 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 400,632 in 1940. In the city of Buffalo itself, the 1950 labor force, 253,400, was about the same as that reported 10 years earlier. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth in the metropolitan area since 1940, a small increase in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 332,800 men, or 82 percent of all male metropolitan area residents 14 years

old and over, were in the labor force; as compared with 300,764, or 80 percent, in 1940. About 120,800 women, or 28 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, somewhat more than the 99,868, or 26 percent, recorded in the previous census. The proportion for women living within the city of Buffalo also increased over this period--from 28 percent in 1940 to 32 percent in 1950. The number of men living within the city who were in the labor force (178,900) remained relatively unchanged from the 1940 level. However, as in the metropolitan area as a whole, they represented in 1950 a greater proportion (82 percent) of all male city residents 14 years old and over than was the case in 1940 (80 percent).

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 50 percent of the women between those ages in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 31 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for teen-age girls and for women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Buffalo labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 25,200 persons, or 6 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 71,062, or approximately 18 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, declining from 21 to 6 percent. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 16,200 in 1950 from the 51,331 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 428,100 in 1950, or 30 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 89 percent or 380,700 were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 37,500 were working only part time and 9,900 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of Buffalo was somewhat smaller, 21 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 237,100 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 195,944 reported 10 years earlier.



The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 286,042 to 384,500 during the decade. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 41,500 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a somewhat smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Buffalo city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 22 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 15,922 to 19,400 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 26 percent to a level of 200,000.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers and semiskilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 55,472 to 75,000 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. This increase is of special significance because the craftsmen group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 30,798 to 44,000 in the number of workers employed in the professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 14 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 4 percent of the women were so employed.

The 1950 occupational distribution of the employed residents of Buffalo city was generally similar to that of the employed residents of the entire metropolitan area. In the city, however, there was a significantly lower proportion of managerial workers than in the metropolitan area as a whole. This difference is probably due partially to the fact that the managerial category includes farmers, of whom there are an appreciable number living in the metropolitan area, but outside Buffalo city.

In 1950, 163,200 of the workers living in the Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area were em-

ployed in manufacturing, an increase of 39,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 20,000 in wholesale and retail trade, and 11,000 in the service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 81,900 workers employed in trade in 1950, and 82,400 in the service industries. A substantial gain in employment also occurred in the public utility industries. In general, however, the proportion of employed workers in each of the broad industry groups was about the same in both 1940 and 1950, except for the service industries, which declined markedly in relative importance. (See table 12.)

A comparison of the industrial distribution of residents of Buffalo city with that of the residents of the metropolitan area as a whole reveals at least two significant differences. Manufacturing was, of course, the dominant industry of the city, as well as the entire metropolitan area, in 1950. In the metropolitan area, however, 38 percent of the employed residents were engaged in manufacturing, as compared with 35 percent in the city. Secondly, the proportion of all employed residents engaged in the service industries was 19 percent for the metropolitan area, but stood at 22 percent for the city.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,486. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,225). Approximately 20 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 27 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 381,000 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home household work (248,300 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 41,800 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 58,300 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 30,600 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

#### Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family, or by an unrelated individual, from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents, or receipts from roomers, or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not

be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.<sup>2</sup> The improvements in the questionnaire were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems. It should be noted that the unavailability of certain 1940 figures has made it impossible to present separate 1940 metropolitan area data for the following groups: "Sales workers" and "Clerical and kindred workers" in the occupation table; the subgroups of "Manufacturing" in the industry table; and "Private wage and salary workers" and "Government workers" in the class-of-worker table.

The 1940 data for employed persons vary in some cases from the figures originally published. In 1940, members of the armed forces were included among employed persons. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. Wherever necessary, therefore, the 1940 figures have been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of armed forces personnel living in the area in 1940. In those areas in which adjustments have been made, the following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business

<sup>2</sup> See United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the locality regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the locality regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons such as private household and government workers are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having

small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 17,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 130 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--As indicated previously, the total populations of the metropolitan area and central city shown in this report are based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census, with some minor adjustments. Editing revisions may change these figures somewhat in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below.

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
5,000.....	2,000	1,400
10,000.....	2,800	2,000
25,000.....	4,300	3,200
50,000.....	6,000	4,400
100,000.....	8,300	5,800
200,000.....	11,200	7,200
300,000.....	13,000	7,600
400,000.....	13,800	7,000
500,000.....	14,500	5,200
700,000.....	13,800	...
900,000.....	11,000	...
1,000,000.....	8,000	...

variability is about 4,400. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 22,500 and 31,300.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes.

To illustrate, of the estimated 23,000 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 47 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 10 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 37 percent and 57 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 26,900 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	300,000	500,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
	Metropolitan area							
2 or 98	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	8	7	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	10	9	5	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	15	13	8	6	4	3	2	1
50	18	15	10	7	5	3	2	1
	Central city							
2 or 98	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	9	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	13	9	6	4	3	2	1	1
50	15	11	7	5	3	2	1	1

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing

that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Age by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	9
2.--Marital status of the population 14 years old and over, by sex: 1950.....	9
3.--Married couples, families, and households: 1950.....	10
4.--School enrollment of persons 5 to 24 years old, by age: 1950 and 1940.....	10
5.--Residence in 1949 of the population one year old and over: 1950.....	10
6.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950.....	11
7.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	12
8.--Employment status of the population, by age and sex: 1950.....	13
9.--Percent of the population in the labor force and percent of the civilian labor force unemployed, by age and sex: 1950.....	14
10.--Class of worker of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	14
11.--Major occupation group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	15
12.--Major industry group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	16
13.--Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals.....	17

EX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950 AND 1940

1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1,090,200	539,000	551,200	958,487	478,921	479,566	14	13	15
107,400	56,400	50,900	66,177	33,626	32,551	62	68	56
88,200	44,700	43,500	69,175	35,173	34,002	28	27	28
74,200	38,400	35,800	80,293	40,359	39,934	-8	-5	-10
148,700	69,600	79,100	170,201	83,779	86,422	-13	-17	-8
174,200	85,200	88,900	156,513	76,841	79,672	11	11	12
163,500	80,800	82,700	143,181	71,537	71,644	14	13	15
245,300	122,200	123,100	209,469	107,950	101,519	17	13	21
88,700	41,500	47,200	63,478	29,656	33,822	40	40	40
32.3	32.1	32.5	31.0	31.1	30.9	...	...	...
100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
10	10	9	7	7	7	...	...	...
8	8	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
7	7	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
14	13	14	18	17	18	...	...	...
16	16	16	16	16	17	...	...	...
15	15	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
23	23	22	22	23	21	...	...	...
8	8	9	7	6	7	...	...	...
580,100	281,800	298,300	575,901	283,767	292,134	1	-1	2
52,100	26,900	25,100	37,336	18,871	18,465	40	43	36
44,300	21,200	23,000	39,489	19,897	19,592	12	7	17
35,500	17,500	18,100	46,568	23,182	23,386	-24	-25	-23
83,700	37,700	46,000	102,786	49,765	53,021	-19	-24	-13
92,800	46,500	46,300	94,939	46,048	48,891	-2	1	-5
84,900	40,800	44,100	87,795	43,343	44,452	-3	-6	-1
137,300	68,100	69,200	129,431	65,805	63,626	6	3	9
49,500	23,000	26,500	37,557	16,856	20,701	32	36	28
33.0	33.1	33.0	31.5	31.6	31.5	...	...	...
100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
9	10	8	6	7	6	...	...	...
8	8	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
6	6	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
14	13	15	18	18	18	...	...	...
16	17	16	16	16	17	...	...	...
15	14	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
24	24	23	22	23	22	...	...	...
9	8	9	7	6	7	...	...	...

VITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950

	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
and over.....	834,700	406,100	428,500	100	100	100
.....	207,100	104,600	102,500	25	26	24
.....	554,400	279,600	274,700	66	69	64
.....	73,100	21,900	51,300	9	5	12
<b>BUFFALO CITY</b>						
and over.....	455,000	219,300	235,600	100	100	100
.....	122,500	60,100	62,400	27	27	26
.....	288,700	147,000	141,700	63	67	60
.....	43,800	12,300	31,500	10	6	13

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950

Subject	Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area	Buffalo city	Subject	Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area	Buffalo city
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>			<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>		
Total.....	267,600	139,200	Total.....	360,700	201,400
With own household.....	249,600	127,700	Families.....	293,800	155,000
Without own household.....	17,900	11,500	Unrelated individuals.....	66,900	46,400
Percent.....	100	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
With own household.....	93	92	Households.....	310,200	164,300
Without own household.....	7	8	Population in households.....	1,058,600	554,000
			Population per household.....	3.4	3.4

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950 AND 1940

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
<b>BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	311,000	197,700	64	319,669	195,826	61	1
5 to 13 years.....	148,100	122,000	82	132,679	121,172	91	1
14 to 17 years.....	59,000	54,100	92	66,886	58,461	87	-7
18 to 24 years.....	104,000	21,600	21	120,104	16,193	13	33
<b>BUFFALO CITY</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	163,500	100,000	61	188,843	112,688	60	-11
5 to 13 years.....	73,100	61,200	84	76,274	69,285	91	-12
14 to 17 years.....	28,500	26,000	91	39,220	33,907	86	-23
18 to 24 years.....	61,900	12,800	21	73,349	9,496	13	35

Table 5.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950

Residence in 1949	Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area		Buffalo city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	1,069,900	100	570,300	100
Same house as in 1950.....	934,000	87	500,400	88
Different house, same county.....	95,300	9	50,100	9
Different county or abroad.....	29,000	3	12,300	2
Residence not reported.....	11,500	1	7,400	1



Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	834,700	406,100	428,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	453,600	332,800	120,800	54	82	28
Civilian labor force.....	453,300	332,600	120,700	54	82	28
Employed.....	428,100	315,300	112,900	51	78	26
Unemployed.....	25,200	17,300	7,800	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	381,000	73,300	307,700	46	18	72
Keeping house.....	250,400	2,100	248,300	30	1	58
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	30,600	18,300	12,300	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	100,100	53,000	47,100	12	13	11
14 to 19 years.....	58,300	27,000	31,300	7	7	7
20 to 64 years.....	26,100	15,400	10,700	4	4	2
65 years and over.....	15,700	10,600	5,100	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	453,300	332,600	120,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	428,100	315,300	112,900	94	95	94
At work.....	418,200	308,600	109,600	92	93	91
35 hours or more.....	380,700	288,900	91,800	84	87	76
15 to 34 hours.....	28,600	14,800	13,800	6	4	11
1 to 14 hours.....	8,900	4,900	4,000	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	9,900	6,600	3,300	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	25,200	17,300	7,800	6	5	6
<b>BUFFALO CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	455,000	219,300	235,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	253,400	178,900	74,500	56	82	32
Civilian labor force.....	253,300	178,800	74,500	56	82	32
Employed.....	237,100	167,300	69,800	52	76	30
Unemployed.....	16,200	11,400	4,700	4	5	2
Not in labor force.....	201,600	40,500	161,100	44	18	68
Keeping house.....	129,500	1,100	128,400	28	1	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	19,700	11,000	8,600	4	5	4
Other and not reported.....	52,400	28,400	24,000	12	13	10
14 to 19 years.....	28,600	13,200	15,400	6	6	7
20 to 64 years.....	16,100	9,900	6,100	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	7,800	5,200	2,500	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	253,300	178,800	74,500	100	100	100
Employed.....	237,100	167,300	69,800	94	94	94
At work.....	231,900	163,600	68,300	92	91	92
35 hours or more.....	210,700	152,800	57,900	83	85	78
15 to 34 hours.....	15,900	7,700	8,200	6	4	11
1 to 14 hours.....	5,400	3,100	2,200	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	5,200	3,700	1,500	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	16,200	11,400	4,700	6	6	6

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950 AND 1940

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	834,700	406,100	428,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	453,600	332,800	120,800	54	82	28
Civilian labor force.....	453,300	332,600	120,700	54	82	28
Employed.....	428,100	315,300	112,900	51	78	26
Unemployed.....	25,200	17,300	7,800	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	381,000	73,300	307,700	46	18	72
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	759,631	378,193	381,438	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	400,632	300,764	99,868	53	80	26
Civilian labor force.....	400,092	300,224	99,868	53	79	26
Employed.....	329,030	245,885	83,145	43	65	22
Unemployed.....	71,062	54,339	16,723	9	14	4
Not in labor force.....	358,999	77,429	281,570	47	20	74
<b>BUFFALO CITY</b>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	455,000	219,300	235,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	253,400	178,900	74,500	56	82	32
Civilian labor force.....	253,300	178,800	74,500	56	82	32
Employed.....	237,100	167,300	69,800	52	76	30
Unemployed.....	16,200	11,400	4,700	4	5	2
Not in labor force.....	201,600	40,500	161,100	44	18	68
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	462,291	226,704	235,587	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	247,385	180,503	66,882	54	80	28
Civilian labor force.....	247,275	180,393	66,882	53	80	28
Employed.....	195,944	141,267	54,677	42	62	23
Unemployed.....	51,331	39,126	12,205	11	17	5
Not in labor force.....	214,906	46,201	168,705	46	20	72

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding the armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	834,700	453,600	453,300	428,100	25,200	381,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	163,000	73,300	73,200	64,700	8,500	89,800	16	34
25 to 34 years.....	174,200	108,800	108,700	103,200	5,500	65,400	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	163,500	104,300	104,200	100,600	3,600	59,200	23	14
45 to 64 years.....	245,300	144,300	144,300	138,500	5,800	101,000	32	23
65 years and over.....	88,700	23,000	23,000	21,100	1,900	65,700	5	8
Male, 14 years and over.....	406,100	332,800	332,600	315,300	17,300	73,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	76,400	42,000	41,900	36,600	5,300	34,400	13	31
25 to 34 years.....	85,200	80,100	80,100	76,900	3,200	5,100	24	18
35 to 44 years.....	80,800	78,300	78,300	75,900	2,400	2,500	24	14
45 to 64 years.....	122,200	112,700	112,700	108,000	4,700	9,500	34	27
65 years and over.....	41,500	19,600	19,600	17,900	1,800	21,900	6	10
Female, 14 years and over.....	428,500	120,800	120,700	112,900	7,800	307,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	86,700	31,300	31,300	28,100	3,200	55,400	26	41
25 to 34 years.....	88,900	28,600	28,600	26,300	2,300	60,300	24	29
35 to 44 years.....	82,700	26,000	26,000	24,700	1,200	56,700	22	15
45 to 64 years.....	123,100	31,600	31,600	30,500	1,000	91,500	26	13
65 years and over.....	47,200	3,400	3,400	3,300	100	43,800	3	1
BUFFALO CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	455,000	253,400	253,300	237,100	16,200	201,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	90,500	44,200	44,200	39,600	4,600	46,200	17	28
25 to 34 years.....	92,800	60,000	60,000	56,500	3,500	32,900	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	84,900	53,800	53,700	51,300	2,400	31,100	21	15
45 to 64 years.....	137,300	82,200	82,200	77,700	4,500	55,200	32	28
65 years and over.....	49,500	13,300	13,300	12,100	1,200	36,200	5	7
Male, 14 years and over.....	219,300	178,900	178,800	167,300	11,400	40,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	40,900	23,200	23,200	20,200	2,900	17,700	13	25
25 to 34 years.....	46,500	43,300	43,300	41,300	2,000	3,200	24	18
35 to 44 years.....	40,800	39,100	39,000	37,500	1,600	1,700	22	14
45 to 64 years.....	68,100	62,200	62,200	58,400	3,800	5,900	35	33
65 years and over.....	23,000	11,100	11,100	9,900	1,100	12,000	6	10
Female, 14 years and over.....	235,600	74,500	74,500	69,800	4,700	161,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	49,600	21,000	21,000	19,400	1,600	28,500	28	34
25 to 34 years.....	46,300	16,600	16,600	15,100	1,500	29,700	22	32
35 to 44 years.....	44,100	14,600	14,600	13,800	800	29,500	20	17
45 to 64 years.....	69,200	20,000	20,000	19,300	700	49,200	27	15
65 years and over.....	26,500	2,200	2,200	2,100	100	24,200	3	2

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	54	82	28	6	5	6
14 to 19 years.....	27	31	23	15	16	13
20 to 24 years.....	65	81	50	10	11	9
25 to 34 years.....	62	94	32	5	4	8
35 to 44 years.....	64	97	31	3	3	5
45 to 54 years.....	62	96	29	3	3	3
55 to 64 years.....	55	88	21	5	5	4
65 years and over.....	26	47	7	8	9	3
<b>BUFFALO CITY</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	56	82	32	6	6	6
14 to 19 years.....	30	32	28	16	19	13
20 to 24 years.....	67	80	56	8	10	5
25 to 34 years.....	65	93	36	6	5	9
35 to 44 years.....	63	96	33	4	4	5
45 to 54 years.....	63	94	33	5	6	4
55 to 64 years.....	56	88	24	6	7	3
65 years and over.....	27	48	8	9	10	5

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	428,100	315,300	112,900	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	351,000	258,600	92,400	82	82	82
Government workers.....	33,500	21,300	12,200	8	7	11
Self-employed workers.....	41,500	34,500	7,000	10	11	6
Unpaid family workers.....	2,100	800	1,300	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	329,030	245,885	83,145	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	286,042	210,483	75,559	87	86	91
Government workers.....	39,378	33,597	5,781	12	14	7
Self-employed workers.....	3,610	1,805	1,805	1	1	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
<b>BUFFALO CITY</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	237,100	167,300	69,800	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	200,000	140,700	59,200	84	84	85
Government workers.....	19,400	12,700	6,700	8	8	10
Self-employed workers.....	17,100	13,700	3,400	7	8	5
Unpaid family workers.....	700	100	500	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	195,944	141,267	54,677	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	158,459	113,958	44,501	81	81	81
Government workers.....	15,922	10,252	5,670	8	7	10
Self-employed workers.....	20,113	16,602	3,511	10	12	6
Unpaid family workers.....	1,450	455	995	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	428,100	315,300	112,900	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	44,000	25,600	18,500	10	8	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	50,600	44,900	5,600	12	14	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	57,600	24,100	33,500	13	8	30
Sales workers.....	31,100	19,700	11,400	7	6	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	75,000	72,700	2,300	18	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	95,400	75,700	19,700	22	24	17
Private household workers.....	5,000	300	4,700	1	...	4
Service workers, except private household.....	34,400	19,700	14,700	8	6	13
Laborers, except mine.....	30,800	29,200	1,600	7	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	4,300	3,400	900	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	329,030	245,885	83,145	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	30,798	18,091	12,707	9	7	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	36,259	32,635	3,624	11	13	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	64,076	35,720	28,356	19	15	34
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	55,472	54,364	1,108	17	22	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	68,457	55,250	13,207	21	22	16
Private household workers.....	11,593	338	11,255	4	...	14
Service workers, except private household.....	27,880	16,959	10,921	8	7	13
Laborers, except mine.....	31,964	30,882	1,082	10	13	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,531	1,646	885	1	1	1
BUFFALO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	237,100	167,300	69,800	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	24,300	12,300	12,000	10	7	17
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	21,900	19,100	2,800	9	11	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	35,400	13,700	21,700	15	8	31
Sales workers.....	17,000	9,500	7,500	7	6	11
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	39,400	38,100	1,300	17	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	54,500	42,700	11,800	23	26	17
Private household workers.....	3,000	300	2,700	1	...	4
Service workers, except private household.....	23,700	14,600	9,100	10	9	13
Laborers, except mine.....	15,600	15,100	600	7	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,300	1,900	400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	195,944	141,267	54,677	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	18,785	10,489	8,296	10	7	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	17,522	15,359	2,163	9	11	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	26,584	12,685	13,899	14	9	25
Sales workers.....	16,310	10,773	5,537	8	8	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	33,703	32,902	801	17	23	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	41,436	32,536	8,900	21	23	16
Private household workers.....	6,935	188	6,747	4	...	12
Service workers, except private household.....	18,951	11,678	7,273	10	8	13
Laborers, except mine.....	13,982	13,558	424	7	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,736	1,099	637	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	428,100	315,300	112,900	100	100	100
Construction.....	19,800	19,200	600	5	6	1
Manufacturing.....	163,200	136,300	26,900	38	43	24
Durable goods.....	106,800	93,500	13,300	25	30	12
Nondurable goods.....	55,400	42,200	13,100	13	13	12
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,000	600	400	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	48,000	42,000	6,000	11	13	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	81,900	53,400	28,500	19	17	25
Service industries.....	82,400	37,600	44,800	19	12	40
All other industries.....	29,400	24,200	5,100	7	8	5
Industry not reported.....	3,500	2,600	1,000	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	329,030	245,885	83,145	100	100	100
Construction.....	12,555	12,266	289	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	124,100	106,197	17,903	38	43	22
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	30,625	27,792	2,833	9	11	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	61,783	42,335	19,448	19	17	23
Service industries.....	71,379	32,968	38,411	22	13	46
All other industries.....	23,980	21,570	2,410	7	9	3
Industry not reported.....	4,608	2,757	1,851	1	1	2
BUFFALO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	237,100	167,300	69,800	100	100	100
Construction.....	10,300	9,900	400	4	6	1
Manufacturing.....	83,900	69,600	14,300	35	42	20
Durable goods.....	55,200	48,400	6,800	23	29	10
Nondurable goods.....	28,100	20,900	7,200	12	12	10
Not specified manufacturing.....	700	400	300	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	29,500	25,500	4,000	12	15	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	49,100	30,200	18,900	21	18	27
Service industries.....	51,400	22,000	29,300	22	13	42
All other industries.....	11,600	9,100	2,500	5	5	4
Industry not reported.....	1,300	900	400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	195,944	141,267	54,677	100	100	100
Construction.....	7,178	6,982	196	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	67,935	56,826	11,109	35	40	20
Durable goods.....	40,855	36,277	4,578	21	26	8
Nondurable goods.....	25,772	19,539	6,233	13	14	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,308	1,010	298	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	20,788	18,781	2,007	11	13	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	42,106	28,411	13,695	21	20	25
Service industries.....	46,150	21,388	24,762	24	15	45
All other industries.....	8,270	6,807	1,463	4	5	3
Industry not reported.....	3,517	2,072	1,445	2	1	3

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY

Income level	Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area				Buffalo city			
	Families and un-related individuals	Families	Percent distribution		Families and un-related individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and un-related individuals	Families			Families and un-related individuals	Families
Total.....	360,700	293,800	...	...	201,400	155,000	...	...
Number reporting.....	338,300	277,300	100	100	191,300	149,200	100	100
Under \$500.....	39,900	17,700	12	6	24,800	10,100	13	7
\$500 to \$999.....	15,500	8,100	5	3	9,700	4,600	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	18,400	12,400	5	4	12,100	7,600	6	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	16,700	12,100	5	4	10,200	6,600	5	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	23,900	18,600	7	7	15,000	11,300	8	8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	33,800	28,500	10	10	20,300	16,700	11	11
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	46,500	42,400	14	15	26,600	23,600	14	16
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	34,400	31,900	10	12	17,900	16,500	9	11
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	26,500	25,300	8	9	12,800	12,000	7	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	15,800	15,200	5	5	8,600	8,300	4	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	26,000	25,100	8	9	13,700	13,200	7	9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	14,200	13,900	4	5	7,500	7,300	4	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	17,400	17,000	5	6	7,500	7,100	4	5
\$10,000 and over.....	9,300	9,100	3	3	4,400	4,300	2	3
Income not reported.....	22,300	16,500	...	...	10,100	5,800	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,225	\$3,486	...	...	\$3,067	\$3,375	...	...

## 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

April 22, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

MAR 24 PM 3 17.9  
Series PC-8, No. 9

PRELIMINARY

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD  
METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

## Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the standard metropolitan areas. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports in this series will be issued for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940)

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Charleston Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the area who were enumerated elsewhere but not included in the preliminary count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 276,247 on April 1, 1940, to 320,300 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 44,050, or 16 percent. (See table 1.) In 1950, the number of males in the area, 158,500, was about the same as the number of females, 161,800.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a rapid rate, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 42 percent for this age group as compared with 16 percent for the total population. There was also a marked

gain in the older population, the increase among persons 65 years old and over in the area being 49 percent. The median age of the total population of the area in 1950 was 26.3 years as compared with 24.3 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the area were married, namely 70 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-one percent were single and 9 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 73,400 married couples in the standard metropolitan area, 4,000, or 5 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the standard metropolitan area numbered 80,400. In addition, there were 13,500 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 4 percent of the total population of the area. The average size of household in 1950 for the standard metropolitan area was 3.7 persons.

Approximately 67,700 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 61,789 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 82 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, about the same proportion, 81 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 13 percent were enrolled in school in 1950. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college

<sup>1</sup> The Charleston Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Fayette and Kanawha Counties, W. Va.

P R E L I M I N A R Y



residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

The people living in the standard metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 17 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 13 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 4 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Charleston Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 18 percent. An estimated 112,100 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 95,343 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, an increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 26,200 women, or 23 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 17,911, or 19 percent, in 1940. For males, the proportions were about the same in both years--79 percent in 1950 and 77 percent a decade earlier--the size of the male labor force increasing over this period from 77,432 to 86,000.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 5,600, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 12,300 persons, or approximately 13 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Charleston area reached a total of approximately 106,500 in 1950, or 29 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 74,122 to 97,500 during the decade. The self-employed persons group, however, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, remained stable, at approximately the 8,000 level. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers and skilled craftsmen. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was probably largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the em-

57476

ployed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 10,660 to 17,200 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 6,803 to 9,400 in the number of workers employed in the professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 23 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 11 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 25,100 of the workers living in the Charleston Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 8,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade also rose by 8,000 to a 1950 level of 19,400. In addition, gains in employment occurred in the construction, public utility, and service industries. The number of persons engaged in mining, on the other hand, was at about the same level in 1950 as in 1940. As a result, mining declined sharply in importance among the various broad industry groups, whereas manufacturing and trade rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Charleston Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,155. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,934). Approximately 16 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 29 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 110,200 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 8.) Women engaged in their own home housework (71,400 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included primarily seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 8,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 20,800 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 9,600 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

5/676

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family, or by an unrelated individual, from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents, or receipts from roomers, or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

#### Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not

be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.<sup>2</sup> The improvements in the questionnaire were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems. It should be noted that the unavailability of certain 1940 figures has made it impossible to present separate 1940 metropolitan area data for the following groups: "Sales workers" and "Clerical and kindred workers" in the occupation table; the subgroups of "Manufacturing" in the industry table; and "Private wage and salary workers" and "Government workers" in the class-of-worker table.

The 1940 data for employed persons vary in some cases from the figures originally published. In 1940, members of the armed forces were included among employed persons. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. Wherever necessary, therefore, the 1940 figures have been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of armed forces personnel living in the area in 1940. In those areas in which adjustments have been made, the following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business

<sup>2</sup> See United States Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

#### Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and public administration groups. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the locality regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the locality regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons such as private household and government workers are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive

5/16/76

because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 15,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 90 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--As indicated previously, the total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census, with some minor adjustments. Editing revisions may change this figure somewhat in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which

will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1940 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
1,000.....	400	75,000.....	3,000
2,500.....	600	100,000.....	3,300
5,000.....	900	150,000.....	3,500
10,000.....	1,200	200,000.....	3,400
25,000.....	1,900	250,000.....	2,800
50,000.....	2,500		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 41,600 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 2,300. The chances are

about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 39,300 and 43,900.

Data on residence in 1949 show considerably greater variability than is indicated in the table above. For estimates of persons living in a different county or abroad, the variability is about twice the variability shown above for other estimates of comparable size.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
2 or 98	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	5	4	3	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	7	6	4	3	2	1	1
50	8	6	4	3	2	1	1

For example, of the estimated 26,200 females 14 years and over in the total labor force, 25 percent are between 14 and 24 years of age. The sampling variability is about 4 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 21 percent and 29 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Age by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	8
2.--Marital status of the population 14 years old and over, by sex: 1950.....	8
3.--Married couples, families, and households: 1950.....	8
4.--School enrollment of persons 5 to 24 years old, by age: 1950 and 1940.....	9
5.--Residence in 1949 of the population one year old and over: 1950.....	9
6.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950.....	9
7.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	10
8.--Employment status of the population, by age and sex: 1950.....	10
9.--Percent of the population in the labor force and percent of the civilian labor force unemployed, by age and sex: 1950.....	11
10.--Class of worker of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	11
11.--Major occupation group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	11
12.--Major industry group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	12
13.--Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals.....	13

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940  
(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where less than 1)

Age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	320,300	158,500	161,800	276,247	140,410	135,837	16	13	19
Under 5 years.....	41,600	21,800	19,900	29,239	14,430	14,809	42	47	38
5 to 9 years.....	33,200	16,700	16,500	27,781	13,981	13,800	20	19	20
10 to 14 years.....	28,800	14,500	14,300	28,749	14,422	14,327	...	1	...
15 to 24 years.....	49,600	22,300	27,300	56,236	27,293	28,943	-12	-18	-6
25 to 34 years.....	53,700	25,800	27,900	47,808	23,951	23,857	12	8	17
35 to 44 years.....	45,400	22,800	22,700	35,391	18,431	16,960	28	24	34
45 to 64 years.....	51,900	27,100	24,800	40,312	21,925	18,387	29	24	35
65 years and over.....	16,000	7,700	8,300	10,731	5,598	5,133	49	38	62
Median age.....years..	26.3	26.5	26.0	24.3	24.9	23.8	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	13	14	12	11	11	11	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	10	11	10	10	10	10	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	9	9	9	10	10	11	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	17	20	19	21	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	16	17	17	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	13	13	12	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	16	17	15	15	16	14	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	5	5	5	4	4	4	...	...	...

Table 2.--MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA.,  
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	222,400	108,500	113,900	100	100	100
Single.....	47,800	25,800	22,000	21	24	19
Married.....	154,600	77,100	77,500	70	71	68
Widowed or divorced.....	20,000	5,600	14,400	9	5	13

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>		<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>	
Total.....	73,400	Total.....	93,800
With own household.....	69,500	Families.....	80,400
Without own household.....	4,000	Unrelated individuals.....	13,500
<b>Percent.....</b>		<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
With own household.....	95	Households.....	84,800
Without own household.....	5	Population in households.....	316,700
		Population per household.....	3.7

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	111,600	67,700	61	122,766	61,789	50	10
5 to 13 years.....	56,300	46,300	82	50,723	40,762	80	14
14 to 17 years.....	21,000	17,100	81	23,186	16,887	73	1
18 to 24 years.....	34,300	4,300	13	38,857	4,140	11	4

Table 5.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	311,900	100
Same house as in 1950.....	254,400	82
Different house, same county.....	41,800	13
Different county or abroad.....	13,100	4
Residence not reported.....	2,600	1

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	222,400	108,500	113,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	112,100	86,000	26,200	50	79	23
Civilian labor force.....	112,100	85,900	26,200	50	79	23
Employed.....	106,500	81,400	25,000	48	75	22
Unemployed.....	5,600	4,500	1,100	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	110,200	22,500	87,700	50	21	77
Keeping house.....	71,800	400	71,400	32	...	63
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	9,600	6,900	2,700	4	6	2
Other and not reported.....	28,800	15,200	13,600	13	14	12
14 to 19 years.....	20,800	10,400	10,400	9	10	9
20 to 64 years.....	5,900	3,200	2,700	3	3	2
65 years and over.....	2,100	1,600	500	1	1	...
Civilian labor force.....	112,100	85,900	26,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	106,500	81,400	25,000	95	95	95
At work.....	104,100	79,800	24,400	93	93	93
35 hours or more.....	90,800	71,000	19,800	81	83	76
15 to 34 hours.....	10,900	7,500	3,400	10	9	13
1 to 14 hours.....	2,400	1,300	1,100	2	2	4
With a job but not at work.....	2,300	1,700	700	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	5,600	4,500	1,100	5	5	4



Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	222,400	108,500	113,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	112,100	86,000	26,200	50	79	23
Civilian labor force.....	112,100	85,900	26,200	50	79	23
Employed.....	106,500	81,400	25,000	48	75	22
Unemployed.....	5,600	4,500	1,100	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	110,200	22,500	87,700	50	21	77
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	196,285	100,179	96,106	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	95,343	77,432	17,911	49	77	19
Civilian labor force.....	95,143	77,232	17,911	48	77	19
Employed.....	82,843	66,748	16,095	42	67	17
Unemployed.....	12,300	10,484	1,816	6	10	2
Not in labor force.....	100,942	22,747	78,195	51	23	81

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding the armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 100 sample cases)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	222,400	112,100	112,100	106,500	5,600	110,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	55,300	20,000	19,900	17,700	2,300	35,300	18	41
25 to 34 years.....	53,700	31,900	31,900	30,300	1,500	21,900	28	27
35 to 44 years.....	45,400	27,700	27,700	26,800	900	17,700	25	16
45 to 64 years.....	51,900	29,400	29,400	28,700	800	22,500	26	14
65 years and over.....	16,000	3,200	3,100	3,000	100	12,800	3	2
Male, 14 years and over.....	108,500	86,000	85,900	81,400	4,500	22,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	25,100	13,400	13,400	11,500	1,900	11,700	16	42
25 to 34 years.....	25,800	24,700	24,700	23,500	1,200	1,100	29	27
35 to 44 years.....	22,800	21,500	21,500	20,900	700	1,200	25	16
45 to 64 years.....	27,100	23,400	23,400	22,900	600	3,600	27	13
65 years and over.....	7,700	2,800	2,800	2,700	100	4,900	3	2
Female, 14 years and over.....	113,900	26,200	26,200	25,000	1,100	87,700	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	30,200	6,500	6,500	6,100	400	23,600	25	...
25 to 34 years.....	27,900	7,200	7,200	6,800	300	20,700	27	...
35 to 44 years.....	22,700	6,200	6,200	5,900	200	16,500	24	...
45 to 64 years.....	24,800	6,000	6,000	5,800	200	18,900	23	...
65 years and over.....	8,300	300	300	300	...	8,000	1	...

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	50	79	23	5	5	4
14 to 19 years.....	21	28	14	18	23	9
20 to 24 years.....	55	90	30	9	11	5
25 to 34 years.....	59	96	26	5	5	4
35 to 44 years.....	61	94	27	3	3	3
45 to 54 years.....	59	91	25	3	2	3
55 to 64 years.....	54	79	21	3	3	...
65 years and over.....	20	36	4	3	4	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	106,500	81,400	25,000	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	88,500	69,700	18,800	83	86	75
Government workers.....	9,000	4,400	4,500	8	5	18
Self-employed workers.....	8,400	6,900	1,500	8	8	6
Unpaid family workers.....	600	400	200	1	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	82,843	66,748	16,095	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	74,122	59,484	14,638	89	89	91
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....						
	7,800	6,598	1,202	9	10	7
	921	666	255	1	1	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	106,500	81,400	25,000	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,400	5,500	3,900	9	7	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	8,700	7,400	1,300	8	9	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	12,000	4,800	7,200	11	6	29
Sales workers.....	7,700	4,700	3,100	7	6	12
Graftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	17,200	17,000	200	16	21	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	33,800	31,600	2,200	32	39	9
Private household workers.....	3,000	200	2,800	3	...	11
Service workers, except private household.....	7,200	3,500	3,700	7	4	15
Laborers, except mine.....	6,600	6,400	200	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	900	400	400	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1940						
Employed.....	82,843	66,748	16,095	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	6,803	4,153	2,650	8	6	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	7,645	6,967	678	9	10	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	12,584	7,352	5,232	15	11	33
Sales workers.....	10,660	10,583	77	13	16	...
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	29,817	28,427	1,390	36	43	9
Operatives and kindred workers.....	3,808	144	3,664	5	...	23
Private household workers.....	4,560	2,461	2,099	6	4	13
Service workers, except private household.....	6,308	6,182	126	8	9	1
Laborers, except mine.....	658	479	179	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	106,500	81,400	25,000	100	100	100
Mining.....	20,700	20,600	100	19	25	...
Construction.....	6,400	6,000	300	6	7	1
Manufacturing.....	25,100	22,800	2,300	24	28	9
Durable goods.....	8,300	7,200	1,000	8	9	4
Nondurable goods.....	16,800	15,500	1,300	16	19	5
Not specified manufacturing.....	100	100	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	8,600	7,000	1,500	8	9	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	19,400	11,500	7,900	18	14	32
Service industries.....	19,100	8,600	10,500	18	11	42
All other industries.....	5,900	4,300	1,600	6	5	6
Industry not reported.....	1,300	600	700	1	1	3
1940						
Employed.....	82,843	66,748	16,095	100	100	100
Mining.....	21,649	21,550	99	26	32	1
Construction.....	3,970	3,917	53	5	6	...
Manufacturing.....	16,871	15,545	1,326	20	23	8
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	5,868	5,256	612	7	8	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	11,890	8,271	3,619	14	12	22
Service industries.....	15,641	6,696	8,945	19	10	56
All other industries.....	5,828	4,707	1,121	7	7	7
Industry not reported.....	1,126	806	320	1	1	2

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR THE CHARLESTON, W. VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	93,800	80,400	...	...
Number reporting.....	89,300	76,900	100	100
Under \$500.....	9,700	5,700	11	7
\$500 to \$999.....	5,700	3,900	6	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5,100	3,900	6	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5,400	4,400	6	6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9,900	8,400	11	11
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10,200	9,300	11	12
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9,900	9,200	11	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8,200	7,800	9	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6,400	6,100	7	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,400	4,100	5	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6,200	5,900	7	8
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	3,100	3,000	3	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	3,700	3,600	4	5
\$10,000 and over.....	1,700	1,600	2	2
Income not reported.....	4,500	3,500	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,934	\$3,155	...	...

5766

# 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

For a.m. papers

April 30, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-5, No. 10

MAR 24 1951

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE CHICAGO, ILL., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

#### Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the standard metropolitan areas. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports in this series will be issued for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940)

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area and of the city of Chicago shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field counts of the 1950 Census; to these counts have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere and crews of vessels docked within the metropolitan area but not included in the preliminary counts. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 4,825,527 on April 1, 1940, to 5,494,600 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 669,100, or 14 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Chicago increased from 3,396,808 to 3,621,100, representing a gain of about 224,300, or 7 percent. Females outnumbered males, 2,819,800 to 2,674,800, in the metropolitan area.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than most other age groups, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 61 percent for this age group as compared with 14 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 45 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 33.2 years as compared with 31.9 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 66 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-three percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 1,318,200 married couples in the metropolitan area, 106,100, or 8 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Chicago city about the same proportion of

<sup>1</sup> The Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Cook, Du Page, Kane, Lake, and Will Counties, Ill., and Lake County, Ind.

P R E L I M I N A R Y