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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 Area¹ 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.

¹ The Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Cook, Du Page, Kane, Lake, and Will Counties, Ill., and Lake County, Ind.

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

P R E L I M I N A R Y

the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 1,452,800. In addition, there were 480,200 "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 3.3 persons. For the city, the average household size declined, having been 3.5 persons in 1940 and 3.2 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 871,300 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, 889,960, 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 similar proportion, 90 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, 15 percent were enrolled in 1950, about the same 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 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 10 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 Chicago 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 2,479,900 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as

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compared with 2,187,788 in 1940. In the city of Chicago itself, the labor force increased by 6 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 1,685,300 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, an increase since 1940 in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 1,727,900 males, or 83 percent of the male population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force, as compared with 1,574,518, or 81 percent, in 1940. About 752,000 women, or 34 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with the 613,270 women workers, or 31 percent, recorded in the previous census. A similar increase in the proportion in the labor force was noted among women living in the city--from 33 to 36 percent--but the proportion for male city residents remained unchanged--82 percent in both 1940 and 1950.

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; 52 percent of the women between those ages in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, 38 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 Chicago labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 1,121,100 persons, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 307,499, or approximately 14 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 15 to 5 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 82,200 in 1950 from the 241,695 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 2,357,100 in 1950, or 26 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 92 percent, or 2,163,000, were working full time (35 hours or

more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 135,800 were working only part time and 58,300 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 Chicago was somewhat smaller, 18 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 1,597,600 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 1,351,868 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed workers 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 1,661,808 in 1940 to 2,147,200 in 1950. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 202,300 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 Chicago city, the number of persons employed by government increased from 80,204 in 1940 to approximately 114,900 in 1950. About half of the increase in this group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, resulted from the transfer of local transit facilities from private to municipal operation during the last decade.

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. 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 276,517 to 402,700 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 10 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 3 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 888,500 of the workers living in the Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 235,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 76,000 to a 1950 figure of 475,900. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility industries. Employment in the service industries, on the other hand, was at about the same level in 1950 as it was in 1940. As a result, the service industries declined sharply in importance as a field of employment among the various broad industry groups, whereas manufacturing particularly rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Chicago 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 Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area was \$4,051. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was considerably lower (\$3,491). Approximately 27 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 24 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 1,840,800 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 (1,181,000 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 248,400 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 252,500 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 150,700 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, 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

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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.² 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

² 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 18,700 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
10,000.....	6,000	5,000
25,000.....	10,000	8,000
50,000.....	14,000	11,000
100,000.....	19,000	15,000
250,000.....	30,000	25,000
500,000.....	41,000	32,000
750,000.....	49,000	38,000
1,000,000.....	55,000	42,000
2,000,000.....	69,000	47,000
3,000,000.....	71,000	37,000
4,000,000.....	64,000	...
5,000,000.....	41,000	...

variability is about 30,000. 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 229,400 and 289,400.

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.

To illustrate, of the estimated 190,800 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 48 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 8 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 40 percent and 56 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 259,400 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	50,000	100,000	200,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	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	2	1	1
10 or 90	9	7	5	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	13	9	7	4	3	2	1
50	14	10	8	5	4	2	1
Central city							
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	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	11	7	6	3	2	2	1
50	12	8	7	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.

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	5,494,600	2,674,800	2,819,800	4,825,527	2,404,712	2,420,815	14	11	16
Under 5 years.....	504,300	259,400	244,900	313,776	159,775	154,001	61	62	59
5 to 9 years.....	415,700	197,800	218,000	312,629	159,527	153,102	33	24	42
10 to 14 years.....	313,600	160,400	153,200	363,988	183,530	180,458	-14	-13	-15
15 to 24 years.....	747,900	349,700	398,100	831,021	404,574	426,447	-10	-14	-7
25 to 34 years.....	928,300	443,100	485,200	862,126	412,520	449,606	8	7	8
35 to 44 years.....	858,200	417,400	440,800	785,250	392,145	393,105	9	6	12
45 to 64 years.....	1,308,500	656,200	652,400	1,074,922	561,381	513,541	22	17	27
65 years and over.....	418,200	190,800	227,400	281,815	131,260	150,555	48	45	51
Median age.....years..	33.2	33.4	33.2	31.9	32.1	31.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	9	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	7	8	6	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	5	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	14	17	17	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	18	17	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	25	23	22	23	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	8	6	5	6	...	...	...
CHICAGO CITY									
All ages.....	3,621,100	1,758,600	1,862,500	3,396,808	1,681,665	1,715,143	7	5	9
Under 5 years.....	327,100	172,300	154,800	213,136	108,466	104,670	53	59	48
5 to 9 years.....	248,200	119,400	128,800	210,430	107,305	103,125	18	11	25
10 to 14 years.....	185,800	94,400	91,300	246,480	124,008	122,472	-25	-24	-25
15 to 24 years.....	504,700	237,900	266,800	580,756	278,772	301,984	-13	-15	-12
25 to 34 years.....	615,000	290,500	324,400	622,235	295,697	326,538	-1	-2	-1
35 to 44 years.....	578,900	274,200	304,700	557,544	276,458	281,086	4	-1	8
45 to 64 years.....	886,500	447,000	439,500	769,148	400,215	368,933	15	12	19
65 years and over.....	274,900	122,800	152,100	197,079	90,744	106,335	39	35	43
Median age.....years..	33.9	33.8	33.9	32.2	32.5	31.9	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	5	5	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	14	17	17	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	18	18	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	25	24	23	24	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	8	6	5	6	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	4,320,700	2,087,200	2,233,500	100	100	100
Single.....	984,400	542,000	442,400	23	26	20
Married.....	2,856,700	1,395,800	1,460,800	66	67	65
Widowed or divorced.....	479,600	149,400	330,300	11	7	15
CHICAGO CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	2,894,400	1,389,500	1,504,900	100	100	100
Single.....	676,700	365,800	311,000	23	26	21
Married.....	1,883,800	922,800	961,000	65	66	64
Widowed or divorced.....	333,800	100,900	232,900	12	7	15

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

Subject	Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area	Chicago city	Subject	Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area	Chicago city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	1,318,200	869,900	Total.....	1,932,800	1,329,900
With own household.....	1,212,100	790,600	Families.....	1,452,600	965,100
Without own household.....	106,100	79,300	Unrelated individuals.....	480,200	364,800
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	92	91	Households.....	1,589,400	1,068,900
Without own household.....	8	9	Population in households.....	5,252,800	3,434,400
			Population per household.....	3.3	3.2

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CHICAGO 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	
CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	1,477,100	871,300	59	1,507,638	889,960	59	-2
5 to 13 years.....	669,700	565,500	84	602,368	537,285	89	5
14 to 17 years.....	245,500	219,800	90	305,449	267,294	88	-18
18 to 24 years.....	562,000	86,000	15	599,821	85,381	14	1
CHICAGO CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	938,700	525,600	56	1,037,666	600,426	58	-12
5 to 13 years.....	399,600	332,600	83	406,343	363,665	89	-9
14 to 17 years.....	147,100	*132,200	90	208,274	181,246	87	-27
18 to 24 years.....	392,000	60,800	16	423,049	55,515	13	10

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

Residence in 1949	Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area		Chicago city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	5,392,200	100	3,551,600	100
Same house as in 1950.....	4,610,200	85	3,037,600	86
Different house, same county.....	531,700	10	368,400	10
Different county or abroad.....	178,000	3	89,900	3
Residence not reported.....	72,200	1	55,800	2

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	4,320,700	2,087,200	2,233,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	2,479,900	1,727,900	752,000	57	83	34
Civilian labor force.....	2,469,200	1,718,200	751,000	57	82	34
Employed.....	2,357,100	1,635,800	721,300	55	78	32
Unemployed.....	112,100	82,400	29,700	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	1,840,800	359,300	1,481,500	43	17	66
Keeping house.....	1,189,100	8,100	1,181,000	28	...	53
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	150,700	82,100	68,600	3	4	3
Other and not reported.....	500,900	269,000	231,900	12	13	10
14 to 19 years.....	252,500	121,700	130,800	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	170,100	95,500	74,600	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	78,300	51,800	26,500	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	2,469,200	1,718,200	751,000	100	100	100
Employed.....	2,357,100	1,635,800	721,300	95	95	96
At work.....	2,298,800	1,598,200	700,600	93	93	93
35 hours or more.....	2,163,000	1,533,000	630,000	88	89	84
15 to 34 hours.....	118,300	55,700	62,600	5	3	8
1 to 14 hours.....	17,500	9,500	8,000	1	1	1
With a job but not at work.....	58,300	37,600	20,700	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	112,100	82,400	29,700	5	5	4
CHICAGO CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	2,894,400	1,389,500	1,504,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,685,300	1,141,000	544,300	58	82	36
Civilian labor force.....	1,679,800	1,136,500	543,400	58	82	36
Employed.....	1,597,600	1,078,800	518,800	55	78	34
Unemployed.....	82,200	57,700	24,500	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	1,209,000	248,500	960,500	42	18	64
Keeping house.....	752,200	5,000	747,100	26	...	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	110,500	61,500	49,000	4	4	3
Other and not reported.....	346,300	181,900	164,400	12	13	11
14 to 19 years.....	160,800	77,400	83,400	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	131,500	72,300	59,100	5	5	4
65 years and over.....	54,100	32,200	21,900	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	1,679,800	1,136,500	543,400	100	100	100
Employed.....	1,597,600	1,078,800	518,800	95	95	95
At work.....	1,559,900	1,053,500	506,300	93	93	93
35 hours or more.....	1,474,600	1,015,100	459,500	88	89	85
15 to 34 hours.....	78,100	35,100	43,000	5	3	8
1 to 14 hours.....	7,200	3,400	3,800	...	...	1
With a job but not at work.....	37,700	25,200	12,500	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	82,200	57,700	24,500	5	5	5

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	4,320,700	2,087,200	2,233,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	2,479,900	1,727,900	752,000	57	83	34
Civilian labor force.....	2,469,200	1,718,200	751,000	57	82	34
Employed.....	2,357,100	1,635,800	721,300	55	78	32
Unemployed.....	112,100	82,400	29,700	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	1,840,800	359,300	1,481,500	43	17	66
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	3,909,383	1,939,289	1,970,094	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	2,187,788	1,574,518	613,270	56	81	31
Civilian labor force.....	2,182,848	1,569,578	613,270	56	81	31
Employed.....	1,875,349	1,338,557	536,792	48	69	27
Unemployed.....	307,499	231,021	76,478	8	12	4
Not in labor force.....	1,721,595	364,771	1,356,824	44	19	69
CHICAGO CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	2,894,400	1,389,500	1,504,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,685,300	1,141,000	544,300	58	82	36
Civilian labor force.....	1,679,800	1,136,500	543,400	58	82	36
Employed.....	1,597,600	1,078,800	518,800	55	78	34
Unemployed.....	82,200	57,700	24,500	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	1,209,000	248,500	960,500	42	18	64
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	2,777,329	1,367,260	1,410,069	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,593,913	1,121,618	472,295	57	82	33
Civilian labor force.....	1,593,563	1,121,268	472,295	57	82	33
Employed.....	1,351,868	942,015	409,853	49	69	29
Unemployed.....	241,695	179,253	62,442	9	13	4
Not in labor force.....	1,183,416	245,642	937,774	43	18	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 CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CHICAGO 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
CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	4,320,700	2,479,900	2,469,200	2,357,100	112,100	1,840,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	307,500	401,100	397,400	366,800	30,600	406,400	16	27
25 to 34 years.....	928,300	600,400	595,900	571,000	24,900	327,900	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	858,200	569,800	567,500	546,500	21,000	288,400	23	19
45 to 64 years.....	1,308,500	800,900	800,600	770,700	29,900	507,700	32	27
65 years and over.....	418,200	107,800	107,300	102,200	5,600	310,400	4	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	2,087,200	1,727,900	1,718,200	1,635,800	82,400	359,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	379,700	227,800	224,500	202,100	22,400	151,900	13	27
25 to 34 years.....	443,100	415,800	411,800	393,700	18,100	27,300	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	417,400	398,200	395,900	381,400	14,600	19,300	23	18
45 to 64 years.....	656,200	594,600	594,400	571,900	22,500	61,600	34	27
65 years and over.....	190,800	91,600	91,600	86,700	4,900	99,200	5	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	2,233,500	752,000	751,000	721,300	29,700	1,481,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	427,800	173,400	172,900	164,700	8,200	254,400	23	28
25 to 34 years.....	485,200	184,600	184,100	177,400	6,800	300,600	25	23
35 to 44 years.....	440,800	171,600	171,600	165,100	6,500	269,100	23	22
45 to 64 years.....	652,400	206,300	206,300	198,800	7,500	446,100	27	25
65 years and over.....	227,400	16,100	16,100	15,400	700	211,200	2	2
CHICAGO CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	2,394,400	1,685,300	1,679,800	1,597,600	82,200	1,209,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	539,000	268,200	266,000	247,800	18,300	270,800	16	22
25 to 34 years.....	615,000	402,500	400,600	380,900	19,700	212,400	24	24
35 to 44 years.....	578,900	395,100	393,900	378,500	15,400	183,800	23	19
45 to 64 years.....	886,500	552,500	552,200	528,000	24,300	334,000	33	30
65 years and over.....	274,900	67,000	67,000	62,500	4,600	207,900	4	6
Male, 14 years and over.....	1,389,500	1,141,000	1,136,500	1,078,800	57,700	248,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	255,000	153,600	151,900	137,700	14,200	101,400	13	25
25 to 34 years.....	290,500	268,400	267,000	253,500	13,500	22,100	24	23
35 to 44 years.....	274,200	259,500	253,300	249,400	8,900	14,700	23	15
45 to 64 years.....	447,000	404,500	404,200	386,900	17,300	42,500	35	30
65 years and over.....	122,800	55,000	55,000	51,200	3,800	67,800	5	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	1,504,900	544,300	543,400	518,800	24,500	960,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	284,100	114,600	114,200	110,100	4,100	169,400	21	17
25 to 34 years.....	324,400	134,100	133,600	127,400	6,200	190,300	25	25
35 to 44 years.....	304,700	135,500	135,500	129,100	6,500	169,200	25	27
45 to 64 years.....	439,500	148,000	148,000	141,100	7,000	291,500	27	29
65 years and over.....	152,100	12,000	12,000	11,300	700	140,100	2	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 CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CHICAGO 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
CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	83	34	5	5	4
14 to 19 years.....	29	32	27	8	10	6
20 to 24 years.....	68	85	52	8	10	4
25 to 34 years.....	65	94	38	4	4	4
35 to 44 years.....	66	95	39	4	4	4
45 to 54 years.....	66	95	37	3	3	4
55 to 64 years.....	56	86	25	4	5	4
65 years and over.....	26	48	7	5	5	4
CHICAGO CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	58	82	36	5	5	5
14 to 19 years.....	29	31	27	8	9	6
20 to 24 years.....	66	83	51	7	9	2
25 to 34 years.....	65	92	41	5	5	5
35 to 44 years.....	68	95	44	4	3	5
45 to 54 years.....	66	94	38	4	3	5
55 to 64 years.....	58	87	28	5	5	4
65 years and over.....	24	45	8	7	7	6

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CHICAGO 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
CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	2,357,100	1,635,800	721,300	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,976,200	1,344,300	631,800	84	82	88
Government workers.....	171,000	119,600	51,400	7	7	7
Self-employed workers.....	202,300	170,000	32,200	9	10	4
Unpaid family workers.....	7,700	1,800	5,900	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	1,875,349	1,338,557	536,792	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,661,808	1,165,663	496,145	89	87	92
Government workers.....	197,235	167,017	30,218	11	12	6
Self-employed workers.....	16,306	5,877	10,429	1	...	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
CHICAGO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	1,597,600	1,078,800	518,800	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,353,700	890,400	463,300	85	83	89
Government workers.....	114,900	84,600	30,300	7	8	6
Self-employed workers.....	125,000	103,600	21,400	8	10	4
Unpaid family workers.....	4,100	200	3,800	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	1,351,868	942,015	409,853	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,127,190	771,482	355,708	83	82	87
Government workers.....	80,204	55,894	24,310	6	6	6
Self-employed workers.....	134,651	112,170	22,481	10	12	5
Unpaid family workers.....	9,823	2,469	7,354	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CHICAGO 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
CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	2,357,100	1,635,800	721,300	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	186,800	127,100	59,700	8	8	8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	222,400	189,800	32,600	9	12	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	441,600	163,400	278,200	19	10	39
Sales workers.....	162,400	106,600	55,800	7	7	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	402,700	386,800	15,900	17	24	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	531,300	365,800	165,500	23	22	23
Private household workers.....	26,000	1,500	24,500	1	...	3
Service workers, except private household.....	200,000	129,600	70,400	8	8	10
Laborers, except mine.....	161,200	150,800	10,500	7	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	22,900	14,600	8,200	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	1,875,349	1,338,557	536,792	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	167,552	108,669	58,883	9	8	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	174,136	155,434	18,702	9	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	471,155	257,927	213,228	25	19	40
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	276,517	269,135	7,382	15	20	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	388,672	281,744	106,928	21	21	20
Private household workers.....	58,470	2,832	55,638	3	...	10
Service workers, except private household.....	184,237	119,337	64,900	10	9	12
Laborers, except mine.....	144,538	136,978	7,560	8	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	10,072	6,501	3,571	1	...	1
CHICAGO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	1,597,600	1,078,800	518,800	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	125,400	85,300	40,100	8	8	8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	135,300	112,500	22,800	8	10	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	314,300	117,000	197,300	20	11	38
Sales workers.....	116,600	76,200	40,400	7	7	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	254,300	242,000	12,300	16	22	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	371,500	247,800	123,800	23	23	24
Private household workers.....	18,300	1,000	17,300	1	...	3
Service workers, except private household.....	149,500	100,200	49,300	9	9	10
Laborers, except mine.....	93,700	85,300	8,400	6	8	2
Occupation not reported.....	18,700	11,500	7,200	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	1,351,868	942,015	409,853	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	114,004	72,974	41,030	8	8	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	110,635	96,834	13,801	8	10	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	245,276	109,937	135,339	18	12	33
Sales workers.....	116,141	84,129	32,012	9	9	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	194,557	188,556	6,001	14	20	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	293,851	205,259	88,592	22	22	22
Private household workers.....	35,036	1,362	33,674	3	...	8
Service workers, except private household.....	146,919	95,434	51,485	11	10	13
Laborers, except mine.....	88,756	83,285	5,471	7	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	6,693	4,245	2,448	...	...	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CHICAGO 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
CHICAGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	2,357,100	1,635,800	721,300	100	100	100
Construction.....	117,100	109,900	7,100	5	7	1
Manufacturing.....	888,500	651,300	237,200	38	40	33
Durable goods.....	564,400	433,700	130,600	24	27	18
Nondurable goods.....	306,600	206,100	100,600	13	13	14
Not specified manufacturing.....	17,600	11,500	6,000	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	246,400	195,800	50,700	10	12	7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	475,900	303,700	172,200	20	19	24
Service industries.....	476,200	257,300	218,900	20	16	30
All other industries.....	116,600	94,000	22,600	5	6	3
Industry not reported.....	36,400	23,800	12,600	2	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	1,875,349	1,338,557	536,792	100	100	100
Construction.....	73,178	71,242	1,936	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	653,152	510,870	142,282	35	38	27
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	183,840	157,250	26,590	10	12	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	400,390	271,059	129,331	21	20	24
Service industries.....	457,739	239,466	218,273	24	18	41
All other industries.....	88,123	77,861	10,262	5	6	2
Industry not reported.....	18,927	10,809	8,118	1	1	2
CHICAGO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	1,597,600	1,078,800	518,800	100	100	100
Construction.....	70,200	65,600	4,600	4	6	1
Manufacturing.....	576,300	403,500	172,800	36	37	33
Durable goods.....	348,500	255,500	93,000	22	24	18
Nondurable goods.....	221,100	143,700	77,400	14	13	15
Not specified manufacturing.....	6,700	4,300	2,400	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	173,300	140,100	33,200	11	13	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	349,200	218,200	131,000	22	20	25
Service industries.....	331,900	180,000	151,900	21	17	29
All other industries.....	69,200	54,300	14,900	4	5	3
Industry not reported.....	27,600	17,100	10,600	2	2	2
1940						
Employed.....	1,351,868	942,015	409,853	100	100	100
Construction.....	52,067	50,568	1,499	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	460,857	345,421	115,436	34	37	28
Durable goods.....	241,336	198,484	42,852	18	21	10
Nondurable goods.....	210,917	140,791	70,126	16	15	17
Not specified manufacturing.....	8,604	6,146	2,458	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	134,674	114,076	20,598	10	12	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	310,286	208,258	102,028	23	22	25
Service industries.....	331,690	174,888	156,802	25	19	38
All other industries.....	48,245	41,082	7,163	4	4	2
Industry not reported.....	14,049	7,722	6,327	1	1	2

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

Income level	Chicago Standard Metropolitan Area				Chicago 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.....	1,932,800	1,452,600	...	...	1,329,900	965,100	...	...
Number reporting.....	1,797,500	1,371,100	100	100	1,236,900	908,400	100	100
Under \$500.....	168,000	72,000	9	5	117,000	48,300	9	5
\$500 to \$999.....	88,100	32,100	5	2	64,400	22,800	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	95,400	43,900	5	3	70,700	27,900	6	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	87,800	47,900	5	3	71,900	36,000	6	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	138,800	87,000	8	6	97,100	58,200	8	6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	128,200	88,900	7	6	90,600	60,100	7	7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	195,800	159,400	11	12	140,100	111,500	11	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	161,200	140,100	9	10	105,000	90,100	8	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	152,100	139,100	8	10	95,900	86,500	8	10
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	106,200	101,100	6	7	67,000	63,000	5	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	179,600	171,900	10	13	125,000	117,800	10	13
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	109,800	105,400	6	8	73,800	70,900	6	8
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	121,800	119,400	7	9	79,100	77,100	6	8
\$10,000 and over.....	64,700	62,900	4	5	39,400	38,200	3	4
Income not reported.....	135,300	81,400	93,000	56,700
Median income.....	\$3,491	\$4,051	\$3,381	\$3,996

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION**PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE CINCINNATI, 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 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 very small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Cincinnati Standard Metropolitan Area¹ 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 Cincinnati 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 standard metropolitan area increased during the last

¹ The Cincinnati Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Hamilton County, Ohio, and Campbell and Kenton Counties, Ky.

decade from 787,044 on April 1, 1940, to 903,700 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 116,650, or 15 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Cincinnati increased from 455,610 to 504,300, representing a gain of about 48,700, or 11 percent. Females outnumbered males, 472,400 to 431,300, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area in 1950, 91 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 72 percent for this age group as compared with 15 percent for the total population. In most other metropolitan areas, the rate of increase for persons 65 years old and over exceeds that for the total population. Although the preliminary figure on the rate of increase of elderly persons in this metropolitan area has high sampling variability, this rate seems to conform to the usual pattern. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.7 years, or about the same as in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 67 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-two percent were single, and 12 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 224,000 married couples in the metropolitan area,

P R E L I M I N A R Y

12,600, or 6 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Cincinnati city the same proportion of married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 251,400. In addition, there were 70,800 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 8 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 3.1 persons. For the city the average household size declined from 3.2 persons in 1940 to 3.0 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 157,000 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 was 142,410 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 90 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, 23 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 14 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 highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 14 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 10 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 Cincinnati 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 384,900 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 334,608 in 1940. In the city of Cincinnati itself, the labor force increased by 9 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 216,000 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, an increase since 1940 in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 117,300 women, or 32 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 91,746, or 28 percent, in 1940. A similar increase was noted among women living within the city; the proportion in the labor force rose from 30 to 33 percent over this 10-year period. Approximately 80 percent of the males 14 years old and over living in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in both 1940 and 1950; the number in the labor force rose over this period from 242,862 to 267,600 along with population growth. Within the city, the proportion of male residents in the labor force declined slightly over the decade--from 80 to 78 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; 48 percent of the women between those ages in the Cincinnati Standard 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 women 65 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Cincinnati labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 18,700 persons, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 45,241, or 14 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 15 to 6 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 12,400 in 1950 from the 28,841 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Cincinnati Standard Metropolitan Area

reached a total of 365,900 in 1950, or 27 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 87 percent, or 318,000, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 37,100 were working only part time and 10,800 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 Cincinnati was 20 percent, smaller than that of the metropolitan area as a whole; 203,500 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 169,970 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 253,774 to 335,900 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 29,800 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 8 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 11 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Cincinnati city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 32 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 13,173 to 17,400 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 24 percent, to a level of 171,300.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by a large increase of 31,000 in the number of employed clerical and sales workers living in the metropolitan area. Most of the gain in this group, which numbered 95,500 in 1950, was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 46,450 to 60,100 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. This increase is of special significance, since the craftsmen group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 25,875 to 35,800 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, 15 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private

household workers, whereas in 1950 only 7 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 123,000, or one-third, of the employed workers living in the Cincinnati Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in manufacturing, an increase of 28,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 19,000 in wholesale and retail trade, and 13,000 in the service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 78,000 workers employed in trade in 1950, and 86,500 in the service industries. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Cincinnati 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 Cincinnati Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,389. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,004). Approximately 17 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 32 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 318,800 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 (205,600 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 41,400 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. The teen-agers in this "Other" group also numbered 41,400; most of them were attending full-time school. An additional 29,200 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.² 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

² 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 14,800 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 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	1,500
10,000.....	2,900	2,100
25,000.....	4,400	3,300
50,000.....	6,300	4,900
100,000.....	8,600	6,000
150,000.....	10,200	7,000
300,000.....	12,900	7,500
450,000.....	13,600	5,100
600,000.....	12,900	...
750,000.....	10,300	...
850,000.....	6,500	...

variability is about 5,800. 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 38,000 and 49,600.

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 32,300 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 39 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 8 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 47 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 43,800 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	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	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
5 or 95	9	6	4	3	2	1	1
10 or 90	13	8	6	4	3	2	1
25 or 75	18	12	9	5	4	3	1
50	21	15	10	6	4	3	1
	Central city						
2 or 98	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	7	5	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	9	7	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	13	10	6	4	3	2	1
50	16	11	7	5	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.

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Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CINCINNATI 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
CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	903,700	431,300	472,400	787,044	380,481	406,563	15	13	16
Under 5 years.....	90,700	43,800	46,900	52,722	26,621	26,091	72	64	80
5 to 9 years.....	62,900	31,300	31,600	53,123	26,875	26,248	18	16	20
10 to 14 years.....	56,300	28,500	27,900	60,464	30,199	30,265	-7	-6	-8
15 to 24 years.....	127,800	60,300	67,400	127,719	61,263	66,456	...	-2	1
25 to 34 years.....	148,900	71,400	77,500	133,875	63,559	70,316	11	12	10
35 to 44 years.....	137,900	67,600	70,300	121,857	59,538	62,319	13	14	13
45 to 64 years.....	200,800	96,000	104,800	174,050	84,751	89,299	15	13	17
65 years and over.....	78,400	32,300	46,100	63,234	27,665	35,569	24	17	30
Median age.....years..	32.7	32.2	33.1	32.4	32.1	32.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	10	10	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	14	16	16	16	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	17	16	17	17	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	16	15	15	16	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	22	22	22	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	7	10	8	7	9	...	...	...
CINCINNATI CITY									
All ages.....	504,300	237,900	266,500	455,610	217,032	238,528	11	10	12
Under 5 years.....	48,300	23,800	24,400	28,280	14,245	14,035	71	67	74
5 to 9 years.....	31,600	15,800	15,700	28,232	14,185	14,047	12	11	12
10 to 14 years.....	29,100	14,400	14,700	32,375	16,086	16,289	-10	-10	-10
15 to 24 years.....	75,600	36,000	39,500	72,888	34,157	38,731	4	5	2
25 to 34 years.....	80,800	38,900	41,900	77,859	36,578	41,281	4	6	1
35 to 44 years.....	73,700	33,600	40,000	71,258	34,262	36,996	3	-2	8
45 to 64 years.....	116,900	56,000	60,800	106,098	51,204	54,894	10	9	11
65 years and over.....	48,500	19,200	29,400	38,620	16,365	22,255	26	17	32
Median age.....years..	33.4	32.4	34.3	33.5	33.2	33.8	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	10	9	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	6	7	6	6	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	15	15	16	16	16	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	16	17	17	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	15	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	24	23	23	24	23	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	8	11	8	8	9	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	703,700	332,700	371,100	100	100	100
Single.....	153,400	75,800	77,500	22	23	21
Married.....	468,000	235,000	233,000	67	71	63
Widowed or divorced.....	82,400	21,800	60,600	12	7	16
CINCINNATI CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	400,600	186,200	214,400	100	100	100
Single.....	92,700	45,400	47,300	23	24	22
Married.....	254,800	126,100	128,800	64	68	60
Widowed or divorced.....	53,100	14,800	38,400	13	8	18

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

Subject	Cincinnati Standard Metropolitan Area	Cincinnati city	Subject	Cincinnati Standard Metropolitan Area	Cincinnati city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	224,000	117,000	Total.....	322,000	191,200
With own household.....	211,300	110,300	Families.....	251,400	136,500
Without own household.....	12,600	6,600	Unrelated individuals.....	70,600	54,700
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	94	94	Households.....	282,400	160,300
Without own household.....	6	6	Population in households.....	877,500	480,100
			Population per household.....	3.1	3.0

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CINCINNATI 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	
CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	247,000	157,000	64	241,306	142,410	59	10
5 to 13 years.....	109,300	98,800	90	101,528	87,920	87	12
14 to 17 years.....	40,900	35,400	87	49,281	41,386	84	-14
18 to 24 years.....	96,800	22,700	23	90,497	13,104	14	73
CINCINNATI CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	136,200	84,100	62	133,495	78,426	59	7
5 to 13 years.....	55,400	49,100	89	54,073	47,221	87	4
14 to 17 years.....	22,100	18,600	84	26,895	23,049	86	-19
18 to 24 years.....	58,700	16,400	28	52,527	8,156	16	101

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

Residence in 1949	Cincinnati Standard Metropolitan Area		Cincinnati city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	883,300	100	493,600	100
Same house as in 1950.....	743,000	84	409,200	83
Different house, same county.....	89,700	10	52,600	11
Different county or abroad.....	34,800	4	21,200	4
Residence not reported.....	15,800	2	10,600	2

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	703,700	332,700	371,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	384,900	267,600	117,300	55	80	32
Civilian labor force.....	384,600	267,300	117,300	55	80	32
Employed.....	365,900	253,900	112,100	52	76	30
Unemployed.....	18,700	13,400	5,300	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	318,800	65,100	253,700	45	20	68
Keeping house.....	206,800	1,200	205,600	29	..	55
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	29,200	15,100	14,100	4	5	4
Other and not reported.....	82,800	48,800	34,000	12	15	9
14 to 19 years.....	41,400	21,500	19,900	6	6	5
20 to 64 years.....	26,000	15,900	10,100	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	15,400	11,400	4,000	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	384,600	267,300	117,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	365,900	253,900	112,100	95	95	96
At work.....	355,100	246,800	108,300	92	92	92
35 hours or more.....	318,000	229,600	88,400	83	86	75
15 to 34 hours.....	30,200	13,100	17,100	8	5	15
1 to 14 hours.....	6,900	4,100	2,800	2	2	2
With a job but not at work.....	10,800	7,100	3,700	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	18,700	13,400	5,300	5	5	5
CINCINNATI CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	400,600	186,200	214,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	216,000	145,100	70,900	54	78	33
Civilian labor force.....	215,800	144,900	70,900	54	78	33
Employed.....	203,500	135,700	67,800	51	73	32
Unemployed.....	12,400	9,200	3,100	3	5	1
Not in labor force.....	184,600	41,100	143,500	46	22	67
Keeping house.....	113,500	1,000	112,500	28	1	52
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	19,800	10,400	9,400	5	6	4
Other and not reported.....	51,300	29,700	21,600	13	16	10
14 to 19 years.....	23,900	11,700	12,200	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	18,500	11,600	6,900	5	6	3
65 years and over.....	8,900	6,400	2,500	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	215,800	144,900	70,900	100	100	100
Employed.....	203,500	135,700	67,800	94	94	96
At work.....	197,700	132,200	65,600	92	91	93
35 hours or more.....	175,100	122,100	53,000	81	84	75
15 to 34 hours.....	19,200	8,200	11,000	9	6	16
1 to 14 hours.....	3,500	1,900	1,500	2	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	5,800	3,500	2,200	3	2	3
Unemployed.....	12,400	9,200	3,100	6	6	4

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	703,700	332,700	371,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	384,900	267,600	117,300	55	80	32
Civilian labor force.....	384,600	267,300	117,300	55	80	32
Employed.....	365,900	253,900	112,100	52	76	30
Unemployed.....	18,700	13,400	5,300	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	318,800	65,100	253,700	45	20	68
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	632,794	302,767	330,027	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	334,608	242,862	91,746	53	80	28
Civilian labor force.....	333,148	241,402	91,746	53	80	28
Employed.....	287,907	207,508	80,399	45	69	24
Unemployed.....	45,241	33,894	11,347	7	11	3
Not in labor force.....	298,186	59,905	238,281	47	20	72
CINCINNATI CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	400,600	186,200	214,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	216,000	145,100	70,900	54	78	33
Civilian labor force.....	215,800	144,900	70,900	54	78	33
Employed.....	203,500	135,700	67,800	51	73	32
Unemployed.....	12,400	9,200	3,100	3	5	1
Not in labor force.....	184,600	41,100	143,500	46	22	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	373,257	175,794	197,463	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	198,811	139,878	58,933	53	80	30
Civilian labor force.....	198,811	139,878	58,933	53	80	30
Employed.....	169,970	118,590	51,380	46	67	26
Unemployed.....	28,841	21,288	7,553	8	12	4
Not in labor force.....	174,446	35,916	138,530	47	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 CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CINCINNATI CITY: 1950

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

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
CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	703,700	384,900	384,600	365,900	18,700	318,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	137,700	65,300	65,200	60,300	4,900	72,400	17	26
25 to 34 years.....	148,900	91,400	91,200	87,100	4,100	57,500	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	137,900	90,300	90,300	87,300	3,000	47,600	23	16
45 to 64 years.....	200,800	121,500	121,500	115,300	6,200	79,300	32	33
65 years and over.....	78,400	16,400	16,400	16,000	400	62,000	4	2
Male, 14 years and over.....	332,700	267,600	267,300	253,900	13,400	65,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	65,300	37,200	37,000	33,900	3,200	28,100	14	24
25 to 34 years.....	71,400	66,400	66,200	63,400	2,800	5,000	25	21
35 to 44 years.....	67,600	64,600	64,600	62,300	2,300	3,000	24	17
45 to 64 years.....	96,000	86,800	86,800	82,100	4,800	9,200	32	36
65 years and over.....	32,300	12,600	12,600	12,300	300	19,800	5	2
Female, 14 years and over.....	371,100	117,300	117,300	112,100	5,300	253,700	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	72,400	28,100	28,100	26,400	1,700	44,300	24	...
25 to 34 years.....	77,500	25,000	25,000	23,700	1,300	52,500	21	...
35 to 44 years.....	70,300	25,700	25,700	25,000	700	44,600	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	104,800	34,700	34,700	33,200	1,500	70,100	30	...
65 years and over.....	46,100	3,900	3,900	3,700	100	42,200	3	...
CINCINNATI CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	400,600	216,000	215,800	203,500	12,400	184,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	80,800	36,500	36,500	33,200	3,300	44,300	17	27
25 to 34 years.....	80,800	50,600	50,400	47,600	2,800	30,100	23	23
35 to 44 years.....	73,700	48,400	48,400	46,400	2,000	25,300	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	116,900	70,400	70,400	66,400	4,000	46,500	33	32
65 years and over.....	48,500	10,200	10,200	9,900	300	38,300	5	2
Male, 14 years and over.....	186,200	145,100	144,900	135,700	9,200	41,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	38,500	21,900	21,900	19,600	2,300	16,500	15	25
25 to 34 years.....	38,900	35,400	35,200	33,100	2,100	3,500	24	23
35 to 44 years.....	33,600	31,500	31,500	30,000	1,500	2,200	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	56,000	49,000	49,000	45,800	3,200	7,000	34	35
65 years and over.....	19,200	7,300	7,300	7,100	200	11,900	5	2
Female, 14 years and over.....	214,400	70,900	70,900	67,800	3,100	143,500	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	42,300	14,500	14,500	13,600	1,000	27,800	20	...
25 to 34 years.....	41,900	15,200	15,200	14,500	700	26,700	21	...
35 to 44 years.....	40,000	16,900	16,900	16,400	500	23,200	24	...
45 to 64 years.....	60,800	21,400	21,400	20,600	800	39,500	30	...
65 years and over.....	29,400	2,900	2,900	2,800	100	26,500	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 CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CINCINNATI 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
CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	55	80	32	5	5	5
14 to 19 years.....	31	33	28	12	16	9
20 to 24 years.....	63	80	48	5	6	5
25 to 34 years.....	61	93	32	4	4	5
35 to 44 years.....	65	96	37	3	4	3
45 to 54 years.....	63	92	35	5	6	4
55 to 64 years.....	57	87	30	6	6	6
65 years and over.....	21	39	8	2	2	3
CINCINNATI CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	54	78	33	6	6	4
14 to 19 years.....	30	35	24	14	19	9
20 to 24 years.....	59	76	43	6	7	5
25 to 34 years.....	63	91	36	6	6	5
35 to 44 years.....	66	94	42	4	5	3
45 to 54 years.....	63	90	39	6	7	4
55 to 64 years.....	56	85	30	5	6	4
65 years and over.....	21	38	10	3	3	3

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CINCINNATI 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
CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	365,900	253,900	112,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	308,100	210,300	97,800	84	83	87
Government workers.....	27,800	18,000	9,900	8	7	9
Self-employed workers.....	29,800	25,600	4,200	8	10	4
Unpaid family workers.....	200	...	200	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	287,907	207,508	80,399	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	253,774	178,381	75,393	88	86	94
Government workers.....	32,288	28,246	4,042	11	14	5
Self-employed workers.....	1,845	881	964	1	...	1
Unpaid family workers.....						
CINCINNATI CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	203,500	135,700	67,800	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	171,300	112,400	58,800	84	83	87
Government workers.....	17,400	11,200	6,200	9	8	9
Self-employed workers.....	14,700	12,100	2,600	7	9	4
Unpaid family workers.....	100	...	100	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	169,970	118,590	51,380	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	138,313	94,464	43,849	81	80	85
Government workers.....	13,173	8,831	4,342	8	7	8
Self-employed workers.....	17,760	15,120	2,640	10	13	5
Unpaid family workers.....	724	175	549	...	...	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CINCINNATI 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
CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	365,900	253,900	112,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	35,800	22,200	13,500	10	9	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	32,400	29,200	3,200	9	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	62,800	26,100	36,700	17	10	33
Sales workers.....	32,700	23,400	9,300	9	9	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	60,100	56,200	3,800	16	22	3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	78,700	56,800	21,900	22	22	20
Private household workers.....	8,300	300	8,000	2	...	7
Service workers, except private household.....	32,500	19,200	13,300	9	8	12
Laborers, except mine.....	19,700	18,700	1,000	5	7	1
Occupation not reported.....	3,100	1,800	1,300	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	287,907	207,508	80,399	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	25,875	15,917	9,958	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	29,748	27,046	2,702	10	13	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	64,374	37,351	27,023	22	18	34
Sales workers.....	46,450	44,537	1,913	16	21	2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	60,660	45,450	15,210	21	22	19
Operatives and kindred workers.....	13,027	844	12,183	5	...	15
Private household workers.....	26,692	16,621	10,071	9	8	13
Service workers, except private household.....	18,883	18,366	517	7	9	1
Laborers, except mine.....	2,198	1,376	822	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
CINCINNATI CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	203,500	135,700	67,800	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	21,000	12,200	8,800	10	9	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	17,400	15,100	2,300	9	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	32,200	13,100	19,100	16	10	28
Sales workers.....	17,100	12,400	4,700	8	9	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	28,100	26,200	1,900	14	19	3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	43,800	29,700	14,100	22	22	21
Private household workers.....	6,200	200	6,000	3	...	9
Service workers, except private household.....	23,100	13,500	9,500	11	10	14
Laborers, except mine.....	12,100	11,600	500	6	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,500	1,600	900	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	169,970	118,590	51,380	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	17,206	10,346	6,860	10	9	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	16,479	14,749	1,730	10	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	23,941	11,188	12,753	14	9	25
Sales workers.....	15,157	11,373	3,784	9	10	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	24,859	23,687	1,172	15	20	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	34,408	25,167	9,241	20	21	18
Private household workers.....	8,910	533	8,377	5	...	16
Service workers, except private household.....	18,033	11,216	6,817	11	9	13
Laborers, except mine.....	9,903	9,666	237	6	8	...
Occupation not reported.....	1,074	665	409	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CINCINNATI 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
CINCINNATI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	365,900	253,900	112,100	100	100	100
Construction.....	21,900	21,100	900	6	8	1
Manufacturing.....	123,000	93,000	29,900	34	37	27
Durable goods.....	65,300	54,300	11,100	18	21	10
Nondurable goods.....	56,300	37,800	18,500	15	15	17
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,300	1,000	300	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	33,600	29,300	4,300	9	12	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	78,000	51,800	26,200	21	20	23
Service industries.....	86,500	41,400	45,100	24	16	40
All other industries.....	18,700	14,700	4,000	5	6	4
Industry not reported.....	4,200	2,600	1,700	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	287,907	207,508	80,399	100	100	100
Construction.....	15,203	14,882	321	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	94,682	75,016	19,666	33	36	24
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	25,431	22,933	2,498	9	11	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	59,286	41,637	17,649	21	20	22
Service industries.....	73,454	36,119	37,335	26	17	46
All other industries.....	15,472	14,143	1,329	5	7	2
Industry not reported.....	4,379	2,778	1,601	2	1	2
CINCINNATI CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	203,500	135,700	67,800	100	100	100
Construction.....	10,900	10,600	300	5	8	...
Manufacturing.....	65,400	48,300	17,100	32	36	25
Durable goods.....	34,800	28,600	6,100	17	21	9
Nondurable goods.....	29,900	19,200	10,700	15	14	16
Not specified manufacturing.....	700	500	200	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	17,200	14,800	2,400	8	11	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	43,500	29,200	14,300	21	22	21
Service industries.....	53,500	23,400	30,100	26	17	44
All other industries.....	9,800	7,400	2,400	5	5	4
Industry not reported.....	3,300	2,000	1,200	2	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	169,970	118,590	51,380	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,427	8,226	201	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	54,641	42,819	11,822	32	36	23
Durable goods.....	26,499	23,345	3,154	16	20	6
Nondurable goods.....	27,084	18,648	8,436	16	16	16
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,058	826	232	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	13,761	12,205	1,556	8	10	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	35,378	24,884	10,494	21	21	20
Service industries.....	48,718	23,210	25,508	29	20	50
All other industries.....	6,749	5,852	897	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	2,296	1,394	902	1	1	2

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

Income level	Cincinnati Standard Metropolitan Area				Cincinnati 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.....	322,000	251,400	...	...	191,200	136,500	...	...
Number reporting.....	277,900	217,800	100	100	167,300	119,600	100	100
Under \$500.....	37,300	15,700	13	7	28,400	10,300	17	9
\$500 to \$999.....	19,500	8,200	7	4	14,000	5,100	8	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	17,100	10,700	6	5	12,200	5,900	7	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	16,900	11,100	6	5	12,400	7,900	7	7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	24,000	19,200	9	9	15,100	11,400	9	10
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	23,900	20,300	9	9	14,600	12,200	9	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	33,000	30,500	12	14	18,200	16,500	11	14
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	22,600	21,400	8	10	10,600	9,900	6	8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	20,000	19,400	7	9	9,700	9,200	6	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	13,300	12,600	5	6	6,100	5,600	4	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	20,600	20,100	7	9	10,600	10,100	6	8
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	11,700	11,100	4	5	5,500	5,200	3	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	11,500	11,400	4	5	5,600	5,500	3	5
\$10,000 and over.....	6,500	6,100	2	3	4,300	3,900	3	3
Income not reported.....	44,100	33,600	...	...	23,900	16,900	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,004	\$3,389	\$2,553	\$3,182

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE CLEVELAND, 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 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 Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area¹ 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 Cleveland 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 1,267,270 on April 1, 1940, to 1,465,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 198,250, or 16 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Cleveland increased from 878,336 to 914,000, representing a gain of about

35,650, or 4 percent. Females outnumbered males, 759,300 to 706,200, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 98 males per 100 females in 1940 to 93 in 1950, and in the city in about the same 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 90 percent for this age group as compared with 16 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over, 61 percent, also exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.9 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, 69 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 367,900 married couples in the metropolitan area, 32,000, or 9 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Cleveland city about the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 396,600. In addition, there were 95,500 "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 a similar proportion of the population of the

¹ The Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Cuyahoga and Lake Counties, Ohio.

central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.3 persons. For the city the average household size, 3.4 persons in 1950, remained about the same as in 1940. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at about the same pace during the period as the growth of population.

Approximately 255,300 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, 241,172, was somewhat smaller. (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, 93 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, 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, 14 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 11 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 Cleveland 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 638,800 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 566,402 in 1940. In the city of Cleveland itself, where the number of persons 14 years old and over has declined during the past 10 years, the labor force numbered 406,600 in 1950, about the same as in 1940. (See table 7.)

For the metropolitan area as a whole, the expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, an increase since 1940 in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 448,000 males, or 84

percent of the male population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force, as compared with 412,265, or 81 percent, in 1940. About 190,800 women, or 32 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with the 154,137, or 29 percent, recorded in the previous census. A similar increase in the proportion in the labor force was noted among city residents. The proportion for males living within the city rose over this 10-year period from 81 to 83 percent, and that for women, from 31 to 35 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; 55 percent of the women between those ages in the Cleveland Standard 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 Cleveland labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 28,900 persons, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 94,950, 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 6 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 24,700 in 1950 from the 80,622 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 609,200 in 1950, or 29 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 90 percent, or 549,200, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 39,300 were working only part time and 20,700 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 Cleveland was 19 percent, smaller than that in the metropolitan area as a whole; 381,100 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 319,462 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 420,700 to 539,900 during the decade. There was also a substantial increase in the number of self-employed persons. The latter group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, increased by 21,000, to reach a total of 67,700 in 1950. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Cleveland city, the number employed as private wage and salary workers rose from 268,390 to 329,900. The government workers group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government employees, increased from 21,747 to 27,000. Most of this gain in government employment resulted from the transfer of local transit facilities from private to government operation during the last decade.

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 probably largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 75,596 to 98,500 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 44,236 to 64,200 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 6 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 243,700, or two-fifths, of the workers living in the Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 64,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 27,000 in wholesale and retail trade, and 14,000 in the service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 122,500 workers employed in trade in 1950 and 128,500 in the service industries. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility 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 the service industries, which declined significantly in relative importance. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Cleveland city differed somewhat from those of the Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area. Among the employed residents of Cleveland city, there were considerably lower proportions of professional and managerial workers than in the metropolitan area as a whole. Semiskilled operatives, however, constituted a much larger proportion of the workers living in the city, largely because manufacturing was relatively more important in the city than in the entire metropolitan area.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,996. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,515). Approximately 30 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 23 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

The average income of families living within the city of Cleveland 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 (\$3,474) was lower than the median for all families in the Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area.

An estimated 486,800 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 (330,900 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 49,000 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 58,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 47,300 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.² 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

² 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 17,800 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 125 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
10,000.....	3,100	2,500
25,000.....	4,800	3,900
50,000.....	7,800	5,400
100,000.....	9,500	7,400
250,000.....	14,400	10,600
500,000.....	18,000	11,900
750,000.....	19,100	9,100
1,000,000.....	17,700	...
1,250,000.....	13,600	...

variability is about 8,800. 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 71,500 and 89,100.

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 51,500 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 48 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 8 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 40 percent and 56 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 80,300 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:					
	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	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	3	2	2	1	1
5 or 95	7	4	3	2	1	1
10 or 90	10	6	5	3	1	1
25 or 75	15	10	7	5	2	1
50	17	11	8	6	3	1
Central city						
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	3	2	2	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	11	7	5	3	2	1
50	12	8	6	4	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.

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	1,465,500	706,200	759,300	1,267,270	626,068	641,202	16	13	18
Under 5 years.....	151,300	80,300	71,000	79,648	40,317	39,331	90	99	81
5 to 9 years.....	113,700	56,100	57,600	78,317	39,900	38,417	45	41	50
10 to 14 years.....	91,000	46,500	44,500	95,876	48,453	47,423	-5	-4	-6
15 to 24 years.....	172,700	76,100	96,600	226,864	109,638	117,226	-24	-31	-18
25 to 34 years.....	257,700	119,700	138,000	221,987	105,960	116,027	16	13	19
35 to 44 years.....	229,900	109,700	120,200	197,744	96,128	101,616	16	14	18
45 to 64 years.....	331,400	166,200	165,200	293,823	151,973	141,850	13	9	16
65 years and over.....	117,800	51,500	66,300	73,011	33,699	39,312	61	53	69
Median age.....years..	32.9	32.9	33.0	31.9	32.1	31.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	9	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	12	11	13	18	18	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	17	18	18	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	16	16	16	15	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	24	22	23	24	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	9	6	5	6	...	...	...
CLEVELAND CITY									
All ages.....	914,000	444,500	469,400	878,336	438,346	439,990	4	1	7
Under 5 years.....	96,500	50,400	46,100	56,022	28,243	27,779	72	78	66
5 to 9 years.....	66,200	33,700	32,500	53,562	27,180	26,382	24	24	23
10 to 14 years.....	53,900	27,200	26,600	65,790	33,020	32,770	-18	-18	-19
15 to 24 years.....	119,400	53,900	65,500	163,208	79,277	83,931	-27	-32	-22
25 to 34 years.....	166,000	78,400	87,600	158,989	77,334	81,655	4	1	7
35 to 44 years.....	140,900	67,000	73,900	131,696	64,904	66,792	7	3	11
45 to 64 years.....	197,400	100,400	97,000	201,465	105,983	95,482	-2	-5	2
65 years and over.....	73,800	33,500	40,300	47,604	22,405	25,199	55	50	60
Median age.....years..	32.3	32.3	32.3	31.3	31.7	31.0	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	11	10	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	7	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	7	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	13	12	14	19	18	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	18	19	18	18	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	16	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	23	21	23	24	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	8	9	5	5	6	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	1,125,600	530,900	594,700	100	100	100
Single.....	229,300	114,200	115,200	20	22	19
Married.....	775,500	385,100	390,400	69	73	66
Widowed or divorced.....	120,700	31,600	89,100	11	6	15
CLEVELAND CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	706,800	337,700	369,200	100	100	100
Single.....	152,800	81,200	71,600	22	24	19
Married.....	469,000	231,900	237,100	66	69	64
Widowed or divorced.....	85,000	24,600	60,500	12	7	16

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

Subject	Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area	Cleveland city	Subject	Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area	Cleveland city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	367,900	218,100	Total.....	492,100	312,000
With own household.....	336,000	194,700	Families.....	396,600	241,200
Without own household.....	32,000	23,500	Unrelated individuals.....	95,500	70,800
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	91	89	Households.....	421,300	258,800
Without own household.....	9	11	Population in households.....	1,409,300	869,700
			Population per household.....	3.3	3.4

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND 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	
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	377,400	255,300	68	401,057	241,172	60	6
5 to 13 years.....	188,700	174,100	92	153,853	140,320	91	24
14 to 17 years.....	64,400	59,600	93	85,294	76,937	90	-23
18 to 24 years.....	124,400	20,600	17	161,910	23,915	15	-14
CLEVELAND CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	239,400	150,500	63	282,560	163,332	58	-8
5 to 13 years.....	110,700	102,500	93	105,304	96,564	92	6
14 to 17 years.....	38,600	34,300	89	59,605	52,885	89	-35
18 to 24 years.....	90,100	13,800	15	117,651	13,883	12	-1

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

Residence in 1949	Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area		Cleveland city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	1,433,300	100	892,300	100
Same house as in 1950.....	1,221,300	85	764,600	86
Different house, same county.....	154,500	11	94,900	11
Different county or abroad.....	43,400	3	24,100	3
Residence not reported.....	14,100	1	8,700	1

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,125,600	530,900	594,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	638,800	448,000	190,800	57	84	32
Civilian labor force.....	638,100	447,500	190,600	57	84	32
Employed.....	609,200	425,700	183,500	54	80	31
Unemployed.....	28,900	21,800	7,100	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	486,800	82,900	403,900	43	16	68
Keeping house.....	332,400	1,600	330,900	30	...	56
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	47,300	22,400	24,900	4	4	4
Other and not reported.....	107,100	58,900	48,100	10	11	8
14 to 19 years.....	58,000	26,100	32,000	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	29,300	18,800	10,500	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	19,700	14,100	5,700	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	638,100	447,500	190,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	609,200	425,700	183,500	95	95	96
At work.....	588,500	411,700	176,900	92	92	93
35 hours or more.....	549,200	392,500	156,700	86	88	82
15 to 34 hours.....	30,100	14,700	15,500	5	3	8
1 to 14 hours.....	9,200	4,500	4,700	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	20,700	14,000	6,600	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	28,900	21,800	7,100	5	5	4
CLEVELAND CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	706,800	337,700	369,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	406,600	279,100	127,500	58	83	35
Civilian labor force.....	405,900	278,600	127,300	57	82	34
Employed.....	381,100	260,100	121,000	54	77	33
Unemployed.....	24,700	18,500	6,300	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	300,200	58,600	241,600	42	17	65
Keeping house.....	199,600	1,400	198,300	28	...	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	34,800	17,800	17,000	5	5	5
Other and not reported.....	65,800	39,400	26,300	9	12	7
14 to 19 years.....	36,200	16,500	19,700	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	15,800	12,600	3,300	2	4	1
65 years and over.....	13,700	10,300	3,400	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	405,900	278,600	127,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	381,100	260,100	121,000	94	93	95
At work.....	368,400	251,300	117,100	91	90	92
35 hours or more.....	343,100	239,200	104,000	85	86	82
15 to 34 hours.....	21,000	9,900	11,100	5	4	9
1 to 14 hours.....	4,200	2,200	2,000	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	12,800	8,800	3,900	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	24,700	18,500	6,300	6	7	5

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,125,600	530,900	594,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	638,800	448,000	190,800	57	84	32
Civilian labor force.....	638,100	447,500	190,600	57	84	32
Employed.....	609,200	425,700	183,500	54	80	31
Unemployed.....	28,900	21,800	7,100	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	486,800	82,900	403,900	43	16	68
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,033,769	507,709	526,060	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	566,402	412,265	154,137	55	81	29
Civilian labor force.....	565,952	411,815	154,137	55	81	29
Employed.....	471,002	339,505	131,497	46	67	25
Unemployed.....	94,950	72,310	22,640	9	14	4
Not in labor force.....	467,367	95,444	371,923	45	19	71
CLEVELAND CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	706,800	337,700	369,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	406,600	279,100	127,500	58	83	35
Civilian labor force.....	405,900	278,600	127,300	57	82	34
Employed.....	381,100	260,100	121,000	54	77	33
Unemployed.....	24,700	18,500	6,300	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	300,200	58,600	241,600	42	17	65
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	717,010	356,990	360,020	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	400,204	290,034	110,170	56	81	31
Civilian labor force.....	400,084	289,914	110,170	56	81	31
Employed.....	319,462	228,458	91,004	45	64	25
Unemployed.....	80,622	61,456	19,166	11	17	5
Not in labor force.....	316,806	66,956	249,850	44	19	69

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

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Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND 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
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	1,125,600	638,800	638,100	609,200	28,900	486,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	188,700	94,600	94,400	86,800	7,700	94,100	15	27
25 to 34 years.....	257,700	161,400	161,100	154,100	7,000	96,300	25	24
35 to 44 years.....	229,900	150,100	150,000	145,100	4,900	79,900	23	17
45 to 64 years.....	331,400	202,300	202,100	194,200	7,900	129,200	32	27
65 years and over.....	117,800	30,500	30,500	29,100	1,400	87,300	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	530,900	448,000	447,500	425,700	21,800	82,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	83,700	51,400	51,200	45,800	5,400	32,400	11	25
25 to 34 years.....	119,700	112,500	112,300	107,200	5,100	7,200	25	23
35 to 44 years.....	109,700	105,900	105,800	102,300	3,500	3,900	24	16
45 to 64 years.....	166,200	153,700	153,700	147,100	6,500	12,400	34	30
65 years and over.....	51,500	24,500	24,500	23,300	1,300	27,000	5	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	594,700	190,800	190,600	183,500	7,100	403,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	105,000	43,200	43,200	41,000	2,300	61,800	23	32
25 to 34 years.....	138,000	48,900	48,700	46,900	1,900	89,100	26	27
35 to 44 years.....	120,200	44,200	44,200	42,800	1,400	76,000	23	20
45 to 64 years.....	165,200	48,500	48,400	47,000	1,400	116,700	25	20
65 years and over.....	66,300	6,000	6,000	5,800	100	60,300	3	1
CLEVELAND CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	706,800	406,600	405,900	381,100	24,700	300,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	128,800	67,400	67,200	60,600	6,600	61,300	17	27
25 to 34 years.....	166,000	108,400	108,100	102,400	5,700	57,500	27	23
35 to 44 years.....	140,900	94,900	94,800	90,100	4,700	46,100	23	19
45 to 64 years.....	197,400	119,200	119,100	112,400	6,700	78,100	29	27
65 years and over.....	73,800	16,600	16,600	15,600	1,000	57,200	4	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	337,700	279,100	278,600	260,100	18,500	58,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	58,400	37,500	37,300	32,700	4,500	20,900	13	24
25 to 34 years.....	78,400	74,100	73,900	69,900	4,100	4,300	27	22
35 to 44 years.....	67,000	64,400	64,300	61,000	3,300	2,600	23	18
45 to 64 years.....	100,400	89,800	89,800	84,100	5,700	10,600	32	31
65 years and over.....	33,500	13,300	13,300	12,500	900	20,100	5	5
Female, 14 years and over.....	369,200	127,500	127,300	121,000	6,300	241,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	70,400	30,000	30,000	27,900	2,100	40,400	24	33
25 to 34 years.....	87,600	34,300	34,200	32,500	1,700	53,200	27	27
35 to 44 years.....	73,900	30,500	30,500	29,100	1,400	43,400	24	22
45 to 64 years.....	97,000	29,400	29,400	28,400	1,000	67,500	23	16
65 years and over.....	40,300	3,300	3,300	3,100	100	37,000	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 CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND 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
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	84	32	5	5	4
14 to 19 years.....	32	37	28	9	10	7
20 to 24 years.....	69	85	55	8	10	5
25 to 34 years.....	63	94	35	4	5	4
35 to 44 years.....	65	97	37	3	3	3
45 to 54 years.....	64	96	33	4	5	3
55 to 64 years.....	57	89	25	4	4	3
65 years and over.....	26	48	9	5	5	2
CLEVELAND CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	58	83	35	6	7	5
14 to 19 years.....	34	38	31	11	12	9
20 to 24 years.....	68	87	53	9	12	5
25 to 34 years.....	65	95	39	5	6	5
35 to 44 years.....	67	96	41	5	5	5
45 to 54 years.....	65	94	36	6	7	4
55 to 64 years.....	55	85	23	6	6	3
65 years and over.....	22	40	8	6	7	3

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND 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
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	609,200	425,700	183,500	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	493,200	337,100	156,100	81	79	85
Government workers.....	46,700	29,900	16,800	8	7	9
Self-employed workers.....	67,700	58,500	9,200	11	14	5
Unpaid family workers.....	1,500	200	1,300	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	471,002	339,505	131,497	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	420,700	298,550	122,150	89	88	93
Government workers.....	46,820	39,905	6,915	10	12	5
Self-employed workers.....	3,482	1,050	2,432	1	...	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
CLEVELAND CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	381,100	260,100	121,000	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	329,900	223,400	106,500	87	86	88
Government workers.....	27,000	17,700	9,300	7	7	8
Self-employed workers.....	23,100	18,900	4,200	6	7	3
Unpaid family workers.....	1,100	200	900	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	319,462	228,458	91,004	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	268,390	191,097	77,293	84	84	85
Government workers.....	21,747	14,369	7,378	7	6	8
Self-employed workers.....	27,119	22,396	4,723	8	10	5
Unpaid family workers.....	2,206	596	1,610	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND 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
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	609,200	425,700	183,500	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	64,200	46,800	17,400	11	11	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	67,700	58,900	8,900	11	14	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	93,600	33,200	60,400	15	8	33
Sales workers.....	54,100	35,600	18,500	9	8	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	93,500	89,800	3,700	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	132,000	97,600	34,400	22	23	19
Private household workers.....	12,100	300	11,800	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	49,900	25,700	24,200	8	6	13
Laborers, except mine.....	36,400	34,300	2,100	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	5,700	3,500	2,200	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	471,002	339,505	131,497	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	44,236	28,009	16,227	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	45,171	40,694	4,477	10	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	108,545	60,968	47,577	23	18	36
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	75,596	73,954	1,642	16	22	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	102,132	78,023	24,109	22	23	18
Private household workers.....	18,780	666	18,114	4	...	14
Service workers, except private household.....	40,854	23,378	17,476	9	7	13
Laborers, except mine.....	33,547	32,541	1,006	7	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,141	1,272	869	...	...	1
CLEVELAND CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	381,100	260,100	121,000	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	25,800	17,700	8,000	7	7	7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	23,900	19,600	4,300	6	8	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	59,600	22,700	36,900	16	9	30
Sales workers.....	23,600	13,000	10,600	6	5	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	65,500	62,600	2,800	17	24	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	103,300	74,100	29,200	27	28	24
Private household workers.....	6,900	300	6,600	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	39,100	19,500	19,700	10	7	16
Laborers, except mine.....	28,700	27,400	1,300	8	11	1
Occupation not reported.....	4,700	3,100	1,500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	319,462	228,458	91,004	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	23,270	13,436	9,834	7	6	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	21,825	18,925	2,900	7	8	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	43,710	20,433	23,277	14	9	26
Sales workers.....	24,325	16,021	8,304	8	7	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	55,136	53,868	1,268	17	24	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	80,961	60,479	20,482	25	26	23
Private household workers.....	10,125	271	9,854	3	...	11
Service workers, except private household.....	32,873	19,080	13,793	10	8	15
Laborers, except mine.....	25,845	25,100	745	8	11	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,392	845	547	...	...	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND 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
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	609,200	425,700	183,500	100	100	100
Construction.....	29,000	27,200	1,700	5	6	1
Manufacturing.....	243,700	191,400	52,300	40	45	29
Durable goods.....	173,500	145,900	27,600	28	34	15
Nondurable goods.....	67,500	43,600	24,900	11	10	14
Not specified manufacturing.....	2,700	2,000	800	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	49,700	41,800	7,900	8	10	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	122,500	75,600	46,900	20	18	26
Service industries.....	128,500	65,800	62,700	21	15	34
All other industries.....	30,100	20,500	9,600	5	5	5
Industry not reported.....	5,900	3,400	2,400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	471,002	339,505	131,497	100	100	100
Construction.....	19,077	18,642	435	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	179,353	147,567	31,786	38	43	24
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	37,997	33,567	4,430	8	10	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	95,234	64,795	30,429	20	19	23
Service industries.....	114,041	54,883	59,158	24	16	45
All other industries.....	20,475	17,225	3,250	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	4,835	2,826	2,009	1	1	2
CLEVELAND CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	381,100	260,100	121,000	100	100	100
Construction.....	19,400	18,700	700	5	7	1
Manufacturing.....	162,700	124,300	38,400	43	48	32
Durable goods.....	120,400	99,800	20,600	32	38	17
Nondurable goods.....	40,300	23,000	17,300	11	9	14
Not specified manufacturing.....	2,100	1,500	600	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	35,600	29,700	5,800	9	11	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	69,600	39,700	29,800	18	15	25
Service industries.....	74,700	34,600	40,100	20	13	33
All other industries.....	14,600	10,100	4,400	4	4	4
Industry not reported.....	4,600	2,800	1,800	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	319,462	228,458	91,004	100	100	100
Construction.....	12,801	12,533	268	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	129,426	104,828	24,598	41	46	27
Durable goods.....	92,452	81,520	10,932	29	36	12
Nondurable goods.....	35,489	22,169	13,320	11	10	15
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,485	1,139	346	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	26,140	23,241	2,899	8	10	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	65,929	43,637	22,292	21	19	24
Service industries.....	70,326	32,895	37,431	22	14	41
All other industries.....	11,315	9,264	2,051	4	4	2
Industry not reported.....	3,525	2,060	1,465	1	1	2

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

Income level	Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area				Cleveland 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.....	492,100	396,600	...	...	312,000	241,200	...	...
Number reporting.....	464,600	376,800	100	100	297,800	231,900	100	100
Under \$500.....	38,100	17,900	8	5	28,900	14,400	10	6
\$500 to \$999.....	21,800	9,900	5	3	17,100	8,000	6	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	22,600	13,100	5	3	18,000	10,600	6	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	24,500	14,500	5	4	18,300	10,700	6	5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	34,100	23,200	7	6	27,100	18,700	9	8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	37,500	29,700	8	8	29,600	23,300	10	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	52,500	45,600	11	12	37,200	31,900	12	14
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	38,800	34,800	8	9	27,800	24,600	9	11
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	34,600	33,300	7	9	21,300	20,400	7	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	24,600	23,400	5	6	15,900	14,900	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	45,200	43,400	10	12	23,600	22,500	8	10
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	26,100	25,600	6	7	14,400	13,900	5	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	31,600	31,400	7	8	14,600	14,400	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	32,700	31,000	7	8	4,100	3,600	1	2
Income not reported.....	27,500	19,900	...	...	14,200	9,300	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,515	\$3,996	\$3,133	\$3,474

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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

Preliminary Data

(This is the final report of a series of reports 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 Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area¹ 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 standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade, from 388,712 on April 1, 1940, to 503,400 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 114,700, or 30 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Columbus increased from 306,087 to

375,900, representing a gain of about 69,800, or 23 percent. Females outnumbered males, 259,100 to 244,300, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area remained about the same as in 1940, being 94 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 105 percent for this age group as compared with 30 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 area in 1950 was 32.0 years, about the same as in 1940. It was 31.4 years for males and 32.5 years for females in 1950.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely 67 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-one percent were single, and 13 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 122,900 married couples in the metropolitan area, 9,800, or 8 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. Similarly, in the city of Columbus about the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 132,600. In addition, there were 40,800 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals

¹ The Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area is comprised of Franklin County, Ohio.

constituted 8 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 10 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.3 persons. For the city the average household size declined, being 3.5 persons in 1940 and 3.2 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 82,700 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, 70,765, was somewhat smaller. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 86 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 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, 24 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 16 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. Many of the college students are outside this age group. 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, 20 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 6 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 Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 31 percent. An estimated 211,000 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 160,668 in 1940. In the city of Columbus itself, the labor force increased by 25

percent in the past decade to reach a total of 162,100 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, a marked increase since 1940 in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 68,800 women, or 34 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 45,636, or 28 percent, in 1940. A similar increase was noted among women living within the city; the proportion in the labor force rose from 30 to 36 percent over this 10-year period. Approximately 76 percent of the males 14 years old and over living in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in both 1940 and 1950; the number in the labor force rose over this period from 115,032 to 142,200 along with population growth. Within the city, the proportion of male residents in the labor force in 1950 (74 percent) was also relatively unchanged from the 1940 level.

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; 49 percent of the women between those ages in the Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was lower, approximately 37 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 women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Columbus labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 9,100 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, 20,777, 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 14 to 5 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 7,300 in 1950 from the 17,670 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 200,600 in 1950, or 45 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 85 percent, or 169,600, were working full time (35 hours or more) during

the census week. Of the remainder, 24,000 were working only part time and 6,900 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 Columbus was 38 percent, somewhat smaller than that of the metropolitan area as a whole; 153,700 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 111,547 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed workers 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 by 49 percent to 180,000 during the decade. The number of self-employed workers, however, increased by only 16 percent to a 1950 level of 20,200. 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 Columbus city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 62 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 12,839 to 20,800 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 40 percent to a level of 121,400.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by a large increase of 21,000 in the number of employed clerical and sales workers living in the metropolitan area. Most of the gain in this group, which numbered 55,100 in 1950, was concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 20,419 to 32,300 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 14,484 to 21,500 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 5 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 49,900 of the workers living in the Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 52 percent over 1940. There were also employment gains of 37 percent in wholesale and retail trade and 34 percent in the service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 41,100 workers employed in trade in 1950, and 52,100 in the service industries. Despite these changes, however, the distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 12.)

The occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Columbus 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 Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,694. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$3,216). Approximately 23 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 28 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 181,200 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 (102,800 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 28,900 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 17,900 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 30,300 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 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.² 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

² 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

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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 14,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 110 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 relative 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.....	1,500	1,300
10,000.....	2,100	1,800
25,000.....	3,300	2,800
50,000.....	4,600	3,800
100,000.....	6,100	5,000
200,000.....	7,500	5,700
300,000.....	7,500	4,500
400,000.....	6,100	...
500,000.....	1,300	...

variability is about 3,400. 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 23,200 and 30,000.

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 88,200 married couples in the central city, 9 percent were without their own household. The sampling variability is about 2 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage obtained from a complete count of the 1950 Census will be between 7 percent and 11 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 26,600 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	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	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	7	5	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	9	7	5	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	14	10	6	4	3	2	1
50	16	11	7	5	3	2	1
Central city							
2 or 98	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	8	6	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	12	9	5	4	3	2	1
50	13	10	6	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.

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	503,400	244,300	259,100	388,712	190,050	198,662	30	29	30
Under 5 years.....	53,000	26,600	26,500	25,823	13,009	12,814	105	104	107
5 to 9 years.....	33,600	17,100	16,500	25,504	13,010	12,494	32	31	32
10 to 14 years.....	29,000	15,300	13,700	29,676	14,896	14,780	-2	3	-7
15 to 24 years.....	75,000	35,500	39,500	66,437	31,787	34,650	13	12	14
25 to 34 years.....	87,400	43,100	44,300	66,414	32,186	34,228	32	34	29
35 to 44 years.....	72,100	34,800	37,300	59,691	29,578	30,113	21	18	24
45 to 64 years.....	107,400	52,200	55,300	85,431	42,276	43,155	26	23	28
65 years and over.....	45,800	19,900	26,000	29,736	13,308	16,428	54	50	58
Median age.....years..	32.0	31.4	32.5	32.1	31.9	32.2	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	11	10	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	6	7	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	5	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	15	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	18	17	17	17	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	15	16	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	21	21	22	22	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	8	10	8	7	8	...	...	...
COLUMBUS CITY									
All ages.....	375,900	180,100	195,800	306,087	148,971	157,116	23	21	25
Under 5 years.....	37,800	18,900	18,900	19,592	9,808	9,784	93	93	93
5 to 9 years.....	23,400	11,600	11,800	18,789	9,591	9,198	25	21	28
10 to 14 years.....	19,000	9,500	9,500	22,134	11,081	11,053	-14	-14	-14
15 to 24 years.....	56,500	26,400	30,100	52,862	25,097	27,765	7	5	8
25 to 34 years.....	67,900	33,700	34,200	53,932	26,316	27,616	26	28	24
35 to 44 years.....	53,500	25,800	27,700	47,136	23,420	23,716	14	10	17
45 to 64 years.....	82,400	39,800	42,600	68,102	33,367	34,735	21	19	23
65 years and over.....	35,400	14,400	21,000	23,540	10,291	13,249	50	40	59
Median age.....years..	32.5	32.0	33.1	32.4	32.2	32.5	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	10	10	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	5	5	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	15	15	17	17	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	19	17	18	18	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	15	16	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	22	22	22	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	8	11	8	7	8	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	392,200	187,600	204,600	100	100	100
Single.....	80,500	43,000	37,400	21	23	18
Married.....	262,100	129,800	132,300	67	69	65
Widowed or divorced.....	49,600	14,700	34,900	13	8	17
COLUMBUS CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	298,600	141,500	157,100	100	100	100
Single.....	64,100	34,700	29,500	21	25	19
Married.....	192,100	94,600	97,500	64	67	62
Widowed or divorced.....	42,400	12,200	30,200	14	9	19

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

Subject	Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area	Columbus city	Subject	Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area	Columbus city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	122,900	88,200	Total.....	173,400	134,600
With own household.....	113,200	80,700	Families.....	132,600	97,300
Without own household.....	9,800	7,500	Unrelated individuals.....	40,800	37,300
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	92	91	Households.....	144,900	108,000
Without own household.....	8	9	Population in households.....	472,200	344,700
			Population per household.....	3.3	3.2

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND COLUMBUS 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	
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	137,500	82,700	60	121,617	70,765	58	17
5 to 13 years.....	58,200	50,100	86	49,099	41,882	85	20
14 to 17 years.....	21,300	18,700	88	24,978	21,217	85	-12
18 to 24 years.....	58,000	13,900	24	47,540	7,666	16	81
COLUMBUS CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	99,000	58,400	59	93,785	52,501	56	11
5 to 13 years.....	39,500	34,100	86	36,402	31,061	85	10
14 to 17 years.....	15,300	13,300	87	18,900	15,826	84	-16
18 to 24 years.....	44,200	11,000	25	38,483	5,614	15	96

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

Residence in 1949	Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area		Columbus city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	492,700	100	368,000	100
Same house as in 1950.....	382,800	78	279,800	76
Different house, same county.....	69,200	14	54,900	15
Different county or abroad.....	27,900	6	21,700	6
Residence not reported.....	12,800	3	11,600	3

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

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	392,200	187,600	204,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	211,000	142,200	68,800	54	76	34
Civilian labor force.....	209,600	141,000	68,700	53	75	34
Employed.....	200,600	135,000	65,600	51	72	32
Unemployed.....	9,100	6,000	3,100	2	3	2
Not in labor force.....	181,200	45,400	135,800	46	24	66
Keeping house.....	104,100	1,400	102,800	27	1	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	30,300	15,000	15,300	8	8	7
Other and not reported.....	46,800	29,000	17,800	12	15	9
14 to 19 years.....	17,900	8,800	9,100	5	5	4
20 to 64 years.....	19,900	14,200	5,700	5	8	3
65 years and over.....	9,000	6,000	3,000	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	209,600	141,000	68,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	200,600	135,000	65,600	96	96	95
At work.....	193,700	132,100	61,600	92	94	90
35 hours or more.....	169,600	119,500	50,100	81	85	73
15 to 34 hours.....	14,800	8,000	6,800	7	6	10
1 to 14 hours.....	9,200	4,600	4,700	4	3	7
With a job but not at work.....	6,900	2,900	4,000	3	2	6
Unemployed.....	9,100	6,000	3,100	4	4	5
COLUMBUS CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	298,600	141,500	157,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	162,100	104,800	57,200	54	74	36
Civilian labor force.....	161,000	103,900	57,100	54	73	36
Employed.....	153,700	99,300	54,400	51	70	35
Unemployed.....	7,300	4,600	2,700	2	3	2
Not in labor force.....	136,600	36,600	99,900	46	26	64
Keeping house.....	74,100	1,100	73,000	25	1	46
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	27,000	13,100	13,900	9	9	9
Other and not reported.....	35,500	22,400	13,100	12	16	8
14 to 19 years.....	12,200	6,100	6,100	4	4	4
20 to 64 years.....	16,700	12,200	4,500	6	9	3
65 years and over.....	6,700	4,100	2,600	2	3	2
Civilian labor force.....	161,000	103,900	57,100	100	100	100
Employed.....	153,700	99,300	54,400	95	96	95
At work.....	147,900	96,700	51,200	92	93	90
35 hours or more.....	129,200	87,300	42,000	80	84	74
15 to 34 hours.....	11,700	5,900	5,800	7	6	10
1 to 14 hours.....	7,000	3,600	3,400	4	3	6
With a job but not at work.....	5,800	2,600	3,200	4	3	6
Unemployed.....	7,300	4,600	2,700	5	4	5

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	392,200	187,600	204,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	211,000	142,200	68,800	54	76	34
Civilian labor force.....	209,600	141,000	68,700	53	75	34
Employed.....	200,600	135,000	65,600	51	72	32
Unemployed.....	9,100	6,000	3,100	2	3	2
Not in labor force.....	181,200	45,400	135,800	46	24	66
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	313,790	152,175	161,615	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	160,668	115,032	45,636	51	76	28
Civilian labor force.....	159,458	113,822	45,636	51	75	28
Employed.....	138,681	97,902	40,779	44	64	25
Unemployed.....	20,777	15,920	4,857	7	10	3
Not in labor force.....	153,122	37,143	115,979	49	24	72
COLUMBUS CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	298,600	141,500	157,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	162,100	104,800	57,200	54	74	36
Civilian labor force.....	161,000	103,900	57,100	54	73	36
Employed.....	153,700	99,300	54,400	51	70	35
Unemployed.....	7,300	4,600	2,700	2	3	2
Not in labor force.....	136,600	36,600	99,900	46	26	64
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	250,093	120,747	129,346	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	130,117	91,020	39,097	52	75	30
Civilian labor force.....	129,217	90,120	39,097	52	75	30
Employed.....	111,547	76,802	34,745	45	64	27
Unemployed.....	17,670	13,318	4,352	7	11	3
Not in labor force.....	119,976	29,727	90,249	48	25	70

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

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

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

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
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	392,200	211,000	209,600	200,600	9,100	181,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	79,300	40,800	40,500	37,800	2,600	38,500	19	29
25 to 34 years.....	87,400	53,200	52,400	50,500	2,000	34,200	25	22
35 to 44 years.....	72,100	45,800	45,700	44,000	1,700	26,300	22	19
45 to 64 years.....	107,400	61,000	60,900	58,600	2,300	46,400	29	25
65 years and over.....	45,800	10,100	10,100	9,700	500	35,700	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	187,600	142,200	141,000	135,000	6,000	45,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	37,600	22,500	22,200	20,600	1,600	15,100	16	27
25 to 34 years.....	43,100	36,400	35,800	34,500	1,200	6,600	26	20
35 to 44 years.....	34,800	31,600	31,400	30,100	1,300	3,300	22	22
45 to 64 years.....	52,200	43,700	43,600	42,200	1,500	8,500	31	25
65 years and over.....	19,900	8,000	8,000	7,500	400	11,900	6	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	204,600	68,800	68,700	65,600	3,100	135,800	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	41,700	18,300	18,300	17,300	1,000	23,400	27	...
25 to 34 years.....	44,300	16,700	16,700	15,900	800	27,600	24	...
35 to 44 years.....	37,300	14,300	14,200	13,900	400	23,000	21	...
45 to 64 years.....	55,300	17,300	17,300	16,400	900	37,900	25	...
65 years and over.....	26,000	2,200	2,200	2,100	...	23,800	3	...
COLUMBUS CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	298,600	162,100	161,000	153,700	7,300	136,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	59,500	31,700	31,400	29,300	2,100	27,900	20	29
25 to 34 years.....	67,900	41,700	41,200	39,400	1,800	26,100	26	25
35 to 44 years.....	53,500	34,600	34,400	33,100	1,300	18,900	21	18
45 to 64 years.....	82,400	46,600	46,600	44,800	1,800	35,800	29	25
65 years and over.....	35,400	7,500	7,500	7,100	400	27,900	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	141,500	104,800	103,900	99,300	4,600	36,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	27,900	16,300	16,100	14,900	1,200	11,600	16	26
25 to 34 years.....	33,700	27,900	27,400	26,300	1,100	5,800	27	24
35 to 44 years.....	25,800	22,900	22,700	21,800	900	2,900	22	20
45 to 64 years.....	39,800	32,100	32,100	31,000	1,100	7,700	31	24
65 years and over.....	14,400	5,700	5,700	5,300	400	8,700	5	9
Female, 14 years and over.....	157,100	57,200	57,100	54,400	2,700	99,900	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	31,600	15,400	15,300	14,400	900	16,300	27	...
25 to 34 years.....	34,200	13,800	13,800	13,100	700	20,300	24	...
35 to 44 years.....	27,700	11,700	11,700	11,300	400	16,000	20	...
45 to 64 years.....	42,600	14,500	14,500	13,800	700	28,100	25	...
65 years and over.....	21,000	1,800	1,800	1,800	...	19,200	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 COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND COLUMBUS CITY: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	54	76	34	4	4	5
14 to 19 years.....	40	44	38	9	9	10
20 to 24 years.....	60	72	49	5	6	4
25 to 34 years.....	61	84	38	4	3	5
35 to 44 years.....	64	91	38	4	4	3
45 to 54 years.....	60	88	35	3	2	5
55 to 64 years.....	53	79	27	5	5	6
65 years and over.....	22	40	8	5	5	...
COLUMBUS CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	54	74	36	5	4	5
14 to 19 years.....	44	45	44	10	11	10
20 to 24 years.....	60	67	52	5	6	3
25 to 34 years.....	61	83	40	4	4	5
35 to 44 years.....	65	89	42	4	4	3
45 to 54 years.....	60	85	37	3	3	3
55 to 64 years.....	53	75	31	5	5	5
65 years and over.....	21	40	9	5	7	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND COLUMBUS 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
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	200,600	135,000	65,600	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	154,300	102,400	51,900	77	76	79
Government workers.....	25,700	15,600	10,200	13	12	16
Self-employed workers.....	20,200	16,800	3,400	10	12	5
Unpaid family workers.....	300	200	100	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	138,681	97,902	40,779	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	120,492	82,645	37,847	87	84	93
Government workers.....	17,397	14,933	2,464	13	15	6
Self-employed workers.....	792	324	468	1	...	1
Unpaid family workers.....						
COLUMBUS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	153,700	99,300	54,400	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	121,400	77,700	43,700	79	78	80
Government workers.....	20,800	12,700	8,100	14	13	15
Self-employed workers.....	11,300	8,800	2,500	7	9	5
Unpaid family workers.....	200	200	100	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	111,547	76,802	34,745	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	86,644	59,475	27,169	78	77	78
Government workers.....	12,839	7,664	5,175	12	10	15
Self-employed workers.....	11,608	9,549	2,059	10	12	6
Unpaid family workers.....	456	114	342	...	...	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND COLUMBUS 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
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	200,600	135,000	65,600	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	21,500	12,500	9,000	11	9	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	19,200	17,400	1,800	10	13	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	35,700	11,700	24,000	18	9	37
Sales workers.....	19,400	13,500	6,000	10	10	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	32,300	30,900	1,500	16	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	35,900	25,900	9,900	18	19	15
Private household workers.....	3,500	400	3,100	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	17,900	9,400	8,400	9	7	13
Laborers, except mine.....	11,000	10,800	100	5	8	...
Occupation not reported.....	4,200	2,500	1,700	2	2	3
1940						
Employed.....	138,681	97,902	40,779	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14,484	9,197	5,287	10	9	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	16,641	15,071	1,570	12	15	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	33,848	18,487	15,361	24	19	38
Sales workers.....	20,419	19,873	546	15	20	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	24,461	18,677	5,784	18	19	14
Operatives and kindred workers.....	5,870	280	5,590	4	...	14
Private household workers.....	13,283	7,420	5,863	10	8	14
Service workers, except private household.....	8,193	7,944	249	6	8	1
Laborers, except mine.....	1,482	953	529	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
COLUMBUS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	153,700	99,300	54,400	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	16,000	9,100	6,900	10	9	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	10,400	9,200	1,200	7	9	2
Clerical and kindred workers.....	29,400	9,700	19,700	19	10	36
Sales workers.....	15,400	10,200	5,200	10	10	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	23,600	22,400	1,200	15	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	29,500	21,400	8,200	19	22	15
Private household workers.....	3,100	300	2,800	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	16,000	8,300	7,700	10	8	14
Laborers, except mine.....	7,700	7,400	200	5	7	...
Occupation not reported.....	2,800	1,600	1,200	2	2	2
1940						
Employed.....	111,547	76,802	34,745	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	11,055	6,759	4,296	10	9	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	10,765	9,537	1,228	10	12	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	18,047	7,429	10,618	16	10	31
Sales workers.....	10,703	7,885	2,818	10	10	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	16,696	16,215	481	15	21	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	20,733	15,596	5,137	19	20	15
Private household workers.....	4,513	208	4,305	4	...	12
Service workers, except private household.....	12,183	6,956	5,227	11	9	15
Laborers, except mine.....	5,628	5,425	203	5	7	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,224	792	432	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND COLUMBUS 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
COLUMBUS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	200,600	135,000	65,600	100	100	100
Construction.....	11,800	11,300	500	6	8	1
Manufacturing.....	49,900	38,200	11,800	25	28	18
Durable goods.....	32,600	26,500	6,000	16	20	9
Nondurable goods.....	17,100	11,400	5,600	9	8	9
Not specified manufacturing.....	300	200	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	19,800	17,500	2,300	10	13	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	41,100	25,800	15,300	20	19	23
Service industries.....	52,100	24,100	27,900	26	18	43
Public administration.....	14,400	9,400	5,000	7	7	8
All other industries.....	6,000	5,600	300	3	4	...
Industry not reported.....	5,500	3,000	2,500	3	2	4
1940						
Employed.....	138,681	97,902	40,779	100	100	100
Construction.....	7,606	7,446	160	5	8	...
Manufacturing.....	32,784	25,925	6,859	24	26	17
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14,475	13,235	1,240	10	14	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	30,041	20,786	9,255	22	21	23
Service industries.....	38,816	19,265	19,551	28	20	48
Public administration.....	7,975	5,377	2,598	6	5	6
All other industries.....	4,393	4,261	132	3	4	...
Industry not reported.....	2,591	1,607	984	2	2	2
COLUMBUS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	153,700	99,300	54,400	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,300	7,900	400	5	8	1
Manufacturing.....	39,100	29,700	9,400	25	30	17
Durable goods.....	25,400	20,500	4,900	17	21	9
Nondurable goods.....	13,500	9,100	4,400	9	9	8
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	200	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	15,500	13,500	2,000	10	14	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	31,300	18,500	12,800	20	19	24
Service industries.....	42,000	18,300	23,700	27	18	44
Public administration.....	11,700	7,500	4,200	8	8	8
All other industries.....	1,700	1,600	100	1	2	...
Industry not reported.....	4,100	2,300	1,800	3	2	3
1940						
Employed.....	111,547	76,802	34,745	100	100	100
Construction.....	5,911	5,775	136	5	8	...
Manufacturing.....	26,954	20,965	5,989	24	27	17
Durable goods.....	12,820	10,963	1,857	11	14	5
Nondurable goods.....	13,254	9,295	3,959	12	12	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	880	707	173	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12,149	11,110	1,039	11	14	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	25,359	17,182	8,177	23	22	24
Service industries.....	31,278	15,065	16,213	28	20	47
Public administration.....	7,027	4,716	2,311	6	6	7
All other industries.....	706	661	45	1	1	...
Industry not reported.....	2,163	1,328	835	2	2	2

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

Income level	Columbus Standard Metropolitan Area				Columbus 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.....	173,400	132,600	...	...	134,600	97,300	...	...
Number reporting.....	159,200	124,500	100	100	122,700	91,100	100	100
Under \$500.....	14,000	4,400	9	4	12,100	3,600	10	4
\$500 to \$999.....	10,500	3,400	7	3	9,100	2,600	7	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9,400	4,200	6	3	8,100	3,200	7	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9,700	6,000	6	5	8,100	4,500	7	5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	13,300	10,100	8	8	10,300	7,400	8	8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	15,000	12,900	9	10	12,400	10,300	10	11
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	17,800	16,400	11	13	13,000	11,600	11	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	13,000	12,500	8	10	10,400	9,900	8	11
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10,900	10,500	7	8	8,600	8,300	7	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	9,600	9,200	6	7	6,900	6,500	6	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	13,000	12,800	8	10	9,800	9,600	8	11
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	7,600	7,500	5	6	5,300	5,200	4	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	9,300	9,100	6	7	5,900	5,700	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	6,100	5,700	4	5	2,900	2,700	2	3
Income not reported.....	14,200	8,100	...	...	11,900	6,200	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,216	\$3,694	\$3,048	\$3,619

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION**PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE DALLAS, TEXAS, 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 doubling of the 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 Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area¹ 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 Dallas 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 398,564 on April 1, 1940, to 614,800 on

¹ The Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Dallas County, Texas.

April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a marked gain of about 216,250, or 54 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Dallas increased from 294,734 to 434,500, representing a gain of about 139,750, or 47 percent. Females outnumbered males, 318,700 to 296,100, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area, 93 males per 100 females in 1950, remained about the same as in 1940, and in the city this ratio remained at 89.

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 132 percent for this age group as compared with 54 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, 30.4 years in 1950, remained about the same as in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 70 percent. (See table 2.) Seventeen percent were single, and 13 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 153,100 married couples in the metropolitan area, 10,000, or 7 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Dallas city a similar percentage of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

P R E L I M I N A R Y

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 171,200. In addition, there were 48,000 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 8 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 9 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.2 persons. For the city the average household size declined from 3.4 persons in 1940 to 3.2 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 97,200 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, 69,448, was significantly smaller. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 78 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 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, 12 percent were enrolled in 1950, the same 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 very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 28 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 19 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 population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 50 percent. An estimated 277,400 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 184,394 in 1940. In the city of Dallas itself, the labor force increased by 42 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 203,000 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, a slight increase in the proportion of women in the labor force since 1940. About 94,400 women, or 38 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 59,788, or 36 percent, in 1940. A similar increase was noted among women living within the city; the proportion in the labor force rose from 39 to 41 percent over this 10-year period. For men, the proportions were about the same in both years--approximately 83 percent--for city residents, as well as for the population of the metropolitan area as a whole.

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; 52 percent of the women between those ages in the city of Dallas were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was lower, approximately 46 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 Dallas labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 7,200 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, 22,375, or approximately 12 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 over this period from 17,720 in 1940 to 6,100 in 1950.

The number of employed civilians living in the Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 269,600 in 1950, or 66 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 86 percent, or 231,700, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 26,900 were working only part time and 11,000 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 Dallas was somewhat smaller, 57 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 196,500 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 125,475 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 by 77 percent to reach a level of 239,400 in 1950. The number of self-employed persons, however, increased by only 16 percent and was estimated at 28,800 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a considerably smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Dallas city, the number of persons employed by government doubled over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 7,642 to 16,100 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 62 percent to a level of 161,300.

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. 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 18,086 to 37,100 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 14,275 to 27,600 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 female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 12 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 79,700 of the workers living in the Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in the service industries, an increase of 45 percent over 1940. The number of workers employed in manufacturing, however, rose by 80 percent, reaching a level of 48,100 in 1950. Employment in the construction industry more than doubled over the decade. The number of workers engaged in wholesale and retail trade

rose by 57 percent, and stood at 66,100 in 1950. As a result of these changes, the service industries declined sharply in importance as a field of employment among the various broad industry groups, whereas construction, particularly, rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Dallas 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 Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,292. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,811). Approximately 20 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 34 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

The average income of families living within the city of Dallas was higher 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 (\$3,461) was higher than the median for all families in the Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area.

An estimated 189,500 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 (128,100 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 21,400 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 25,100 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 19,300 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.² 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

² 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 16,000 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 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.....	800	700
10,000.....	1,100	1,000
25,000.....	1,800	1,500
50,000.....	2,500	2,000
100,000.....	3,300	2,700
200,000.....	4,200	3,200
300,000.....	4,500	2,900
400,000.....	4,300	1,700
500,000.....	3,500	...
600,000.....	1,400	...

To illustrate, there were an estimated 33,300 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 31,300 and 35,300.

Data on residence in 1949 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 17,500 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 39 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 34 percent and 44 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	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	5	3	2	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
50	8	6	4	3	2	1	1
	Central city						
2 or 98	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	4	3	2	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	6	4	3	2	2	1	1
50	7	5	4	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.

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	614,800	296,100	318,700	398,564	191,453	207,111	54	55	54
Under 5 years.....	64,100	33,300	30,800	27,587	13,956	13,631	132	139	126
5 to 9 years.....	51,200	25,000	26,200	27,948	14,190	13,758	83	76	90
10 to 14 years.....	40,100	21,200	18,900	31,159	15,676	15,483	29	35	22
15 to 24 years.....	92,500	44,300	48,200	71,458	33,053	38,405	29	34	26
25 to 34 years.....	110,200	52,700	57,500	78,987	36,392	42,595	40	45	35
35 to 44 years.....	95,100	43,900	51,200	67,766	32,593	35,173	40	35	46
45 to 64 years.....	122,200	58,100	64,100	73,382	36,366	37,016	67	60	73
65 years and over.....	39,400	17,500	21,900	20,277	9,227	11,050	94	90	98
Median age.....years..	30.4	29.6	31.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	10	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	15	15	18	17	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	18	18	20	19	21	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	16	17	17	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	20	20	20	18	19	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	6	7	5	5	5	...	...	...
DALLAS CITY									
All ages.....	434,500	205,100	229,400	294,734	139,759	154,975	47	47	48
Under 5 years.....	45,800	23,700	22,200	19,029	9,606	9,423	141	147	136
5 to 9 years.....	34,200	16,600	17,600	18,972	9,522	9,450	80	74	86
10 to 14 years.....	25,200	13,000	12,200	21,719	10,750	10,969	16	21	11
15 to 24 years.....	64,300	29,700	34,600	53,479	24,412	29,067	20	22	19
25 to 34 years.....	83,200	39,000	44,200	60,211	27,675	32,536	38	41	36
35 to 44 years.....	68,700	31,500	37,100	51,094	24,373	26,721	34	29	39
45 to 64 years.....	85,700	39,900	45,800	54,960	26,767	28,193	56	49	62
65 years and over.....	27,300	11,600	15,700	15,270	6,654	8,616	79	74	82
Median age.....years..	30.7	30.0	31.4	30.7	30.6	30.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	10	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	6	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	5	7	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	15	18	17	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	19	19	19	20	20	21	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	16	17	17	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	20	19	20	19	19	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	6	7	5	5	6	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	467,000	220,700	246,300	100	100	100
Single.....	81,500	44,800	36,700	17	20	15
Married.....	327,100	161,900	165,200	70	73	67
Widowed or divorced.....	58,400	13,900	44,400	13	6	18
DALLAS CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	333,800	154,200	179,700	100	100	100
Single.....	57,400	29,900	27,500	17	19	15
Married.....	232,100	114,100	117,900	70	74	66
Widowed or divorced.....	44,300	10,100	34,200	13	7	19

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

Subject	Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area	Dallas city	Subject	Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area	Dallas city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	153,100	106,900	Total.....	219,200	158,400
With own household.....	143,100	99,400	Families.....	171,200	120,200
Without own household.....	10,000	7,500	Unrelated individuals.....	48,000	38,100
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	93	93	Households.....	186,600	131,100
Without own household.....	7	7	Population in households.....	593,500	416,300
			Population per household.....	3.2	3.2

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DALLAS 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	
DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	183,900	97,200	53	130,565	69,443	53	41
5 to 13 years.....	83,800	65,300	78	52,613	42,172	80	15
14 to 17 years.....	30,000	23,500	78	26,550	20,916	79	12
18 to 24 years.....	70,100	8,400	12	51,402	6,355	12	32
DALLAS CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	123,800	63,100	51	94,170	48,215	51	31
5 to 13 years.....	54,800	41,900	76	36,131	29,046	80	44
14 to 17 years.....	19,500	15,700	81	18,793	14,759	79	8
18 to 24 years.....	49,500	5,500	11	39,246	4,410	11	23

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

Residence in 1949	Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area		Dallas city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	600,900	100	424,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	431,500	72	300,000	71
Different house, same county.....	113,300	19	82,500	19
Different county or abroad.....	51,300	9	38,300	9
Residence not reported.....	4,800	1	3,900	1

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	467,000	220,700	246,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	277,400	183,000	94,400	59	83	38
Civilian labor force.....	276,800	182,500	94,400	59	83	38
Employed.....	269,600	177,800	91,900	58	81	37
Unemployed.....	7,200	4,700	2,500	2	2	1
Not in labor force.....	189,500	37,700	151,900	41	17	62
Keeping house.....	123,600	500	123,100	26	...	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	19,300	11,500	7,900	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	46,600	25,700	20,900	10	12	8
14 to 19 years.....	25,100	12,100	13,000	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	15,100	9,300	5,800	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	6,300	4,300	2,100	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	276,800	182,500	94,400	100	100	100
Employed.....	269,600	177,800	91,900	97	97	97
At work.....	258,600	172,400	86,200	93	94	91
35 hours or more.....	231,700	159,900	71,800	84	88	76
15 to 34 hours.....	20,900	9,900	11,000	8	5	12
1 to 14 hours.....	6,000	2,500	3,500	2	1	4
With a job but not at work.....	11,000	5,400	5,600	4	3	6
Unemployed.....	7,200	4,700	2,500	3	3	3
DALLAS CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	333,800	154,200	179,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	203,000	129,700	73,300	61	84	41
Civilian labor force.....	202,600	129,300	73,300	61	84	41
Employed.....	196,500	125,400	71,100	59	81	40
Unemployed.....	6,100	3,900	2,200	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	130,900	24,500	106,400	39	16	59
Keeping house.....	86,900	500	86,400	26	...	48
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	13,700	7,600	6,100	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	30,300	16,500	13,800	9	11	8
14 to 19 years.....	15,900	7,400	8,500	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	9,900	5,700	4,200	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	4,500	3,300	1,200	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	202,600	129,300	73,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	196,500	125,400	71,100	97	97	97
At work.....	191,000	122,300	68,700	94	95	94
35 hours or more.....	171,400	113,500	58,000	85	88	79
15 to 34 hours.....	14,800	6,800	8,000	7	5	11
1 to 14 hours.....	4,800	2,100	2,700	2	2	4
With a job but not at work.....	5,500	3,100	2,400	3	2	3
Unemployed.....	6,100	3,900	2,200	3	3	3

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	467,000	220,700	246,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	277,400	183,000	94,400	59	83	38
Civilian labor force.....	276,800	182,500	94,400	59	83	38
Employed.....	269,600	177,800	91,900	58	81	37
Unemployed.....	7,200	4,700	2,500	2	2	1
Not in labor force.....	189,500	37,700	151,900	41	17	62
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	318,364	150,853	167,511	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	184,394	124,606	59,788	58	83	36
Civilian labor force.....	184,394	124,606	59,788	58	83	36
Employed.....	162,019	109,404	52,615	51	73	31
Unemployed.....	22,375	15,202	7,173	7	10	4
Not in labor force.....	133,970	26,247	107,723	42	17	64
DALLAS CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	333,880	154,200	179,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	203,000	129,700	73,300	61	84	41
Civilian labor force.....	202,600	129,300	73,300	61	84	41
Employed.....	196,500	125,400	71,100	59	81	40
Unemployed.....	6,100	3,900	2,200	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	130,900	24,500	106,400	39	16	59
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	239,574	112,103	127,471	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	143,195	93,122	50,073	60	83	39
Civilian labor force.....	143,195	93,122	50,073	60	83	39
Employed.....	125,475	81,612	43,863	52	73	34
Unemployed.....	17,720	11,510	6,210	7	10	5
Not in labor force.....	96,379	18,981	77,398	40	17	61

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

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

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
DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	467,000	277,400	276,800	269,600	7,200	189,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	100,100	51,700	51,600	49,500	2,100	48,400	19	29
25 to 34 years.....	110,200	72,800	72,400	70,600	1,900	37,400	26	26
35 to 44 years.....	95,100	65,200	65,000	63,800	1,300	29,900	24	18
45 to 64 years.....	122,200	78,500	78,500	76,600	1,800	43,700	28	25
65 years and over.....	39,400	9,300	9,300	9,100	200	30,100	3	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	220,700	183,000	182,500	177,800	4,700	37,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	48,500	31,800	31,700	30,300	1,400	16,600	17	30
25 to 34 years.....	52,700	49,100	48,800	47,600	1,100	3,600	27	23
35 to 44 years.....	43,900	42,300	42,200	41,500	700	1,600	23	15
45 to 64 years.....	58,100	52,800	52,800	51,600	1,300	5,300	29	28
65 years and over.....	17,500	6,900	6,900	6,700	200	10,600	4	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	246,300	94,400	94,400	91,900	2,500	151,900	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	51,600	19,900	19,900	19,300	500	31,800	21	...
25 to 34 years.....	57,500	23,600	23,600	22,900	700	33,800	25	...
35 to 44 years.....	51,200	22,800	22,800	22,300	600	28,300	24	...
45 to 64 years.....	64,100	25,600	25,600	25,100	600	38,500	27	...
65 years and over.....	21,900	2,400	2,400	2,400	...	19,500	3	...
DALLAS CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	333,800	203,000	202,600	196,500	6,100	130,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	69,000	37,700	37,600	35,600	2,000	31,300	19	33
25 to 34 years.....	82,200	56,300	56,200	54,700	1,500	26,900	28	25
35 to 44 years.....	68,700	48,000	47,900	46,900	900	20,700	24	15
45 to 64 years.....	85,700	55,200	55,200	53,500	1,600	30,600	27	26
65 years and over.....	27,300	5,800	5,800	5,700	100	21,500	3	2
Male, 14 years and over.....	154,200	129,700	129,300	125,400	3,900	24,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	32,100	21,800	21,700	20,400	1,300	10,300	17	33
25 to 34 years.....	39,000	36,300	36,200	35,300	800	2,700	28	21
35 to 44 years.....	31,500	30,500	30,300	29,800	600	1,000	24	15
45 to 64 years.....	39,900	36,500	36,500	35,300	1,200	3,400	28	31
65 years and over.....	11,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	100	7,000	4	3
Female, 14 years and over.....	179,700	73,300	73,300	71,100	2,200	106,400	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	36,800	15,900	15,900	15,200	600	21,000	22	...
25 to 34 years.....	44,200	20,100	20,100	19,300	700	24,100	27	...
35 to 44 years.....	37,100	17,500	17,500	17,200	400	19,600	24	...
45 to 64 years.....	45,800	18,600	18,600	18,200	500	27,100	25	...
65 years and over.....	15,700	1,200	1,200	1,200	...	14,500	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 DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DALLAS 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
DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	59	83	38	3	3	3
14 to 19 years.....	35	45	26	5	6	5
20 to 24 years.....	66	84	49	3	4	2
25 to 34 years.....	66	93	41	3	2	3
35 to 44 years.....	69	96	45	2	2	3
45 to 54 years.....	68	94	45	2	2	2
55 to 64 years.....	58	86	31	3	3	4
65 years and over.....	24	39	11	2	3	...
DALLAS CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	61	84	41	3	3	3
14 to 19 years.....	38	46	32	7	8	6
20 to 24 years.....	68	86	52	4	5	3
25 to 34 years.....	68	93	45	3	2	3
35 to 44 years.....	70	97	47	2	2	2
45 to 54 years.....	68	95	45	3	3	2
55 to 64 years.....	59	87	34	4	4	5
65 years and over.....	21	40	8	2	2	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DALLAS 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
DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	269,600	177,800	91,900	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	217,400	140,900	76,600	81	79	83
Government workers.....	22,000	13,500	8,500	8	8	9
Self-employed workers.....	28,800	23,000	5,800	11	13	6
Unpaid family workers.....	1,400	400	1,100	1	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	162,019	109,404	52,615	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	135,475	88,729	46,746	84	81	89
Government workers.....	24,885	20,146	4,739	15	18	9
Self-employed workers.....	1,659	529	1,130	1	...	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
DALLAS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	196,500	125,400	71,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	161,300	100,800	60,400	82	80	85
Government workers.....	16,100	10,100	6,000	8	8	8
Self-employed workers.....	18,300	14,400	4,000	9	11	6
Unpaid family workers.....	800	...	800	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	125,475	81,612	43,863	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	99,805	63,696	36,109	80	78	82
Government workers.....	7,642	4,719	2,923	6	6	7
Self-employed workers.....	17,016	12,998	4,018	14	16	9
Unpaid family workers.....	1,012	199	813	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DALLAS 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
DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	269,600	177,800	91,900	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	27,600	17,900	9,700	10	10	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	33,400	28,500	4,900	12	16	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	50,800	17,200	33,500	19	10	36
Sales workers.....	23,800	17,100	6,700	9	10	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	37,100	35,100	2,000	14	20	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	39,700	28,500	11,200	15	16	12
Private household workers.....	11,400	300	11,000	4	...	12
Service workers, except private household.....	27,300	16,200	11,100	10	9	12
Laborers, except mine.....	16,200	15,400	800	6	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,500	1,500	900	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	162,019	109,404	52,615	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14,275	9,057	5,218	9	8	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	22,584	20,194	2,390	14	18	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	42,019	24,394	17,625	26	22	33
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	18,086	17,514	572	11	16	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,893	16,539	7,354	15	15	14
Private household workers.....	13,581	1,474	12,107	8	1	23
Service workers, except private household.....	16,259	9,618	6,641	10	9	13
Laborers, except mine.....	10,405	10,079	326	6	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	917	535	382	1	...	1
DALLAS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	196,500	125,400	71,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	18,800	12,400	6,300	10	10	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	23,600	20,000	3,600	12	16	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	42,100	12,900	28,200	21	11	40
Sales workers.....	19,000	12,700	5,300	10	11	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	24,100	22,900	1,200	12	18	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	27,800	19,400	8,500	14	15	12
Private household workers.....	8,100	200	7,900	4	...	11
Service workers, except private household.....	22,200	13,100	9,100	11	10	13
Laborers, except mine.....	9,100	8,700	400	5	7	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,700	1,000	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	125,475	81,612	43,863	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10,926	6,597	4,329	9	8	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	14,337	12,483	1,854	11	15	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	21,429	9,361	12,068	17	11	28
Sales workers.....	13,654	10,497	3,157	11	13	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	14,519	14,026	493	12	17	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	19,471	13,175	6,296	16	16	14
Private household workers.....	10,334	975	9,359	8	1	21
Service workers, except private household.....	14,516	8,610	5,906	12	11	13
Laborers, except mine.....	5,596	5,472	124	4	7	...
Occupation not reported.....	693	416	277	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DALLAS 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
DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	269,600	177,800	91,900	100	100	100
Construction.....	26,700	25,700	1,000	10	14	1
Manufacturing.....	48,100	34,400	13,700	18	19	15
Durable goods.....	22,800	19,400	3,400	8	11	4
Nondurable goods.....	24,100	14,000	10,100	9	8	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,200	1,000	200	...	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	25,100	19,600	5,500	9	11	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	66,100	42,100	24,000	25	24	26
Service industries.....	79,700	37,700	41,900	30	21	46
All other industries.....	20,900	16,200	4,700	8	9	5
Industry not reported.....	3,100	2,000	1,100	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	162,019	109,404	52,615	100	100	100
Construction.....	10,932	10,715	217	7	10	...
Manufacturing.....	26,700	19,709	6,991	16	18	13
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	13,604	11,398	2,206	8	10	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	42,075	30,013	12,062	26	27	23
Service industries.....	54,997	25,665	29,332	34	23	56
All other industries.....	12,224	10,918	1,306	8	10	2
Industry not reported.....	1,487	986	501	1	1	1
DALLAS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	196,500	125,400	71,100	100	100	100
Construction.....	15,200	14,500	800	8	12	1
Manufacturing.....	36,200	25,700	10,500	18	20	15
Durable goods.....	16,300	13,800	2,400	8	11	3
Nondurable goods.....	19,300	11,500	7,800	10	9	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	600	400	200	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	20,600	15,900	4,700	10	13	7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	52,000	32,400	19,600	26	26	28
Service industries.....	57,800	26,500	31,300	29	21	44
All other industries.....	12,700	9,100	3,600	6	7	5
Industry not reported.....	1,900	1,300	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	125,475	81,612	43,863	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,250	8,075	175	7	10	...
Manufacturing.....	20,682	14,843	5,839	16	18	13
Durable goods.....	6,311	5,625	686	5	7	2
Nondurable goods.....	14,153	9,064	5,089	11	11	12
Not specified manufacturing.....	218	154	64	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	11,157	9,232	1,925	9	11	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	35,165	24,685	10,480	28	30	24
Service industries.....	44,049	19,865	24,184	35	24	55
All other industries.....	5,000	4,124	876	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	1,172	788	384	1	1	1

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

Income level	Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area				Dallas 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.....	219,200	171,200	...	...	158,400	120,200	...	...
Number reporting.....	206,200	162,000	100	100	150,800	114,900	100	100
Under \$500.....	17,800	7,900	9	5	12,800	5,200	8	5
\$500 to \$999.....	16,200	7,600	8	5	11,100	4,900	7	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16,400	11,200	8	7	11,400	7,000	8	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	18,300	13,000	9	8	13,400	8,700	9	8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	23,000	17,400	11	11	15,800	11,000	10	10
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	18,300	15,200	9	9	13,400	10,700	9	9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	16,900	14,900	8	9	12,700	10,800	8	9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	14,300	12,900	7	8	10,700	9,500	7	8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	12,200	11,400	6	7	9,800	9,000	6	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	10,400	9,600	5	6	8,400	7,700	6	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	14,100	13,600	7	8	12,000	11,600	8	10
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	9,200	9,000	4	6	7,400	7,300	5	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	10,200	9,900	5	6	7,600	7,300	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	8,800	8,500	4	5	4,400	4,100	3	4
Income not reported.....	13,000	9,100	7,600	5,300
Median income.....	\$2,811	\$3,292	\$2,907	\$3,461

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE DAYTON, 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 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 Dayton Standard Metropolitan Area¹ 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. 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 small differences between figures.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 331,343 on April 1, 1940, to 457,300 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 126,000, or 38 percent. (See table 1.) Females outnumbered males, 234,900 to 222,500, in the standard metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the area dropped from 101 males per 100 females in 1940 to 95 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 125 percent for this age group as compared with 38 percent for the total population. The median age of the total popula-

tion of the area in 1950 was 29.2 years as compared with 31.4 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the area were married, namely, 69 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-one percent were single and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 115,200 married couples in the standard metropolitan area, 8,100, 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 standard metropolitan area numbered 123,000. In addition, there were 40,600 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 9 percent of the total population of the area. The average size of household in 1950 for the standard metropolitan area was 3.3 persons.

Approximately 82,400 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 59,472 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 somewhat larger proportion, 90 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 20 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."

¹ The Dayton Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Greene and Montgomery Counties, Ohio.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

The people living in the standard metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 18 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 6 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 Dayton Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 41 percent. An estimated 193,800 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 137,077 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, a marked increase in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 136,200 males, or 83 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force, as compared with 103,012, or 78 percent, 10 years earlier. About 57,600 women, or 33 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 34,065, or 26 percent, in 1940. The increase in the proportion of males in the labor force, which was relatively sharp in this metropolitan area, resulted, in part, from the change over the past decade in the age composition of adult male residents. Among males 14 years old and over, population growth was greatest for those between 25 and 44 years of age, of whom almost all were in the labor force.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 6,300, or 3 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 15,279 persons, or approximately 11 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Dayton area reached a total of approximately 186,300 in 1950, or 55 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 103,910 to 169,900 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons remained stable and was estimated at 15,400 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 8 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 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 20,682 to 33,700 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 10,652 to 20,400 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, 13 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 6 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 74,800 of the workers living in the Dayton Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 24,000 over 1940. Manufacturing, therefore, maintained its position as the dominant industry in the area, with 40 percent of all employed workers in 1950. The industry which showed the greatest relative increase over the decade was public administration, which, in the Dayton area, consists mainly of civilian workers employed by military installations in the area. This industry increased fourfold to a figure of 20,500 in 1950. This represented 11 percent of all the employed workers living in the area; in 1940, this industry had only 4 percent of the workers. (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 Dayton Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,772. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,311). Approximately 21 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 26 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 144,700 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 (93,500 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 16,700 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 21,100 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 12,600 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.

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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 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

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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.² 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

² 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 13,100 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....	3,400
5,000.....	900	200,000....	4,100
10,000.....	1,200	300,000....	3,900
25,000.....	1,900	400,000....	2,700

To illustrate, there were an estimated 27,000 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 25,200 and 29,200.

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	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 estimated 222,500 males throughout the area, 12 percent are under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1 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 11 percent and 13 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.

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Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE DAYTON 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.....	457,300	222,500	234,900	331,343	166,213	165,130	38	34	42
Under 5 years.....	55,800	27,200	28,600	24,788	12,567	12,221	125	116	134
5 to 9 years.....	38,300	19,400	18,900	23,007	11,795	11,212	66	64	69
10 to 14 years.....	30,800	15,700	15,100	25,101	12,685	12,416	23	24	22
15 to 24 years.....	67,100	31,000	36,100	56,425	27,552	28,873	19	13	25
25 to 34 years.....	87,100	40,600	46,500	56,969	27,969	29,000	53	45	60
35 to 44 years.....	64,000	32,900	31,100	49,199	24,804	24,395	30	33	27
45 to 64 years.....	83,200	41,300	41,800	70,918	37,025	33,893	17	12	23
65 years and over.....	31,000	14,300	16,700	24,936	11,816	13,120	24	21	27
Median age.....years..	29.2	29.4	29.0	31.4	31.6	31.2	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	12	12	12	7	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	19	18	20	17	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	15	13	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	18	19	18	21	22	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	6	7	8	7	8	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	338,500	163,400	175,100	100	100	100
Single.....	70,500	35,200	35,400	21	22	20
Married.....	234,400	119,300	115,100	69	73	66
Widowed or divorced.....	33,600	9,000	24,600	10	6	14

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	115,200	Total.....	163,600
With own household.....	107,200	Families.....	123,000
Without own household.....	8,100	Unrelated individuals.....	40,600
Percent.....	100	HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	93	Households.....	130,300
Without own household.....	7	Population in households.....	435,200
		Population per household.....	3.3

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE DAYTON 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.....	136,200	82,400	60	104,533	59,472	57	39
5 to 13 years.....	63,100	51,900	82	43,016	35,968	84	44
14 to 17 years.....	22,100	20,000	90	20,866	18,269	88	9
18 to 24 years.....	51,000	10,400	20	40,651	5,235	13	99

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	445,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	358,900	81
Different house, same county.....	54,500	12
Different county or abroad.....	27,400	6
Residence not reported.....	4,900	1

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE DAYTON 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.....	338,500	163,400	175,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	193,800	136,200	57,600	57	83	33
Civilian labor force.....	192,600	135,000	57,500	57	83	33
Employed.....	186,300	130,800	55,500	55	80	32
Unemployed.....	6,300	4,200	2,100	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	144,700	27,200	117,500	43	17	67
Keeping house.....	94,200	700	93,500	28	...	53
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	12,600	6,700	5,900	4	4	3
Other and not reported.....	37,900	19,800	18,100	11	12	10
14 to 19 years.....	21,100	9,900	11,200	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	11,200	5,900	5,300	3	4	3
65 years and over.....	5,500	4,000	1,500	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	192,600	135,000	57,500	100	100	100
Employed.....	186,300	130,800	55,500	97	97	97
At work.....	181,500	128,300	53,200	94	95	93
35 hours or more.....	165,400	120,000	45,500	86	89	79
15 to 34 hours.....	12,700	6,900	5,900	7	5	10
1 to 14 hours.....	3,300	1,500	1,900	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	4,800	2,600	2,300	2	2	4
Unemployed.....	6,300	4,200	2,100	3	3	4

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	338,500	163,400	175,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	193,800	136,200	57,600	57	83	33
Civilian labor force.....	192,600	135,000	57,500	57	83	33
Employed.....	186,300	130,800	55,500	55	80	32
Unemployed.....	6,300	4,200	2,100	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	144,700	27,200	117,500	43	17	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	263,539	131,818	131,721	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	137,077	103,012	34,065	52	78	26
Civilian labor force.....	135,467	101,402	34,065	51	77	26
Employed.....	120,188	89,462	30,726	46	68	23
Unemployed.....	15,279	11,940	3,339	6	9	3
Not in labor force.....	126,462	28,806	97,656	48	22	74

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 DAYTON 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....	338,500	193,800	192,600	186,300	6,300	144,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	73,100	35,600	35,400	33,000	2,400	37,500	18	38
25 to 34 years.....	87,100	55,400	54,600	53,300	1,300	31,700	29	21
35 to 44 years.....	64,000	43,800	43,600	42,600	1,000	20,200	23	16
45 to 64 years.....	83,200	50,700	50,700	49,300	1,400	32,400	26	22
65 years and over.....	31,000	8,200	8,200	7,900	200	22,800	4	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	163,400	136,200	135,000	130,800	4,200	27,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	34,300	21,000	20,700	19,300	1,400	13,300	15	33
25 to 34 years.....	40,600	39,300	38,500	37,800	800	1,300	29	19
35 to 44 years.....	32,900	32,100	31,900	31,300	600	800	24	14
45 to 64 years.....	41,300	37,600	37,600	36,400	1,200	3,800	28	29
65 years and over.....	14,300	6,300	6,300	6,000	200	8,000	5	5
Female, 14 years and over.....	175,100	57,600	57,500	55,500	2,100	117,500	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	38,900	14,700	14,700	13,700	1,000	24,200	26	...
25 to 34 years.....	46,500	16,100	16,100	15,600	500	30,400	28	...
35 to 44 years.....	31,100	11,800	11,700	11,400	300	19,400	20	...
45 to 64 years.....	41,800	13,100	13,100	13,000	200	28,700	23	...
65 years and over.....	16,700	1,900	1,900	1,900	...	14,800	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 DAYTON 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.....	57	83	33	3	3	4
14 to 19 years.....	32	38	28	10	11	8
20 to 24 years.....	63	82	47	5	5	6
25 to 34 years.....	64	97	35	2	2	3
35 to 44 years.....	68	98	38	2	2	3
45 to 54 years.....	66	95	35	3	3	...
55 to 64 years.....	55	85	27	3	3	2
65 years and over.....	26	44	11	2	3	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DAYTON 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.....	186,300	130,800	55,500	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	143,400	98,700	44,800	77	75	81						
Government workers.....	26,500	18,600	8,000	14	14	14						
Self-employed workers.....	15,400	13,400	2,100	8	10	4						
Unpaid family workers.....	900	200	600	...	...	1				
1940												
Employed.....	120,188	89,462	30,726	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	103,910	75,489	28,421	86	84	92						
Government workers.....												
Self-employed workers.....							15,456	13,577	1,879	13	15	6
Unpaid family workers.....							822	396	426	1	...	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DAYTON 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.....	186,300	130,800	55,500	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	20,400	13,200	7,200	11	10	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	16,300	14,900	1,400	9	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	28,000	10,700	17,300	15	8	31
Sales workers.....	12,700	8,100	4,600	7	6	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	33,700	32,200	1,500	18	25	3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	45,400	34,400	11,000	24	26	20
Private household workers.....	3,600	300	3,300	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	12,800	6,300	6,500	7	5	12
Laborers, except mine.....	9,900	9,100	800	5	7	1
Occupation not reported.....	3,400	1,700	1,700	2	1	3

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DAYTON 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.....	120,188	89,462	30,726	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10,652	6,978	3,674	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	13,443	12,409	1,034	11	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	22,641	12,614	10,027	19	14	33
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	20,682	20,200	482	17	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	29,630	23,245	6,385	25	26	21
Private household workers.....	4,343	215	4,128	4	...	13
Service workers, except private household.....	9,502	5,268	4,234	8	6	14
Laborers, except mine.....	7,882	7,599	283	7	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,413	934	479	1	1	2

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DAYTON 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.....	186,300	130,800	55,500	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,500	7,900	500	5	6	1
Manufacturing.....	74,800	59,400	15,400	40	45	28
Durable goods.....	55,400	45,800	9,600	30	35	17
Nondurable goods.....	18,300	12,800	5,600	10	10	10
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,000	800	200	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8,400	6,800	1,500	5	5	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	31,500	19,500	11,900	17	15	21
Service industries.....	34,100	15,100	19,000	18	12	34
Public administration.....	20,500	15,300	5,200	11	12	9
All other industries.....	4,900	4,700	300	3	4	1
Industry not reported.....	3,600	2,000	1,600	2	2	3
1940						
Employed.....	120,188	89,462	30,726	100	100	100
Construction.....	5,040	4,928	112	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	50,850	42,131	8,719	42	47	28
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5,409	4,685	724	5	5	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	20,826	14,175	6,651	17	16	22
Service industries.....	24,724	11,950	12,774	21	13	42
Public administration.....	4,650	3,696	954	4	4	3
All other industries.....	6,741	6,603	138	6	7	...
Industry not reported.....	1,948	1,294	654	2	1	2

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	163,600	123,000	...	...
Number reporting.....	150,200	116,500	100	100
Under \$500.....	18,600	5,100	12	4
\$500 to \$999.....	7,800	3,500	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6,400	4,000	4	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7,600	4,700	5	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10,100	7,700	7	7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12,800	10,000	9	9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	19,000	16,600	13	14
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	14,300	13,200	10	11
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	12,700	12,000	8	10
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8,400	8,100	6	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	13,200	13,000	9	11
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	7,800	7,500	5	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	7,800	7,500	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	3,700	3,600	2	3
Income not reported.....	13,400	6,600
Median income.....	\$3,311	\$3,772

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For p.m. papers)

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE DENVER, COLO., 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 doubling of the 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 Denver Standard Metropolitan Area¹ 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 Denver 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 standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 407,768 on April 1, 1940, to 563,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 155,750, or 38 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period,

the city of Denver increased from 322,412 to 415,400, representing a gain of about 93,000, or 29 percent. Females outnumbered males, 292,000 to 271,500, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area, 93 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 123 percent for this age group as compared with 38 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for persons 10 years old and over was less than that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 31.0 years as compared with 32.0 years in 1940, a decline of one year.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 67 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-one percent were single, and 12 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 134,700 married couples in the metropolitan area, 8,100, or 6 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Denver city the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 149,700. In addition, there were 55,100 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or

¹ The Denver Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, and Jefferson Counties, Colo.

with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 10 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 only 3.1 persons. For the city the average household size, 3.0 persons in 1950, remained about the same as in 1940. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at about the same pace during the period as the growth of population.

Approximately 99,800 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 only 76,515 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, 85 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 18 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.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 25 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 12 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 Denver Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 37 percent. An estimated 231,800 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 169,143 in 1940. In the city of Denver itself, the labor force increased by 29 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 177,700 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, an increase since 1940 in the proportion of both men and

women in the labor force. In 1950, 159,500 males, or 80 percent of the male population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force, as compared with 122,104, or 77 percent, in 1940. About 72,300 women, or 33 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with the 47,039 women workers, or 28 percent, recorded in the previous census. A similar increase was noted among city residents. The proportion of males living within the city who were in the labor force rose over this 10-year period from 77 to 79 percent, and that for women, from 30 to 35 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; 51 percent of the women between those ages in the city of Denver were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 40 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 Denver labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 7,600 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, 25,784, or approximately 16 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 15 to 4 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 6,500 in 1950 from the 20,705 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Denver Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 221,700 in 1950, or 58 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 87 percent, or 193,100, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 21,900 were working only part time and 6,700 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 Denver was 47 percent, somewhat smaller than that of the metropolitan area as a whole; 169,500 city residents were

employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 115,038 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 by 66 percent to 192,700 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, increased by only 20 percent to a 1950 level of 27,100. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a considerably smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Denver city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 64 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 11,987 in 1940 to 19,600 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 51 percent, to a level of 130,400.

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 semi-skilled 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 18,206 to 32,800 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 16,436 to 28,300 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, 13 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 5 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 61,600 of the workers living in the Denver Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in the service industries. This number was 43 percent higher than the 1940 figure. The rates of increase in other industry groups, however, were generally much higher. Employment rises of 80 and 56 percent occurred in manufacturing and trade, respectively. These gains

brought the number of workers employed in manufacturing in 1950 up to 37,700 and in trade to 54,500. In addition, construction employment doubled over the decade, and the number of workers in the public administration industry increased by 81 percent. As the result of these changes, the service industries declined significantly in importance as a field of employment among the various broad industry groups, whereas construction particularly rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The 1950 industrial distribution of employed residents of Denver city was generally similar to those of the residents of the entire metropolitan area. Aside from the fact that a significant number of those living outside the city were engaged in agricultural activities, the most marked difference existed in the proportion of workers employed in the service industries. This proportion stood at 31 percent for residents of the city, as compared with 28 percent for residents of 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 Denver Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,426. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was considerably lower (\$2,897). Approximately 18 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 33 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 190,100 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 (115,400 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 31,600 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 24,600 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 17,700 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, 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 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.² 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

² 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 14,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 110 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.....	1,100	900
10,000.....	1,500	1,300
25,000.....	2,300	2,000
50,000.....	3,200	2,700
100,000.....	4,400	3,500
200,000.....	5,400	4,100
300,000.....	5,600	3,600
400,000.....	5,100	1,600
500,000.....	3,500	...

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 29,200 and 34,200.

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 20,000 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 34 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 29 percent and 39 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 31,700 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	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	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	4	2	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	10	7	4	3	2	2	1
50	11	8	5	4	3	2	1
	Central city						
2 or 98	3	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	6	3	2	2	1	1
50	9	6	4	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.

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	563,500	271,500	292,000	407,768	200,161	207,607	38	36	41
Under 5 years.....	64,300	31,700	32,600	28,864	14,721	14,143	123	115	131
5 to 9 years.....	48,000	24,000	24,000	28,168	14,201	13,967	70	69	72
10 to 14 years.....	36,800	19,100	17,800	30,211	15,165	15,046	22	26	18
15 to 24 years.....	77,200	33,500	43,700	68,681	33,109	35,572	12	1	23
25 to 34 years.....	93,000	46,100	46,900	68,302	32,908	35,394	36	40	33
35 to 44 years.....	81,300	40,400	40,900	60,363	29,532	30,831	35	37	33
45 to 64 years.....	116,700	56,800	59,800	89,059	44,461	44,598	31	28	34
65 years and over.....	46,100	20,000	26,200	34,120	16,064	18,056	35	25	45
Median age.....years..	31.0	31.0	30.9	32.0	32.0	32.1	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	11	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	9	9	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	7	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	12	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	16	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	15	14	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	21	20	22	22	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	9	8	8	9	...	...	...
DENVER CITY									
All ages.....	415,400	197,100	218,300	322,412	155,635	166,777	29	27	31
Under 5 years.....	42,800	21,000	21,700	21,236	10,737	10,499	102	96	107
5 to 9 years.....	31,900	17,000	15,000	20,855	10,483	10,372	53	62	45
10 to 14 years.....	25,000	13,000	11,900	22,651	11,256	11,395	10	15	4
15 to 24 years.....	56,900	24,400	32,500	53,810	25,186	28,624	6	-3	14
25 to 34 years.....	67,500	32,600	34,900	54,778	26,084	28,694	23	25	22
35 to 44 years.....	60,800	29,100	31,700	48,381	23,271	25,110	26	25	26
45 to 64 years.....	92,100	43,900	48,200	72,344	35,552	36,792	27	23	31
65 years and over.....	38,500	16,100	22,400	28,357	13,066	15,291	36	23	46
Median age.....years..	32.6	32.1	33.0	32.8	32.7	32.8	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	10	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	7	6	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	5	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	12	15	17	16	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	17	16	17	17	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	22	22	23	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	8	10	9	8	9	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	421,900	200,100	221,800	100	100	100
Single.....	87,500	43,000	44,500	21	21	20
Married.....	283,200	141,700	141,500	67	71	64
Widowed or divorced.....	51,200	15,300	35,900	12	8	16
DENVER CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	320,700	148,200	172,500	100	100	100
Single.....	68,100	32,100	36,000	21	22	21
Married.....	209,900	104,100	105,900	65	70	61
Widowed or divorced.....	42,700	12,100	30,700	13	8	18

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

Subject	Denver Standard Metropolitan Area	Denver city	Subject	Denver Standard Metropolitan Area	Denver city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	134,700	98,600	Total.....	204,800	160,400
With own household.....	126,500	92,500	Families.....	149,700	110,800
Without own household.....	8,100	6,100	Unrelated individuals.....	55,100	49,600
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	94	94	Households.....	170,600	129,400
Without own household.....	6	6	Population in households.....	530,200	386,000
			Population per household.....	3.1	3.0

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

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	
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	162,100	99,800	62	127,060	76,515	60	30
5 to 13 years.....	77,300	63,000	82	52,218	46,190	88	36
14 to 17 years.....	28,200	24,000	85	25,405	21,470	85	12
18 to 24 years.....	56,600	12,800	23	49,437	8,855	18	45
DENVER CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	113,800	70,200	62	97,316	58,684	60	20
5 to 13 years.....	51,900	42,800	82	38,897	34,936	90	23
14 to 17 years.....	19,100	16,400	86	19,146	16,355	85	...
18 to 24 years.....	42,800	11,000	26	39,273	7,393	19	49

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

Residence in 1949	Denver Standard Metropolitan Area		Denver city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	550,400	100	406,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	403,800	73	305,500	75
Different house, same county.....	69,600	13	56,400	14
Different county or abroad.....	67,400	12	36,600	9
Residence not reported.....	9,700	2	8,300	2

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	421,900	200,100	221,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	231,800	159,500	72,300	55	80	33
Civilian labor force.....	229,300	157,000	72,300	54	78	33
Employed.....	221,700	151,600	70,100	53	76	32
Unemployed.....	7,600	5,400	2,100	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	190,100	40,600	149,500	45	20	67
Keeping house.....	116,300	900	115,400	28	...	52
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	17,700	11,000	6,700	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	56,100	28,700	27,400	13	14	12
14 to 19 years.....	24,600	9,900	14,700	6	5	7
20 to 64 years.....	19,200	11,100	8,100	5	6	4
65 years and over.....	12,400	7,800	4,600	3	4	2
Civilian labor force.....	229,300	157,000	72,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	221,700	151,600	70,100	97	97	97
At work.....	215,000	147,800	67,200	94	94	93
35 hours or more.....	193,100	136,500	56,600	84	87	78
15 to 34 hours.....	16,800	8,800	7,900	7	6	11
1 to 14 hours.....	5,100	2,400	2,700	2	2	4
With a job but not at work.....	6,700	3,800	2,900	3	2	4
Unemployed.....	7,600	5,400	2,100	3	3	3
DENVER CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	320,700	148,200	172,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	177,700	117,500	60,200	55	79	35
Civilian labor force.....	176,000	115,700	60,200	55	78	35
Employed.....	169,500	111,000	58,500	53	75	34
Unemployed.....	6,500	4,700	1,800	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	143,000	30,800	112,200	45	21	65
Keeping house.....	85,700	400	85,400	27	...	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	12,900	8,100	4,700	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	44,400	22,200	22,200	14	15	13
14 to 19 years.....	17,400	6,800	10,600	5	5	6
20 to 64 years.....	16,600	9,300	7,300	5	6	4
65 years and over.....	10,400	6,100	4,300	3	4	2
Civilian labor force.....	176,000	115,700	60,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	169,500	111,000	58,500	96	96	97
At work.....	164,900	108,600	56,300	94	94	94
35 hours or more.....	149,000	100,800	48,300	85	87	80
15 to 34 hours.....	11,800	6,100	5,700	7	5	9
1 to 14 hours.....	4,100	1,800	2,300	2	2	4
With a job but not at work.....	4,600	2,400	2,200	3	2	4
Unemployed.....	6,500	4,700	1,800	4	4	3

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	421,900	200,100	221,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	231,800	159,500	72,300	55	80	53
Civilian labor force.....	229,300	157,000	72,300	54	78	53
Employed.....	221,700	151,600	70,100	53	76	52
Unemployed.....	7,600	5,400	2,100	2	3	5
Not in labor force.....	190,100	40,600	149,500	45	20	47
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	326,686	159,193	167,493	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	169,143	122,104	47,039	52	77	28
Civilian labor force.....	165,943	118,904	47,039	51	75	28
Employed.....	140,159	98,944	41,215	43	62	23
Unemployed.....	25,784	19,960	5,824	8	13	5
Not in labor force.....	157,543	37,089	120,454	48	23	72
DENVER CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	320,700	148,200	172,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	177,700	117,500	60,200	55	79	28
Civilian labor force.....	176,000	115,700	60,200	55	78	28
Employed.....	169,500	111,000	58,500	53	75	28
Unemployed.....	6,500	4,700	1,800	2	3	5
Not in labor force.....	143,000	30,800	112,200	45	21	72
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	262,279	125,457	136,822	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	137,393	96,230	41,163	52	77	28
Civilian labor force.....	135,743	94,580	41,163	52	75	28
Employed.....	115,038	78,897	36,141	44	63	26
Unemployed.....	20,705	15,683	5,022	8	13	5
Not in labor force.....	124,886	29,227	95,659	48	23	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 DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DENVER CITY: 1950

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

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
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	421,900	231,800	229,300	221,700	7,600	190,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	84,800	39,200	38,400	36,200	2,200	45,600	17	29
25 to 34 years.....	93,000	57,600	56,200	54,600	1,600	35,400	25	21
35 to 44 years.....	81,300	53,800	53,500	52,100	1,400	27,500	23	18
45 to 64 years.....	116,700	72,100	72,000	69,900	2,100	44,600	31	28
65 years and over.....	46,100	9,200	9,200	8,900	200	37,000	4	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	200,100	159,500	157,000	151,600	5,400	40,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	36,800	22,400	21,700	20,400	1,300	14,400	14	24
25 to 34 years.....	46,100	41,300	39,900	38,700	1,200	4,800	26	22
35 to 44 years.....	40,400	37,700	37,400	36,300	1,100	2,700	24	20
45 to 64 years.....	56,800	51,300	51,200	49,500	1,700	5,500	32	31
65 years and over.....	20,000	6,800	6,800	6,700	100	13,100	4	2
Female, 14 years and over.....	221,800	72,300	72,300	70,100	2,100	149,500	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	48,000	16,800	16,800	15,800	900	31,200	23	...
25 to 34 years.....	46,900	16,300	16,300	15,900	400	30,600	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	40,900	16,100	16,100	15,800	400	24,800	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	59,800	20,800	20,800	20,400	400	39,100	29	...
65 years and over.....	26,200	2,300	2,300	2,200	100	23,800	3	...
DENVER CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	320,700	177,700	176,000	169,500	6,500	143,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	61,900	29,500	28,900	27,100	1,900	32,400	17	29
25 to 34 years.....	67,500	42,500	41,700	40,400	1,300	25,000	24	20
35 to 44 years.....	60,800	40,300	40,100	38,600	1,400	20,500	23	22
45 to 64 years.....	92,100	57,600	57,500	55,900	1,600	34,500	32	25
65 years and over.....	38,500	7,800	7,800	7,600	200	30,700	4	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	148,200	117,500	115,700	111,000	4,700	30,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	26,500	15,800	15,200	14,000	1,200	10,700	13	26
25 to 34 years.....	32,600	29,000	28,200	27,100	1,000	3,600	25	21
35 to 44 years.....	29,100	27,200	27,000	25,900	1,100	1,900	23	23
45 to 64 years.....	43,900	39,800	39,700	38,500	1,300	4,100	34	28
65 years and over.....	16,100	5,600	5,600	5,500	100	10,400	5	2
Female, 14 years and over.....	172,500	60,200	60,200	58,500	1,800	112,200	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	35,400	13,700	13,700	13,100	600	21,700	23	...
25 to 34 years.....	34,900	13,500	13,500	13,200	300	21,400	22	...
35 to 44 years.....	31,700	13,100	13,100	12,700	400	18,600	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	48,200	17,800	17,800	17,400	400	30,400	30	...
65 years and over.....	27,400	2,200	2,200	2,100	100	20,200	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 DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DENVER 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
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	55	80	33	3	3	
14 to 19 years.....	33	44	25	8	9	
20 to 24 years.....	59	78	45	4	5	
25 to 34 years.....	62	90	35	3	3	
35 to 44 years.....	66	93	39	3	3	
45 to 54 years.....	66	93	39	3	3	
55 to 64 years.....	56	87	30	3	4	
65 years and over.....	20	34	9	2	1	
DENVER CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	55	79	35	4	4	
14 to 19 years.....	32	41	26	10	12	
20 to 24 years.....	62	76	51	5	7	
25 to 34 years.....	63	89	39	3	4	
35 to 44 years.....	66	93	41	3	4	
45 to 54 years.....	67	93	41	2	2	
55 to 64 years.....	57	87	32	3	4	
65 years and over.....	20	35	10	3	2	

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DENVER 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
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	221,700	151,600	70,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	167,700	111,100	56,600	76	73	75
Government workers.....	29,000	16,500	8,600	11	11	11
Self-employed workers.....	27,100	23,300	3,800	12	15	12
Unpaid family workers.....	1,900	700	1,200	1	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	140,159	98,944	41,215	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	116,162	79,542	36,620	83	80	83
Government workers.....	22,554	18,784	3,770	16	19	16
Self-employed workers.....	1,443	618	825	1	1	1
Unpaid family workers.....						
DENVER CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	169,500	111,000	58,500	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	130,400	82,800	47,600	77	75	77
Government workers.....	19,600	12,200	7,400	12	11	12
Self-employed workers.....	19,300	16,000	3,300	11	14	11
Unpaid family workers.....	200	...	200	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	115,038	78,897	36,141	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	86,122	57,671	28,451	75	73	75
Government workers.....	11,987	7,941	4,046	10	10	10
Self-employed workers.....	16,328	13,154	3,174	14	17	14
Unpaid family workers.....	601	131	470	1	...	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DENVER 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
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	221,700	151,600	70,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	28,300	17,400	10,900	13	11	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	30,000	26,300	3,700	14	17	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	37,000	12,200	24,800	17	8	35
Sales workers.....	17,800	12,500	5,300	8	8	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	32,800	31,300	1,500	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	32,900	24,900	8,000	15	16	11
Private household workers.....	3,900	400	3,500	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	20,700	10,900	9,700	9	7	14
Laborers, except mine.....	15,400	14,100	1,400	7	9	2
Occupation not reported.....	3,000	1,600	1,400	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	140,159	98,944	41,215	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	16,436	10,103	6,333	12	10	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	20,008	17,287	2,721	14	17	7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	34,986	19,794	15,192	25	20	37
Sales workers.....	18,206	17,762	444	13	18	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	19,412	15,550	3,862	14	16	9
Operatives and kindred workers.....	5,651	249	5,402	4	...	13
Private household workers.....	14,153	7,900	6,253	10	8	15
Service workers, except private household.....	9,886	9,401	485	7	10	1
Laborers, except mine.....	1,421	898	523	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
DENVER CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	169,500	111,000	58,500	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	23,400	13,600	9,800	14	12	17
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	21,400	18,300	3,100	13	16	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	31,800	10,600	21,200	19	10	36
Sales workers.....	15,200	10,900	4,300	9	10	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	21,500	20,500	1,100	13	18	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,800	17,700	6,200	14	16	11
Private household workers.....	3,600	300	3,300	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	17,900	9,800	8,100	11	9	14
Laborers, except mine.....	8,700	8,200	500	5	7	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,300	1,400	900	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	115,038	78,897	36,141	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14,361	8,867	5,494	12	11	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	14,341	12,080	2,261	12	15	6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	19,380	8,436	10,944	17	11	30
Sales workers.....	12,021	9,219	2,802	10	12	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	14,611	14,210	401	13	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	15,758	12,399	3,359	14	16	9
Private household workers.....	4,946	211	4,735	4	...	13
Service workers, except private household.....	12,700	7,219	5,481	11	9	15
Laborers, except mine.....	5,732	5,519	213	5	7	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,188	737	451	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DENVER 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
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	221,700	151,600	70,100	100	100	100
Construction.....	19,300	18,600	700	9	12	1
Manufacturing.....	37,700	28,700	9,000	17	19	15
Durable goods.....	14,100	12,100	2,000	6	8	3
Nondurable goods.....	22,500	15,800	6,700	10	10	12
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,100	800	300	...	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	23,200	19,200	4,000	10	13	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	54,500	35,900	18,500	25	24	25
Service industries.....	61,600	30,100	31,500	28	20	27
Public administration.....	13,400	9,800	3,600	6	6	4
All other industries.....	7,900	6,900	1,000	4	5	1
Industry not reported.....	4,000	2,200	1,800	2	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	140,159	98,944	41,215	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,224	8,096	128	6	8	...
Manufacturing.....	20,937	17,161	3,776	15	17	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14,720	13,044	1,676	11	13	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	34,954	24,485	10,469	25	25	27
Service industries.....	43,009	21,011	21,998	31	21	25
Public administration.....	7,387	5,804	1,583	5	6	...
All other industries.....	8,041	7,531	510	6	8	...
Industry not reported.....	2,887	1,812	1,075	2	2	...
1950						
Employed.....	169,500	111,000	58,500	100	100	100
Construction.....	12,600	12,000	600	7	11	...
Manufacturing.....	27,600	20,200	7,400	16	18	...
Durable goods.....	9,000	7,400	1,600	5	7	...
Nondurable goods.....	17,800	12,300	5,500	11	11	...
Not specified manufacturing.....	800	500	300	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	18,500	15,000	3,500	11	14	...
Wholesale and retail trade.....	42,900	27,700	15,200	25	25	...
Service industries.....	52,000	24,900	27,200	31	22	...
Public administration.....	10,700	7,600	3,100	6	7	...
All other industries.....	2,100	1,900	200	1	2	...
Industry not reported.....	3,000	1,800	1,300	2	2	...
1940						
Employed.....	115,038	78,897	36,141	100	100	100
Construction.....	6,247	6,125	122	5	8	...
Manufacturing.....	17,365	14,104	3,261	15	18	...
Durable goods.....	5,998	5,315	683	5	7	...
Nondurable goods.....	10,975	8,506	2,469	10	11	...
Not specified manufacturing.....	392	283	109	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12,631	11,163	1,468	11	14	...
Wholesale and retail trade.....	30,316	21,005	9,311	26	27	...
Service industries.....	37,563	18,062	19,501	33	23	...
Public administration.....	6,647	5,248	1,399	6	7	...
All other industries.....	1,787	1,676	111	2	2	...
Industry not reported.....	2,482	1,514	968	2	2	...

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

Income level	Denver Standard Metropolitan Area				Denver 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.....	204,800	149,700	...	...	160,400	110,800	...	...
Number reporting.....	193,900	143,500	100	100	150,800	105,600	100	100
Under \$500.....	19,600	7,000	10	5	16,000	5,300	11	5
\$500 to \$999.....	14,900	5,000	8	3	12,600	3,800	8	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14,000	8,000	7	6	11,400	5,900	8	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	15,000	8,900	8	6	11,800	6,500	8	6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	19,000	13,400	10	9	14,400	8,900	10	8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	18,200	14,200	9	10	14,400	10,500	10	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	20,300	17,900	10	12	14,500	12,200	10	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	15,100	13,600	8	9	11,100	9,800	7	9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	11,900	11,300	6	8	8,200	7,700	5	7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	9,600	9,100	5	6	7,000	6,500	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12,200	11,800	6	8	9,600	9,200	6	9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	7,700	7,600	4	5	6,100	6,100	4	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	8,400	8,200	4	6	6,800	6,600	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	7,900	7,500	4	5	6,800	6,400	5	6
Income not reported.....	10,900	6,200	...	...	9,600	5,200	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,897	\$3,426	\$2,819	\$3,488

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION**PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE DETROIT, MICH., 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 Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area¹ 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 Detroit 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

¹ The Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties, Mich.

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2,377,329 on April 1, 1940, to 3,016,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 638,850, or 27 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Detroit increased from 1,623,452 to 1,849,900, representing a gain of about 226,450, or 14 percent. Females outnumbered males, 1,551,300 to 1,464,900, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 105 males per 100 females in 1940 to 94 in 1950, and in the city in about the same fashion.

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 81 percent for this age group as compared with 27 percent for the total population. At the same time, rates of increase for some of the older age groups exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 30.3 years as compared with 29.7 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 69 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-two percent were single, and 9 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 714,800 married couples in the metropolitan area, 63,600, or 9 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. Similarly, in

P R E L I M I N A R Y

Detroit city, about the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 769,800. In addition, there were 190,100 "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 and 8 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the standard metropolitan area was 3.6 persons. For the city the average household size declined, being 3.7 persons in 1940 and 3.5 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 538,700 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 was 494,968 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 somewhat larger proportion, 89 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 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 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 11 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 6 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 Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces)

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expanded by approximately 22 percent. An estimated 1,259,900 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 1,030,266 in 1940. In the city of Detroit itself, the labor force increased by 11 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 816,400 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, an increase since 1940 in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 343,500 women, or 29 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 237,203, or 26 percent, in 1940. A similar increase was noted among women living within the city; the proportion in the labor force rose from 28 to 31 percent over this 10-year period. For men, the proportions were about the same--approximately 84 percent--in both years for city residents, as well as for the population of the metropolitan area as a whole.

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; 46 percent of the women between those ages in the Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 30 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 women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Detroit labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 82,200 persons, or 7 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 143,490, or approximately 14 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 15 to 8 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 61,400 in 1950 from the 108,176 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 1,175,000 in 1950, or 33 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 82 percent, or 962,700, were working full time (35 hours or more) during

the census week. Of the remainder, 120,100 were working only part time and 92,200 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 Detroit was smaller, 21 percent, than for the area as a whole; 754,300 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 624,706 reported 10 years earlier.

The 290,000 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, increased by 35 percent, to reach a level of 1,078,300 in 1950. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, increased by only 14 percent and was estimated at 92,600 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 Detroit city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 43 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 41,014 to 58,600 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 22 percent to a level of 638,900.

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. 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 159,529 to 218,900 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 70,197 to 107,800 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 female residents of the metropolitan area were private

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household workers, whereas in 1950 only 5 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 548,600 of the workers living in the Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 124,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 46,000 in the service industries, and 56,000 in wholesale and retail trade. As a result of these increases, there were 222,500 workers employed in the service industries in 1950, and 208,900 in trade. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 12.)

The occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Detroit 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 Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area was \$4,090. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,627). Approximately 30 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 20 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 997,900 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 work (692,100 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 95,600 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 140,600 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 65,700 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.

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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

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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.² 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

² 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
10,000.....	4,000	3,000
25,000.....	6,200	5,100
50,000.....	8,800	6,700
100,000.....	12,200	9,500
250,000.....	18,800	14,400
500,000.....	25,500	18,500
750,000.....	29,500	20,600
1,000,000.....	32,500	20,800
1,500,000.....	34,200	16,500
2,000,000.....	32,400	...
2,500,000.....	26,400	...

To illustrate, there were an estimated 174,100 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

variability is about 15,500. 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 158,600 and 189,600.

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 85,700 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 47 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 7 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 40 percent and 54 percent.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	400,000	1,000,000	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	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	8	6	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	11	8	5	4	3	1	1
50	13	9	6	4	3	2	1
	Central city						
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	4	3	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	6	5	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	8	6	5	4	3	1	1
50	9	7	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.

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Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DETROIT 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
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	3,016,200	1,464,900	1,551,300	2,377,329	1,217,217	1,160,112	27	20	34
Under 5 years.....	331,900	174,100	157,800	183,596	94,149	89,447	81	85	76
5 to 9 years.....	262,600	128,100	134,500	178,887	90,923	87,964	47	41	53
10 to 14 years.....	203,200	97,300	105,900	204,165	103,624	100,541	...	-6	5
15 to 24 years.....	438,800	205,700	233,100	426,242	208,441	217,801	3	-1	7
25 to 34 years.....	512,200	231,500	280,700	416,468	204,531	211,937	23	13	32
35 to 44 years.....	434,100	201,900	232,200	397,949	209,475	188,474	9	-4	23
45 to 64 years.....	660,200	340,600	319,600	472,691	260,650	212,041	40	31	51
65 years and over.....	173,200	85,700	87,500	97,331	45,424	51,907	78	89	69
Median age.....years..	30.3	30.4	30.1	29.7	30.4	28.9	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	10	8	8	8	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	9	9	9	8	7	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	7	9	9	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	15	18	17	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	16	18	18	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	15	17	17	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	23	21	20	21	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	6	6	4	4	4	...	...	...
DETROIT CITY									
All ages.....	1,849,900	905,900	943,900	1,623,452	827,499	795,953	14	9	19
Under 5 years.....	182,000	90,100	91,900	117,389	60,002	57,387	55	50	60
5 to 9 years.....	135,200	67,400	67,800	114,346	57,893	56,453	18	16	20
10 to 14 years.....	117,900	56,300	61,600	134,054	67,765	66,289	-12	-17	-7
15 to 24 years.....	269,600	128,300	141,200	290,669	140,667	150,002	-7	-9	-6
25 to 34 years.....	314,200	145,500	168,800	290,043	141,894	148,149	8	3	14
35 to 44 years.....	277,100	126,400	150,700	280,318	147,594	132,724	-1	-14	14
45 to 64 years.....	442,700	234,200	208,500	332,022	182,352	149,670	33	28	39
65 years and over.....	111,100	57,700	53,400	64,611	29,332	35,279	72	97	51
Median age.....years..	32.0	32.6	31.4	30.3	31.1	29.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	10	10	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	7	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	15	18	17	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	16	18	18	17	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	16	17	18	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	26	22	20	22	19	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	6	6	4	4	4	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	2,257,900	1,086,300	1,171,600	100	100	100
Single.....	490,400	276,100	214,300	22	25	18
Married.....	1,560,400	748,300	812,100	69	69	69
Widowed or divorced.....	207,100	61,900	145,200	9	6	12
DETROIT CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	1,435,900	702,500	733,400	100	100	100
Single.....	329,000	184,500	144,500	23	26	20
Married.....	965,200	473,500	491,700	67	67	67
Widowed or divorced.....	141,600	44,500	97,100	10	6	13

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

Subject	Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area	Detroit city	Subject	Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area	Detroit city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	714,800	445,800	Total.....	960,000	636,500
With own household.....	651,200	402,400	Families.....	769,800	489,300
Without own household.....	63,600	43,400	Unrelated individuals.....	190,100	147,200
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	91	90	Households.....	804,700	514,900
Without own household.....	9	10	Population in households.....	2,913,900	1,780,100
			Population per household.....	3.6	3.5

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DETROIT 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	
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	904,600	538,700	60	809,294	494,968	61	9
5 to 13 years.....	426,400	350,500	82	341,419	316,330	93	11
14 to 17 years.....	157,800	140,000	89	165,295	142,704	86	-2
18 to 24 years.....	320,400	48,200	15	302,580	35,934	12	34
DETROIT CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	522,700	303,800	58	539,069	323,891	60	-6
5 to 13 years.....	231,900	193,100	83	220,919	205,066	93	-6
14 to 17 years.....	89,300	76,200	85	109,944	94,682	86	-20
18 to 24 years.....	201,500	34,500	17	208,206	24,143	12	43

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

Residence in 1949	Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area		Detroit city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	2,947,600	100	1,811,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	2,441,100	83	1,527,700	84
Different house, same county.....	310,700	11	202,600	11
Different county or abroad.....	167,600	6	62,100	3
Residence not reported.....	28,200	1	19,300	1

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	2,257,900	1,086,300	1,171,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,259,900	916,400	343,500	56	84	29
Civilian labor force.....	1,257,200	914,000	343,300	56	84	29
Employed.....	1,175,000	854,800	320,300	52	79	27
Unemployed.....	82,200	59,200	23,000	4	5	2
Not in labor force.....	997,900	169,900	828,100	44	16	71
Keeping house.....	696,100	4,000	692,100	31	...	59
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	65,700	41,200	24,500	3	4	2
Other and not reported.....	236,200	124,700	111,400	10	11	10
14 to 19 years.....	140,600	66,200	74,300	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	67,000	38,100	28,900	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	28,600	20,500	8,100	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	1,257,200	914,000	343,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	1,175,000	854,800	320,300	93	94	93
At work.....	1,082,900	783,400	299,500	86	86	87
35 hours or more.....	962,700	715,900	246,900	77	78	72
15 to 34 hours.....	92,000	53,100	38,900	7	6	11
1 to 14 hours.....	28,100	14,400	13,700	2	2	4
With a job but not at work.....	92,200	71,400	20,800	7	8	6
Unemployed.....	82,200	59,200	23,000	7	6	7
DETROIT CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,435,900	702,500	733,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	816,400	592,400	224,000	57	84	31
Civilian labor force.....	815,700	592,000	223,700	57	84	31
Employed.....	754,300	546,100	208,200	53	78	28
Unemployed.....	61,400	45,900	15,500	4	7	2
Not in labor force.....	619,500	110,100	509,400	43	16	69
Keeping house.....	422,700	1,900	420,800	29	...	57
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	40,500	25,500	15,100	3	4	2
Other and not reported.....	156,300	82,700	73,600	11	12	10
14 to 19 years.....	84,900	39,600	45,300	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	51,600	29,200	22,500	4	4	3
65 years and over.....	19,700	14,000	5,800	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	815,700	592,000	223,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	754,300	546,100	208,200	92	92	93
At work.....	687,100	492,800	194,200	84	83	87
35 hours or more.....	610,000	450,200	159,700	75	76	71
15 to 34 hours.....	61,600	35,300	26,300	8	6	12
1 to 14 hours.....	15,500	7,300	8,200	2	1	4
With a job but not at work.....	67,300	53,300	14,000	8	9	6
Unemployed.....	61,400	45,900	15,500	8	8	7

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	2,257,900	1,086,300	1,171,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,259,900	916,400	343,500	56	84	29
Civilian labor force.....	1,257,200	914,000	343,300	56	84	29
Employed.....	1,175,000	854,800	320,300	52	79	27
Unemployed.....	82,200	59,200	23,000	4	5	2
Not in labor force.....	997,900	169,900	828,100	44	16	71
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,852,314	949,642	902,672	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,030,266	793,063	237,203	56	84	26
Civilian labor force.....	1,027,986	790,783	237,203	55	83	26
Employed.....	884,496	681,536	202,960	48	72	22
Unemployed.....	143,490	109,247	34,243	8	12	4
Not in labor force.....	822,048	156,579	665,469	44	16	74
DETROIT CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,435,900	702,500	733,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	816,400	592,400	224,000	57	84	31
Civilian labor force.....	815,700	592,000	223,700	57	84	31
Employed.....	754,300	546,100	208,200	53	78	28
Unemployed.....	61,400	45,900	15,500	4	7	2
Not in labor force.....	619,500	110,100	509,400	43	16	69
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,285,144	655,722	629,422	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	733,632	555,539	178,093	57	85	28
Civilian labor force.....	732,882	554,789	178,093	57	85	28
Employed.....	624,706	473,500	151,206	49	72	24
Unemployed.....	108,176	81,289	26,887	8	12	4
Not in labor force.....	551,512	100,183	451,329	43	15	72

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

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Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DETROIT 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
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	2,257,900	1,259,900	1,257,200	1,175,000	82,200	997,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	478,200	238,100	237,500	209,300	28,200	240,000	19	34
25 to 34 years.....	512,200	310,600	309,100	292,100	17,000	201,600	25	21
35 to 44 years.....	434,100	269,900	269,900	253,300	16,600	164,200	21	20
45 to 64 years.....	660,200	392,800	392,300	374,500	17,800	267,400	31	22
65 years and over.....	173,200	48,400	48,300	45,700	2,600	124,800	4	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	1,086,300	916,400	914,000	854,800	59,200	169,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	226,700	143,700	143,200	124,000	19,200	83,000	16	32
25 to 34 years.....	231,500	223,100	221,600	209,200	12,300	8,400	24	21
35 to 44 years.....	201,900	197,000	197,000	185,600	11,400	4,900	21	19
45 to 64 years.....	340,600	312,400	311,900	298,200	13,700	28,200	34	23
65 years and over.....	85,700	40,300	40,300	37,700	2,600	45,400	4	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	1,171,600	343,500	343,300	320,300	23,000	828,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	251,500	94,500	94,300	85,400	9,000	157,000	28	39
25 to 34 years.....	280,700	87,600	87,600	82,900	4,700	193,100	26	20
35 to 44 years.....	232,200	72,900	72,900	67,700	5,300	159,300	21	23
45 to 64 years.....	319,600	80,400	80,400	76,300	4,100	239,200	23	18
65 years and over.....	87,500	8,100	8,000	8,000	...	79,400	2	...
DETROIT CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	1,435,900	816,400	815,700	754,300	61,400	619,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	290,800	146,600	146,300	126,300	20,000	144,200	18	33
25 to 34 years.....	314,200	196,300	196,100	182,600	13,600	118,000	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	277,100	173,700	173,700	161,500	12,200	103,400	21	20
45 to 64 years.....	442,700	267,800	267,700	254,000	13,700	174,900	33	22
65 years and over.....	111,100	32,100	31,900	30,000	1,900	79,000	4	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	702,500	592,400	592,000	546,100	45,900	110,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	138,800	88,500	88,300	74,200	14,100	50,300	15	31
25 to 34 years.....	145,500	139,400	139,300	129,000	10,300	6,000	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	126,400	122,600	122,600	114,000	8,600	3,800	21	19
45 to 64 years.....	234,200	214,200	214,100	203,100	11,000	20,000	36	24
65 years and over.....	57,700	27,700	27,700	25,800	1,900	30,000	5	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	733,400	224,000	223,700	208,200	15,500	509,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	152,000	58,100	57,900	52,100	5,900	94,000	26	38
25 to 34 years.....	168,800	56,800	56,800	53,600	3,300	111,900	25	21
35 to 44 years.....	150,700	51,100	51,100	47,500	3,600	99,600	23	23
45 to 64 years.....	208,500	53,600	53,600	50,800	2,700	154,900	24	17
65 years and over.....	53,400	4,400	4,200	4,200	...	49,000	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 DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DETROIT 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
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	56	84	29	7	6	7
14 to 19 years.....	35	41	29	16	19	13
20 to 24 years.....	65	86	46	9	11	7
25 to 34 years.....	61	96	31	5	6	5
35 to 44 years.....	62	98	31	6	6	7
45 to 54 years.....	62	94	30	5	4	5
55 to 64 years.....	56	89	18	5	4	5
65 years and over.....	28	47	9	5	6	...
DETROIT CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	84	31	8	8	7
14 to 19 years.....	34	40	28	18	21	15
20 to 24 years.....	67	86	48	12	14	7
25 to 34 years.....	62	96	34	7	7	6
35 to 44 years.....	63	97	34	7	7	7
45 to 54 years.....	62	94	29	5	5	5
55 to 64 years.....	58	89	21	5	5	6
65 years and over.....	29	48	8	6	7	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DETROIT 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
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	1,175,000	854,800	320,300	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	985,500	715,300	270,200	84	84	84
Government workers.....	92,800	57,000	35,800	8	7	11
Self-employed workers.....	92,600	81,600	11,000	8	10	3
Unpaid family workers.....	4,200	900	3,300	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	884,496	681,536	202,960	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	796,294	609,369	186,925	90	89	92
Government workers.....	81,346	69,611	11,735	9	10	6
Self-employed workers.....	6,856	2,556	4,300	1	...	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
DETROIT CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	754,300	546,100	208,200	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	638,900	460,200	178,600	85	84	86
Government workers.....	58,600	36,800	21,800	8	7	10
Self-employed workers.....	55,100	48,500	6,600	7	9	3
Unpaid family workers.....	1,800	500	1,200	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	624,706	473,500	151,206	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	525,450	398,995	126,455	84	84	84
Government workers.....	41,014	27,828	13,186	7	6	9
Self-employed workers.....	54,292	45,695	8,597	9	10	6
Unpaid family workers.....	3,950	982	2,968	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DETROIT 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
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	1,175,000	854,800	320,300	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	107,800	70,000	37,900	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	101,300	89,800	11,500	9	11	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	177,500	68,100	109,400	15	8	34
Sales workers.....	84,900	52,700	32,200	7	6	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	218,900	213,700	5,200	19	25	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	312,100	253,000	59,100	27	30	18
Private household workers.....	15,500	300	15,200	1	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	92,400	51,900	40,500	8	6	13
Laborers, except mine.....	54,400	49,100	5,300	5	6	2
Occupation not reported.....	10,100	6,200	4,000	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	884,496	681,536	202,960	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	70,197	45,741	24,456	8	7	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	71,139	64,239	6,900	8	9	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	173,758	99,439	74,319	20	15	37
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	159,529	156,585	2,944	18	23	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	235,242	202,422	32,820	27	30	16
Private household workers.....	28,004	1,035	26,969	3	...	13
Service workers, except private household.....	75,436	45,282	30,154	9	7	15
Laborers, except mine.....	64,973	62,330	2,643	7	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	6,218	4,463	1,755	1	1	1
DETROIT CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	754,300	546,100	208,200	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	61,000	39,600	21,400	8	7	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	63,400	55,300	8,100	8	10	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	121,900	46,300	75,600	16	8	36
Sales workers.....	53,800	34,200	19,600	7	6	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	132,500	129,300	3,200	18	24	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	212,500	173,100	39,300	28	32	19
Private household workers.....	11,100	...	11,100	1	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	61,000	35,500	25,500	8	7	12
Laborers, except mine.....	31,900	29,300	2,600	4	5	1
Occupation not reported.....	5,300	3,400	1,900	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	624,706	473,500	151,206	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	49,547	32,086	17,461	8	7	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	46,270	41,417	4,853	7	9	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	82,984	40,791	42,193	13	9	28
Sales workers.....	48,955	33,827	15,128	8	7	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	110,304	107,988	2,316	18	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	166,351	140,766	25,585	27	30	17
Private household workers.....	18,539	548	17,991	3	...	12
Service workers, except private household.....	58,107	35,266	22,841	9	7	15
Laborers, except mine.....	39,648	37,960	1,688	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	4,001	2,851	1,150	1	1	1

TABLE 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DETROIT 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
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	1,175,000	854,800	320,300	100	100	100
Construction.....	56,300	54,400	2,000	5	6	1
Manufacturing.....	548,600	463,300	85,400	47	54	27
Durable goods.....	466,200	400,000	66,200	40	47	21
Nondurable goods.....	77,000	58,700	18,300	7	7	6
Not specified manufacturing.....	5,400	4,500	900	...	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	72,500	56,200	16,300	6	7	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	208,900	125,700	83,300	18	15	26
Service industries.....	222,500	108,300	114,100	19	13	36
All other industries.....	53,300	38,900	14,400	5	5	4
Industry not reported.....	12,900	8,100	4,900	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	884,496	681,536	202,960	100	100	100
Construction.....	34,855	34,085	770	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	424,448	378,731	45,717	48	56	23
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	48,425	41,825	6,600	5	6	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	152,929	103,737	49,192	17	15	24
Service industries.....	176,886	85,133	91,753	20	12	45
All other industries.....	38,137	32,870	5,267	4	5	3
Industry not reported.....	8,816	5,155	3,661	1	1	2
DETROIT CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	754,300	546,100	208,200	100	100	100
Construction.....	30,400	28,800	1,600	4	5	1
Manufacturing.....	355,500	300,100	55,300	47	55	27
Durable goods.....	303,400	262,400	41,000	40	48	20
Nondurable goods.....	47,700	33,800	13,800	6	6	7
Not specified manufacturing.....	4,400	3,800	500	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	52,300	40,100	12,200	7	7	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	142,700	87,100	55,600	19	16	27
Service industries.....	136,600	64,500	72,000	18	12	35
All other industries.....	30,400	21,500	8,900	4	4	4
Industry not reported.....	6,400	4,000	2,500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	624,706	473,500	151,206	100	100	100
Construction.....	24,099	23,497	602	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	295,123	260,132	34,991	47	55	23
Durable goods.....	247,804	224,193	23,611	40	47	16
Nondurable goods.....	43,796	33,097	10,699	7	7	7
Not specified manufacturing.....	3,523	2,842	681	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	35,943	30,880	5,063	6	7	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	116,730	78,960	37,770	19	17	25
Service industries.....	127,502	61,037	66,465	20	13	44
All other industries.....	19,335	15,659	3,676	3	3	2
Industry not reported.....	5,974	3,335	2,639	1	1	2

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

Income level	Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area				Detroit 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.....	960,000	769,800	...	...	636,500	489,300	...	...
Number reporting.....	909,600	734,600	100	100	606,900	472,200	100	100
Under \$500.....	77,100	38,900	8	5	57,500	29,300	9	6
\$500 to \$999.....	37,500	16,800	4	2	28,100	12,100	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	35,300	19,000	4	3	22,700	11,500	4	2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	34,300	19,600	4	3	23,700	12,700	4	3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	58,200	38,800	6	5	41,500	25,500	7	5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	73,000	51,600	8	7	52,200	34,500	9	7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	118,800	98,400	13	13	78,900	61,900	13	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	81,300	71,800	9	10	53,700	46,600	9	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	73,200	68,700	8	9	47,900	44,100	8	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	57,900	54,500	6	7	33,700	31,600	6	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	93,000	89,900	10	12	61,200	58,500	10	12
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	59,200	58,000	7	8	35,600	34,800	6	7
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	69,400	68,600	8	9	45,500	45,100	7	10
\$10,000 and over.....	41,400	40,000	5	5	24,700	24,000	4	5
Income not reported.....	50,400	35,200	...	...	29,600	17,100	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,627	\$4,090	\$3,493	\$4,023

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION**PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE DULUTH (MINN.)-SUPERIOR (WIS.)
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)

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 Duluth-Superior Standard Metropolitan Area¹ 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 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 remained about the same during the last decade. It was 254,036 on April 1, 1940, as compared with 253,200 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) In 1950, the number of males in the area, 127,500, was about the same as the number of females, 125,700. The sex ratio in the area dropped from 108 males per 100 females in 1940 to 101 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 43 percent for this age group, whereas there was little change for the total population. At the same time, the number of young adults declined appreciably and persons 65 and over increased by 48 percent. As a consequence, the median age of the total population of the area in 1950 was 33.2 years as compared with 30.6 years in 1940, a rise of approximately 3 years.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 66 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-four percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 60,200 married couples in the metropolitan area, 2,400, or 4 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 66,200. In addition, there were 20,000 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 8 percent of the total population of the area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.2 persons.

Approximately 46,500 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 55,759 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 somewhat larger proportion,

¹ The Duluth (Minn.)-Superior (Wis.) Standard Metropolitan Area comprises St. Louis County, Minn., and Douglas County, Wis.

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, 19 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 23 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.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 14 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 10 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 Duluth-Superior Standard Metropolitan Area. An estimated 102,300 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 104,197 in 1940. (See table 7.)

There was an increase in the number of women workers, but this was more than offset by a drop in the number of men in the labor force. About 26,800 women were in the labor force in 1950 as compared with 22,489 in 1940. The number of men in the labor force declined from 81,708 to 75,600 over this period.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 4,900, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 30,031 persons, or approximately 29 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Duluth-Superior Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 97,300 in 1950, or 31 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 59,628 to 83,900 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, decreased from 12,658 in 1940 to 11,200 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 12 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 17 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

5.2066

largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 10,023 to 15,900 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 7,588 to 9,300 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, 15 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 6 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 15,600 of the workers living in the Duluth-Superior Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, about twice the 1940 figure. The number of workers employed in mining also practically doubled over the decade, reaching a 1950 level of 9,300. In addition, substantial gains in employment were recorded by the trade and public utility industries. In the service industries, on the other hand, employment remained stable over the 10-year period; in agriculture, the number of workers decreased. As a result, the service industries and agriculture each declined sharply in importance among the various broad industry groups, whereas manufacturing 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 Duluth-Superior Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,232. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,878). Approximately 13 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 32 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 87,900 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 (56,000 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 10,200 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 11,200 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 10,200 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.

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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 forestry, fisheries, and public administration industry 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.² 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 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

² 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 8,100 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 95 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.....	500	50,000.....	1,800
5,000.....	600	100,000.....	2,300
10,000.....	900	150,000.....	2,300
25,000.....	1,500	200,000.....	1,800

To illustrate, there were an estimated 13,700 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 1,000. 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 12,700 and 14,700.

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:						
	2,500	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	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	9	5	4	2	2	1	1
50	10	6	5	3	2	1	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 18,100 females 25 to 34 years of age in the metropolitan area, 28 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 3 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 25 percent and 31 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.

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Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE DULUTH (MINN.)-SUPERIOR (WIS.) 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.....	253,200	127,500	125,700	254,036	131,853	122,183	...	-3	3
Under 5 years.....	26,300	13,700	12,600	18,352	9,376	8,976	43	46	40
5 to 9 years.....	22,100	11,400	10,800	17,364	8,955	8,409	27	27	28
10 to 14 years.....	17,600	9,000	8,600	20,661	10,552	10,109	-15	-15	-15
15 to 24 years.....	31,600	15,600	15,900	47,965	24,006	23,959	-34	-35	-34
25 to 34 years.....	35,300	17,200	18,100	40,339	20,342	19,997	-12	-15	-9
35 to 44 years.....	36,700	18,800	17,900	32,964	16,169	16,795	11	16	7
45 to 64 years.....	57,100	28,300	28,800	58,529	32,304	26,225	-2	-12	10
65 years and over.....	26,400	13,500	13,000	17,862	10,149	7,713	48	33	69
Median age.....years..	33.2	33.2	33.3	30.6	31.4	29.8	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	10	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	9	9	9	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	7	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	12	12	13	19	18	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	14	13	14	16	15	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	15	14	13	12	14	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	22	23	23	25	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	11	10	7	8	6	...	...	...

Table 2.--MARTIAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR THE DULUTH (MINN.)-SUPERIOR (WIS.) STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	190,200	94,900	95,300	100	100	100
Single.....	44,800	26,500	18,200	24	28	19
Married.....	124,900	62,100	62,800	66	65	66
Widowed or divorced.....	20,600	6,300	14,200	11	7	15

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE DULUTH (MINN.)-SUPERIOR (WIS.) STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	60,200	Total.....	86,200
With own household.....	57,800	Families.....	66,200
Without own household.....	2,400	Unrelated individuals.....	20,000
Percent.....	100	HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	96	Households.....	75,500
Without own household.....	4	Population in households.....	243,600
		Population per household.....	3.2

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE DULUTH (MINN.)-SUPERIOR (WIS.) 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.....	71,300	46,500	65	85,990	55,759	65	-17
5 to 13 years.....	36,600	30,700	84	33,661	30,947	92	-1
14 to 17 years.....	12,400	11,400	92	18,812	17,211	91	-34
18 to 24 years.....	22,400	4,300	19	33,517	7,601	23	-43

Table 5.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE DULUTH (MINN.)-SUPERIOR (WIS.) STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	247,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	210,300	85
Different house, same county.....	25,500	10
Different county or abroad.....	9,900	4
Residence not reported.....	1,900	1

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE DULUTH (MINN.)-SUPERIOR (WIS.) 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.....	190,200	94,900	95,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	102,300	75,600	26,800	54	80	28
Civilian labor force.....	102,200	75,500	26,700	54	80	28
Employed.....	97,300	71,500	25,800	51	75	27
Unemployed.....	4,900	4,000	1,000	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	87,900	19,400	68,500	46	20	72
Keeping house.....	56,300	300	56,000	30	...	59
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	10,200	6,400	3,900	5	7	4
Other and not reported.....	21,400	12,700	8,700	11	13	9
14 to 19 years.....	11,200	5,700	5,500	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	5,100	3,300	1,900	3	3	2
65 years and over.....	5,100	3,800	1,300	3	4	1
Civilian labor force.....	102,200	75,500	26,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	97,300	71,500	25,800	95	95	97
At work.....	90,500	66,600	23,800	89	88	89
35 hours or more.....	82,000	61,900	20,100	80	82	75
15 to 34 hours.....	6,400	3,700	2,600	6	5	10
1 to 14 hours.....	2,200	1,000	1,100	2	1	4
With a job but not at work.....	6,800	4,800	1,900	7	6	7
Unemployed.....	4,900	4,000	1,000	5	5	4

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE DULUTH (MINN.)-SUPERIOR (WIS.) STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	190,200	94,900	95,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	102,300	75,600	26,800	54	80	28
Civilian labor force.....	102,200	75,500	26,700	54	80	28
Employed.....	97,300	71,500	25,800	51	75	27
Unemployed.....	4,900	4,000	1,000	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	87,900	19,400	68,500	46	20	72
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	202,023	105,242	96,781	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	104,197	81,708	22,489	52	78	23
Civilian labor force.....	104,197	81,708	22,489	52	78	23
Employed.....	74,166	56,325	17,841	37	54	18
Unemployed.....	30,031	25,383	4,648	15	24	5
Not in labor force.....	97,826	23,534	74,292	48	22	77

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE DULUTH (MINN.)-SUPERIOR (WIS.) STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 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....	190,200	102,300	102,200	97,300	4,900	87,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	34,700	16,900	16,800	15,000	1,800	17,900	17	37
25 to 34 years.....	35,300	21,100	21,100	20,100	1,000	14,200	21	20
35 to 44 years.....	36,700	24,400	24,400	23,600	800	12,300	24	16
45 to 64 years.....	57,100	33,900	33,900	32,800	1,100	23,200	33	22
65 years and over.....	26,400	6,000	6,000	5,700	400	20,400	6	8
Male, 14 years and over.....								
14 to 24 years.....	17,100	9,900	9,900	8,600	1,300	7,200	13	33
25 to 34 years.....	17,200	16,200	16,100	15,400	800	1,100	21	20
35 to 44 years.....	18,800	18,200	18,100	17,600	600	600	24	15
45 to 64 years.....	28,300	26,000	26,000	25,100	900	2,300	34	23
65 years and over.....	13,500	5,200	5,200	4,800	400	8,200	7	10
Female, 14 years and over.....								
14 to 24 years.....	17,600	6,900	6,900	6,400	500	10,700	26	...
25 to 34 years.....	18,100	5,000	4,900	4,700	200	13,100	19	...
35 to 44 years.....	17,900	6,200	6,200	6,100	200	11,700	23	...
45 to 64 years.....	28,800	7,900	7,900	7,700	100	20,900	29	...
65 years and over.....	13,000	800	800	800	...	12,200	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 DULUTH (MINN.)-SUPERIOR (WIS.) 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.....	54	80	28	5	5	4
14 to 19 years.....	34	35	32	11	9	13
20 to 24 years.....	65	84	47	10	15	3
25 to 34 years.....	60	94	28	5	5	4
35 to 44 years.....	66	97	35	3	3	3
45 to 54 years.....	64	93	34	3	4	2
55 to 64 years.....	55	90	21	3	3	...
65 years and over.....	23	39	6	7	8	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DULUTH (MINN.)-SUPERIOR (WIS.) STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	97,300	71,500	25,800	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	73,000	53,300	19,800	75	75	77
Government workers.....	10,900	7,400	3,500	11	10	14
Self-employed workers.....	11,200	9,700	1,500	12	14	6
Unpaid family workers.....	2,100	1,100	1,000	2	2	4
1940						
Employed.....	74,166	56,325	17,841	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	59,628	43,805	15,823	80	78	89
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....							12,658	11,178	1,480	17	20	8
	1,880	1,342	538	3	2	3

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DULUTH (MINN.)-SUPERIOR (WIS.) 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.....	97,300	71,500	25,800	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,300	5,200	4,200	10	7	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	12,000	10,500	1,400	12	15	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	12,900	5,700	7,200	13	8	28
Sales workers.....	6,600	4,100	2,500	7	6	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	15,900	15,500	400	16	22	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	20,000	17,100	2,800	21	24	11
Private household workers.....	1,600	...	1,600	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	8,500	3,900	4,600	9	5	18
Laborers, except mine.....	9,800	8,900	900	10	12	3
Occupation not reported.....	800	600	200	1	1	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DULUTH (MINN.)--SUPERIOR (WIS.) 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.....	74,166	56,325	17,841	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7,588	3,907	3,681	10	7	21
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	12,629	11,532	1,097	17	20	6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	13,573	7,614	5,959	18	14	33
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	10,023	9,862	161	14	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	11,725	10,669	1,056	16	19	6
Private household workers.....	2,668	55	2,613	4	...	15
Service workers, except private household.....	7,869	4,917	2,952	11	9	17
Laborers, except mine.....	7,719	7,541	178	10	13	1
Occupation not reported.....	372	228	144	1	...	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DULUTH (MINN.)--SUPERIOR (WIS.) 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.....	97,300	71,500	25,800	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	5,900	4,800	1,100	6	7	4
Mining.....	9,300	9,100	200	10	13	1
Construction.....	5,300	5,100	200	5	7	1
Manufacturing.....	15,600	12,700	2,800	16	18	11
Durable goods.....	9,700	9,000	700	10	13	3
Nondurable goods.....	5,700	3,700	2,000	6	5	8
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	100	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	15,100	13,200	1,900	16	18	7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	19,800	12,700	7,100	20	18	28
Service industries.....	20,500	9,100	11,400	21	13	44
All other industries.....	4,800	4,100	700	5	6	3
Industry not reported.....	1,000	600	300	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	74,166	56,325	17,841	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	7,174	6,750	424	10	12	2
Mining.....	4,880	4,816	64	7	9	...
Construction.....	3,272	3,213	59	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	8,077	7,228	849	11	13	5
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10,291	9,444	847	14	17	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	16,483	11,697	4,786	22	21	27
Service industries.....	19,146	9,214	9,932	26	16	56
All other industries.....	4,255	3,590	665	6	6	4
Industry not reported.....	588	373	215	1	1	1

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR THE DULUTH (MINN.)-SUPERIOR (WIS.) STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	86,200	66,200	...	...
Number reporting.....	83,700	64,600	100	100
Under \$500.....	9,600	3,300	11	5
\$500 to \$999.....	6,900	3,200	8	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4,700	2,700	6	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5,900	4,000	7	6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	7,200	5,900	9	9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10,000	8,600	12	13
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10,900	9,900	13	15
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7,500	6,800	9	11
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6,200	5,900	7	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,000	3,800	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4,900	4,800	6	7
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1,900	1,800	2	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	2,400	2,400	3	4
\$10,000 and over.....	1,600	1,500	2	2
Income not reported.....	2,600	1,600
Median income.....	\$2,878	\$3,232

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