

# 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For p.m. papers)

May 10, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-5, No. 19

MAR 27 PM 3 19

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE HARRISBURG, PA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

#### Preliminary Data

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

P  
R  
E  
L  
I  
M  
I  
N  
A  
R  
Y

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

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

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 252,216 on April 1, 1940, to 292,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 39,800, or 16 percent. (See table 1.) In 1950, the number of males in the metropolitan area, 146,200, was about the same as the number of females, 146,100.

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 89 percent for this age group as compared with 16 percent for the total popula-

tion. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area, however, did not change very much during the decade, having been 30.2 years in 1950 as compared with 30.9 years 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-three percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 70,100 married couples in the metropolitan area, 5,700, or 8 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 74,900. In addition, there were 26,900 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 9 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.4 persons.

Approximately 49,700 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 about the same 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, 86 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, 16 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

<sup>1</sup> The Harrisburg Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Cumberland and Dauphin Counties, Pa.

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, 15 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 9 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 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 Harrisburg Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 20 percent. An estimated 126,800 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 105,867 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, 90,300 males, or 83 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force, as compared with 77,048, or 79 percent, in 1940. About 36,500 women, or 33 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 28,819, or 28 percent, 10 years earlier.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 3,500, or 3 percent, of the civilians in the labor force were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 14,466 persons, or approximately 14 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Harrisburg Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 116,500 in 1950, or 28 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 77,763 to 102,300 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons remained stable, at approximately the 12,000 level in both 1940 and 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 10 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 13 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by a large increase of 12,000 in the number of employed clerical and sales workers. Most of the gain in this group, which numbered 31,400 in 1950, probably occurred among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 12,473 to 19,200 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. This increase is of special sig-

nificance because the craftsmen group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 7,074 to 10,200 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 13 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 5 percent of the women were so employed.

Between 1940 and 1950, the number of workers living in the Harrisburg Standard Metropolitan Area who were employed in manufacturing remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 25,100 in 1950. The number of workers engaged in wholesale and retail trade rose by 36 percent to a 1950 level of 20,100. Gains in employment of 44, 27, and 19 percent occurred in the construction, public utility, and service industries, respectively. The greatest increase in employment, however, occurred in the public administration industry, which more than doubled over the decade to reach a figure of 21,400 in 1950. As a result, 18 percent of all employed workers in the metropolitan area were engaged in public administration in 1950, in comparison with 11 percent in 1940. On the other hand, manufacturing, although maintaining its position as the largest industry in the metropolitan area, had only 22 percent of the workers in 1950, compared with 26 percent in 1940. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Harrisburg Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,298. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,847). Approximately 16 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 33 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 93,300 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 (60,900 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 10,000 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 14,100 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 8,000 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Employment status

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

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

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

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

Armed 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.<sup>2</sup> The improvements in the questionnaire were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 12,200 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 90 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
2,500.....	600	100,000.....	3,000
5,000.....	800	150,000.....	3,100
10,000.....	1,200	200,000.....	2,900
25,000.....	1,800	250,000.....	2,200

To illustrate, there were an estimated 16,300 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 1,500. 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 14,800 and 17,800.

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	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	11	8	5	4	3	2	1
50	13	9	6	4	3	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 10,900 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 41 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 6 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 35 percent and 47 percent.

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

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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

24747

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE HARRISBURG 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.....	292,200	146,200	146,100	252,216	124,302	127,914	16	18	14
Under 5 years.....	32,600	16,300	16,400	17,266	8,751	8,515	89	86	93
5 to 9 years.....	24,200	13,000	11,200	18,210	9,165	9,045	33	42	24
10 to 14 years.....	19,300	9,900	9,300	21,247	10,846	10,401	-9	-9	-11
15 to 24 years.....	43,800	23,000	20,900	45,125	22,501	22,624	-3	2	-8
25 to 34 years.....	50,000	25,200	24,800	40,779	19,798	20,981	23	27	18
35 to 44 years.....	41,800	20,600	21,200	35,358	17,390	17,968	18	18	18
45 to 64 years.....	57,200	27,300	29,900	54,324	26,621	27,703	5	3	8
65 years and over.....	23,400	10,900	12,400	19,907	9,230	10,677	18	18	16
Median age.....years..	30.2	29.3	31.1	30.9	30.5	31.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	11	11	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	16	14	18	18	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	16	16	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	15	14	14	14	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	20	19	20	22	21	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	8	8	7	8	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	220,100	109,100	111,000	100	100	100
Single.....	50,400	28,400	22,000	23	26	20
Married.....	146,400	73,400	73,000	67	67	66
Widowed or divorced.....	23,300	7,300	16,000	11	7	14

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>		<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>	
Total.....	70,100	Total.....	101,800
With own household.....	64,400	Families.....	74,900
Without own household.....	5,700	Unrelated individuals.....	26,900
Percent.....	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
With own household.....	92	Households.....	82,400
Without own household.....	8	Population in households.....	280,500
		Population per household.....	3.4

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.....	3,000
5,000.....	800	150,000.....	3,100
10,000.....	1,200	200,000.....	2,900
25,000.....	1,800	250,000.....	2,200
50,000.....	2,400		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 16,300 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 1,500. 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 14,800 and 17,800.

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	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	11	8	5	4	3	2	1
50	13	9	6	4	3	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 10,900 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 41 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 6 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 35 percent and 47 percent.

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

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE HARRISBURG 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.....	292,200	146,200	146,100	252,216	124,302	127,914	16	18	14
Under 5 years.....	32,600	16,300	16,400	17,266	8,751	8,515	89	86	93
5 to 9 years.....	24,200	13,000	11,200	18,210	9,165	9,045	33	42	24
10 to 14 years.....	19,300	9,900	9,300	21,247	10,846	10,401	-9	-9	-11
15 to 24 years.....	43,800	23,000	20,900	45,125	22,501	22,624	-3	2	-8
25 to 34 years.....	50,000	25,200	24,800	40,779	19,798	20,981	23	27	18
35 to 44 years.....	41,800	20,600	21,200	35,358	17,390	17,968	18	18	18
45 to 64 years.....	57,200	27,300	29,900	54,324	26,621	27,703	5	3	8
65 years and over.....	23,400	10,900	12,400	19,907	9,230	10,677	18	18	16
Median age.....years..	30.2	29.3	31.1	30.9	30.5	31.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	11	11	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	16	14	18	18	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	16	16	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	15	14	14	14	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	20	19	20	22	21	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	8	8	7	8	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	220,100	109,100	111,000	100	100	100
Single.....	50,400	28,400	22,000	23	26	20
Married.....	146,400	73,400	73,000	67	67	66
Widowed or divorced.....	23,300	7,300	16,000	11	7	14

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>		<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>	
Total.....	70,100	Total.....	101,800
With own household.....	64,400	Families.....	74,900
Without own household.....	5,700	Unrelated individuals.....	26,900
Percent.....	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
With own household.....	92	Households.....	82,400
Without own household.....	8	Population in households.....	280,500
		Population per household.....	3.4

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE HARRISBURG 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.....	87,300	49,700	57	84,582	49,279	58	1
5 to 13 years.....	39,500	32,200	82	34,979	29,792	85	8
14 to 17 years.....	14,500	12,400	86	18,056	15,750	87	-21
18 to 24 years.....	33,300	5,200	16	31,547	3,737	12	39

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	286,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	242,000	84
Different house, same county.....	24,700	9
Different county or abroad.....	17,700	6
Residence not reported.....	2,300	1

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE HARRISBURG 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.....	220,100	109,100	111,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	126,800	90,300	36,500	58	83	33
Civilian labor force.....	120,000	83,700	36,300	55	77	33
Employed.....	116,500	81,100	35,400	53	74	32
Unemployed.....	3,500	2,600	900	2	2	1
Not in labor force.....	93,300	18,800	74,500	42	17	67
Keeping house.....	61,300	300	60,900	28	...	55
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	8,000	4,400	3,600	4	4	3
Other and not reported.....	24,100	14,100	10,000	11	13	9
14 to 19 years.....	14,100	7,600	6,500	6	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	5,700	3,100	2,600	3	3	2
65 years and over.....	4,300	3,400	900	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	120,000	83,700	36,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	116,500	81,100	35,400	97	97	98
At work.....	113,900	79,500	34,400	95	95	95
35 hours or more.....	103,400	73,800	29,700	86	88	82
15 to 34 hours.....	8,800	4,900	3,900	7	6	11
1 to 14 hours.....	1,700	800	900	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	2,500	1,600	900	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	3,500	2,600	900	3	3	2



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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	220,100	109,100	111,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	126,800	90,300	36,500	58	83	33
Civilian labor force.....	120,000	83,700	36,300	55	77	33
Employed.....	116,500	81,100	35,400	53	74	32
Unemployed.....	3,500	2,600	900	2	2	1
Not in labor force.....	93,300	18,800	74,500	42	17	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	199,971	97,839	102,132	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	105,867	77,048	28,819	53	79	28
Civilian labor force.....	105,147	76,328	28,819	53	78	28
Employed.....	90,681	65,288	25,393	45	67	25
Unemployed.....	14,466	11,040	3,426	7	11	3
Not in labor force.....	94,104	20,791	73,313	47	21	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 HARRISBURG STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950  
(Percent not shown for less than 100 sample cases)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	220,100	126,800	120,000	116,500	3,500	93,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	47,700	24,100	20,000	18,700	1,300	23,600	19	37
25 to 34 years.....	50,000	32,600	30,500	29,600	900	17,400	26	24
35 to 44 years.....	41,800	29,200	28,600	28,200	400	12,600	23	11
45 to 64 years.....	57,200	35,200	35,100	34,300	800	22,000	28	23
65 years and over.....	23,400	5,800	5,800	5,700	100	17,600	5	3
Male, 14 years and over.....								
14 to 24 years.....	109,100	90,300	83,700	81,100	2,600	18,800	100	100
25 to 34 years.....	25,100	16,100	12,100	11,000	1,100	9,000	18	42
35 to 44 years.....	25,200	24,200	22,200	21,600	600	1,000	27	23
45 to 64 years.....	20,600	20,000	19,500	19,200	300	600	22	12
65 years and over.....	27,300	25,500	25,400	24,800	600	1,800	28	23
10,900	4,500	4,500	4,400	100	6,400	5	4	
Female, 14 years and over.....								
111,000	36,500	36,300	35,400	900	74,500	100	...	
14 to 24 years.....	22,600	8,000	7,900	7,700	200	14,600	22	...
25 to 34 years.....	24,800	8,400	8,300	8,000	300	16,400	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	21,200	9,200	9,100	9,000	200	12,000	25	...
45 to 64 years.....	29,900	9,700	9,700	9,500	200	20,200	27	...
12,400	1,200	1,200	1,200	...	11,200	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 HARRISBURG 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.....	58	83	33	3	3	2
14 to 19 years.....	33	39	26	8	16	4
20 to 24 years.....	67	90	44	6	8	4
25 to 34 years.....	65	96	34	3	3	4
35 to 44 years.....	70	97	43	1	2	2
45 to 54 years.....	67	96	38	2	2	2
55 to 64 years.....	55	89	24	3	3	3
65 years and over.....	25	41	10	2	2	...

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

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution								
				Total	Male	Female						
1950												
Employed.....	116,500	81,100	35,400	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	73,800	52,700	23,100	65	65	65						
Government workers.....	27,000	17,300	9,700	23	21	27						
Self-employed workers.....	12,100	10,600	1,600	10	13	5						
Unpaid family workers.....	1,500	600	900	1	1	3						
1940												
Employed.....	90,681	65,288	25,393	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	77,763	54,103	23,660	86	83	93						
Government workers.....												
Self-employed workers.....							11,878	10,420	1,458	13	16	6
Unpaid family workers.....							1,040	765	275	1	1	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE HARRISBURG 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.....	116,500	81,100	35,400	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10,200	6,200	4,000	9	8	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	13,600	12,200	1,400	12	15	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	22,500	8,900	13,600	19	11	38
Sales workers.....	8,900	6,100	2,800	8	8	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	19,200	18,800	400	16	23	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	21,500	14,900	6,600	18	18	19
Private household workers.....	1,900	100	1,800	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	8,200	4,800	3,500	7	6	10
Laborers, except mine.....	9,500	8,600	800	8	11	2
Occupation not reported.....	1,100	600	500	1	1	1

Table 11.—MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE HARRISBURG 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.....	90,681	65,288	25,393	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7,074	4,526	2,548	8	7	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	11,007	10,149	858	12	16	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	19,713	10,734	8,979	22	16	35
Sales workers.....	12,473	12,212	261	14	19	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	19,435	13,467	5,968	21	21	24
Operatives and kindred workers.....	3,462	111	3,351	4	...	13
Private household workers.....	7,006	4,167	2,839	8	6	11
Service workers, except private household.....	9,963	9,587	376	11	15	1
Laborers, except mine.....	548	335	213	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						

Table 12.—MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE HARRISBURG 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.....	116,500	81,100	35,400	100	100	100
Construction.....	7,400	7,200	200	6	9	1
Manufacturing.....	25,100	17,700	7,400	22	22	21
Durable goods.....	11,200	10,500	700	10	13	2
Nondurable goods.....	13,600	7,100	6,600	12	9	19
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	100	200	...	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12,400	10,500	1,900	11	13	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	20,100	13,300	6,800	17	16	19
Service industries.....	22,700	11,800	10,900	19	15	31
Public administration.....	21,400	14,500	6,900	18	18	19
All other industries.....	6,500	5,600	900	6	7	3
Industry not reported.....	1,000	500	500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	90,681	65,288	25,393	100	100	100
Construction.....	5,145	5,054	91	6	8	...
Manufacturing.....	23,563	17,103	6,460	26	26	25
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	9,734	8,918	816	11	14	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	14,739	10,654	4,085	16	16	16
Service industries.....	19,053	9,183	9,870	21	14	39
Public administration.....	10,101	6,505	3,596	11	10	14
All other industries.....	7,531	7,372	159	8	11	1
Industry not reported.....	815	499	316	1	1	1

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	101,800	74,900	...	...
Number reporting.....	93,700	70,300	100	100
Under \$500.....	9,300	3,200	10	5
\$500 to \$999.....	6,600	2,800	7	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7,400	3,500	8	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7,500	4,600	8	7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9,600	7,400	10	11
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9,300	7,800	10	11
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11,000	9,800	12	14
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7,300	6,700	8	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6,400	6,000	7	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,100	4,000	4	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6,600	6,300	7	9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	3,600	3,500	4	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	3,100	2,900	3	4
\$10,000 and over.....	1,900	1,800	2	3
Income not reported.....	8,300	4,600	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,847	\$3,298	...	...

GPO 83-10122

## 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For a.m. papers)

June 20, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC 45, No. 29

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE HARTFORD, CONN., 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 Hartford Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 295,613 on April 1, 1940, to 357,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 61,900, or 21 percent. (See table 1.) Females outnumbered males, 187,100 to 170,400, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 96 males per 100 females in 1940 to 91 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 96 percent for this age group as compared with 21 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for persons 65 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 33.1 years as compared with 31.5 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 65 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-four percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 84,500 married couples in the metropolitan area, 6,400, or 8 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 93,200. In addition, there were 30,100 "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. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.3 persons.

Approximately 52,200 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, 58,678, was slightly larger. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 80 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat larger proportion, 88 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 18 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 13 percent in 1940. Most of the students

<sup>1</sup> The Hartford Standard Metropolitan Area comprises that part of Hartford County which contains Hartford city and the following towns: Avon, Bloomfield, East Hartford, Farmington, Glastonbury, Manchester, Newington, Rocky Hill, Simsbury, South Windsor, West Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor.

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, 15 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 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 Hartford Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 23 percent. An estimated 166,100 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 134,971 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, an increase in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 108,500 males, or 82 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force, as compared with 93,119, or 80 percent, in 1940. About 57,500 women, or 39 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 41,852, or 34 percent, 10 years earlier.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 9,100, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 13,193 persons, or approximately 10 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Hartford Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 156,700 in 1950, or 29 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 109,810 in 1940 to 142,300 in 1950. The number of self-employed workers also rose over the decade, increasing from 11,555 to 14,100. This group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted approximately one-tenth of the total employed in 1950, or about the same proportion as in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by a large increase of 14,000 in the number of employed clerical and

sales workers. Most of the gain in this group, which numbered 44,900 in 1950, was probably concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 18,839 to 23,400 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 11,230 to 16,900 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 12 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 5 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 51,400, or one-third of the employed workers living in the Hartford Standard Metropolitan Area, were engaged in manufacturing, an increase of 26 percent over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 54 percent to a 1950 level of 33,000. A substantial gain in employment also occurred in the service industries. Despite these changes, however, the distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was generally the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. The most marked exception was trade, which rose significantly in relative importance as a field of employment. (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 Hartford Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,818. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$3,276). Approximately 24 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more. About the same percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 114,200 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 (71,300 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 13,700 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 14,400 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional group of about the same size (14,000) were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes 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

53604

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 12,500 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 90 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
1,000.....	500	100,000.....	3,900
2,500.....	700	150,000.....	4,300
5,000.....	1,000	200,000.....	4,400
10,000.....	1,300	250,000.....	4,000
25,000.....	2,200	300,000.....	3,200
50,000.....	3,000		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 17,900 males under 5 years in the metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 1,800. 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 16,100 and 19,700.

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

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	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	3	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	6	4	3	2	1	1
50	10	7	5	3	2	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 13,600 males 65 and over in the standard metropolitan area, 47 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 6 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 41 percent and 53 percent.

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

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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

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

Age	1950			1940 <sup>1</sup>			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	357,500	170,400	187,100	295,613	144,660	150,953	21	18	24
Under 5 years.....	36,600	17,900	18,700	18,641	9,554	9,087	96	87	106
5 to 9 years.....	25,800	12,900	12,900	19,269	9,836	9,433	34	31	37
10 to 14 years.....	18,500	9,400	9,100	22,816	11,480	11,336	-19	-18	-20
15 to 24 years.....	45,400	19,600	25,700	54,462	26,252	28,210	-17	-25	-9
25 to 34 years.....	64,400	32,000	32,400	50,498	24,170	26,328	28	32	23
35 to 44 years.....	53,500	25,600	27,900	45,428	22,153	23,275	18	16	20
45 to 64 years.....	82,100	39,400	42,700	64,430	32,224	32,206	27	22	33
65 years and over.....	31,300	13,600	17,700	20,069	8,991	11,078	56	51	60
Median age.....years..	33.1	32.9	33.4	31.5	31.3	31.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	10	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	7	7	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	6	5	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	13	12	14	18	18	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	19	17	17	17	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	23	23	22	22	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	8	9	7	6	7	...	...	...

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

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	280,300	132,200	148,100	100	100	100
Single.....	68,000	32,700	35,300	24	25	24
Married.....	183,300	90,500	92,800	65	68	63
Widowed or divorced.....	29,000	9,000	20,000	10	7	14

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>		<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>	
Total.....	84,500	Total.....	123,300
With own household.....	78,000	Families.....	93,200
Without own household.....	6,400	Unrelated individuals.....	30,100
Percent.....	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
With own household.....	92	Households.....	101,900
Without own household.....	8	Population in households.....	338,200
		Population per household.....	3.3

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

Age	1950			1940 <sup>1</sup>			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	89,700	52,200	58	96,547	56,678	59	-8
5 to 13 years.....	40,700	32,700	80	37,302	34,125	91	-4
14 to 17 years.....	15,400	13,500	88	19,874	17,291	87	-22
18 to 24 years.....	33,600	6,000	18	39,371	5,262	13	14

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

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	350,400	100
Same house as in 1950.....	294,900	84
Different house, same county.....	39,100	11
Different county or abroad.....	13,200	4
Residence not reported.....	3,100	1

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

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	280,300	132,200	148,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	166,100	108,500	57,500	59	82	39
Civilian labor force.....	165,800	108,400	57,500	59	82	39
Employed.....	156,700	102,000	54,700	56	77	37
Unemployed.....	9,100	6,400	2,700	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	114,200	23,600	90,600	41	18	61
Keeping house.....	72,100	800	71,300	26	1	48
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	14,000	8,100	5,800	5	6	4
Other and not reported.....	28,200	14,700	13,500	10	11	9
14 to 19 years.....	14,400	6,800	7,600	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	8,300	4,500	3,800	3	3	3
65 years and over.....	5,400	3,400	2,100	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	165,800	108,400	57,500	100	100	100
Employed.....	156,700	102,000	54,700	95	94	95
At work.....	151,100	98,900	52,100	91	91	91
35 hours or more.....	134,300	91,600	42,700	81	85	74
15 to 34 hours.....	13,700	6,100	7,600	8	6	13
1 to 14 hours.....	3,100	1,200	1,900	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	5,700	3,100	2,600	3	3	5
Unemployed.....	9,100	6,400	2,700	5	6	5

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	280,300	132,200	148,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	166,100	108,500	57,500	59	82	39
Civilian labor force.....	165,800	108,400	57,500	59	82	39
Employed.....	156,700	102,000	54,700	56	77	37
Unemployed.....	9,100	6,400	2,700	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	114,200	23,600	90,600	41	18	61
1940 <sup>1</sup>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	239,670	116,223	123,447	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	134,971	93,119	41,852	56	80	34
Civilian labor force.....	134,971	93,119	41,852	56	80	34
Employed.....	121,778	83,796	37,982	51	72	31
Unemployed.....	13,193	9,323	3,870	6	8	3
Not in labor force.....	104,699	23,104	81,595	44	20	66

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

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

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	280,300	166,100	165,800	156,700	9,100	114,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	49,000	25,300	25,200	23,200	2,000	23,700	15	22
25 to 34 years.....	64,400	43,700	43,600	41,200	2,400	20,700	26	26
35 to 44 years.....	53,500	35,900	35,900	34,400	1,500	17,600	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	82,100	53,200	53,100	50,600	2,600	28,900	32	29
65 years and over.....	31,300	8,000	8,000	7,400	500	23,300	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	132,200	108,500	108,400	102,000	6,400	23,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	21,600	12,800	12,700	11,400	1,400	8,800	12	22
25 to 34 years.....	32,000	29,100	29,100	27,400	1,700	2,900	27	27
35 to 44 years.....	25,600	24,000	23,900	23,000	1,000	1,600	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	39,400	36,200	36,200	34,300	1,900	3,200	33	30
65 years and over.....	13,600	6,400	6,400	5,900	500	7,200	6	8
Female, 14 years and over.....	148,100	57,500	57,500	54,700	2,700	90,600	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	27,400	12,500	12,500	11,800	700	14,900	22	...
25 to 34 years.....	32,400	14,500	14,500	13,700	800	17,800	25	...
35 to 44 years.....	27,900	12,000	12,000	11,500	500	15,900	21	...
45 to 64 years.....	42,700	17,000	17,000	16,200	700	25,700	30	...
65 years and over.....	17,700	1,600	1,600	1,500	100	16,100	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 HARTFORD STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950  
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	59	82	39	5	6	5
14 to 19 years.....	33	36	30	9	11	8
20 to 24 years.....	68	83	58	7	11	3
25 to 34 years.....	68	91	45	6	6	6
35 to 44 years.....	67	94	43	4	4	4
45 to 54 years.....	69	93	47	4	6	3
55 to 64 years.....	60	91	30	6	5	7
65 years and over.....	26	47	9	6	8	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE HARTFORD 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.....	156,700	102,000	54,700	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	129,500	81,900	47,600	83	80	87
Government workers.....	12,800	7,400	5,400	8	7	10
Self-employed workers.....	14,100	12,700	1,500	9	12	3
Unpaid family workers.....	400	100	200	...	...	...
1940 <sup>1</sup>						
Employed.....	121,778	83,796	37,982	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	109,810	73,514	36,296	90	88	96
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....						
	11,555	10,090	1,465	9	12	4
	413	192	221	...	...	1

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

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE HARTFORD 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.....	156,700	102,000	54,700	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	16,900	10,500	6,400	11	10	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	16,200	14,300	1,900	10	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	31,200	8,800	22,300	20	9	41
Sales workers.....	13,700	9,600	4,100	9	9	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	23,400	22,400	900	15	22	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	32,100	21,500	10,700	20	21	20
Private household workers.....	3,000	100	2,900	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	12,400	8,000	4,400	8	8	8
Laborers, except mine.....	6,600	6,000	500	4	6	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,400	700	600	1	1	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE HARTFORD 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 <sup>1</sup>						
Employed.....	121,778	83,796	37,982	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	11,230	6,276	4,954	9	7	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	11,153	10,181	972	9	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	31,372	15,958	15,414	26	19	41
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	18,839	18,381	458	15	22	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	25,795	18,622	7,173	21	22	19
Private household workers.....	4,867	205	4,662	4	...	12
Service workers, except private household.....	9,556	6,224	3,332	8	7	9
Laborers, except mine.....	7,261	6,838	423	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,705	1,111	594	1	1	2

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

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE HARTFORD 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.....	156,700	102,000	54,700	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,200	7,700	500	5	8	1
Manufacturing.....	51,400	37,500	13,900	33	37	25
Durable goods.....	38,700	29,700	8,900	25	29	16
Nondurable goods.....	12,100	7,400	4,700	8	7	9
Not specified manufacturing.....	500	300	200	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7,600	6,100	1,500	5	6	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	33,000	21,900	11,100	21	21	20
Service industries.....	45,100	20,800	24,400	29	20	45
All other industries.....	9,900	7,200	2,700	6	7	5
Industry not reported.....	1,500	900	700	1	1	1
1940 <sup>1</sup>						
Employed.....	121,778	83,796	37,982	100	100	100
Construction.....	5,463	5,357	106	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	40,809	32,424	8,385	34	39	22
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	4,938	4,224	714	4	5	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	21,382	15,495	5,887	18	18	15
Service industries.....	38,099	17,705	20,394	31	21	54
All other industries.....	8,144	6,760	1,384	7	8	4
Industry not reported.....	2,943	1,831	1,112	2	2	3

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

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	123,300	93,200	...	...
Number reporting.....	115,800	88,100	100	100
Under \$500.....	9,900	4,200	9	5
\$500 to \$999.....	5,800	1,900	5	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6,200	3,000	5	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6,800	3,500	6	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10,500	6,600	9	7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11,800	8,700	10	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	12,500	10,800	11	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	9,600	8,400	8	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7,800	7,200	7	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6,400	6,200	6	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	10,800	10,500	9	12
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	6,000	5,800	5	7
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	6,900	6,600	6	7
\$10,000 and over.....	4,700	4,400	4	5
Income not reported.....	7,600	5,200	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,276	\$3,818	...	...

59604

**1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION****PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

1955 MAR 24 PM 3 19

FOR RELEASE

August 19, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-5, No. 21

LIBRARY

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE HOUSTON, 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 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 Houston Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 528,961 on April 1, 1940, to 806,700 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 277,750, or 53 percent.

<sup>1</sup> The Houston Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Harris County, Texas.

(See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Houston increased from 384,514 to 596,500, representing a gain of about 212,000, or 55 percent. The number of males and females was about the same in the metropolitan area; and the sex ratio, 98 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 53 percent for the total population. At the same time, rates of increase for the age group 65 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 29.2 years, about the same as in 1940. It was about the same for males and females in 1950.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 72 percent. (See table 2.) Seventeen percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 200,200 married couples in the metropolitan area, 11,700, or 6 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. Similarly, in Houston city about the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 216,100. In addition, there were 66,000 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or

P R E L I M I N A R Y

with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals 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, 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 136,800 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 96,384 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 80 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, 13 percent were enrolled in 1950. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 26 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 7 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size of the labor force in the Houston Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 43 percent. An estimated 336,900 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 235,061 in 1940. In the city of Houston, the labor force similarly increased by 45 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 262,500 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The labor force expansion was primarily the result of the increase in population. The 239,800 men in the labor force in 1950 constituted 61 percent of all males 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area; in 1940, 170,644, or 83 percent, were in the labor force. Approximately 32 percent of all women 14 years old and over were in the labor force in both 1940 and 1950. The number of women living in the metropolitan area who were in the labor force rose over the decade from 64,417 to 97,100 along with the growth in population. A somewhat similar pattern was observed for persons living within the city of Houston. The proportion of male city residents in the labor force dropped from 84 to 80 percent over this period, whereas that for women living in the city--36 percent in the labor force in 1950--remained relatively unchanged from the proportion recorded in the previous census.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied considerably with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 44 percent of the women between those ages in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in 1950. The proportion was 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 old and over. (See table 9.)

In the Houston labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 12,600 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, 23,154, or approximately 10 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 10 to 3 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 9,000 in 1950 from the 18,150 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Houston Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 321,700 in 1950, or 52 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 284,700, or 88 percent, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 27,800 were working only part time and 9,100 were tem-

porarily 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 Houston was about the same as for the metropolitan area as a whole (55 percent); 252,800 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 163,161 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 179,747 to 292,800 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 28,000 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 9 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 14 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Houston 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 8,104 in 1940 to 18,400 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 58 percent, to a level of 210,400.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers and of skilled craftsmen living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 29,951 to 55,100 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 18,430 to 36,200 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 30 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 14 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 79,400 of the workers living in the Houston Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 36,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 24,000 to a 1950 level of 70,600. A substantial gain in employment also occurred in the construction industry. The service industries, on the other hand, rose by only 21,000 to a 1950 level of 84,700. As a result, the service industries declined somewhat in importance as a field of employment among the various broad industry groups, whereas manufacturing and construction rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Houston city were generally similar to those of the residents of the entire metropolitan area. The one marked difference concerned the manufacturing industry which had a considerably smaller proportion of the employed residents of the city than 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 Houston Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,447. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$3,051). Approximately 20 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 32 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 259,200 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 (167,600 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 36,700 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 35,500 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 18,300 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

#### Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 18,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 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.....	800	800
10,000.....	1,200	1,100
25,000.....	1,900	1,700
50,000.....	2,600	2,400
100,000.....	3,500	3,300
300,000.....	5,200	4,400
500,000.....	5,200	3,200
700,000.....	3,600	...

To illustrate, there were an estimated 44,900 males under 5 years in the standard metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 2,500. The chances are 19 out of 20 that the figure ob-

tained from the final tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 42,400 and 47,400.

The variability of estimates on residence in 1949 is about one and one-half times the figures in the above table in the central city, and about three and one-half times in the entire area.

In addition to the estimated number of dwelling units 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 300,700 females 14 years and over, 14 percent are single. The sampling variability is about 1 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the final tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 13 percent and 15 percent.

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 and central city						
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	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
50	8	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.

LIST OF TABLES

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>									
All ages.....	806,700	399,900	406,800	528,961	262,478	266,483	53	52	53
Under 5 years.....	93,400	44,900	48,500	41,816	20,962	20,854	123	114	133
5 to 9 years.....	70,900	37,400	33,500	40,081	20,192	19,889	77	85	68
10 to 14 years.....	55,600	27,100	28,500	42,053	20,992	21,061	32	29	35
15 to 24 years.....	119,600	57,900	61,700	94,882	44,003	50,879	26	32	21
25 to 34 years.....	151,700	73,400	78,300	113,399	54,940	58,459	34	34	34
35 to 44 years.....	140,300	70,300	70,000	89,770	46,290	43,480	56	52	61
45 to 64 years.....	135,100	71,200	63,900	85,260	44,810	40,450	58	59	58
65 years and over.....	40,100	17,700	22,400	21,700	10,289	11,411	85	72	96
Median age.....years..	29.2	29.4	29.0	29.0	29.6	28.5	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	12	11	12	8	8	8	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	9	9	8	8	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	7	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	15	18	17	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	19	18	19	21	21	22	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	17	18	17	17	18	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	17	18	16	16	17	15	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	5	4	6	4	4	4	...	...	...
<b>HOUSTON CITY</b>									
All ages.....	596,500	294,400	302,100	384,514	188,318	196,196	55	56	54
Under 5 years.....	65,700	31,900	33,800	26,834	13,383	13,451	145	138	151
5 to 9 years.....	49,300	25,600	23,700	25,763	12,851	12,912	91	99	84
10 to 14 years.....	34,900	17,100	17,800	28,191	13,974	14,217	24	22	25
15 to 24 years.....	91,600	42,700	48,900	70,563	32,272	38,291	30	32	28
25 to 34 years.....	113,200	55,500	57,600	84,008	40,469	43,539	35	37	32
35 to 44 years.....	101,700	49,400	52,300	67,403	34,163	33,240	51	45	57
45 to 64 years.....	109,100	58,100	51,000	65,293	33,748	31,545	67	72	62
65 years and over.....	31,000	14,000	17,000	16,459	7,458	9,001	88	88	89
Median age.....years..	30.0	30.4	29.7	29.9	30.4	29.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	11	11	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	15	16	18	17	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	19	19	19	22	21	22	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	17	17	17	18	18	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	18	20	17	17	18	16	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	5	5	6	4	4	5	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	596,000	295,300	300,700	100	100	100
Single.....	99,500	57,800	41,800	17	20	14
Married.....	430,000	217,000	213,000	72	73	71
Widowed or divorced.....	66,500	20,600	45,900	11	7	15
<b>HOUSTON CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	452,500	222,700	229,900	100	100	100
Single.....	78,000	44,100	33,900	17	20	15
Married.....	320,100	161,700	158,400	71	73	69
Widowed or divorced.....	54,500	16,900	37,600	12	8	16

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

Subject	Houston Standard Metropolitan Area	Houston city	Subject	Houston Standard Metropolitan Area	Houston city
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>			<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>		
Total.....	200,200	145,800	Total.....	282,000	218,400
With own household.....	188,600	135,600	Families.....	216,100	159,800
Without own household.....	11,700	10,200	Unrelated individuals.....	66,000	58,500
Percent.....	100	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
With own household.....	94	93	Households.....	236,400	176,300
Without own household.....	6	7	Population in households.....	778,500	570,700
			Population per household.....	3.3	3.2

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
<b>HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	246,100	136,800	56	177,016	96,384	54	42
5 to 13 years.....	117,200	94,000	80	73,677	61,609	84	53
14 to 17 years.....	38,300	31,200	81	33,713	26,838	80	16
18 to 24 years.....	90,500	11,600	13	69,626	7,937	11	46
<b>HOUSTON CITY</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	175,800	94,700	54	124,517	66,044	53	43
5 to 13 years.....	78,300	63,500	81	48,197	41,092	85	55
14 to 17 years.....	26,300	21,300	81	23,583	18,760	80	14
18 to 24 years.....	71,200	9,900	14	52,737	6,192	12	60

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

Residence in 1949	Houston Standard Metropolitan Area		Houston city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	789,300	100	582,900	100
Same house as in 1950.....	567,800	72	411,000	71
Different house, same county.....	150,800	19	113,900	20
Different county or abroad.....	53,500	7	42,500	7
Residence not reported.....	17,200	2	15,500	3

21229

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	596,000	295,300	300,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	336,900	239,800	97,100	57	81	32
Civilian labor force.....	334,300	237,400	97,000	56	80	32
Employed.....	321,700	228,000	93,700	54	77	31
Unemployed.....	12,600	9,300	3,300	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	259,200	55,600	203,600	43	19	68
Keeping house.....	168,700	1,100	167,600	28	...	56
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	18,300	11,000	7,300	3	4	2
Other and not reported.....	72,100	43,500	28,700	12	15	10
14 to 19 years.....	35,500	18,100	17,400	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	29,600	20,100	9,400	5	7	3
65 years and over.....	7,100	5,300	1,800	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	334,300	237,400	97,000	100	100	100
Employed.....	321,700	228,000	93,700	96	96	97
At work.....	312,600	221,200	91,300	94	93	94
35 hours or more.....	284,700	206,100	78,600	85	87	81
15 to 34 hours.....	21,800	11,500	10,300	7	5	11
1 to 14 hours.....	6,000	3,600	2,400	2	2	2
With a job but not at work.....	9,100	6,800	2,300	3	3	2
Unemployed.....	12,600	9,300	3,300	4	4	3
<b>HOUSTON CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	452,500	222,700	229,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	262,500	179,200	83,300	58	80	36
Civilian labor force.....	261,800	178,600	83,200	58	80	36
Employed.....	252,800	172,000	80,800	56	77	35
Unemployed.....	9,000	6,600	2,400	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	190,000	43,400	146,600	42	19	64
Keeping house.....	119,200	800	118,400	26	...	52
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	14,500	8,500	6,100	3	4	3
Other and not reported.....	56,400	34,200	22,200	12	15	10
14 to 19 years.....	24,200	11,500	12,700	5	5	6
20 to 64 years.....	26,500	18,800	7,600	6	8	3
65 years and over.....	5,700	3,800	1,800	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	261,800	178,600	83,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	252,800	172,000	80,800	97	96	97
At work.....	246,000	167,400	78,600	94	94	94
35 hours or more.....	224,900	156,300	68,600	86	88	82
15 to 34 hours.....	17,100	8,600	8,500	7	5	10
1 to 14 hours.....	4,000	2,500	1,500	2	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	6,800	4,600	2,100	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	9,000	6,600	2,400	3	4	3

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	596,000	295,300	300,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	336,900	239,800	97,100	57	81	32
Civilian labor force.....	334,300	237,400	97,000	56	80	32
Employed.....	321,700	228,000	93,700	54	77	31
Unemployed.....	12,600	9,300	3,300	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	259,200	55,600	203,600	43	19	68
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	413,468	204,500	208,968	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	235,061	170,644	64,417	57	83	31
Civilian labor force.....	235,061	170,644	64,417	57	83	31
Employed.....	211,907	154,087	57,820	51	75	28
Unemployed.....	23,154	16,557	6,597	6	8	3
Not in labor force.....	178,407	33,856	144,551	43	17	69
<b>HOUSTON CITY</b>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	452,500	222,700	229,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	262,500	179,200	83,300	58	80	36
Civilian labor force.....	261,800	178,600	83,200	58	80	36
Employed.....	252,800	172,000	80,800	56	77	35
Unemployed.....	9,000	6,600	2,400	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	190,000	43,400	146,600	42	19	64
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	309,483	150,921	158,562	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	181,311	126,483	54,828	59	84	35
Civilian labor force.....	181,311	126,483	54,828	59	84	35
Employed.....	163,161	113,957	49,204	53	76	31
Unemployed.....	18,150	12,526	5,624	6	8	4
Not in labor force.....	128,172	24,438	103,734	41	16	65



Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND HOUSTON 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
<b>HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	596,000	336,900	334,300	321,700	12,600	259,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	128,800	62,800	61,300	57,700	3,500	66,000	19	28
25 to 34 years.....	151,700	93,200	92,300	90,200	2,200	58,600	28	17
35 to 44 years.....	140,300	92,100	92,000	89,600	2,400	48,300	27	19
45 to 64 years.....	135,100	81,200	81,100	76,900	4,300	53,800	24	34
65 years and over.....	40,100	7,600	7,600	7,300	300	32,500	2	2
Male, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	295,300	239,800	237,400	228,000	9,300	55,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	62,800	39,800	38,300	35,700	2,600	23,000	17	28
25 to 34 years.....	73,400	67,300	66,500	65,100	1,400	6,100	28	15
35 to 44 years.....	70,300	66,400	66,400	64,500	1,900	3,900	28	20
45 to 64 years.....	71,200	60,100	60,000	56,800	3,200	11,100	25	34
65 years and over.....	17,700	6,200	6,200	6,000	200	11,500	3	2
Female, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	300,700	97,100	97,000	93,700	3,300	203,600	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	66,000	23,000	22,900	22,000	900	43,000	24	...
25 to 34 years.....	78,300	25,900	25,900	25,100	800	52,500	27	...
35 to 44 years.....	70,000	25,600	25,600	25,100	500	44,400	26	...
45 to 64 years.....	63,900	21,100	21,100	20,100	1,000	42,800	22	...
65 years and over.....	22,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	100	21,000	1	...
<b>HOUSTON CITY</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	452,500	262,500	261,800	252,800	9,000	190,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	97,600	49,100	48,900	46,300	2,600	48,400	19	29
25 to 34 years.....	113,200	71,300	70,900	69,200	1,800	41,800	27	20
35 to 44 years.....	101,700	67,700	67,700	65,900	1,900	34,000	26	21
45 to 64 years.....	109,100	67,400	67,400	64,900	2,500	41,700	26	28
65 years and over.....	31,000	6,900	6,900	6,600	300	24,100	3	3
Male, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	222,700	179,200	178,600	172,000	6,600	43,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	45,600	29,400	29,300	27,400	1,900	16,200	16	29
25 to 34 years.....	55,500	49,500	49,100	47,800	1,200	6,100	28	18
35 to 44 years.....	49,400	45,900	45,900	44,600	1,400	3,500	26	21
45 to 64 years.....	58,100	49,000	49,000	47,000	2,000	9,100	27	30
65 years and over.....	14,000	5,400	5,400	5,300	200	8,600	3	3
Female, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	229,900	83,300	83,200	80,800	2,400	146,600	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	52,000	19,700	19,700	18,900	700	32,300	24	...
25 to 34 years.....	57,600	21,900	21,900	21,300	600	35,700	26	...
35 to 44 years.....	52,300	21,800	21,800	21,300	500	30,400	26	...
45 to 64 years.....	51,000	18,400	18,400	17,900	500	32,600	22	...
65 years and over.....	17,000	1,400	1,400	1,300	100	15,500	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 HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND HOUSTON 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
<b>HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	81	32	4	4	3
14 to 19 years.....	31	37	24	8	9	7
20 to 24 years.....	64	86	44	5	6	3
25 to 34 years.....	61	92	33	2	2	3
35 to 44 years.....	66	94	37	3	3	2
45 to 54 years.....	65	89	37	4	4	3
55 to 64 years.....	52	76	26	8	7	10
65 years and over.....	19	35	6	4	3	...
<b>HOUSTON CITY</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	58	80	36	3	4	3
14 to 19 years.....	32	39	26	8	11	5
20 to 24 years.....	64	83	47	4	5	3
25 to 34 years.....	63	89	38	3	2	3
35 to 44 years.....	67	93	42	3	3	2
45 to 54 years.....	66	88	40	4	4	3
55 to 64 years.....	55	78	28	4	4	2
65 years and over.....	22	39	8	4	4	...

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

Area, year, and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
<b>1950</b>						
Employed.....	321,700	228,000	93,700	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	269,800	192,600	77,300	84	84	82
Government workers.....	23,000	12,800	10,100	7	6	11
Self-employed workers.....	28,000	22,600	5,400	9	10	6
Unpaid family workers.....	900	...	900	...	...	1
<b>1940</b>						
Employed.....	211,907	154,087	57,820	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	179,747	129,478	50,269	85	84	87
Government workers.....	29,592	23,711	5,881	14	15	10
Self-employed workers.....	2,568	898	1,670	1	1	3
Unpaid family workers.....						
<b>HOUSTON CITY</b>						
<b>1950</b>						
Employed.....	252,800	172,000	80,800	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	210,400	142,000	68,400	83	83	85
Government workers.....	18,400	10,700	7,800	7	6	10
Self-employed workers.....	23,500	19,300	4,200	9	11	5
Unpaid family workers.....	500	...	500	...	...	1
<b>1940</b>						
Employed.....	163,161	113,957	49,204	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	132,808	92,744	40,064	81	81	81
Government workers.....	8,104	4,776	3,328	5	4	7
Self-employed workers.....	20,949	16,198	4,751	13	14	10
Unpaid family workers.....	1,300	239	1,061	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND HOUSTON 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
HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	321,700	228,000	93,700	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	36,200	23,300	12,900	11	10	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	31,300	27,200	4,100	10	12	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	44,900	16,700	28,200	14	7	30
Sales workers.....	25,800	17,200	8,600	8	8	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	55,100	53,300	1,800	17	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	52,900	43,700	9,200	16	19	10
Private household workers.....	13,800	600	13,200	4	...	14
Service workers, except private household.....	33,000	18,600	14,500	10	8	15
Laborers, except mine.....	25,700	25,300	400	8	11	...
Occupation not reported.....	2,900	2,200	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	211,907	154,087	57,820	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	18,430	12,175	6,255	9	8	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	25,020	22,462	2,558	12	15	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	43,760	27,127	16,633	21	18	29
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	29,951	29,521	430	14	19	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	32,191	27,448	4,743	15	18	8
Private household workers.....	18,864	1,775	17,089	9	1	30
Service workers, except private household.....	20,974	12,223	8,751	10	8	15
Laborers, except mine.....	20,776	20,003	773	10	13	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,941	1,353	588	1	1	1
HOUSTON CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	252,800	172,000	80,800	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	28,300	17,900	10,400	11	10	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	25,700	22,000	3,800	10	13	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	39,600	14,700	25,000	16	9	31
Sales workers.....	21,600	14,800	6,800	9	9	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	38,500	37,400	1,100	15	22	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	35,500	27,900	7,600	14	16	9
Private household workers.....	12,500	400	12,100	5	...	15
Service workers, except private household.....	28,500	15,500	13,000	11	9	16
Laborers, except mine.....	20,400	20,000	400	8	12	...
Occupation not reported.....	2,100	1,400	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	163,161	113,957	49,204	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14,853	9,681	5,172	9	8	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	17,275	15,422	1,853	11	14	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	21,389	10,725	10,664	13	9	22
Sales workers.....	15,538	11,812	3,726	10	10	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	20,744	20,372	372	13	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,721	19,590	4,131	15	17	8
Private household workers.....	16,267	1,344	14,923	10	1	30
Service workers, except private household.....	18,146	10,625	7,521	11	9	15
Laborers, except mine.....	13,674	13,320	354	8	12	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,554	1,066	488	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND HOUSTON 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
HOUSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	321,700	228,000	93,700	100	100	100
Construction.....	33,600	32,600	1,000	10	14	1
Manufacturing.....	79,400	68,300	11,200	25	30	12
Durable goods.....	32,000	29,000	3,000	10	13	3
Nondurable goods.....	46,500	38,500	8,000	14	17	9
Not specified manufacturing.....	900	800	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	31,900	27,000	4,900	10	12	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	70,600	45,800	24,900	22	20	27
Service industries.....	84,700	37,200	47,500	26	16	51
All other industries.....	18,100	14,700	3,400	6	6	4
Industry not reported.....	3,400	2,600	900	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	211,907	154,087	57,820	100	100	100
Construction.....	15,498	15,236	262	7	10	...
Manufacturing.....	43,077	38,337	4,740	20	25	8
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	22,849	20,844	2,005	11	14	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	46,939	34,053	12,886	22	22	22
Service industries.....	63,462	28,056	35,406	30	18	61
All other industries.....	17,111	15,415	1,696	8	10	3
Industry not reported.....	2,971	2,146	825	1	1	1
HOUSTON CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	252,800	172,000	80,800	100	100	100
Construction.....	25,100	24,300	800	10	14	1
Manufacturing.....	51,100	41,600	9,500	20	24	12
Durable goods.....	22,400	20,200	2,300	9	12	3
Nondurable goods.....	28,200	21,100	7,100	11	12	9
Not specified manufacturing.....	500	400	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	27,700	23,200	4,500	11	13	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	60,700	38,500	22,200	24	22	27
Service industries.....	71,800	31,400	40,400	28	18	50
All other industries.....	13,900	11,400	2,500	5	7	3
Industry not reported.....	2,500	1,600	900	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	163,161	113,957	49,204	100	100	100
Construction.....	11,152	10,925	227	7	10	...
Manufacturing.....	30,386	26,292	4,094	19	23	8
Durable goods.....	13,202	12,447	755	8	11	2
Nondurable goods.....	16,757	13,494	3,263	10	12	7
Not specified manufacturing.....	427	351	76	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	18,590	16,822	1,768	11	15	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	39,097	28,244	10,853	24	25	22
Service industries.....	53,539	22,906	30,633	33	20	62
All other industries.....	7,982	7,030	952	5	6	2
Industry not reported.....	2,415	1,738	677	1	2	1

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

Income level	Houston Standard Metropolitan Area				Houston 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.....	282,000	216,100	...	...	218,400	159,800	...	...
Number reporting.....	259,400	205,600	100	100	197,800	150,600	100	100
Under \$500.....	25,400	11,900	10	6	21,100	9,300	11	6
\$500 to \$999.....	19,000	9,100	7	4	14,700	6,600	7	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	18,800	12,200	7	6	15,600	9,600	8	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	19,600	13,900	8	7	17,300	11,900	9	8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	23,700	18,300	9	9	19,400	14,500	10	10
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	20,600	17,300	8	8	16,000	12,800	8	8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	25,500	22,500	10	11	17,600	15,200	9	10
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	19,900	17,600	8	9	14,100	12,300	7	8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	22,000	20,300	8	10	13,600	12,100	7	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	15,100	14,500	6	7	9,800	9,300	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	20,300	19,300	8	9	14,800	14,000	7	9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	11,000	10,700	4	5	9,000	8,700	5	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	11,800	11,500	5	6	8,900	8,600	4	6
\$10,000 and over.....	6,900	6,600	3	3	6,000	5,700	3	4
Income not reported.....	22,600	10,500	...	...	20,500	9,200	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,051	\$3,447	...	...	\$2,838	\$3,349	...	...

21229

**1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION****PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

FOR RELEASE

May 6, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

MAR 24 PM 3 1951  
Series PC-5, No. 922CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 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 Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 460,926 on April 1, 1940, to 552,400 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 91,450, or 20 percent. (See table 1.) During

the same period, the city of Indianapolis increased from 386,972 to 427,700, representing a gain of about 40,750, or 11 percent. Females outnumbered males, 290,600 to 261,800, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the area in 1950 was about 90 males per 100 females, and it was approximately the same for the city.

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 80 percent for this age group as compared with 20 percent for the total population. At the same time, there was a substantial increase in the population 45 years old and over. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 31.8 years, the same as in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 68 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty percent were single, and 13 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 135,100 married couples in the metropolitan area, 9,800, or 7 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Indianapolis city, about 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 46,600

<sup>1</sup> The Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Marion County, Ind.

"unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 8 percent of the total population of the area as a whole and 8 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.1 persons, as it was for the city.

Approximately 91,600 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 82,727 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 83 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat 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, 20 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, 19 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 5 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 Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 23 percent. An estimated 248,100 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 201,254 in 1940. In the city of Indianapolis itself, the labor force increased by 13 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 194,500 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, an

increase in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 163,900 men, or 83 percent of the total male metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over, were in the labor force, as compared with 144,167, or 81 percent, in 1940. About 84,200 women, or 37 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, significantly greater than the 57,087, or 30 percent, recorded in the previous census. A similar increase was noted among city residents, particularly for women. The proportion of women living within the city who were in the labor force rose over this 10-year period from 31 to 39 percent.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied considerably with age. It is estimated that 53 percent of the women in the age group 20 to 24 years in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 42 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 Indianapolis labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 8,100 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, 25,943, or approximately 13 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the area as a whole, declining from 14 to 4 percent. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 7,300 in 1950 from the 23,344 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 239,800 in 1950, or 39 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 88 percent, or 210,800, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 21,900 were working only part time and 7,100 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 Indianapolis was somewhat smaller, 26 percent, than for the area as a whole; 187,000 city residents were

employed at civilian jobs in April 1950, as compared with the 148,132 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, increased sharply from 152,195 in 1940 to 218,000 in 1950. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 20,700 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 Indianapolis city, the number employed as private wage and salary workers rose from 119,378 to 157,000. The government workers group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government employees, increased from 12,725 to 17,000. Both groups, therefore, had similar employment gains of about one-third over the decade.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed professional and technical workers, clerical and sales workers, and semiskilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 26,055 to 34,800 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. This increase is of special significance because the skilled craftsmen group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 15,821 to 28,400 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 14 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 8 percent of the women were so employed.

The 1950 occupational distribution of employed residents of Indianapolis city was generally similar to that of the entire metropolitan area. Among the employed workers in the city, however, there was, particularly, a higher

proportion of semiskilled operatives, and, conversely, a lower proportion of managerial workers than in the metropolitan area as a whole. The latter difference is probably due partially to the fact that the managerial category includes farmers, of whom there are a significant number living in the metropolitan area but outside the city limits.

In 1950, 75,300 of the workers living in the Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 25,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 17,000 in the service industries, and 12,000 in wholesale and retail trade. As a result of these increases, there were 68,500 workers employed in the service industries in 1950 and 49,300 in trade. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility industries. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,629. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,182). Approximately 23 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 28 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 176,200 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 (112,500 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 20,200 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 22,700 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 19,800 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.



#### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 11,800 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 number.

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
2,500.....	1,100	1,000
5,000.....	1,600	1,400
10,000.....	2,200	2,000
25,000.....	3,500	3,000
50,000.....	4,800	4,100
100,000.....	6,400	5,500
200,000.....	8,000	6,400
300,000.....	8,300	5,900
400,000.....	7,400	3,200
500,000.....	4,900	...

variability is about 3,700. 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 25,700 and 33,100.

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 261,800 males in the metropolitan area, 11 percent were 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 10 percent and 12 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 29,400 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	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
10 or 90	9	7	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	14	10	6	4	3	2	1
50	16	11	7	5	4	2	2
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	14	10	6	4	3	2	2

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

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>INDIANAPOLIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>									
All ages.....	552,400	261,800	290,600	460,926	223,946	236,980	20	17	23
Under 5 years.....	58,000	29,400	28,600	32,196	16,492	15,704	80	78	82
5 to 9 years.....	43,300	21,700	21,500	31,377	15,669	15,708	38	38	37
10 to 14 years.....	33,000	16,600	16,400	34,683	17,256	17,427	-5	-4	-6
15 to 24 years.....	76,800	33,000	43,900	78,231	37,841	40,390	-2	-13	9
25 to 34 years.....	95,500	45,600	49,900	79,849	37,899	41,950	20	20	19
35 to 44 years.....	80,000	38,700	41,300	72,153	34,855	37,298	11	11	11
45 to 64 years.....	122,500	57,900	64,600	99,350	48,933	50,417	23	18	28
65 years and over.....	43,400	18,900	24,400	33,087	15,001	18,086	31	26	35
Median age.....years..	31.8	31.6	32.0	31.8	31.5	32.0	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	10	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	17	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	15	14	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	22	22	22	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	8	7	7	8	...	...	...
<b>INDIANAPOLIS CITY</b>									
All ages.....	427,700	201,300	226,400	386,972	185,461	201,511	11	9	12
Under 5 years.....	44,900	22,900	22,000	26,266	13,418	12,848	71	71	71
5 to 9 years.....	32,500	16,800	15,700	25,308	12,550	12,758	28	34	23
10 to 14 years.....	26,000	13,100	12,900	28,082	13,879	14,203	-7	-6	-9
15 to 24 years.....	60,300	26,200	34,000	65,129	30,634	34,495	-7	-14	-1
25 to 34 years.....	72,400	34,400	38,000	67,594	31,865	35,729	7	8	6
35 to 44 years.....	62,500	28,700	33,800	60,759	28,990	31,769	3	-1	6
45 to 64 years.....	93,800	44,000	49,800	85,148	41,338	43,810	10	6	14
65 years and over.....	35,300	15,200	20,100	28,686	12,787	15,899	23	19	26
Median age.....years..	31.9	31.3	32.5	32.2	32.0	32.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	10	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	7	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	17	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	15	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	22	22	22	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	8	9	7	7	8	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>INDIANAPOLIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	424,300	198,000	226,400	100	100	100
Single.....	82,800	40,200	42,600	20	20	19
Married.....	287,600	142,900	144,700	68	72	64
Widowed or divorced.....	53,900	14,900	39,000	13	8	17
<b>INDIANAPOLIS CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	328,900	151,400	177,600	100	100	100
Single.....	63,100	31,400	31,700	19	21	18
Married.....	222,100	108,100	114,000	68	71	64
Widowed or divorced.....	43,800	11,800	32,000	13	8	18

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

Subject	Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Area	Indianapolis city	Subject	Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Area	Indianapolis city
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>			<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>		
Total.....	135,100	102,300	Total.....	196,300	151,500
With own household.....	125,200	93,900	Families.....	149,700	115,500
Without own household.....	9,800	8,300	Unrelated individuals.....	46,600	36,000
Percent.....	100	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
With own household.....	93	92	Households.....	163,500	126,700
Without own household.....	7	8	Population in households.....	529,300	415,000
			Population per household.....	3.1	3.1

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
<b>INDIANAPOLIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	153,100	91,600	60	144,291	82,727	57	11
5 to 13 years.....	70,100	58,100	83	59,054	50,477	85	15
14 to 17 years.....	24,700	21,500	87	28,830	24,463	85	-12
18 to 24 years.....	58,300	11,900	20	56,407	7,787	14	53
<b>INDIANAPOLIS CITY</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	118,800	69,300	58	118,519	67,449	57	3
5 to 13 years.....	53,900	45,000	83	47,686	40,938	86	10
14 to 17 years.....	19,300	16,100	83	23,602	19,868	84	-19
18 to 24 years.....	45,700	8,200	18	47,231	6,643	14	23

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

Residence in 1949	Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Area		Indianapolis city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	540,200	100	417,800	100
Same house as in 1950.....	428,700	79	333,200	80
Different house, same county.....	75,500	14	58,000	14
Different county or abroad.....	26,700	5	18,700	4
Residence not reported.....	9,300	2	7,900	2

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

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>INDIANAPOLIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	424,300	198,000	226,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	248,100	163,900	84,200	58	83	37
Civilian labor force.....	247,900	163,800	84,200	58	83	37
Employed.....	239,800	158,300	81,600	57	80	36
Unemployed.....	8,100	5,500	2,600	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	176,200	34,100	142,200	42	17	63
Keeping house.....	113,600	1,000	112,500	27	1	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	19,800	11,500	8,300	5	6	4
Other and not reported.....	42,900	21,600	21,300	10	11	9
14 to 19 years.....	22,700	10,000	12,700	5	5	6
20 to 64 years.....	13,700	7,500	6,200	3	4	3
65 years and over.....	6,500	4,100	2,400	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	247,900	163,800	84,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	239,800	158,300	81,600	97	97	97
At work.....	232,700	153,900	78,800	94	94	94
35 hours or more.....	210,800	142,900	67,900	85	87	81
15 to 34 hours.....	17,500	8,300	9,200	7	5	11
1 to 14 hours.....	4,400	2,600	1,800	2	2	2
With a job but not at work.....	7,100	4,400	2,700	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	8,100	5,500	2,600	3	3	3
<b>INDIANAPOLIS CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	328,900	151,400	177,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	194,500	125,400	69,100	59	83	39
Civilian labor force.....	194,400	125,300	69,100	59	83	39
Employed.....	187,000	120,300	66,700	57	79	38
Unemployed.....	7,300	5,000	2,400	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	134,400	25,900	108,500	41	17	61
Keeping house.....	89,000	900	88,100	27	1	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	13,100	7,700	5,400	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	32,400	17,300	15,000	10	11	8
14 to 19 years.....	16,700	8,100	8,600	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	10,300	5,800	4,500	3	4	3
65 years and over.....	5,400	3,500	2,000	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	194,400	125,300	69,100	100	100	100
Employed.....	187,000	120,300	66,700	96	96	97
At work.....	180,500	116,400	64,100	93	93	93
35 hours or more.....	163,500	108,300	55,200	84	86	80
15 to 34 hours.....	13,300	6,100	7,100	7	5	10
1 to 14 hours.....	3,700	2,000	1,800	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	6,500	3,900	2,600	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	7,300	5,000	2,400	4	4	3



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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
INDIANAPOLIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	424,300	198,000	226,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	248,100	163,900	84,200	58	83	37
Civilian labor force.....	247,900	163,800	84,200	58	83	37
Employed.....	239,800	158,300	81,600	57	80	36
Unemployed.....	8,100	5,500	2,600	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	176,200	34,100	142,200	42	17	63
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	369,676	177,992	191,684	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	201,254	144,167	57,087	54	81	30
Civilian labor force.....	198,404	141,317	57,087	54	79	30
Employed.....	172,461	121,850	50,611	47	68	26
Unemployed.....	25,943	19,467	6,476	7	11	3
Not in labor force.....	168,422	33,825	134,597	46	19	70
INDIANAPOLIS CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	328,900	151,400	177,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	194,500	125,400	69,100	59	83	39
Civilian labor force.....	194,400	125,300	69,100	59	83	39
Employed.....	187,000	120,300	66,700	57	79	38
Unemployed.....	7,300	5,000	2,400	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	134,400	25,900	108,500	41	17	61
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	313,020	148,426	164,594	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	171,476	120,072	51,404	55	81	31
Civilian labor force.....	171,476	120,072	51,404	55	81	31
Employed.....	148,132	102,747	45,385	47	69	28
Unemployed.....	23,344	17,325	6,019	7	12	4
Not in labor force.....	141,544	28,354	113,190	45	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.

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

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
<b>INDIANAPOLIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	424,300	248,100	247,900	239,800	8,100	176,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	83,000	42,800	42,800	40,600	2,200	40,200	17	27
25 to 34 years.....	95,500	61,200	61,100	59,600	1,500	34,400	25	19
35 to 44 years.....	80,000	54,700	54,600	53,100	1,500	25,300	22	19
45 to 64 years.....	122,500	76,800	76,800	74,200	2,600	45,600	31	32
65 years and over.....	43,400	12,600	12,600	12,200	400	30,800	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	198,000	163,900	163,800	158,300	5,500	34,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	36,800	23,500	23,500	21,900	1,600	13,300	14	29
25 to 34 years.....	45,600	41,800	41,800	40,800	1,000	3,800	26	18
35 to 44 years.....	38,700	36,000	35,900	35,000	900	2,800	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	57,900	52,700	52,700	50,800	1,900	5,200	32	35
65 years and over.....	18,900	9,900	9,900	9,700	200	9,000	6	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	226,400	84,200	84,200	81,600	2,600	142,200	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	46,200	19,300	19,300	18,700	600	26,900	23	...
25 to 34 years.....	49,900	19,400	19,400	18,800	500	30,500	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	41,300	18,700	18,700	18,100	600	22,500	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	64,600	24,100	24,100	23,400	600	40,500	29	...
65 years and over.....	24,400	2,700	2,700	2,500	200	21,700	3	...
<b>INDIANAPOLIS CITY</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	328,900	194,500	194,400	187,000	7,300	134,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	64,900	35,000	35,000	32,800	2,100	30,000	18	29
25 to 34 years.....	72,400	47,300	47,300	45,900	1,400	25,100	24	19
35 to 44 years.....	62,500	42,900	42,800	41,400	1,400	19,600	22	19
45 to 64 years.....	93,800	59,300	59,300	57,100	2,200	34,400	30	30
65 years and over.....	35,300	10,000	10,000	9,700	200	25,300	5	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	151,400	125,400	125,300	120,300	5,000	25,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	29,100	18,700	18,700	17,100	1,600	10,400	15	32
25 to 34 years.....	34,400	31,600	31,600	30,800	800	2,800	25	16
35 to 44 years.....	28,700	26,900	26,900	26,100	800	1,700	21	16
45 to 64 years.....	44,000	40,300	40,300	38,700	1,600	3,700	32	32
65 years and over.....	15,200	7,800	7,800	7,700	200	7,300	6	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	177,600	69,100	69,100	66,700	2,400	108,500	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	35,800	16,300	16,300	15,700	500	19,600	24	...
25 to 34 years.....	38,000	15,700	15,700	15,200	500	22,300	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	33,800	16,000	15,900	15,300	600	17,900	23	...
45 to 64 years.....	49,800	19,100	19,100	18,400	600	30,800	28	...
65 years and over.....	20,100	2,100	2,100	2,000	100	18,000	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 INDIANAPOLIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND INDIANAPOLIS CITY: 1950

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>INDIANAPOLIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	58	83	37	3	3	
14 to 19 years.....	36	43	30	8	10	
20 to 24 years.....	67	85	53	4	5	
25 to 34 years.....	64	92	39	2	2	
35 to 44 years.....	68	93	45	3	3	
45 to 54 years.....	66	93	41	3	4	
55 to 64 years.....	59	89	32	3	4	
65 years and over.....	29	52	11	3	2	
<b>INDIANAPOLIS CITY</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	59	83	39	4	4	
14 to 19 years.....	38	44	33	9	12	
20 to 24 years.....	68	86	56	4	7	
25 to 34 years.....	65	92	41	3	3	
35 to 44 years.....	69	94	47	3	3	
45 to 54 years.....	67	94	43	3	3	
55 to 64 years.....	59	88	32	4	5	
65 years and over.....	28	51	10	2	3	

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

Area, year, and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>INDIANAPOLIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	239,800	158,300	81,600	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	195,000	128,300	66,700	81	81	82
Government workers.....	23,000	12,500	10,600	10	8	13
Self-employed workers.....	20,700	17,000	3,700	9	11	7
Unpaid family workers.....	1,000	500	600	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	172,461	121,850	50,611	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	152,195	105,279	46,916	88	86	93
Government workers.....	19,430	16,303	3,127	11	13	6
Self-employed workers.....	836	268	568	...	...	1
Unpaid family workers.....						
<b>INDIANAPOLIS CITY</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	187,000	120,300	66,700	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	157,000	100,500	56,500	84	84	85
Government workers.....	17,000	9,900	7,100	9	8	11
Self-employed workers.....	12,700	9,900	2,900	7	8	4
Unpaid family workers.....	400	100	200	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	148,132	102,747	45,385	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	119,378	82,493	36,885	81	80	81
Government workers.....	12,725	7,513	5,212	9	7	11
Self-employed workers.....	15,377	12,593	2,784	10	12	6
Unpaid family workers.....	652	148	504	...	...	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE INDIANAPOLIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND INDIANAPOLIS 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
INDIANAPOLIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	239,800	158,300	81,600	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	28,400	17,500	11,000	12	11	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	25,400	22,600	2,800	11	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	38,700	13,400	25,400	16	8	31
Sales workers.....	21,800	14,900	6,800	9	9	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	34,800	33,600	1,300	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	45,800	29,500	16,300	19	19	20
Private household workers.....	6,900	600	6,300	3	...	8
Service workers, except private household.....	21,500	11,300	10,200	9	7	12
Laborers, except mine.....	13,400	12,700	700	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	3,200	2,300	1,000	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	172,461	121,850	50,611	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	15,821	9,793	6,028	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	17,643	15,791	1,852	10	13	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	42,195	23,597	18,598	24	19	37
Sales workers.....	26,055	25,386	669	15	21	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	33,125	24,467	8,658	19	20	17
Operatives and kindred workers.....	7,317	450	6,867	4	...	14
Private household workers.....	16,307	9,524	6,783	9	8	13
Service workers, except private household.....	12,526	11,904	622	7	10	1
Laborers, except mine.....	1,472	938	534	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
INDIANAPOLIS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	187,000	120,300	66,700	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	18,400	11,100	7,300	10	9	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	15,400	13,200	2,200	8	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	31,500	10,700	20,800	17	9	31
Sales workers.....	16,600	11,200	5,400	9	9	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	27,100	26,000	1,000	14	22	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	40,300	25,500	14,800	22	21	22
Private household workers.....	5,600	400	5,200	3	...	8
Service workers, except private household.....	18,700	10,300	8,500	10	9	13
Laborers, except mine.....	10,600	10,200	400	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,800	1,800	1,000	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	148,132	102,747	45,385	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14,078	8,686	5,392	10	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	13,924	12,352	1,572	9	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	22,641	9,459	13,182	15	9	29
Sales workers.....	14,938	11,381	3,557	10	11	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	21,481	20,870	611	15	20	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	28,020	20,366	7,654	19	20	17
Private household workers.....	6,592	377	6,215	4	...	14
Service workers, except private household.....	15,186	8,982	6,204	10	9	14
Laborers, except mine.....	9,986	9,459	527	7	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,286	815	471	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE INDIANAPOLIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND INDIANAPOLIS 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
INDIANAPOLIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	239,800	158,300	81,600	100	100	100
Construction.....	12,500	12,100	400	5	8	...
Manufacturing.....	75,300	54,700	20,600	31	35	25
Durable goods.....	46,600	35,200	11,400	19	22	14
Nondurable goods.....	27,700	18,900	8,900	12	12	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	900	600	300	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	21,700	18,000	3,700	9	11	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	49,300	30,000	19,300	21	19	24
Service industries.....	63,500	30,800	32,700	26	19	40
All other industries.....	14,200	10,300	4,000	6	7	5
Industry not reported.....	3,300	2,400	1,000	1	2	1
1940						
Employed.....	172,461	121,850	50,611	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,599	8,397	202	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	50,655	39,808	10,847	29	33	21
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	16,725	15,039	1,686	10	12	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	37,444	25,998	11,446	22	21	23
Service industries.....	46,151	22,890	23,261	27	19	46
All other industries.....	9,742	7,706	2,036	6	6	4
Industry not reported.....	3,145	2,012	1,133	2	2	2
INDIANAPOLIS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	187,000	120,300	66,700	100	100	100
Construction.....	9,300	8,900	400	5	7	1
Manufacturing.....	60,300	42,600	17,700	32	35	27
Durable goods.....	36,000	26,700	9,300	19	22	14
Nondurable goods.....	23,700	15,500	8,200	13	13	12
Not specified manufacturing.....	600	400	200	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	17,600	14,700	2,900	9	12	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	39,800	23,400	16,500	21	19	25
Service industries.....	48,000	22,600	25,500	26	19	38
All other industries.....	9,000	6,000	2,900	5	5	4
Industry not reported.....	3,000	2,100	900	2	2	1
1940						
Employed.....	148,132	102,747	45,385	100	100	100
Construction.....	6,980	6,796	184	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	43,158	33,625	9,533	29	33	21
Durable goods.....	21,468	18,544	2,924	14	18	6
Nondurable goods.....	20,790	14,440	6,350	14	14	14
Not specified manufacturing.....	900	641	259	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	13,940	12,425	1,515	9	12	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	33,074	22,716	10,358	22	22	23
Service industries.....	41,288	20,236	21,052	28	20	46
All other industries.....	7,023	5,243	1,780	5	5	4
Industry not reported.....	2,669	1,706	963	2	2	2

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

Income level	Indianapolis Standard Metropolitan Area				Indianapolis 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.....	196,300	149,700	...	...	151,500	115,500	...	...
Number reporting.....	178,500	137,300	100	100	138,800	106,700	100	100
Under \$500.....	17,700	5,900	10	4	14,300	5,400	10	5
\$500 to \$999.....	10,800	5,500	6	4	8,900	4,800	6	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9,600	5,100	5	4	7,400	4,600	5	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	11,800	7,800	7	6	10,000	6,900	7	6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	15,100	10,800	8	8	13,600	9,700	10	9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	17,000	13,400	10	10	14,300	11,500	10	11
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	19,900	17,200	11	13	16,100	13,700	12	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	13,100	11,400	7	8	10,300	8,800	7	8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	11,500	10,400	6	8	8,800	8,000	6	7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	9,900	9,200	6	7	7,300	6,800	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	16,400	15,600	9	11	11,400	10,900	8	10
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	9,100	8,800	5	6	6,500	6,300	5	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	9,000	8,700	5	6	6,400	6,200	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	7,600	7,400	4	5	3,500	3,200	3	3
Income not reported.....	17,700	12,400	...	...	12,700	8,800	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,182	\$3,629	...	...	\$3,028	\$3,381	...	...

**1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION****PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

(For a.m. papers)

April 22, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

1951 MAR 24 PM 3 19  
Series PC-5, No. 128CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE JOHNSTOWN, PA., STANDARD  
METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

## Preliminary Data

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

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the area who were enumerated elsewhere. 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 decreased during the last decade from 298,416 on April 1, 1940, to 291,400 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a decrease of about 7,000, or 2 percent. (See table 1.) In 1950, the number of males in the area, 146,200, was about the same as the number of females, 145,200.

Although the total population declined during the decade, children under 5 years old increased at a rapid rate (20 percent), largely because of high birth rates during recent years. There was a marked decline in

the proportion of young adults in the area, partly because of the low birth rates in the depression years. The population 65 years old and over in the Johnstown area showed a sharp gain of 39 percent. As a consequence of the changes in the age distribution, the median age of the total population of the area rose from 24.8 years in 1940 to 28.1 years in 1950.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the area were married, namely, 64 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-seven percent were single, and 9 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 65,600 married couples in the standard metropolitan area, 4,800, or 7 percent, did not have their own household, but rather were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the standard metropolitan area numbered 72,100. In addition, there were 12,400 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals comprised 4 percent of the total population of the area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the standard metropolitan area was 3.7 persons.

Approximately 62,300 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private school systems in this area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 72,827 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 85 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, 91 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes children who had left school to

<sup>1</sup> The Johnstown Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Cambria and Somerset Counties, Pa.

enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 14 percent were enrolled in 1950. 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 homes. 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 standard metropolitan area were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 9 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 7 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 2 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above brought about a slight decline in the size of the labor force in the Johnstown Standard Metropolitan Area. An estimated 101,200 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 (that is, were employed, unemployed, or in the armed forces) as compared with 105,795 in 1940. (See table 7.)

The 4 percent decline in the labor force parallels the drop in the population 14 years old and over in the area since 1940. 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 21,800 women were in the labor force in 1950 as compared with 18,237 in 1940. The number of men in the labor force declined from 87,558 to 79,500 over this period.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 6,700, or 7 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 19,478 persons, or approximately 18 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Johnstown area reached a total of approximately 94,800 in 1950, or 9 percent above 1940. Although most of the 8,000 expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred among wage and salary workers, there was also some increase in the number of self-employed persons. The latter group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, rose from 9,310 in 1940 to 10,400 in 1950. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers and skilled craftsmen. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was probably largely concentrated among

the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 9,727 to 13,700 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. However, the professional, technical, and kindred workers group, which is also important in this connection, numbered about the same in both 1940 and 1950. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 19 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 7 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 24,200 of the workers living in the Johnstown Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 5,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 6,000 to a 1950 level of 16,700. In the mining industry, on the other hand, there was a marked decrease in employment over the 10-year period. In 1950, only 19,800 workers were employed in mining, 7,000 fewer than in 1940. As a result, mining declined sharply in importance among the various broad industry groups, whereas manufacturing and trade rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Johnstown Standard Metropolitan Area was \$2,764. The median for families and unrelated individuals was somewhat lower (\$2,559). Approximately 10 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 35 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 110,700 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 (68,000 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 11,100 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 19,800 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 11,300 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 the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and public administration groups. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

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

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

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

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

#### Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 12,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 90 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
1,000.....	400	75,000.....	2,800
2,500.....	600	100,000.....	3,000
5,000.....	800	150,000.....	3,200
10,000.....	1,200	200,000.....	3,000
25,000.....	1,800	250,000.....	2,200
50,000.....	2,400		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 16,000 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 1,400. 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 14,600 and 17,400.

Data on residence in 1949 show considerably greater variability than is indicated in the table above. For estimates of persons living in a different county or abroad, the variability is about twice the variability shown above for other estimates of comparable size.

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

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 146,200 males throughout the area, 11 percent were under 5 years. The sampling variability is about 1 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage that will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 10 percent and 12 percent.

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

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE JOHNSTOWN 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.....	291,400	146,200	145,200	298,416	153,805	144,611	-2	-5	...
Under 5 years.....	32,100	16,000	16,000	26,845	13,598	13,247	20	18	21
5 to 9 years.....	27,500	13,900	13,600	27,479	13,715	13,764	...	1	-1
10 to 14 years.....	24,300	12,800	11,500	32,249	16,188	16,061	-25	-21	-28
15 to 24 years.....	47,800	22,700	25,100	63,824	32,971	30,853	-25	-31	-19
25 to 34 years.....	45,000	21,700	23,300	44,754	23,381	21,373	1	-7	9
35 to 44 years.....	37,900	20,200	17,700	33,754	16,874	16,880	12	20	5
45 to 64 years.....	54,400	27,200	27,200	53,487	28,752	24,735	2	-5	10
65 years and over.....	22,300	11,600	10,700	16,024	8,326	7,698	39	39	39
Median age.....years..	28.1	28.5	27.7.	24.8	25.2	24.5	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	11	11	9	9	9	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	9	10	9	9	9	10	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	8	9	8	11	11	11	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	16	17	21	21	21	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	15	15	16	15	15	15	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	13	14	12	11	11	12	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	19	19	19	18	19	17	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	8	7	5	5	5	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	211,900	105,900	106,000	100	100	100
Single.....	57,700	31,600	26,100	27	30	25
Married.....	135,500	67,900	67,600	64	64	64
Widowed or divorced.....	18,800	6,500	12,300	9	6	12

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>		<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>	
Total.....	65,600	Total.....	84,600
With own household.....	60,800	Families.....	72,100
Without own household.....	4,800	Unrelated individuals.....	12,400
<b>Percent.....</b>		<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
With own household.....	100	Households.....	77,700
Without own household.....	93	Population in households.....	288,100
	7	Population per household.....	3.7

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE JOHNSTOWN 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.....	99,600	62,300	63	123,552	72,827	59	-14
5 to 13 years.....	47,300	40,200	85	53,068	45,152	85	-11
14 to 17 years.....	19,100	17,400	91	27,513	23,026	84	-24
18 to 24 years.....	33,100	4,700	14	42,971	4,649	11	1

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	285,000	100
Same house as in 1950.....	257,200	90
Different house, same county.....	19,200	7
Different county or abroad.....	6,100	2
Residence not reported.....	2,400	1

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE JOHNSTOWN 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.....	211,900	105,900	106,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	101,200	79,500	21,800	48	75	21
Civilian labor force.....	101,100	79,300	21,800	48	75	21
Employed.....	94,300	73,700	20,700	45	70	20
Unemployed.....	6,700	5,600	1,100	3	5	1
Not in labor force.....	110,700	26,500	84,200	52	25	79
Keeping house.....	68,500	500	68,000	32	...	64
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	11,300	8,100	3,200	5	8	3
Other and not reported.....	30,900	17,900	13,000	15	17	12
14 to 19 years.....	19,800	10,200	9,600	9	10	9
20 to 64 years.....	7,300	4,800	2,400	3	5	2
65 years and over.....	3,800	2,900	900	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	101,100	79,300	21,800	100	100	100
Employed.....	94,300	73,700	20,700	93	93	95
At work.....	90,500	70,800	19,700	90	89	90
35 hours or more.....	72,400	57,700	14,700	72	73	67
15 to 34 hours.....	15,600	11,900	3,700	15	15	17
1 to 14 hours.....	2,400	1,200	1,200	2	2	6
With a job but not at work.....	3,900	2,900	900	4	4	4
Unemployed.....	6,700	5,600	1,100	7	7	5

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	211,900	105,900	106,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	101,200	79,500	21,800	48	75	21
Civilian labor force.....	101,100	79,300	21,800	48	75	21
Employed.....	94,300	73,700	20,700	45	70	20
Unemployed.....	6,700	5,600	1,100	3	5	1
Not in labor force.....	110,700	26,500	84,200	52	25	79
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	218,503	113,613	104,890	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	105,795	87,558	18,237	48	77	17
Civilian labor force.....	105,795	87,558	18,237	48	77	17
Employed.....	86,317	71,843	14,474	40	63	14
Unemployed.....	19,478	15,715	3,763	9	14	4
Not in labor force.....	112,708	26,055	86,653	52	23	83

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

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	211,900	101,200	101,100	94,300	6,700	110,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	52,300	21,800	21,800	19,000	2,700	30,500	22	40
25 to 34 years.....	45,000	25,200	25,100	23,300	1,800	19,900	25	27
35 to 44 years.....	37,900	22,700	22,700	21,700	1,000	15,200	22	15
45 to 64 years.....	54,400	27,600	27,600	26,500	1,200	26,800	27	18
65 years and over.....	22,300	3,900	3,900	3,800	100	18,400	4	1
Male, 14 years and over.....	105,900	79,500	79,300	73,700	5,600	26,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	25,100	13,400	13,400	11,200	2,200	11,700	17	39
25 to 34 years.....	21,700	20,200	20,100	18,600	1,500	1,600	25	27
35 to 44 years.....	20,200	19,300	19,300	18,400	900	1,000	24	16
45 to 64 years.....	27,200	23,200	23,200	22,200	1,000	4,000	29	18
65 years and over.....	11,600	3,400	3,400	3,300	100	8,200	4	2
Female, 14 years and over....	106,000	21,800	21,800	20,700	1,100	84,200	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	27,100	8,400	8,400	7,900	500	18,700	39	...
25 to 34 years.....	23,300	5,000	5,000	4,700	300	18,300	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	17,700	3,400	3,400	3,300	100	14,200	16	...
45 to 64 years.....	27,200	4,400	4,400	4,200	200	22,800	20	...
65 years and over.....	10,700	500	500	500	...	10,200	2	...



Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE JOHNSTOWN 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.....	48	75	21	7	7	5
14 to 19 years.....	25	28	22	16	23	9
20 to 24 years.....	63	87	41	10	13	6
25 to 34 years.....	56	93	21	7	7	6
35 to 44 years.....	60	96	19	4	5	3
45 to 54 years.....	55	94	18	5	5	7
55 to 64 years.....	46	77	14	3	33	...
65 years and over.....	17	29	5	3	3	...

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

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution								
				Total	Male	Female						
1950												
Employed.....	94,300	73,700	20,700	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	76,800	60,200	16,600	81	82	80						
Government workers.....	6,000	3,500	2,500	6	5	12						
Self-employed workers.....	10,400	9,200	1,100	11	12	5						
Unpaid family workers.....	1,200	700	400	1	1	2						
1940												
Employed.....	86,317	71,843	14,474	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	75,725	62,509	13,216	88	87	91						
Government workers.....												
Self-employed workers.....							9,310	8,394	916	11	12	6
Unpaid family workers.....							1,282	940	342	1	1	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE JOHNSTOWN 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.....	94,300	73,700	20,700	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	5,300	2,500	2,800	6	3	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	9,000	8,000	1,000	10	11	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	8,100	3,700	4,300	9	5	21
Sales workers.....	6,500	3,500	3,000	7	5	14
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	13,700	13,400	300	15	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	32,200	27,900	4,300	34	38	21
Private household workers.....	1,500	100	1,400	2	...	7
Service workers, except private household.....	6,000	3,000	2,900	6	4	14
Laborers, except mine.....	11,400	11,000	400	12	15	2
Occupation not reported.....	700	600	100	1	1	...

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE JOHNSTOWN 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.....	86,317	71,843	14,474	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	5,509	2,882	2,627	6	4	18
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	7,854	7,261	593	9	10	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	9,698	5,501	4,197	11	8	29
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	9,727	9,608	119	11	13	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	34,453	32,544	1,909	40	45	13
Private household workers.....	2,857	42	2,815	3	...	19
Service workers, except private household.....	4,135	2,216	1,919	5	3	13
Laborers, except mine.....	11,568	11,436	132	13	16	1
Occupation not reported.....	516	353	163	1	...	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE JOHNSTOWN 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.....	94,300	73,700	20,700	100	100	100
Mining.....	19,800	19,700	100	21	27	...
Construction.....	4,200	4,100	100	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	24,200	19,800	4,400	26	27	21
Durable goods.....	17,900	17,400	500	19	24	2
Nondurable goods.....	6,200	2,300	3,900	7	3	19
Not specified manufacturing.....	100	100	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6,700	6,000	700	7	8	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	16,700	9,900	6,800	18	13	33
Service industries.....	14,300	6,900	7,400	15	9	36
All other industries.....	7,400	6,500	900	8	9	4
Industry not reported.....	1,000	900	200	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	86,317	71,843	14,474	100	100	100
Mining.....	26,700	26,498	202	31	37	1
Construction.....	4,002	3,963	39	5	6	...
Manufacturing.....	19,041	17,093	1,948	22	24	13
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	4,431	4,126	305	5	6	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	10,920	7,234	3,686	13	10	25
Service industries.....	13,509	5,954	7,555	16	8	52
All other industries.....	6,928	6,437	491	8	9	3
Industry not reported.....	786	538	248	1	1	2

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	84,600	72,100	...	...
Number reporting.....	81,300	69,900	100	100
Under \$500.....	10,100	5,100	12	7
\$500 to \$999.....	6,500	4,200	8	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5,300	4,100	7	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6,200	5,600	8	8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11,200	10,200	14	15
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11,500	10,900	14	16
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10,100	9,700	12	14
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5,300	5,000	6	7
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3,600	3,600	4	5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2,700	2,700	3	4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	4,200	4,100	5	6
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1,900	1,900	2	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	1,800	1,800	2	3
\$10,000 and over.....	1,000	1,000	1	1
Income not reported.....	3,200	2,200	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,559	\$2,764	...	...

3 4 11

**1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION****PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

(For a.m. papers)

June 6, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

1951 MAR 24 PM 3 20  
Series PC-5, No. 24CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE KANSAS CITY, MO., 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 Kansas City, Mo., Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area and Kansas City, Mo., 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 686,643 on April 1, 1940, to 814,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 127,850, or 19

percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, Kansas City, Mo., increased from 399,178 to 456,300, representing a gain of about 57,100, or 14 percent. Females outnumbered males, 426,400 to 388,100, 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 86 percent for this age group as compared with 19 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for persons 65 years old and over, 38 percent, exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area, 33.0 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, 69 percent. (See table 2.) Eighteen percent were single, and 13 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 205,100 married couples in the metropolitan area, 13,800, or 7 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Kansas City, Mo., a similar proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 223,200. In addition, there were 75,100 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or

<sup>1</sup> The Kansas City, Mo., Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Clay and Jackson Counties, Mo., and Johnson and Wyandotte Counties, Kans.

with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 9 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 13 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 declined from 3.1 persons in 1940 to 2.9 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 130,900 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 122,071, was somewhat smaller. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 88 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, 15 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with a similar proportion 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, 18 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 7 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 Kansas City, Mo., 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 352,900 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 306,641 in 1940. In Kansas City, Mo., itself, the labor force increased by 10 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 211,100 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 114,100 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 88,357, or 30 percent, in 1940. A somewhat smaller increase was noted among women living within the city; the proportion in the labor force rose from 35 to 37 percent over this 10-year period. Among male residents of the metropolitan area, the proportion in the labor force was the same in both years, 81 percent, but the size of the male labor force increased from 218,284 to 238,800 along with population growth over the 10-year period. Within the city, the proportion of males in the labor force declined slightly during the past decade--from 83 to 81 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; 47 percent of the women between those ages in the Kansas City, Mo., Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was lower, about 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 Kansas City, Mo., labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 12,000 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, 48,874, 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 16 to 4 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 7,800 in 1950 from the 30,334 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Kansas City, Mo., Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 340,300 in 1950, or 32 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 90 percent, or 306,100, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 25,300 were working only part time and 8,900 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 Kansas City, Mo., was 26 percent, somewhat smaller than in the metropolitan area as a whole; 203,200 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 160,944 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 218,638 in 1940 to 304,900 in 1950. The number of self-employed persons, however, remained relatively stable and was estimated at 34,000 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 10 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 14 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Kansas City, Mo., the number of persons employed by government increased by 50 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 11,578 in 1940 to 17,400 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 31 percent, to a level of 168,900.

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 32,175 to 50,900 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 22,719 to 25,900 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, 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, 82,300 of the workers living in the Kansas City, Mo., Standard Metropolitan Area

were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 27,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 17,000 to a 1950 level of 81,300. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility industries. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in 1950 as it was in 1940, except for the service industries, which declined sharply in relative importance as a field of employment. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Kansas City, Mo., were generally similar to those of the residents of the entire metropolitan area. The most marked difference was in the service industries, which had a considerably higher proportion of the employed residents of the city than 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 Kansas City, Mo., Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,315. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$2,852). Approximately 16 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 279,700 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 (181,400 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 33,300 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 34,200 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 29,700 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 18,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 130 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
5,000.....	1,400	1,100
10,000.....	2,000	1,500
25,000.....	3,200	2,300
50,000.....	4,400	3,200
100,000.....	6,100	4,200
200,000.....	7,900	5,100
300,000.....	8,900	4,800
400,000.....	9,200	...
500,000.....	8,900	...
600,000.....	8,100	...
750,000.....	5,000	...

variability is about 4,000. 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 37,900 and 45,900.

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 33,800 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 44 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 6 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 38 percent and 50 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 41,900 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	300,000	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	10	7	5	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	14	9	6	4	3	1	1
50	16	10	7	5	3	2	1
	Central city						
2 or 98	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	10	7	5	4	3	1	1
50	11	8	5	4	3	2	1

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

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>									
All ages.....	814,500	388,100	426,400	686,643	333,451	353,192	19	16	21
Under 5 years.....	82,300	41,900	40,400	44,307	22,729	21,578	86	84	87
5 to 9 years.....	59,300	31,000	28,300	44,998	22,834	22,164	32	36	28
10 to 14 years.....	49,600	25,400	24,200	49,453	24,948	24,505	...	2	-1
15 to 24 years.....	108,000	48,900	59,100	112,319	52,884	59,435	-4	-8	-1
25 to 34 years.....	134,700	62,000	72,700	116,726	54,557	62,169	15	14	17
35 to 44 years.....	121,700	57,700	64,000	110,106	52,729	57,377	11	9	12
45 to 64 years.....	184,700	87,500	97,100	154,985	77,597	77,388	19	13	25
65 years and over.....	74,300	33,600	40,700	53,749	25,173	28,576	38	33	42
Median age.....years..	33.0	32.6	33.4	32.9	32.9	32.9	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	9	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	7	7	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	13	13	14	16	16	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	16	17	17	16	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	23	23	23	23	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	9	10	8	8	8	...	...	...
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO.</b>									
All ages.....	456,300	215,500	240,800	399,178	190,117	209,061	14	13	15
Under 5 years.....	39,900	19,900	20,000	23,123	11,805	11,318	73	69	77
5 to 9 years.....	28,600	15,200	13,500	23,147	11,701	11,446	24	30	18
10 to 14 years.....	24,700	12,200	12,600	25,333	12,666	12,667	-2	-4	-1
15 to 24 years.....	64,100	29,200	34,900	63,946	29,078	34,868	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	74,800	36,200	38,700	70,837	32,461	38,376	6	12	1
35 to 44 years.....	69,400	31,100	38,300	67,583	31,936	35,647	3	-3	7
45 to 64 years.....	111,300	52,700	58,600	93,865	46,398	47,467	19	14	23
65 years and over.....	43,400	19,000	24,500	31,344	14,072	17,272	38	35	42
Median age.....years..	34.5	33.6	35.2	34.0	34.2	33.9	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	9	8	6	6	5	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	6	7	6	6	6	5	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	6	5	6	7	6	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	14	16	15	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	17	16	18	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	16	17	17	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	24	24	24	24	23	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	9	10	8	7	8	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	632,600	294,300	338,400	100	100	100
Single.....	111,100	58,100	53,000	18	20	16
Married.....	439,400	214,200	225,200	69	73	67
Widowed or divorced.....	82,200	22,000	60,200	13	7	18
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO.</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	367,600	170,500	197,200	100	100	100
Single.....	69,700	35,200	34,500	19	21	17
Married.....	243,600	121,300	122,300	66	71	62
Widowed or divorced.....	54,300	14,000	40,300	15	8	20

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

Subject	Kansas City, Mo., Standard Metropolitan Area	Kansas City, Mo.	Subject	Kansas City, Mo., Standard Metropolitan Area	Kansas City, Mo.
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>			<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>		
Total.....	205,100	113,900	Total.....	298,300	186,500
With own household.....	191,300	104,700	Families.....	223,200	126,200
Without own household.....	13,800	9,200	Unrelated individuals.....	75,100	60,300
Percent.....	100	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
With own household.....	93	92	Households.....	254,300	148,700
Without own household.....	7	8	Population in households.....	787,700	431,400
			Population per household.....	3.1	2.9

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	216,900	130,900	60	206,770	122,071	59	7
5 to 13 years.....	99,500	87,600	88	84,231	76,270	91	15
14 to 17 years.....	36,200	31,400	87	42,725	35,361	83	-11
18 to 24 years.....	81,100	11,900	15	79,814	10,440	13	14
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO.</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	117,500	66,700	57	112,426	63,980	57	4
5 to 13 years.....	48,800	42,600	87	43,227	39,930	92	7
14 to 17 years.....	18,900	15,300	81	22,336	18,293	82	-16
18 to 24 years.....	49,900	8,800	18	46,863	5,757	12	53

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

Residence in 1949	Kansas City, Mo., Standard Metropolitan Area		Kansas City, Mo.	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	798,500	100	447,500	100
Same house as in 1950.....	636,000	80	357,700	80
Different house, same county.....	89,900	11	48,400	11
Different county or abroad.....	58,400	7	31,400	7
Residence not reported.....	14,100	2	10,000	2

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	632,600	294,300	338,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	352,900	238,800	114,100	56	81	34
Civilian labor force.....	352,300	238,200	114,000	56	81	34
Employed.....	340,300	229,600	110,700	54	78	33
Unemployed.....	12,000	8,600	3,300	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	279,700	55,500	224,300	44	19	66
Keeping house.....	182,500	1,100	181,400	29	....	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	29,700	15,400	14,300	5	5	4
Other and not reported.....	67,500	39,000	28,500	11	13	8
14 to 19 years.....	34,200	17,300	16,900	5	6	5
20 to 64 years.....	22,200	13,900	8,300	4	5	2
65 years and over.....	11,100	7,700	3,400	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	352,300	238,200	114,000	100	100	100
Employed.....	340,300	229,600	110,700	97	96	97
At work.....	331,400	224,100	107,400	94	94	94
35 hours or more.....	306,100	211,600	94,500	87	89	83
15 to 34 hours.....	19,400	9,500	10,000	6	4	9
1 to 14 hours.....	5,900	3,000	2,900	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	8,900	5,600	3,300	3	2	3
Unemployed.....	12,000	8,600	3,300	3	4	3
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO.</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	367,600	170,500	197,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	211,100	138,000	73,100	57	81	37
Civilian labor force.....	211,000	137,900	73,100	57	81	37
Employed.....	203,200	132,200	71,000	55	78	36
Unemployed.....	7,800	5,700	2,100	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	156,600	32,500	124,100	43	19	63
Keeping house.....	98,000	600	97,400	27	...	49
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	18,100	9,300	8,800	5	5	4
Other and not reported.....	40,400	22,500	17,900	11	13	9
14 to 19 years.....	18,000	8,800	9,200	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	16,100	10,000	6,100	4	6	3
65 years and over.....	6,300	3,800	2,500	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	211,000	137,900	73,100	100	100	100
Employed.....	203,200	132,200	71,000	96	96	97
At work.....	198,700	129,300	69,300	94	94	95
35 hours or more.....	184,500	122,400	62,100	87	89	85
15 to 34 hours.....	11,300	5,200	6,000	5	4	8
1 to 14 hours.....	2,900	1,700	1,200	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	4,600	2,900	1,700	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	7,800	5,700	2,100	4	4	3

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
KANSAS CITY, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	632,600	294,300	338,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	352,900	238,800	114,100	56	81	34
Civilian labor force.....	352,300	238,200	114,000	56	81	34
Employed.....	340,300	229,600	110,700	54	78	33
Unemployed.....	12,000	8,600	3,300	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	279,700	55,500	224,300	44	19	66
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	558,105	268,055	290,050	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	306,641	218,284	88,357	55	81	30
Civilian labor force.....	306,641	218,284	88,357	55	81	30
Employed.....	257,767	182,036	75,731	46	68	26
Unemployed.....	48,874	36,248	12,626	9	14	4
Not in labor force.....	251,464	49,771	201,693	45	19	70
KANSAS CITY, MO.						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	367,600	170,500	197,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	211,100	138,000	73,100	57	81	37
Civilian labor force.....	211,000	137,900	73,100	57	81	37
Employed.....	203,200	132,200	71,000	55	78	36
Unemployed.....	7,800	5,700	2,100	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	156,600	32,500	124,100	43	19	63
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	332,828	156,529	176,299	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	191,278	129,678	61,600	57	83	35
Civilian labor force.....	191,278	129,678	61,600	57	83	35
Employed.....	160,944	108,099	52,845	48	69	30
Unemployed.....	30,334	21,579	8,755	9	14	5
Not in labor force.....	141,550	26,851	114,699	43	17	65

53184

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE KANSAS CITY, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND KANSAS CITY, MO.: 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	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	632,600	352,900	352,300	340,300	12,000	279,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	117,400	55,900	55,600	51,900	3,700	61,500	16	31
25 to 34 years.....	134,700	85,500	85,300	83,300	2,000	49,200	24	17
35 to 44 years.....	121,700	80,500	80,300	78,000	2,400	41,200	23	20
45 to 64 years.....	184,700	112,600	112,600	109,200	3,400	72,100	32	28
65 years and over.....	74,300	18,400	18,400	18,000	500	55,800	5	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	294,300	238,800	238,200	229,600	8,600	55,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	53,400	31,900	31,600	29,000	2,700	21,500	13	31
25 to 34 years.....	62,000	57,700	57,500	56,300	1,200	4,400	24	14
35 to 44 years.....	57,700	54,900	54,700	53,100	1,700	2,800	23	20
45 to 64 years.....	87,500	79,500	79,500	76,900	2,600	8,000	33	30
65 years and over.....	33,600	14,800	14,800	14,300	500	18,800	6	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	338,400	114,100	114,000	110,700	3,300	224,300	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	63,900	24,000	24,000	23,000	1,000	40,000	21	...
25 to 34 years.....	72,700	27,800	27,800	27,000	800	44,800	24	...
35 to 44 years.....	64,000	25,600	25,600	24,900	700	38,400	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	97,100	33,100	33,100	32,200	800	64,100	29	...
65 years and over.....	40,700	3,600	3,600	3,600	...	37,000	3	...
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO.</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	367,600	211,100	211,000	203,200	7,800	156,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	68,700	34,000	34,000	32,000	2,000	34,700	16	26
25 to 34 years.....	74,800	49,900	49,800	48,300	1,500	25,000	24	19
35 to 44 years.....	69,400	45,800	45,800	44,200	1,700	23,500	22	22
45 to 64 years.....	111,300	69,600	69,600	67,400	2,300	41,700	33	29
65 years and over.....	43,400	11,700	11,700	11,300	400	31,700	6	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	170,500	138,000	137,900	132,200	5,700	32,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	31,500	19,300	19,300	17,800	1,500	12,300	14	26
25 to 34 years.....	36,200	32,800	32,800	31,700	1,000	3,400	24	18
35 to 44 years.....	31,100	29,400	29,400	28,300	1,200	1,600	21	21
45 to 64 years.....	52,700	47,600	47,600	46,000	1,700	5,100	34	30
65 years and over.....	19,000	8,800	8,800	8,400	400	10,200	6	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	197,200	73,100	73,100	71,000	2,100	124,100	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	37,200	14,700	14,700	14,300	500	22,400	20	...
25 to 34 years.....	38,700	17,000	17,000	16,600	500	21,600	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	38,300	16,400	16,400	15,900	500	21,900	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	58,600	22,000	22,000	21,400	600	36,600	30	...
65 years and over.....	24,500	2,900	2,900	2,900	...	21,500	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 KANSAS CITY, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND KANSAS CITY, MO.: 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
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	56	81	34	3	4	3
14 to 19 years.....	28	30	26	13	16	9
20 to 24 years.....	64	86	47	4	6	2
25 to 34 years.....	63	93	38	2	2	3
35 to 44 years.....	66	95	40	3	3	3
45 to 54 years.....	63	94	37	3	3	3
55 to 64 years.....	58	87	30	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	25	44	9	3	3	...
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO.</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	81	37	4	4	3
14 to 19 years.....	30	33	27	9	16	5
20 to 24 years.....	64	82	49	4	5	3
25 to 34 years.....	67	91	44	3	3	3
35 to 44 years.....	66	95	43	4	4	3
45 to 54 years.....	65	93	41	3	3	4
55 to 64 years.....	59	87	32	3	4	1
65 years and over.....	27	46	12	3	5	...

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
<b>1950</b>						
Employed.....	340,300	229,600	110,700	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	276,600	182,200	94,300	81	79	85
Government workers.....	28,300	18,000	10,300	8	8	9
Self-employed workers.....	34,000	29,100	4,800	10	13	4
Unpaid family workers.....	1,400	200	1,200	...	...	1
<b>1940</b>						
Employed.....	257,767	182,036	75,731	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	218,638	150,351	68,287	85	83	90
Government workers.....	36,746	30,788	5,958	14	17	8
Self-employed workers.....	2,383	897	1,486	1	...	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
<b>KANSAS CITY, MO.</b>						
<b>1950</b>						
Employed.....	203,200	132,200	71,000	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	168,900	106,900	62,000	83	81	87
Government workers.....	17,400	11,400	6,000	9	9	8
Self-employed workers.....	16,700	13,900	2,700	8	11	4
Unpaid family workers.....	200	...	200	...	...	...
<b>1940</b>						
Employed.....	160,944	108,099	52,845	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	128,871	84,408	44,463	80	78	84
Government workers.....	11,578	7,927	3,651	7	7	7
Self-employed workers.....	19,457	15,547	3,910	12	14	7
Unpaid family workers.....	1,038	217	821	1	...	2

53/84

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE KANSAS CITY, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND KANSAS CITY, MO.: 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
KANSAS CITY, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	340,300	229,600	110,700	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	25,900	16,200	9,800	8	7	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	37,400	32,400	5,000	11	14	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	66,600	25,300	41,200	20	11	37
Sales workers.....	26,400	17,200	9,100	8	7	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	50,900	48,600	2,300	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	67,200	49,100	18,100	20	21	16
Private household workers.....	6,700	300	6,400	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	30,200	15,500	14,700	9	7	13
Laborers, except mine.....	23,200	21,600	1,600	7	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	5,900	3,400	2,500	2	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	257,767	182,036	75,731	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	22,719	13,820	8,899	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	33,719	29,461	4,258	13	16	6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	65,368	37,543	27,825	25	21	37
Sales workers.....	32,175	31,231	944	12	17	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	43,459	32,096	11,363	17	18	15
Operatives and kindred workers.....	11,270	683	10,587	4	...	14
Private household workers.....	26,713	16,126	10,587	10	9	14
Service workers, except private household.....	20,726	20,044	682	8	11	1
Laborers, except mine.....	1,618	1,032	586	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
KANSAS CITY, MO.						
1950						
Employed.....	203,200	132,200	71,000	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	16,800	10,600	6,100	8	8	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	19,900	16,500	3,400	10	12	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	43,100	16,100	27,000	21	12	38
Sales workers.....	18,100	12,100	6,000	9	9	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	26,600	25,300	1,300	13	19	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	36,300	25,800	10,500	18	20	15
Private household workers.....	4,600	300	4,300	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	21,300	11,600	9,700	10	9	14
Laborers, except mine.....	12,500	11,700	700	6	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	4,000	2,200	1,800	2	2	3
1940						
Employed.....	160,944	108,099	52,845	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	15,274	9,341	5,933	9	9	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	18,762	15,900	2,862	12	15	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	29,756	13,135	16,621	18	12	31
Sales workers.....	17,750	13,772	3,978	11	13	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	18,195	17,524	671	11	16	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	25,019	17,765	7,254	16	16	14
Private household workers.....	7,764	451	7,313	5	...	14
Service workers, except private household.....	19,325	11,705	7,620	12	11	14
Laborers, except mine.....	8,100	7,887	213	5	7	...
Occupation not reported.....	999	619	380	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE KANSAS CITY, MO.,  
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND KANSAS CITY, MO.: 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
KANSAS CITY, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	340,300	229,600	110,700	100	100	100
Construction.....	24,100	23,000	1,200	7	10	1
Manufacturing.....	82,300	59,200	23,100	24	26	21
Durable goods.....	34,300	29,500	4,800	10	13	4
Nondurable goods.....	46,100	28,400	17,600	14	12	16
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,900	1,300	600	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	42,700	36,700	6,000	13	16	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	81,300	48,800	32,500	24	21	29
Service industries.....	76,000	36,600	39,400	22	16	36
All other industries.....	27,100	21,400	5,700	8	9	5
Industry not reported.....	6,700	3,800	2,900	2	2	3
1940						
Employed.....	257,767	182,036	75,731	100	100	100
Construction.....	12,099	11,803	296	5	6	...
Manufacturing.....	55,463	43,033	12,430	22	24	16
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	29,190	26,270	2,920	11	14	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	64,338	44,325	20,013	25	24	26
Service industries.....	72,841	35,690	37,151	28	20	49
All other industries.....	20,827	18,960	1,867	8	10	2
Industry not reported.....	3,009	1,955	1,054	1	1	1
KANSAS CITY, MO.						
1950						
Employed.....	203,200	132,200	71,000	100	100	100
Construction.....	12,200	11,400	700	6	9	1
Manufacturing.....	46,700	33,200	13,600	23	25	19
Durable goods.....	20,700	17,700	3,000	10	13	4
Nondurable goods.....	24,400	14,400	10,100	12	11	14
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,600	1,100	500	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	24,800	20,300	4,400	12	15	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	51,500	30,600	21,000	25	23	30
Service industries.....	50,800	24,900	25,900	25	19	36
All other industries.....	12,300	9,000	3,200	6	7	5
Industry not reported.....	4,900	2,700	2,200	2	2	3
1940						
Employed.....	160,944	108,099	52,845	100	100	100
Construction.....	6,814	6,591	223	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	31,657	23,748	7,909	20	22	15
Durable goods.....	11,914	10,707	1,207	7	10	2
Nondurable goods.....	19,399	12,811	6,588	12	12	12
Not specified manufacturing.....	344	230	114	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	17,114	15,096	2,018	11	14	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	44,728	30,318	14,410	28	28	27
Service industries.....	51,476	24,977	26,499	32	23	50
All other industries.....	7,263	6,156	1,107	5	6	2
Industry not reported.....	1,892	1,213	679	1	1	1

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

Income level	Kansas City, Mo., Standard Metropolitan Area				Kansas City, Mo.			
	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.....	298,300	223,200	...	...	186,500	126,200	...	...
Number reporting.....	279,000	211,000	100	100	174,500	119,100	100	100
Under \$500.....	29,600	12,700	11	6	20,300	7,400	12	6
\$500 to \$999.....	21,300	9,000	8	4	14,800	5,100	8	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	19,400	10,800	7	5	12,500	6,100	7	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	20,200	12,800	7	6	14,400	7,900	8	7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	30,400	21,000	11	10	20,300	12,300	12	10
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	26,400	21,800	9	10	15,900	11,800	9	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	31,300	27,600	11	13	18,500	15,200	11	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	23,000	21,400	8	10	12,800	11,400	7	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	20,100	18,600	7	9	10,400	9,200	6	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	13,100	12,300	5	6	6,400	5,800	4	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	19,100	18,500	7	9	10,600	10,000	6	8
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	7,600	7,400	3	4	5,000	4,900	3	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	8,900	8,800	3	4	5,600	5,500	3	5
\$10,000 and over.....	8,600	8,200	3	4	6,900	6,600	4	6
Income not reported.....	19,200	12,200	...	...	12,000	7,100	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,852	\$3,315	...	...	\$2,656	\$3,294	...	...

55,84

**1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION****PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

FOR RELEASE

June 3, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-5, No. 25

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE LOS ANGELES, CALIF., 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)

More than a doubling of the 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 Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area and the city of Los Angeles 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

<sup>1</sup> The Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Los Angeles and Orange Counties, Calif.

decade from 2,916,403 on April 1, 1940, to 4,367,900 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 1,451,500, or 50 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Los Angeles increased from 1,504,277 to 1,970,300, representing a gain of about 466,000, or 31 percent. Females outnumbered males, 2,252,200 to 2,115,700, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in 1950 was 94 males per 100 females in the metropolitan area and 92 males per 100 females in the city of Los Angeles.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than any other age group, partly because of the migration of young families into the area and partly because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 150 percent for this age group as compared with 50 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over, 63 percent, exceeded that for the total population. As a consequence of these and other changes in the age distribution, the median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 33.6 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, 68 percent. (See table 2.) Eighteen percent were single, and 14 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 1,093,500 married couples in the metropolitan area,

P R E L I M I N A R Y

57,700, or 5 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Los Angeles city, 7 percent of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 1,224,900. In addition, there were 472,200 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 11 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 14 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was quite small, 2.9 persons. For the city the average household size remained small, having been 2.8 persons in 1950 or 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 740,000 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 522,783, was very much 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, 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, 22 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 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 19 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 Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of

the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 49 percent. An estimated 1,863,500 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 1,248,874 in 1940. In the city of Los Angeles itself, the labor force increased by 30 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 891,100 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, 1,286,400 men, or 80 percent of the male population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force, as compared with 901,200, or 77 percent, in 1940. About 577,100 women, or 33 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with the 347,674 women workers, or 28 percent, recorded in the previous census. A similar increase in the proportion in the labor force--from 32 to 36 percent--was noted among women living within the city, but the proportion for male city residents remained relatively unchanged at about 79 percent.

In the Los Angeles labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 141,800 persons, or 8 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 169,826, 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 10 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 85,100 in 1950 from the 99,859 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 1,711,300 in 1950, or 59 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 88 percent, or 1,504,400, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 142,000 were working only part time and 64,900 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 Los Angeles was considerably smaller, 37 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole!

799,000 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 583,797 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 67 percent to a total of 1,483,100 in 1950. The number of self-employed persons, however, increased by only 25 percent to a 1950 level of 216,800. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 13 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 16 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Los Angeles city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 60 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 49,669 in 1940 to 79,300 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 38 percent, to a level of 604,500.

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 155,963 to 287,900 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 125,189 to 204,300 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 7 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 411,200 of the workers living in the Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, double the number in 1940. Employment in the construction industry also doubled over the decade. The number of

workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 56 percent to a 1950 level of 403,800. The rate of increase in the service industries, however, was only 39 percent, bringing the level of employment to 486,900 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 manufacturing rose markedly in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Los Angeles city were generally similar to those of the residents of the entire metropolitan area. One significant difference concerned the skilled craftsmen group, which, in the city, constituted a smaller percentage of the total employed than in the metropolitan area as a whole. Another difference was in the proportion of workers employed in the service industries, which was considerably greater for the city than for 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 Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,579. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,032).

Approximately 20 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 1,513,200 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 (962,400 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 223,100 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 171,200 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 149,200 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

#### Employment Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 20,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 150 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.....	5,400	3,700
25,000.....	8,600	5,700
50,000.....	12,100	8,000
100,000.....	18,000	11,400
250,000.....	26,400	17,200
500,000.....	33,000	22,400
750,000.....	43,000	25,000
1,000,000.....	47,800	26,800
1,500,000.....	54,200	22,000
2,000,000.....	56,700	...
3,000,000.....	52,600	...
4,000,000.....	31,500	...

variability is about 25,400. 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 207,500 and 258,300.

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 184,900 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 30 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 22 percent and 38 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 232,900 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	300,000	500,000	1,500,000	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	2	1	1	1
5 or 95	8	5	4	2	2	2	1	1
10 or 90	11	7	6	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	15	11	8	6	4	3	2	1
50	18	12	9	7	5	4	2	1
	Central city							
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	11	7	5	3	3	3	2	1
50	12	8	6	4	4	3	2	1

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

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>LOS ANGELES STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>									
All ages.....	4,367,900	2,115,700	2,252,200	2,916,403	1,429,532	1,486,871	50	48	51
Under 5 years.....	451,100	232,900	218,200	180,089	91,926	88,163	150	153	147
5 to 9 years.....	327,600	170,200	157,400	174,176	88,009	86,167	88	93	83
10 to 14 years.....	253,700	126,100	127,600	193,465	98,022	95,443	31	29	34
15 to 24 years.....	500,500	244,900	255,600	457,248	226,310	230,938	9	8	11
25 to 34 years.....	754,900	360,500	394,400	510,823	254,169	256,654	48	42	54
35 to 44 years.....	700,000	350,400	350,200	472,000	235,512	236,488	48	49	48
45 to 64 years.....	973,300	465,800	507,500	679,676	328,783	350,893	43	42	45
65 years and over.....	406,300	164,900	241,400	248,926	106,801	142,125	63	54	70
Median age.....years..	33.6	32.9	34.3	33.9	33.5	34.5	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	10	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	7	7	6	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	11	12	11	16	16	16	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	18	18	18	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	17	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	23	23	23	24	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	8	11	9	7	10	...	...	...
<b>LOS ANGELES CITY</b>									
All ages.....	1,970,300	943,100	1,027,200	1,504,277	734,135	770,142	31	28	33
Under 5 years.....	167,500	85,500	82,000	83,973	42,929	41,044	99	99	100
5 to 9 years.....	130,300	65,500	64,800	80,162	40,197	39,965	63	63	62
10 to 14 years.....	202,500	50,000	52,500	90,088	45,455	44,633	14	10	18
15 to 24 years.....	225,600	108,700	117,000	228,889	112,317	116,572	-1	-3	...
25 to 34 years.....	334,200	163,700	170,500	276,264	137,277	138,987	21	19	23
35 to 44 years.....	325,900	157,000	168,900	252,487	126,125	126,362	29	24	34
45 to 64 years.....	488,000	230,700	257,400	364,960	176,128	188,832	34	31	36
65 years and over.....	196,400	82,000	114,400	127,454	53,707	73,747	54	53	55
Median age.....years..	35.8	34.9	36.6	34.7	34.2	35.3	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	9	8	6	6	5	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	6	5	5	5	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	5	5	6	6	6	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	11	12	11	15	15	15	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	18	19	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	17	17	16	17	17	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	25	24	25	24	24	25	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	9	11	8	7	10	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>LOS ANGELES STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	3,376,700	1,607,800	1,768,900	100	100	100
Single.....	595,400	336,500	258,900	18	21	15
Married.....	2,298,200	1,148,500	1,149,700	68	71	65
Widowed or divorced.....	483,100	122,800	360,400	14	8	20
<b>LOS ANGELES CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	1,586,900	751,200	838,700	100	100	100
Single.....	303,900	172,700	136,300	19	23	16
Married.....	1,055,700	512,500	513,200	65	68	61
Widowed or divorced.....	255,300	66,100	189,200	16	9	23

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

Subject	Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Area	Los Angeles city	Subject	Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Area	Los Angeles city
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>			<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>		
Total.....	1,093,500	480,800	Total.....	1,697,100	825,100
With own household.....	1,035,800	446,300	Families.....	1,224,900	558,900
Without own household.....	57,700	34,500	Unrelated individuals.....	472,200	266,200
Percent.....	100	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
With own household.....	95	93	Households.....	1,455,500	676,000
Without own household.....	5	7	Population in households.....	4,231,600	1,887,800
			Population per household.....	2.9	2.8

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
<b>LOS ANGELES STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	1,081,800	740,000	68	824,889	522,783	63	42
5 to 13 years.....	540,100	497,700	92	326,158	301,819	93	65
14 to 17 years.....	176,100	161,700	92	168,192	156,419	93	3
18 to 24 years.....	365,500	80,600	22	330,539	64,545	20	25
<b>LOS ANGELES CITY</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	458,400	309,600	68	399,139	244,024	61	27
5 to 13 years.....	212,900	197,700	93	151,005	139,749	93	41
14 to 17 years.....	77,200	72,500	94	78,632	73,124	93	-1
18 to 24 years.....	168,300	39,400	23	169,502	31,151	18	28

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

Residence in 1949	Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Area		Los Angeles city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	4,278,200	100	1,939,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	3,165,800	74	1,447,800	75
Different house, same county.....	811,500	19	350,500	18
Different county or abroad.....	237,600	6	107,200	6
Residence not reported.....	63,300	1	34,200	2

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>LOS ANGELES STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	3,376,700	1,607,800	1,768,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,863,500	1,286,400	577,100	55	80	33
Civilian labor force.....	1,853,200	1,276,500	576,600	55	79	33
Employed.....	1,711,300	1,183,700	527,600	51	74	30
Unemployed.....	141,800	92,800	49,000	4	6	3
Not in labor force.....	1,513,200	321,400	1,191,800	45	20	67
Keeping house.....	969,700	7,300	962,400	29	...	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	149,200	83,000	66,200	4	5	4
Other and not reported.....	394,300	231,000	163,200	12	14	9
14 to 19 years.....	171,200	81,600	89,600	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	137,200	87,100	50,100	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	85,900	62,400	23,500	3	4	1
Civilian labor force.....	1,853,200	1,276,500	576,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	1,711,300	1,183,700	527,600	92	93	92
At work.....	1,646,400	1,145,600	500,800	89	90	87
35 hours or more.....	1,504,400	1,067,400	437,000	81	84	76
15 to 34 hours.....	111,900	62,700	49,300	6	5	9
1 to 14 hours.....	30,100	15,600	14,500	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	64,900	38,100	26,800	4	3	5
Unemployed.....	141,800	92,800	49,000	8	7	8
<b>LOS ANGELES CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,589,900	751,200	838,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	891,100	591,800	299,300	56	79	36
Civilian labor force.....	884,100	584,800	299,300	56	78	36
Employed.....	799,000	528,300	270,700	50	70	32
Unemployed.....	85,100	56,500	28,600	5	8	3
Not in labor force.....	698,800	159,400	539,300	44	21	64
Keeping house.....	424,300	4,400	419,900	27	1	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	66,300	35,500	30,800	4	5	4
Other and not reported.....	208,100	119,600	88,600	13	16	11
14 to 19 years.....	78,600	36,000	42,600	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	84,800	51,700	33,200	5	7	4
65 years and over.....	44,700	31,900	12,800	3	4	2
Civilian labor force.....	884,100	584,800	299,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	799,000	528,300	270,700	90	90	90
At work.....	766,100	509,200	257,000	87	87	86
35 hours or more.....	704,100	474,100	230,000	80	81	77
15 to 34 hours.....	50,400	28,200	22,100	6	5	7
1 to 14 hours.....	11,700	6,900	4,800	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	32,900	19,200	13,700	4	3	5
Unemployed.....	85,100	56,500	28,600	10	10	10

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>LOS ANGELES STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	3,376,700	1,607,800	1,768,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,863,500	1,286,400	577,100	55	80	33
Civilian labor force.....	1,853,200	1,276,500	576,600	55	79	33
Employed.....	1,711,300	1,183,700	527,600	51	74	30
Unemployed.....	141,800	92,800	49,000	4	6	3
Not in labor force.....	1,513,200	321,400	1,191,800	45	20	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	2,410,156	1,172,661	1,237,495	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,248,874	901,200	347,674	52	77	28
Civilian labor force.....	1,243,274	895,600	347,674	52	76	28
Employed.....	1,073,448	769,471	303,977	45	66	25
Unemployed.....	169,826	126,129	43,697	7	11	4
Not in labor force.....	1,161,282	271,461	889,821	48	23	72
<b>LOS ANGELES CITY</b>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,589,900	751,200	838,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	891,100	591,800	299,300	56	79	36
Civilian labor force.....	884,100	584,800	299,300	56	78	36
Employed.....	799,000	528,300	270,700	50	70	32
Unemployed.....	85,100	56,500	28,600	5	8	3
Not in labor force.....	698,800	159,400	539,300	44	21	64
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,269,299	615,298	654,001	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	686,756	480,184	206,572	54	78	32
Civilian labor force.....	683,656	477,084	206,572	54	78	32
Employed.....	583,797	404,325	179,472	46	66	27
Unemployed.....	99,859	72,759	27,100	8	12	4
Not in labor force.....	582,543	135,114	447,429	46	22	68

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 LOS ANGELES STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND LOS ANGELES CITY: 1950

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
<b>LOS ANGELES STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	3,376,700	1,863,500	1,853,200	1,711,300	141,800	1,513,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	541,600	249,100	246,900	218,200	28,700	292,500	13	20
25 to 34 years.....	754,900	491,700	487,500	460,400	27,100	263,200	26	19
35 to 44 years.....	700,600	480,800	478,100	447,600	30,500	219,800	26	22
45 to 64 years.....	973,300	576,400	575,100	527,500	47,600	396,900	31	34
65 years and over.....	406,300	65,500	65,500	57,600	7,900	340,700	4	6
Male, 14 years and over.....	1,607,800	1,286,400	1,276,500	1,183,700	92,800	321,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	266,200	161,100	158,900	140,200	18,700	105,100	13	20
25 to 34 years.....	360,500	337,400	333,200	318,000	15,100	23,100	26	16
35 to 44 years.....	350,400	335,200	333,000	314,700	18,300	15,200	26	20
45 to 64 years.....	465,800	403,500	402,200	367,700	34,500	62,300	31	37
65 years and over.....	164,900	49,300	49,300	43,000	6,300	115,600	4	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	1,768,900	577,100	576,600	527,600	49,000	1,191,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	275,400	88,100	88,100	78,000	10,000	187,400	15	20
25 to 34 years.....	394,400	154,300	154,300	142,300	12,000	240,100	27	24
35 to 44 years.....	350,200	335,600	333,000	312,900	12,200	204,600	25	25
45 to 64 years.....	507,500	172,900	172,900	159,800	13,100	334,600	30	27
65 years and over.....	241,400	16,200	16,200	14,600	1,600	225,200	3	3
<b>LOS ANGELES CITY</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	1,589,900	891,100	884,100	799,000	85,100	698,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	245,400	112,400	110,200	95,600	14,600	133,000	13	17
25 to 34 years.....	334,200	223,200	219,900	203,000	17,000	111,000	25	20
35 to 44 years.....	325,900	226,800	226,000	205,700	20,300	99,100	25	24
45 to 64 years.....	488,000	293,800	293,000	263,800	29,100	194,300	33	34
65 years and over.....	196,400	35,000	35,000	31,000	4,000	161,400	4	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	751,200	591,800	584,800	528,300	56,500	159,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	117,900	68,000	65,800	56,300	9,500	49,900	11	17
25 to 34 years.....	163,700	148,800	145,600	136,300	9,300	14,900	25	16
35 to 44 years.....	157,000	149,100	148,300	135,400	13,000	7,900	25	23
45 to 64 years.....	230,700	199,900	199,100	177,700	21,400	30,800	34	38
65 years and over.....	82,000	26,000	26,000	22,700	3,400	56,000	4	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	838,700	299,300	299,300	270,700	28,600	539,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	127,600	44,400	44,400	39,200	5,200	83,200	15	18
25 to 34 years.....	170,500	74,300	74,300	66,700	7,600	96,100	25	27
35 to 44 years.....	168,900	77,700	77,700	70,300	7,400	91,200	26	26
45 to 64 years.....	257,400	93,900	93,900	86,100	7,800	163,500	31	27
65 years and over.....	114,400	8,900	8,900	8,300	600	105,400	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 LOS ANGELES STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND LOS ANGELES CITY: 1950

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>LOS ANGELES STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	55	80	33	8	7	8
14 to 19 years.....	30	38	22	17	17	16
20 to 24 years.....	61	83	42	9	9	9
25 to 34 years.....	65	94	39	6	5	8
35 to 44 years.....	69	96	42	6	5	8
45 to 54 years.....	65	92	40	7	7	7
55 to 64 years.....	52	79	27	10	11	8
65 years and over.....	16	30	7	12	13	10
<b>LOS ANGELES CITY</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	56	79	36	10	10	10
14 to 19 years.....	25	32	20	16	18	14
20 to 24 years.....	64	79	50	12	13	11
25 to 34 years.....	67	91	44	8	6	10
35 to 44 years.....	70	95	46	9	9	10
45 to 54 years.....	66	92	42	10	10	9
55 to 64 years.....	53	80	29	11	12	7
65 years and over.....	18	32	8	11	13	7

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>LOS ANGELES STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	1,711,300	1,183,700	527,600	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,314,200	891,300	422,900	77	75	80
Government workers.....	168,900	110,000	59,000	10	9	11
Self-employed workers.....	216,800	180,300	36,600	13	15	7
Unpaid family workers.....	11,400	2,200	9,200	1	...	2
1940						
Employed.....	1,073,448	769,471	303,977	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	886,907	624,072	262,835	83	81	86
Government workers.....	172,993	142,489	30,504	16	19	10
Self-employed workers.....	13,548	2,910	10,638	1	...	3
Unpaid family workers.....						
<b>LOS ANGELES CITY</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	799,000	528,300	270,700	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	604,500	388,600	215,900	76	74	80
Government workers.....	79,300	47,900	31,300	10	9	12
Self-employed workers.....	111,100	91,100	20,100	14	17	7
Unpaid family workers.....	4,100	800	3,400	1	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	583,797	404,325	179,472	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	436,508	296,651	139,857	75	73	78
Government workers.....	49,669	32,210	17,459	9	8	10
Self-employed workers.....	91,603	74,408	17,195	16	18	10
Unpaid family workers.....	6,017	1,056	4,961	1	...	3

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE LOS ANGELES STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND LOS ANGELES 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
LOS ANGELES STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	1,711,300	1,183,700	527,600	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	204,300	129,900	74,400	12	11	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	190,200	156,900	33,400	11	13	6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	236,500	77,900	158,600	14	7	30
Sales workers.....	167,300	118,100	49,200	10	10	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	287,900	277,500	10,400	17	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	289,400	201,000	88,500	17	17	17
Private household workers.....	41,200	3,400	37,700	2	...	7
Service workers, except private household.....	166,200	99,300	67,000	10	8	13
Laborers, except mine.....	112,200	108,200	4,000	7	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	16,100	11,500	4,600	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	1,073,448	769,471	303,977	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	125,189	79,923	45,266	12	10	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	140,781	118,631	22,150	13	15	7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	243,844	141,104	102,740	23	18	34
Sales workers.....	155,963	152,708	3,255	15	20	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	174,941	134,441	40,500	16	17	13
Operatives and kindred workers.....	43,579	3,105	40,474	4	...	13
Private household workers.....	105,718	61,752	43,966	10	8	14
Service workers, except private household.....	76,642	73,282	3,360	7	10	1
Laborers, except mine.....	6,791	4,525	2,266	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
LOS ANGELES CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	799,000	528,300	270,700	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	93,800	64,500	29,300	12	12	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	95,700	78,400	17,400	12	15	6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	124,500	39,100	85,400	16	7	32
Sales workers.....	78,600	53,600	25,000	10	10	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	113,900	108,300	5,600	14	20	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	136,300	87,600	48,700	17	17	18
Private household workers.....	27,600	2,500	25,100	3	...	9
Service workers, except private household.....	74,600	45,500	29,100	9	9	11
Laborers, except mine.....	44,800	42,700	2,100	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	9,300	6,200	3,100	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	583,797	404,325	179,472	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	70,644	45,134	25,510	12	11	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	71,566	58,928	12,638	12	15	7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	82,749	34,581	48,168	14	9	27
Sales workers.....	62,869	47,113	15,756	11	12	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	78,076	75,999	2,077	13	19	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	91,228	66,195	25,033	16	16	14
Private household workers.....	23,971	1,835	22,136	4	...	12
Service workers, except private household.....	65,688	39,682	26,006	11	10	14
Laborers, except mine.....	33,662	32,647	1,015	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	3,344	2,211	1,133	1	1	1

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

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

Area, year, and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>LOS ANGELES STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	1,711,300	1,183,700	527,600	100	100	100
Construction.....	140,600	138,400	2,300	8	12	...
Manufacturing.....	411,200	308,700	102,500	24	26	19
Durable goods.....	249,900	212,400	37,500	15	18	7
Nondurable goods.....	157,800	93,900	64,000	9	8	12
Not specified manufacturing.....	3,500	2,500	1,000	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	125,200	104,300	20,900	7	9	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	403,600	266,100	137,500	24	22	26
Service industries.....	486,900	254,200	232,700	28	21	44
All other industries.....	121,500	98,100	23,400	7	8	4
Industry not reported.....	22,300	13,900	8,400	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	1,073,448	769,471	303,977	100	100	100
Construction.....	68,114	66,645	1,469	6	9	...
Manufacturing.....	209,432	172,527	36,905	20	22	12
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	74,854	64,410	10,444	7	8	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	258,639	181,895	76,744	24	24	25
Service industries.....	351,416	190,185	161,231	33	25	53
All other industries.....	100,197	87,177	13,020	9	11	4
Industry not reported.....	10,796	6,632	4,164	1	1	1
<b>LOS ANGELES CITY</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	799,000	528,300	270,700	100	100	100
Construction.....	53,400	52,100	1,300	7	10	...
Manufacturing.....	180,900	125,000	56,000	23	24	11
Durable goods.....	97,700	79,500	18,100	12	15	7
Nondurable goods.....	81,700	44,400	37,300	10	8	14
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,600	1,000	500	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	60,700	48,600	12,200	8	9	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	185,500	124,100	61,400	23	23	23
Service industries.....	253,700	131,600	122,100	32	25	45
All other industries.....	53,600	39,900	13,700	7	8	5
Industry not reported.....	11,100	7,100	4,000	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	583,797	404,325	179,472	100	100	100
Construction.....	33,719	32,899	820	6	8	...
Manufacturing.....	106,614	82,671	23,943	18	20	13
Durable goods.....	49,506	45,395	4,111	8	11	2
Nondurable goods.....	55,756	36,340	19,416	10	9	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,352	936	416	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	43,159	36,897	6,262	7	9	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	149,108	104,191	44,917	26	26	25
Service industries.....	208,046	113,415	94,631	36	28	53
All other industries.....	37,040	30,565	6,475	6	8	4
Industry not reported.....	6,111	3,687	2,424	1	1	1

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

Income level	Los Angeles Standard Metropolitan Area				Los Angeles 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.....	1,697,100	1,224,900	....	...	825,100	558,900	...	...
Number reporting.....	1,612,600	1,169,800	100	100	774,900	526,500	100	100
Under \$500.....	149,900	64,000	9	5	88,900	37,300	11	7
\$500 to \$999.....	158,000	51,000	10	4	72,700	24,400	9	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	113,600	61,800	7	5	59,300	28,400	8	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	109,800	69,300	7	6	54,000	30,000	7	6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	133,100	89,500	8	8	68,600	43,000	9	8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	131,400	95,100	8	8	64,500	42,200	8	8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	164,100	135,800	10	12	77,800	61,100	10	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	133,500	116,700	8	10	59,800	50,800	8	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	121,400	107,300	8	9	47,300	40,400	6	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	80,200	75,500	5	6	31,700	28,500	4	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	117,300	111,800	7	10	50,900	46,900	7	9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	72,600	70,200	5	6	30,400	29,000	4	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	76,400	73,200	5	6	35,200	33,400	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	51,100	48,500	3	4	33,700	31,100	4	6
Income not reported.....	84,500	55,200	...	...	50,100	32,400	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,032	\$3,579	...	...	\$2,841	\$3,474	...	...

**1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION****PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

FOR RELEASE

May 27, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-5, No. 26

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE LOUISVILLE, KY.,  
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 Louisville Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area and of the city of Louisville 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

<sup>1</sup> The Louisville Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Jefferson County, Ky., and Clark and Floyd Counties, Ind.

from 451,473 on April 1, 1940, to 576,700 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 125,250, or 28 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Louisville increased from 319,077 to 368,900, representing a gain of about 49,800, or 16 percent. Females outnumbered males, 297,200 to 279,500, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area in 1950, 94 males per 100 females, was about the same as in 1940.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than any other age group, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 128 percent for this age group as compared with 28 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over, 34 percent, was relatively high. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 30.0 years as compared with 31.1 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 12 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 140,200 married couples in the metropolitan area, 9,700, or 7 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Louisville city a similar proportion 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 154,400. In addition, there were 34,600 "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 3.4 persons. For the city the average household size declined from 3.5 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 100,000 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 83,547, was considerably smaller. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 87 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, 14 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 very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 21 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 7 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size of the labor force in the Louisville Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 19 percent. An estimated 228,000

residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 190,987 in 1940. In the city of Louisville itself, the labor force increased by 10 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 158,200 in 1950. (See table 7.)

This expansion was solely the result of the increase in population in the metropolitan area; the proportion of persons in the labor force did not change significantly over the 10-year period. In both 1940 and 1950, approximately 81 percent of all males 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were in the labor force, although the number of male workers increased from 136,844 to 163,700 over the decade. Similarly, 29 percent of the women 14 years old and over were in the labor force in both years; the number in the female labor force rose from 54,161 to 64,300 over the decade. The proportion of city residents in the labor force in 1950 was also about the same as that reported in 1940--81 percent for men and 32 percent for women.

In the Louisville labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 10,400 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, 27,165, or approximately 14 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that in the metropolitan area as a whole, declining from 14 to 6 percent. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 8,800 in 1950 from the 20,027 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Louisville Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 216,500 in 1950, or 32 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 91 percent, or 197,300, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 13,800 were working only part time and 5,500 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 Louisville was 21 percent, somewhat smaller than that of the metropolitan area as a whole; 147,000 city residents were

employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 121,609 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 141,347 to 197,500 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, remained relatively stable and was estimated at 18,400 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.)

Among residents of Louisville city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 45 percent over the decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 8,198 to 11,900 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 24 percent to a level of 124,400.

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 22,886 to 32,900 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 12,819 to 18,000 in the number of workers employed in the professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 18 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 7 percent were so employed.

In 1950, 69,100, or one-third, of the employed workers living in the Louisville Standard

Metropolitan Area were engaged in manufacturing, an increase of 23,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 14,000 to a 1950 level of 47,000. Employment in the service industries, on the other hand, increased by only 6,000 to reach a total of 48,200 in 1950. As a result of these changes, the service industries declined markedly in importance as a field of employment among the various broad industry groups, whereas manufacturing rose sharply in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Louisville 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 Louisville Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,222. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$2,913). Approximately 17 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 31 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 196,400 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 (129,400 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 20,900 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 27,200 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 18,500 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.



DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 14,700 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 115 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.....	1,600	1,300
10,000.....	2,200	1,800
25,000.....	3,600	2,700
50,000.....	5,000	3,700
100,000.....	6,600	4,900
200,000.....	8,400	5,500
300,000.....	8,800	4,300
400,000.....	8,000	...
500,000.....	6,000	...

variability is about 4,400. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 34,700 and 43,500.

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 19,500 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 44 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 9 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 35 percent and 53 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 39,100 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	4	2	2	1	1	1
5 or 95	8	5	3	3	2	1	1
10 or 90	10	7	5	4	3	1	1
25 or 75	15	11	7	5	4	2	1
50	17	12	8	5	4	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.

LIST OF TABLES

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>									
All ages.....	576,700	279,500	297,200	451,473	218,345	233,128	28	28	27
Under 5 years.....	73,700	39,100	34,600	32,597	16,517	16,080	126	137	115
5 to 9 years.....	47,200	23,700	23,500	32,290	16,380	15,910	46	45	48
10 to 14 years.....	37,800	18,700	19,100	37,181	18,636	18,545	2	...	3
15 to 24 years.....	80,900	38,100	42,700	76,294	36,404	39,890	6	5	7
25 to 34 years.....	98,100	47,300	50,800	77,599	36,717	40,882	26	29	24
35 to 44 years.....	82,200	40,200	42,000	68,951	33,477	35,474	19	20	18
45 to 64 years.....	111,400	52,900	58,600	92,590	44,988	47,602	20	18	23
65 years and over.....	45,500	19,500	25,900	33,971	15,226	18,745	34	28	38
Median age.....years..	30.0	29.3	30.6	31.1	30.8	31.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	13	14	12	7	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	14	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	17	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	19	19	20	21	21	20	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	9	8	7	8	...	...	...
<b>LOUISVILLE CITY</b>									
All ages.....	368,900	179,800	189,000	319,077	152,267	166,810	16	18	13
Under 5 years.....	40,700	21,900	18,800	21,960	11,078	10,882	85	98	73
5 to 9 years.....	27,400	13,500	13,900	21,761	10,993	10,768	26	23	29
10 to 14 years.....	23,700	11,600	12,100	25,037	12,396	12,641	-5	-6	-4
15 to 24 years.....	53,200	25,700	27,600	53,952	25,232	28,720	-1	2	-4
25 to 34 years.....	62,200	30,800	31,400	56,728	26,594	30,134	10	16	4
35 to 44 years.....	53,500	26,400	27,200	50,068	24,114	25,954	7	9	5
45 to 64 years.....	75,800	35,900	39,900	66,246	31,849	34,397	14	13	16
65 years and over.....	32,200	14,100	18,100	23,325	10,011	13,314	38	41	36
Median age.....years..	31.3	30.6	32.0	31.5	31.2	31.8	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	10	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	7	7	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	18	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	14	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	20	21	21	21	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	8	10	7	7	8	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	424,400	201,400	223,000	100	100	100
Single.....	82,900	43,700	39,100	20	22	18
Married.....	292,100	145,300	146,800	69	72	66
Widowed or divorced.....	49,500	12,400	37,100	12	6	17
<b>LOUISVILLE CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	281,100	135,000	146,100	100	100	100
Single.....	58,200	30,500	27,700	21	23	19
Married.....	186,100	95,100	91,000	66	70	62
Widowed or divorced.....	36,800	9,400	27,400	13	7	19

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

Subject	Louisville Standard Metropolitan Area	Louisville city	Subject	Louisville Standard Metropolitan Area	Louisville city
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>			<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>		
Total.....	140,200	90,800	Total.....	189,000	129,400
With own household.....	130,400	83,600	Families.....	154,400	101,300
Without own household.....	9,700	7,300	Unrelated individuals.....	34,600	28,100
Percent.....	100	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
With own household.....	93	92	Households.....	168,500	112,600
Without own household.....	7	8	Population in households.....	567,900	361,300
			Population per household.....	3.4	3.2

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
<b>LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	165,800	100,000	60	145,765	83,547	57	20
5 to 13 years.....	78,600	68,400	87	61,833	53,276	86	28
14 to 17 years.....	28,200	23,200	82	30,646	24,045	78	-4
18 to 24 years.....	59,100	8,300	14	53,286	6,226	12	11
<b>LOUISVILLE CITY</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	104,300	61,700	59	100,750	56,995	57	2
5 to 13 years.....	47,100	41,600	88	41,676	36,363	87	14
14 to 17 years.....	17,900	14,200	79	20,589	16,121	78	-12
18 to 24 years.....	39,400	5,900	15	38,485	4,511	12	31

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

Residence in 1949	Louisville Standard Metropolitan Area		Louisville city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	561,200	100	359,500	100
Same house as in 1950.....	439,000	78	286,100	80
Different house, same county.....	80,300	14	54,000	15
Different county or abroad.....	38,000	7	16,400	5
Residence not reported.....	3,800	1	3,000	1

52822

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>									
All ages.....	576,700	279,500	297,200	451,473	218,345	233,128	28	28	27
Under 5 years.....	73,700	39,100	34,600	32,597	16,517	16,080	126	137	115
5 to 9 years.....	47,200	23,700	23,500	32,290	16,380	15,910	46	45	48
10 to 14 years.....	37,800	18,700	19,100	37,181	18,636	18,545	2	...	3
15 to 24 years.....	80,900	38,100	42,700	76,294	36,404	39,890	6	5	7
25 to 34 years.....	98,100	47,300	50,800	77,599	36,717	40,882	26	29	24
35 to 44 years.....	82,200	40,200	42,000	68,951	33,477	35,474	19	20	18
45 to 64 years.....	111,400	52,900	58,600	92,590	44,988	47,602	20	18	23
65 years and over.....	45,500	19,500	25,900	33,971	15,226	18,745	34	28	38
Median age.....years..	30.0	29.3	30.6	31.1	30.8	31.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	13	14	12	7	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	14	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	17	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	19	19	20	21	21	20	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	9	8	7	8	...	...	...
<b>LOUISVILLE CITY</b>									
All ages.....	368,900	179,800	189,000	319,077	152,267	166,810	16	18	13
Under 5 years.....	40,700	21,900	18,800	21,960	11,078	10,882	85	98	73
5 to 9 years.....	27,400	13,500	13,900	21,761	10,993	10,768	26	23	29
10 to 14 years.....	23,700	11,600	12,100	25,037	12,396	12,641	-5	-6	-4
15 to 24 years.....	53,200	25,700	27,600	53,952	25,232	28,720	-1	2	-4
25 to 34 years.....	62,200	30,800	31,400	56,728	26,594	30,134	10	16	4
35 to 44 years.....	53,500	26,400	27,200	50,068	24,114	25,954	7	9	5
45 to 64 years.....	75,800	35,900	39,900	66,246	31,849	34,397	14	13	16
65 years and over.....	32,200	14,100	18,100	23,325	10,011	13,314	38	41	36
Median age.....years..	31.3	30.6	32.0	31.5	31.2	31.8	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	10	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	7	7	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	18	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	14	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	20	21	21	21	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	8	10	7	7	8	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	424,400	201,400	223,000	100	100	100
Single.....	82,900	43,700	39,100	20	22	18
Married.....	292,100	145,300	146,800	69	72	66
Widowed or divorced.....	49,500	12,400	37,100	12	6	17
<b>LOUISVILLE CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	281,100	135,000	146,100	100	100	100
Single.....	58,200	30,500	27,700	21	23	19
Married.....	186,100	95,100	91,000	66	70	62
Widowed or divorced.....	36,800	9,400	27,400	13	7	19



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

Subject	Louisville Standard Metropolitan Area	Louisville city	Subject	Louisville Standard Metropolitan Area	Louisville city
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>			<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>		
Total.....	140,200	90,800	Total.....	189,000	129,400
With own household.....	130,400	83,600	Families.....	154,400	101,300
Without own household.....	9,700	7,300	Unrelated individuals.....	34,600	28,100
Percent.....	100	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
With own household.....	93	92	Households.....	168,500	112,600
Without own household.....	7	8	Population in households.....	567,900	361,300
			Population per household.....	3.4	3.2

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
<b>LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	165,800	100,000	60	145,765	83,547	57	20
5 to 13 years.....	78,600	68,400	87	61,833	53,276	86	28
14 to 17 years.....	28,200	23,200	82	30,646	24,045	78	-4
18 to 24 years.....	59,100	8,300	14	53,286	6,226	12	33
<b>LOUISVILLE CITY</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	104,300	61,700	59	100,750	56,995	57	8
5 to 13 years.....	47,100	41,600	88	41,676	36,363	87	14
14 to 17 years.....	17,900	14,200	79	20,589	16,121	78	-12
18 to 24 years.....	39,400	5,900	15	38,485	4,511	12	31

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

Residence in 1949	Louisville Standard Metropolitan Area		Louisville city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	561,200	100	359,500	100
Same house as in 1950.....	439,000	78	286,100	80
Different house, same county.....	80,300	14	54,000	15
Different county or abroad.....	38,000	7	16,400	5
Residence not reported.....	3,800	1	3,000	1

52822

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	424,400	201,400	223,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	228,000	163,700	64,300	54	81	29
Civilian labor force.....	226,900	162,600	64,300	53	81	29
Employed.....	216,500	154,600	61,900	51	77	28
Unemployed.....	10,400	7,900	2,400	2	4	1
Not in labor force.....	196,400	37,800	158,700	46	19	71
Keeping house.....	129,800	400	129,400	31	...	58
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	18,500	9,900	8,500	4	5	4
Other and not reported.....	48,200	27,400	20,800	11	14	9
14 to 19 years.....	27,200	13,600	13,600	6	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	14,600	9,200	5,400	3	5	2
65 years and over.....	6,300	4,600	1,700	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	226,900	162,600	64,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	216,500	154,600	61,900	95	95	96
At work.....	211,000	151,000	60,000	93	93	93
35 hours or more.....	197,300	143,100	54,100	87	88	84
15 to 34 hours.....	11,200	6,400	4,800	5	4	7
1 to 14 hours.....	2,600	1,400	1,200	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	5,500	3,700	1,800	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	10,400	7,900	2,400	5	5	4
<b>LOUISVILLE CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	281,100	135,000	146,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	156,200	109,200	47,000	56	81	32
Civilian labor force.....	155,500	108,600	47,000	55	80	32
Employed.....	147,000	102,200	44,800	52	76	31
Unemployed.....	8,600	6,400	2,200	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	124,900	25,800	99,100	44	19	68
Keeping house.....	79,500	400	79,100	28	...	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	13,900	7,600	6,400	5	6	4
Other and not reported.....	31,400	17,800	13,700	11	13	9
14 to 19 years.....	17,100	8,300	8,800	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	9,900	6,200	3,700	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	4,400	3,200	1,200	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	155,500	108,600	47,000	100	100	100
Employed.....	147,000	102,200	44,800	95	94	95
At work.....	143,500	100,000	43,600	92	92	93
35 hours or more.....	134,000	94,800	39,200	86	87	83
15 to 34 hours.....	7,700	4,200	3,500	5	4	7
1 to 14 hours.....	1,800	900	900	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	3,500	2,200	1,300	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	8,600	6,400	2,200	6	6	5

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	424,400	201,400	223,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	228,000	163,700	64,300	54	81	29
Civilian labor force.....	226,900	162,600	64,300	53	81	29
Employed.....	216,500	154,600	61,900	51	77	28
Unemployed.....	10,400	7,900	2,400	2	4	1
Not in labor force.....	196,400	37,800	158,700	46	19	71
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	357,043	170,647	186,396	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	190,987	136,826	54,161	53	80	29
Civilian labor force.....	190,827	136,666	54,161	53	80	29
Employed.....	163,662	117,067	46,595	46	69	25
Unemployed.....	27,165	19,599	7,566	8	11	4
Not in labor force.....	166,056	33,821	132,235	47	20	71
<b>LOUISVILLE CITY</b>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	281,100	135,000	146,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	156,200	109,200	47,000	56	81	32
Civilian labor force.....	155,500	108,600	47,000	55	80	32
Employed.....	147,000	102,200	44,800	52	76	31
Unemployed.....	8,600	6,400	2,200	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	124,900	25,800	99,100	44	19	68
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	255,341	120,233	135,108	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	141,736	98,059	43,677	56	82	32
Civilian labor force.....	141,636	97,959	43,677	55	81	32
Employed.....	121,609	84,083	37,526	48	70	28
Unemployed.....	20,027	13,876	6,151	8	12	5
Not in labor force.....	113,705	22,274	91,431	45	19	68

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 LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND LOUISVILLE 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
<b>LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	424,400	228,000	226,900	216,500	10,400	196,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	87,200	38,700	38,400	35,200	3,200	48,500	17	31
25 to 34 years.....	98,100	58,800	58,200	56,000	2,200	39,300	26	21
35 to 44 years.....	82,200	53,900	53,700	52,200	1,500	28,300	24	14
45 to 64 years.....	111,400	65,500	65,400	62,700	2,800	46,000	29	27
65 years and over.....	45,500	11,100	11,100	10,500	700	34,300	5	7
Male, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	201,400	163,700	162,600	154,600	7,900	37,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	41,600	25,500	25,100	22,600	2,500	16,100	16	32
25 to 34 years.....	47,300	43,700	43,200	41,400	1,800	3,600	27	23
35 to 44 years.....	40,200	38,700	38,500	37,600	1,000	1,500	24	13
45 to 64 years.....	52,900	47,100	47,100	44,900	2,100	5,700	29	27
65 years and over.....	19,500	8,600	8,600	8,100	500	10,900	5	6
Female, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	223,000	64,300	64,300	61,900	2,400	158,700	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	45,700	13,300	13,300	12,500	700	32,400	21	...
25 to 34 years.....	50,800	15,000	15,000	14,700	400	35,800	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	42,000	15,200	15,200	14,700	500	26,800	24	...
45 to 64 years.....	58,600	18,300	18,300	17,700	600	40,300	28	...
65 years and over.....	25,900	2,500	2,500	2,300	200	23,400	4	...
<b>LOUISVILLE CITY</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	281,100	156,200	155,500	147,000	8,600	124,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	57,300	27,200	27,000	24,100	2,900	30,100	17	34
25 to 34 years.....	62,200	39,800	39,500	37,700	1,700	22,400	25	20
35 to 44 years.....	53,500	36,300	36,100	34,800	1,300	17,200	23	15
45 to 64 years.....	75,800	44,800	44,800	42,900	2,000	31,000	29	23
65 years and over.....	32,200	8,100	8,100	7,400	700	24,100	5	8
Male, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	135,000	109,200	108,600	102,200	6,400	25,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	27,800	17,800	17,600	15,500	2,100	10,000	16	33
25 to 34 years.....	30,800	28,500	28,200	26,900	1,400	2,200	26	22
35 to 44 years.....	26,400	25,200	25,000	24,100	900	1,200	23	14
45 to 64 years.....	35,900	31,600	31,600	30,000	1,500	4,400	29	23
65 years and over.....	14,100	6,100	6,100	5,600	500	8,000	6	8
Female, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	146,100	47,000	47,000	44,800	2,200	99,100	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	29,400	9,400	9,400	8,600	700	20,100	20	...
25 to 34 years.....	31,400	11,300	11,200	10,900	400	20,200	24	...
35 to 44 years.....	27,200	11,100	11,100	10,700	400	16,100	24	...
45 to 64 years.....	39,900	13,300	13,300	12,800	500	26,600	28	...
65 years and over.....	18,100	2,000	2,000	1,800	200	16,100	4	...

102872

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

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	54	81	29	5	5	4
14 to 19 years.....	27	34	20	14	16	10
20 to 24 years.....	60	88	37	6	8	3
25 to 34 years.....	60	92	30	4	4	3
35 to 44 years.....	66	96	36	3	3	3
45 to 54 years.....	63	92	35	4	5	3
55 to 64 years.....	53	84	27	4	4	3
65 years and over.....	24	44	10	6	6	8
<b>LOUISVILLE CITY</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	56	81	32	6	6	5
14 to 19 years.....	29	38	21	18	20	14
20 to 24 years.....	64	88	42	7	10	5
25 to 34 years.....	64	93	36	4	5	4
35 to 44 years.....	68	95	41	4	4	4
45 to 54 years.....	63	92	36	5	5	4
55 to 64 years.....	54	82	29	4	4	4
65 years and over.....	25	43	11	9	8	10

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1.)

Area, year, and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution			
				Total	Male	Female	
<b>LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>							
1950							
Employed.....	216,500	154,600	61,900	100	100	100	
Private wage and salary workers.....	176,700	126,000	50,800	82	82	82	
Government workers.....	20,800	13,300	7,500	10	9	12	
Self-employed workers.....	18,400	15,200	3,100	8	10	5	
Unpaid family workers.....	700	200	500	...	...	1	
1940							
Employed.....	163,662	117,067	46,595	100	100	100	
Private wage and salary workers.....	141,347	98,685	42,662	86	84	92	
Government workers.....		20,694	3,154	13	15	7	
Self-employed workers.....		1,621	842	779	1	1	2
Unpaid family workers.....							
<b>LOUISVILLE CITY</b>							
1950							
Employed.....	147,000	102,200	44,800	100	100	100	
Private wage and salary workers.....	124,400	86,400	38,000	85	85	85	
Government workers.....	11,900	7,700	4,200	8	8	9	
Self-employed workers.....	10,200	8,000	2,200	7	8	5	
Unpaid family workers.....	400	...	400	...	...	1	
1940							
Employed.....	121,609	84,083	37,526	100	100	100	
Private wage and salary workers.....	100,532	69,076	31,456	83	82	84	
Government workers.....	8,198	5,100	3,098	7	6	8	
Self-employed workers.....	12,147	9,753	2,394	10	12	6	
Unpaid family workers.....	732	154	578	1	...	2	

57822

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND LOUISVILLE 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
LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	216,500	154,600	61,900	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	18,000	11,900	6,200	8	8	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	21,300	18,400	2,900	10	12	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	32,100	13,300	18,800	15	9	30
Sales workers.....	17,700	13,000	4,700	8	8	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	32,900	31,900	1,000	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	50,600	36,700	13,900	23	24	22
Private household workers.....	5,100	500	4,600	2	...	7
Service workers, except private household.....	19,600	11,400	8,200	9	7	13
Laborers, except mine.....	17,100	15,900	1,100	8	10	2
Occupation not reported.....	2,100	1,700	400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	163,662	117,067	46,595	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	12,819	7,671	5,148	8	7	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	18,682	16,955	1,727	11	14	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	33,888	19,438	14,450	21	17	31
Sales workers.....	22,886	22,268	618	14	19	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	33,940	24,420	9,520	21	21	20
Operatives and kindred workers.....	9,296	735	8,561	6	1	18
Private household workers.....	14,584	9,025	5,559	9	8	12
Service workers, except private household.....	16,468	15,898	570	10	14	1
Laborers, except mine.....	1,099	657	442	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
LOUISVILLE CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	147,000	102,200	44,800	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	11,100	7,100	3,900	8	7	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	11,600	9,700	1,800	8	9	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	21,900	8,700	13,200	15	9	29
Sales workers.....	10,700	7,900	2,900	7	8	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	22,300	21,400	900	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	36,500	25,800	10,700	25	25	24
Private household workers.....	4,600	400	4,200	3	...	9
Service workers, except private household.....	15,200	9,100	6,000	10	9	13
Laborers, except mine.....	11,700	10,900	900	8	11	2
Occupation not reported.....	1,300	1,100	300	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	121,609	84,083	37,526	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,756	5,705	4,051	8	7	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	10,379	9,184	1,195	9	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	16,945	7,950	8,995	14	9	24
Sales workers.....	9,722	7,054	2,668	8	8	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	17,131	16,610	521	14	20	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	26,538	18,836	7,702	22	22	21
Private household workers.....	7,476	517	6,959	6	1	19
Service workers, except private household.....	12,257	7,655	4,602	10	9	12
Laborers, except mine.....	10,560	10,079	481	9	12	1
Occupation not reported.....	845	493	352	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND LOUISVILLE 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
LOUISVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	216,500	154,600	61,900	100	100	100
Construction.....	12,800	12,400	400	6	8	1
Manufacturing.....	69,100	53,000	16,100	32	34	26
Durable goods.....	31,900	28,500	3,400	15	18	5
Nondurable goods.....	34,700	22,400	12,200	16	14	20
Not specified manufacturing.....	2,600	2,100	500	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	23,700	20,000	3,700	11	13	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	47,000	32,200	14,800	22	21	24
Service industries.....	48,200	24,500	23,700	22	16	38
All other industries.....	12,800	10,400	2,400	6	7	4
Industry not reported.....	2,900	2,100	800	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	163,662	117,067	46,595	100	100	100
Construction.....	9,711	9,512	199	6	8	...
Manufacturing.....	45,893	35,324	10,569	28	30	23
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	18,135	16,433	1,702	11	14	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	33,292	23,805	9,487	20	20	20
Service industries.....	42,248	19,558	22,690	26	17	49
All other industries.....	12,508	11,210	1,298	8	10	3
Industry not reported.....	1,875	1,225	650	1	1	1
LOUISVILLE CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	147,000	102,200	44,800	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,800	8,300	400	6	8	1
Manufacturing.....	49,100	36,800	12,300	33	36	27
Durable goods.....	23,200	20,400	2,700	16	20	6
Nondurable goods.....	25,300	15,800	9,500	17	15	21
Not specified manufacturing.....	600	500	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	16,900	14,400	2,400	11	14	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	30,600	20,400	10,100	21	20	23
Service industries.....	34,200	16,300	17,900	23	16	40
All other industries.....	6,000	4,800	1,200	4	5	3
Industry not reported.....	1,400	1,100	400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	121,609	84,083	37,526	100	100	100
Construction.....	6,964	6,808	156	6	8	...
Manufacturing.....	34,865	26,461	8,404	29	31	22
Durable goods.....	14,666	13,244	1,422	12	16	4
Nondurable goods.....	19,395	12,546	6,849	16	15	18
Not specified manufacturing.....	804	671	133	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14,356	12,976	1,380	12	15	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	26,217	18,507	7,710	22	22	21
Service industries.....	33,385	14,925	18,460	27	18	49
All other industries.....	4,393	3,502	891	4	4	2
Industry not reported.....	1,429	904	525	1	1	1

5-17-52

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

Income level	Louisville Standard Metropolitan Area				Louisville 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.....	189,000	154,400	...	...	129,400	101,300	...	...
Number reporting.....	180,100	147,200	100	100	124,500	97,800	100	100
Under \$500.....	19,300	8,700	11	6	13,200	5,200	11	5
\$500 to \$999.....	12,200	6,500	7	4	9,500	4,900	8	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11,500	8,000	6	5	8,400	5,400	7	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	13,500	10,300	7	7	10,400	7,300	8	7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	17,600	14,200	10	10	13,100	10,300	11	11
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	19,300	17,200	11	12	13,900	12,100	11	12
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	21,100	19,600	12	13	14,000	12,800	11	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	15,000	14,200	8	10	9,400	8,800	8	9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	11,500	10,800	6	7	7,500	7,000	6	7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8,200	7,900	5	5	5,600	5,300	4	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12,300	11,700	7	8	8,000	7,600	6	8
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	6,500	6,400	4	4	4,100	4,000	3	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	8,000	7,900	4	5	5,100	5,000	4	5
\$10,000 and over.....	4,000	3,800	2	3	2,300	2,200	2	2
Income not reported.....	8,900	7,100	...	...	4,900	3,600	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,913	\$3,222	...	...	\$2,775	\$3,145	...	...



# 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For a.m. papers)

May 24, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

1951 MAR 26  
Series PM-53 No 27

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE MEMPHIS, TENN., 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 Memphis Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area and the city of Memphis 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 count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 358,250 on April 1, 1940, to 482,400 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 124,150, or 35 percent. (See

table 1.) During the same period, the city of Memphis increased from 292,942 to 396,000, representing a gain of about 103,050, or 35 percent.

The white population constituted 66 percent of the total population in the metropolitan area in 1950 and 64 percent in the central city. Between 1940 and 1950 the white population of the metropolitan area increased from 202,955 to 317,900, a gain of 57 percent. The nonwhite population increased a lesser rate, 6 percent, from 155,295 in 1940 to 164,400 in 1950.

Females outnumbered males, 247,400 to 234,900, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the area was 95 males per 100 females in 1950, 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 128 percent for this age group as compared with 35 percent for the total population. The increase was greater for whites than for nonwhites. The rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over, 54 percent, also exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 28.9 years as compared with 30.0 years in 1940. The nonwhite population had about the same average age as the white population.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 70 percent. (See table 2.) Eighteen percent were single, and 12 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 116,200

<sup>1</sup> The Memphis Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Shelby County, Tenn.

married couples in the metropolitan area, 11,300, or 10 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Memphis city about the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.) Nonwhite couples more frequently had "doubled-up" living arrangements than other couples.

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 126,600. In addition, there were 40,500 "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 8 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.4 persons. For the city the average household size remained about the same as in 1940, having been 3.3 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at about the same pace during the period as the growth of population. The average number of persons in nonwhite households in the city in 1950 was approximately equal to the average for all households.

Approximately 77,900 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 64,104, was substantially smaller. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 81 percent in 1950. This age group includes the men children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a similar proportion, 83 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, 13 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 very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 27 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 18 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 9 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year. The proportion of persons moving was less among nonwhites within the metropolitan area than among the total population.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size of the labor force in the Memphis Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 28 percent. An estimated 208,500 residents of the metropolitan area were in the

labor force in April 1950 as compared with 162,570 in 1940. In the city of Memphis itself, the labor force increased by 26 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 174,700 in 1950. (See table 7.)

This expansion was solely the result of the increase in population in the metropolitan area; the proportion of persons in the labor force did not change significantly over the 10-year period. In both 1940 and 1950, 83 percent of all males 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were in the labor force, although the number of male workers increased from 111,687 to 143,200 over the decade. Similarly, the proportion of women 14 years old and over in the labor force was about 35 percent in both years; the number in the female labor force rose from 50,883 to 65,300. The trend within the city of Memphis differed only slightly. There was a moderate decline in the labor force proportion for men--from 84 percent in 1940 to 82 percent in 1950--and no change in the proportion for women--37 percent, at both dates.

The 1950 data indicate a drop in the proportion of nonwhite persons in the labor force over the 10-year period, due, in part, to the sharp rise in school enrollment for the nonwhite population 14 to 24 years old. The change in the age composition among nonwhite adults also contributed to this development. The number in the 25 to 44 age group, for whom the proportion in the labor force is relatively large, declined over the past decade, whereas the number of older persons in the nonwhite population increased over this period. Both within the city of Memphis and for the metropolitan area as a whole, the proportion of nonwhite males in the labor force was 80 percent in 1950, as compared with approximately 85 percent in 1940. Among nonwhite women, the proportion remained relatively unchanged over the decade at about 40 percent for the metropolitan area as a whole; however there was a decline from 45 to 41 percent for city residents.

In the Memphis labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 9,400 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, 22,012, or approximately 14 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern identical to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, with the number of unemployed city residents dropping to 8,500 in 1950 from the 19,609 recorded in the previous census. In 1940, proportionately more of the nonwhite workers had been unemployed than was the case for white workers, but the proportion for nonwhite workers also declined over the decade--from 18 percent in 1940 to 8 percent in 1950.

The number of employed civilians living in the Memphis Standard Metropolitan Area reached a

total of 186,200 in 1950, or 33 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 86 percent, or 160,400, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 20,500 were working only part time and 5,300 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 Memphis was slightly greater, 39 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 165,300 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 119,152 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 116,540 to 169,400 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, decreased from 20,762 in 1940 to a level of 16,100 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 9 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 15 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Memphis city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 72 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 9,908 to 17,000 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 42 percent, to a level of 135,500.

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 14,996 to 26,300 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 9,679 to 13,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, one out of every three employed women in the metropolitan area was a private household worker, whereas in 1950 only one out of six was so employed.

In 1950, 49,900 of the workers living in the Memphis Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in wholesale and retail trade, an increase of 57 percent over 1940. The number of workers employed in manufacturing rose by 49 percent to

a 1950 level of 37,500. Gains in employment of 69 percent and 45 percent occurred in the construction and public utility industries, respectively. The number of workers engaged in the service industries, one of the dominant activities in the metropolitan area, rose by only 12 percent, and stood at 49,500 in 1950. Furthermore, agriculture, which employed 11,724 of the metropolitan area's residents in 1940, decreased by 61 percent to a 1950 figure of 4,600. As a result of these changes, agriculture and the service industries declined sharply in importance as a field of employment among the various broad industry groups, whereas trade, particularly, rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

Except for the differences arising from the decline in agriculture, occupational and industrial trends in the city were about the same as those in the metropolitan area as a whole. Furthermore, the occupational and industrial changes during the 10-year period resulted in the city and the entire metropolitan area having almost identical distributions in 1950; back in 1940, there were marked differences between the two sets of distributions.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Memphis Standard Metropolitan Area was \$2,777. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$2,322). Approximately 13 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 43 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

Nonwhite families and individuals have lower incomes, on the average, than the white population. In 1949 the median income of nonwhite families and individuals (\$1,348) in the Memphis Standard Metropolitan Area was only about 44 percent of that received by white families and individuals (\$3,085).

An estimated 151,400 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 (96,000 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 17,300 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 21,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 16,700 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 the forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration groups. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

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

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

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

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

#### Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

52784

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 17,200 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 160 Census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data 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 published volumes of 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 standard metropolitan area and the city of Memphis shown in this report are based primarily on the preliminary field counts 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 for the city of Memphis and the metropolitan area (except for the nonwhite population). The chances are about

19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
2,500.....	700	600
5,000.....	1,000	900
10,000.....	1,400	1,200
25,000.....	2,200	1,900
50,000.....	2,900	2,600
100,000.....	3,900	3,400
200,000.....	4,800	4,000
300,000.....	4,700	3,400
350,000.....	4,300	2,500
400,000.....	3,600	...
450,000.....	2,500	...

To illustrate, there are an estimated 30,000 males under 5 in the metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 2,300. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 27,700 and 32,300.

The above figures reflect the sampling variability of characteristics of the total population and the white population. For the nonwhite population the sampling variability for estimates of the same size is about twice that shown in the table.

Data on residence in 1949 have variability about three times the figures given in the above table.

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

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 14,000 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 43 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 6 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 37 percent and 49 percent.

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

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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



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

Area, color, and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>									
Total population.....	482,400	234,900	247,400	358,250	172,383	185,867	35	36	33
<b>Color</b>									
White.....	317,900	157,600	160,400	202,955	98,500	104,455	57	60	54
Nonwhite.....	164,400	77,400	87,100	155,295	73,883	81,412	6	5	7
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	66	67	65	57	57	56	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	34	33	35	43	43	44	...	...	...
<b>Age--Total</b>									
Under 5 years.....	59,500	30,000	29,500	26,041	13,193	12,848	128	127	130
5 to 9 years.....	39,300	20,200	19,100	25,980	12,822	13,158	51	58	45
10 to 14 years.....	28,900	14,300	14,500	28,820	14,393	14,427	...	-1	1
15 to 24 years.....	77,200	35,600	41,500	63,972	29,498	34,474	21	21	20
25 to 34 years.....	92,500	46,500	46,000	68,295	31,617	36,678	35	47	25
35 to 44 years.....	70,100	33,300	36,800	57,949	27,814	30,135	21	20	22
45 to 64 years.....	83,900	41,000	43,000	67,053	33,734	33,319	25	22	29
65 years and over.....	31,000	14,000	17,000	20,140	9,312	10,828	54	50	57
Median age.....years..	28.9	28.7	29.2	30.0	30.2	29.9	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	12	13	12	7	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	15	17	18	17	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	19	20	19	19	18	20	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	15	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	17	17	17	19	20	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	6	7	6	5	6	...	...	...
<b>Age--Nonwhite</b>									
Under 5 years.....	19,800	9,900	9,900	12,281	6,087	6,194	61	63	60
5 to 9 years.....	14,600	7,000	7,600	12,242	5,986	6,256	19	17	21
10 to 14 years.....	12,700	6,200	6,500	13,089	6,377	6,712	-3	-3	-3
15 to 24 years.....	26,000	10,800	15,100	27,174	12,113	15,061	-4	-11	...
25 to 34 years.....	24,600	11,600	13,100	30,152	13,537	16,615	-18	-14	-21
35 to 44 years.....	24,500	10,700	13,800	26,059	12,330	13,729	-6	-13	1
45 to 64 years.....	31,500	16,000	15,500	26,274	13,545	12,729	20	18	22
65 years and over.....	10,800	5,100	5,700	8,024	3,908	4,116	35	31	38
Median age.....years..	28.7	29.1	28.4	29.3	29.7	28.9	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	12	13	11	8	8	8	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	9	9	9	8	8	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	8	8	7	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	14	17	17	16	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	15	15	15	19	18	20	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	16	17	17	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	19	21	18	17	18	16	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	7	7	5	5	5	...	...	...

5278 ✓

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

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

Area, color, and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>MEMPHIS CITY</b>									
Total population.....	396,000	189,600	206,400	292,942	139,238	153,704	35	36	34
<b>Color</b>									
White.....	252,700	121,800	130,900	171,406	82,430	88,976	47	48	47
Nonwhite.....	143,200	67,700	75,500	121,536	56,808	64,728	18	19	17
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	64	64	63	59	59	58	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	36	36	37	41	41	42	...	...	...
<b>Age--Total</b>									
Under 5 years.....	45,500	23,000	22,600	19,752	10,054	9,698	130	129	133
5 to 9 years.....	30,800	15,700	15,100	19,553	9,595	9,958	58	64	52
10 to 14 years.....	23,400	11,700	11,800	22,010	10,927	11,083	6	7	6
15 to 24 years.....	60,600	26,700	34,000	51,599	23,197	28,402	17	15	20
25 to 34 years.....	72,600	35,900	36,700	58,535	26,815	31,720	24	34	16
35 to 44 years.....	60,200	27,900	32,300	49,739	23,828	25,911	21	17	25
45 to 64 years.....	75,300	36,600	38,700	55,739	27,758	27,981	35	32	38
65 years and over.....	27,500	12,100	15,400	16,015	7,064	8,951	72	71	72
Median age.....years..	30.2	29.9	30.4	30.7	30.9	30.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	11	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	7	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	16	18	17	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	19	18	20	19	21	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	16	17	17	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	19	19	19	19	20	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	6	7	5	5	6	...	...	...
<b>Age--Nonwhite</b>									
Under 5 years.....	17,000	8,600	8,400	8,679	4,325	4,354	96	99	93
5 to 9 years.....	12,000	5,800	6,300	8,690	4,223	4,467	38	37	41
10 to 14 years.....	10,300	5,300	5,000	9,390	4,493	4,897	10	18	2
15 to 24 years.....	22,100	9,300	12,800	20,301	8,630	11,671	9	8	10
25 to 34 years.....	22,500	10,600	11,900	25,211	11,063	14,148	-11	-4	-16
35 to 44 years.....	21,800	9,600	12,200	22,356	10,591	11,765	-2	-9	4
45 to 64 years.....	28,200	14,300	13,900	20,998	10,770	10,228	34	33	36
65 years and over.....	9,300	4,300	5,000	5,911	2,713	3,198	57	58	56
Median age.....years..	29.5	29.6	29.4	30.4	31.1	29.9	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	12	13	11	7	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	8	7	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	17	17	15	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	16	21	19	22	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	16	18	19	18	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	20	21	18	17	19	16	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	6	7	5	5	5	...	...	...

5278

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

Area and marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	359,900	172,700	187,200	100	100	100
Single.....	63,200	34,900	28,300	18	20	15
Married.....	253,300	126,600	126,600	70	73	68
Widowed or divorced.....	43,500	11,100	32,300	12	6	17
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....	119,800	55,500	64,300	100	100	100
Single.....	20,100	10,800	9,400	17	19	15
Married.....	82,900	40,300	42,600	69	73	66
Widowed or divorced.....	16,800	4,400	12,400	14	8	19
<b>MEMPHIS CITY</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	300,400	141,100	159,300	100	100	100
Single.....	51,300	26,600	24,700	17	19	16
Married.....	209,600	105,100	104,500	70	74	66
Widowed or divorced.....	39,500	9,400	30,100	13	7	19
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....	105,900	49,200	56,700	100	100	100
Single.....	16,900	9,300	7,500	16	19	13
Married.....	73,800	36,000	37,800	70	73	67
Widowed or divorced.....	15,300	3,900	11,400	14	8	20

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

Subject	Memphis Standard Metropolitan Area		Memphis city	
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>				
Total.....	116,200	34,900	96,800	31,000
With own household.....	104,900	29,500	86,400	25,800
Without own household.....	11,300	5,400	10,400	5,200
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
With own household.....	90	85	89	83
Without own household.....	10	15	11	17
<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>				
Total.....	167,100	54,800	138,500	48,800
Families.....	126,600	40,700	106,500	36,000
Unrelated individuals.....	40,500	14,100	32,000	12,800
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>				
Households.....	135,200	43,400	114,300	38,300
Population in households.....	461,400	158,300	382,100	137,700
Population per household.....	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.6

5273v

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

Area, color, and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
<b>MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	145,400	77,900	54	118,772	64,104	54	22
5 to 13 years.....	63,000	51,300	81	48,773	40,729	84	26
14 to 17 years.....	22,300	18,500	83	23,850	18,234	76	1
18 to 24 years.....	60,100	8,100	13	46,149	5,141	11	58
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years....	53,200	30,200	57	52,505	26,362	50	15
5 to 13 years.....	24,800	20,300	82	22,620	18,527	82	10
14 to 17 years.....	10,000	8,000	80	10,513	6,839	65	17
18 to 24 years.....	18,400	1,900	10	19,372	996	5	91
<b>MEMPHIS CITY</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	114,800	63,600	55	93,162	49,507	53	28
5 to 13 years.....	50,100	41,200	82	36,947	30,947	84	33
14 to 17 years.....	18,100	15,200	84	18,311	14,170	77	7
18 to 24 years.....	46,700	7,200	15	37,904	4,390	12	64
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years....	44,400	24,800	56	38,381	18,954	49	31
5 to 13 years.....	20,400	16,700	82	16,109	13,215	82	26
14 to 17 years.....	8,000	6,500	81	7,595	4,978	66	31
18 to 24 years.....	16,000	1,600	10	14,677	761	5	110

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

Area and residence in 1949	Total		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>				
Persons 1 year old and over.....	470,500	100	160,400	100
Same house as in 1950.....	339,600	72	128,800	80
Different house, same county.....	84,600	18	23,500	15
Different county or abroad.....	41,700	9	6,700	4
Residence not reported.....	4,500	1	1,400	1
<b>MEMPHIS CITY</b>				
Persons 1 year old and over.....	386,700	100	139,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	290,500	75	113,500	81
Different house, same county.....	67,300	17	19,200	14
Different county or abroad.....	25,900	7	5,800	4
Residence not reported.....	2,900	1	1,100	1

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, color, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total						
Persons 14 years and over.....	359,900	172,700	187,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	208,500	143,200	65,300	58	83	35
Civilian labor force.....	195,600	130,400	65,200	54	76	35
Employed.....	186,200	124,500	61,700	52	72	33
Unemployed.....	9,400	5,900	3,500	3	3	2
Not in labor force.....	151,400	29,500	121,900	42	17	65
Keeping house.....	96,500	500	96,000	27	...	51
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	16,700	8,800	7,900	5	5	4
Other and not reported.....	38,300	20,300	18,000	11	12	10
14 to 19 years.....	21,000	9,500	11,500	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	13,300	8,200	5,100	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	4,000	2,600	1,400	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	195,600	130,400	65,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	186,200	124,500	61,700	95	95	95
At work.....	180,900	121,500	59,500	92	93	91
35 hours or more.....	160,400	110,900	49,500	82	85	76
15 to 34 hours.....	16,000	8,200	7,800	8	6	12
1 to 14 hours.....	4,500	2,300	2,200	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	5,300	3,100	2,200	3	2	3
Unemployed.....	9,400	5,900	3,500	5	5	5
Nonwhite						
Persons 14 years and over.....	119,800	55,500	64,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	70,000	44,600	25,500	58	80	40
Civilian labor force.....	70,000	44,500	25,500	58	80	40
Employed.....	64,100	41,200	22,800	54	74	35
Unemployed.....	5,900	3,300	2,600	5	6	4
Not in labor force.....	49,800	10,900	38,900	42	20	60
Keeping house.....	27,400	200	27,300	23	...	42
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	8,200	3,900	4,300	7	7	7
Other and not reported.....	14,100	6,800	7,300	12	12	11
14 to 19 years.....	8,900	3,900	5,000	7	7	8
20 to 64 years.....	4,100	2,200	1,900	3	4	3
65 years and over.....	1,100	700	400	1	1	1
Civilian labor force.....	70,000	44,500	25,500	100	100	100
Employed.....	64,100	41,200	22,800	92	93	89
At work.....	62,600	40,600	22,000	89	91	86
35 hours or more.....	50,900	35,500	15,500	73	80	61
15 to 34 hours.....	9,100	3,900	5,200	13	9	20
1 to 14 hours.....	2,500	1,200	1,300	4	3	5
With a job but not at work.....	1,500	700	800	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	5,900	3,300	2,600	8	7	10

52734

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

Area, color, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
MEMPHIS CITY						
Total						
Persons 14 years and over.....	300,400	141,100	159,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	174,700	115,100	59,600	58	82	37
Civilian labor force.....	173,800	114,200	59,500	58	81	37
Employed.....	165,300	108,900	56,400	55	77	35
Unemployed.....	8,500	5,400	3,100	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	125,700	26,000	99,700	42	18	63
Keeping house.....	77,600	400	77,200	26	...	48
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	15,000	7,600	7,400	5	5	5
Other and not reported.....	33,100	18,000	15,100	11	13	9
14 to 19 years.....	17,200	7,900	9,300	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	12,300	7,800	4,500	4	6	3
65 years and over.....	3,600	2,300	1,300	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	173,800	114,200	59,500	100	100	100
Employed.....	165,300	108,900	56,400	95	95	95
At work.....	160,700	106,300	54,400	92	93	91
35 hours or more.....	142,600	97,300	45,200	82	85	76
15 to 34 hours.....	14,000	6,900	7,100	8	6	12
1 to 14 hours.....	4,100	2,100	2,000	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	4,600	2,600	2,100	3	2	4
Unemployed.....	8,500	5,400	3,100	5	5	5
Nonwhite						
Persons 14 years and over.....	105,900	49,200	56,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	63,000	39,500	23,500	59	80	41
Civilian labor force.....	63,000	39,500	23,500	59	80	41
Employed.....	57,800	36,600	21,200	55	74	37
Unemployed.....	5,200	2,900	2,300	5	6	4
Not in labor force.....	42,900	9,700	33,200	41	20	59
Keeping house.....	23,400	200	23,200	22	...	41
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	7,600	3,500	4,200	7	7	7
Other and not reported.....	11,800	6,000	5,800	11	12	10
14 to 19 years.....	7,300	3,500	3,800	7	7	7
20 to 64 years.....	3,600	1,900	1,700	3	4	3
65 years and over.....	1,000	600	400	1	1	1
Civilian labor force.....	63,000	39,500	23,500	100	100	100
Employed.....	57,800	36,600	21,200	92	93	90
At work.....	56,400	36,000	20,500	90	91	87
35 hours or more.....	46,100	31,700	14,400	73	80	61
15 to 34 hours.....	8,000	3,200	4,800	13	8	20
1 to 14 hours.....	2,300	1,000	1,300	4	3	6
With a job but not at work.....	1,400	600	800	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	5,200	2,900	2,300	8	7	10

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

Area, color, year, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	359,900	172,700	187,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	208,500	143,200	65,300	58	83	35
Civilian labor force.....	195,600	130,400	65,200	54	76	35
Employed.....	186,200	124,500	61,700	52	72	33
Unemployed.....	9,400	5,900	3,500	3	3	2
Not in labor force.....	151,400	29,500	121,900	42	17	65
Total--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	283,436	134,959	148,477	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	162,570	111,687	50,883	57	83	34
Civilian labor force.....	162,290	111,407	50,883	57	83	34
Employed.....	140,278	96,126	44,152	49	71	30
Unemployed.....	22,012	15,281	6,731	8	11	5
Not in labor force.....	120,866	23,272	97,594	43	17	66
Nonwhite--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	119,800	55,500	64,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	70,000	44,600	25,500	58	80	40
Civilian labor force.....	70,000	44,500	25,500	58	80	40
Employed.....	64,100	41,200	22,800	54	74	35
Unemployed.....	5,900	3,300	2,600	5	6	4
Not in labor force.....	49,800	10,900	38,900	42	20	60
Nonwhite--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	120,394	56,728	63,666	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	74,173	47,737	26,436	62	84	42
Civilian labor force.....	74,173	47,737	26,436	62	84	42
Employed.....	61,055	38,814	22,241	51	68	35
Unemployed.....	13,118	8,923	4,195	11	16	7
Not in labor force.....	46,221	8,991	37,230	38	16	58
<b>MEMPHIS CITY</b>						
Total--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	300,400	141,100	159,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	174,700	115,100	59,600	58	82	37
Civilian labor force.....	173,800	114,200	59,500	58	81	37
Employed.....	165,300	108,900	56,400	55	77	35
Unemployed.....	8,500	5,400	3,100	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	125,700	26,000	99,700	42	18	63
Total--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	236,243	110,927	125,316	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	138,761	92,830	45,931	59	84	37
Civilian labor force.....	138,761	92,830	45,931	59	84	37
Employed.....	119,152	79,369	39,783	50	72	32
Unemployed.....	19,609	13,461	6,148	8	12	5
Not in labor force.....	97,482	18,097	79,385	41	16	63

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

52732

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

Area, color, year, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
<b>MEMPHIS CITY--Con.</b>						
<b>Nonwhite--1950</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	105,900	49,200	56,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	63,000	39,500	23,500	59	80	41
Civilian labor force.....	63,000	39,500	23,500	59	80	41
Employed.....	57,800	36,600	21,200	55	74	37
Unemployed.....	5,200	2,900	2,300	5	6	4
Not in labor force.....	42,900	9,700	33,200	41	20	59
<b>Nonwhite--1940</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	96,748	44,685	52,063	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	61,481	38,161	23,320	64	85	45
Civilian labor force.....	61,481	38,161	23,320	64	85	45
Employed.....	49,439	29,979	19,460	51	67	37
Unemployed.....	12,042	8,182	3,860	12	18	7
Not in labor force.....	35,267	6,524	28,743	36	15	55

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 MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MEMPHIS CITY: 1950

Area, sex, and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
<b>MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	359,900	208,500	195,600	186,200	9,400	151,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	82,400	39,700	34,400	31,600	2,800	42,700	19	30
25 to 34 years.....	92,500	60,200	54,100	51,200	2,900	32,300	29	31
35 to 44 years.....	70,100	48,400	46,800	45,300	1,500	21,800	23	16
45 to 64 years.....	83,900	52,500	52,500	50,800	1,700	31,400	25	19
65 years and over.....	31,000	7,700	7,700	7,200	500	23,300	4	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	172,700	143,200	130,400	124,500	5,900	29,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	37,900	25,500	20,200	18,400	1,700	12,500	18	29
25 to 34 years.....	46,500	42,800	36,800	34,900	1,900	3,700	30	32
35 to 44 years.....	33,300	31,900	30,400	29,800	600	1,500	22	10
45 to 64 years.....	41,000	37,100	37,100	35,800	1,200	3,900	26	20
65 years and over.....	14,000	6,000	6,000	5,600	400	8,000	4	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	187,200	65,300	65,200	61,700	3,500	121,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	44,500	14,300	14,300	13,200	1,100	30,200	22	31
25 to 34 years.....	46,000	17,400	17,300	16,300	1,000	28,600	27	29
35 to 44 years.....	36,800	16,500	16,500	15,600	900	20,300	25	26
45 to 64 years.....	43,000	15,500	15,500	15,000	500	27,500	24	14
65 years and over.....	17,000	1,700	1,700	1,700	100	15,300	3	3

62734



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

Area, sex, and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
MEMPHIS CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	300,400	174,700	173,800	165,300	8,500	125,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	64,800	30,500	30,100	27,500	2,700	34,200	17	32
25 to 34 years.....	72,600	47,800	47,400	44,800	2,600	24,800	27	31
35 to 44 years.....	60,200	41,900	41,800	40,500	1,400	18,300	24	16
45 to 64 years.....	75,300	47,600	47,600	46,100	1,500	27,700	27	18
65 years and over.....	27,500	6,800	6,800	6,400	400	20,700	4	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	141,100	115,100	114,200	108,900	5,400	26,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	28,500	17,700	17,300	15,600	1,700	10,800	15	31
25 to 34 years.....	35,900	32,400	32,000	30,300	1,700	3,500	28	31
35 to 44 years.....	27,900	26,600	26,500	26,000	500	1,400	23	9
45 to 64 years.....	36,600	33,200	33,200	32,100	1,100	3,400	29	20
65 years and over.....	12,100	5,200	5,200	4,900	300	6,900	5	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	159,300	59,600	59,500	56,400	3,100	99,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	36,300	12,800	12,800	11,800	1,000	23,500	21	32
25 to 34 years.....	36,700	15,400	15,400	14,600	800	21,300	26	26
35 to 44 years.....	32,300	15,300	15,300	14,500	800	16,900	26	26
45 to 64 years.....	38,700	14,400	14,400	14,000	400	24,300	24	13
65 years and over.....	15,400	1,600	1,600	1,500	100	13,800	3	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 MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MEMPHIS 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
MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	58	83	35	5	5	5
14 to 19 years.....	31	43	21	12	11	13
20 to 24 years.....	62	86	41	7	7	6
25 to 34 years.....	65	92	38	5	5	6
35 to 44 years.....	69	96	45	3	2	5
45 to 54 years.....	65	93	40	3	3	4
55 to 64 years.....	58	87	31	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	25	43	10	6	7	6
MEMPHIS CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	58	82	37	5	5	5
14 to 19 years.....	30	40	22	12	13	11
20 to 24 years.....	61	81	46	8	8	7
25 to 34 years.....	66	90	42	5	5	5
35 to 44 years.....	70	95	47	3	2	5
45 to 54 years.....	66	93	40	3	3	3
55 to 64 years.....	58	87	32	3	3	2
65 years and over.....	25	43	10	6	6	6

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MEMPHIS 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
MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	186,200	124,500	61,700	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	150,500	97,300	53,200	81	78	86
Government workers.....	18,900	13,700	5,200	10	11	8
Self-employed workers.....	16,100	13,300	2,800	9	11	5
Unpaid family workers.....	700	200	500	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	140,278	96,126	44,152	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	116,540	78,073	38,467	83	81	87
Government workers.....	20,762	16,611	4,151	15	17	9
Self-employed workers.....	2,976	1,442	1,534	2	2	3
Unpaid family workers.....						
MEMPHIS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	165,300	108,900	56,400	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	135,500	86,400	49,100	82	79	87
Government workers.....	17,000	12,300	4,600	10	11	8
Self-employed workers.....	12,600	10,200	2,400	8	9	4
Unpaid family workers.....	300	...	300	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	119,152	79,369	39,783	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	95,414	62,723	32,691	80	79	82
Government workers.....	9,908	7,054	2,854	8	9	7
Self-employed workers.....	13,112	9,457	3,655	11	12	9
Unpaid family workers.....	718	135	583	1	...	1

52732

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MEMPHIS 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
MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	186,200	124,500	61,700	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	13,000	7,800	5,200	7	6	8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	19,500	16,600	2,900	10	13	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	29,000	11,300	17,700	16	9	29
Sales workers.....	16,600	11,400	5,200	9	9	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	26,300	25,300	1,000	14	20	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	35,900	27,500	8,400	19	22	14
Private household workers.....	10,500	200	10,300	6	...	17
Service workers, except private household.....	19,600	9,700	9,900	11	8	16
Laborers, except mine.....	14,100	13,500	600	8	11	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,800	1,200	600	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	140,278	96,126	44,152	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,679	5,449	4,230	7	6	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	18,072	16,410	1,662	13	17	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	26,424	15,326	11,098	19	16	25
Sales workers.....	14,996	14,616	380	11	15	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	21,424	17,051	4,373	15	18	10
Operatives and kindred workers.....	15,485	1,076	14,409	11	1	33
Private household workers.....	14,431	8,325	6,106	10	9	14
Service workers, except private household.....	18,874	17,294	1,580	13	18	4
Laborers, except mine.....	893	579	314	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
MEMPHIS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	165,300	108,900	56,400	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	12,000	7,200	4,800	7	7	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	15,300	12,800	2,500	9	12	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	26,800	10,500	16,400	16	10	29
Sales workers.....	15,400	10,700	4,700	9	10	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	22,800	21,900	1,000	14	20	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	32,100	24,500	7,600	19	22	13
Private household workers.....	9,700	200	9,500	6	...	17
Service workers, except private household.....	18,300	9,200	9,100	11	8	16
Laborers, except mine.....	11,400	11,000	500	7	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,500	1,000	500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	119,152	79,369	39,783	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	8,877	4,970	3,907	7	6	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	10,653	9,428	1,225	9	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	14,857	6,891	7,966	12	9	20
Sales workers.....	10,021	7,460	2,561	8	9	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	13,400	13,046	354	11	16	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	19,758	15,566	4,192	17	20	11
Private household workers.....	13,898	840	13,058	12	1	33
Service workers, except private household.....	13,887	8,114	5,773	12	10	15
Laborers, except mine.....	13,021	12,556	465	11	16	1
Occupation not reported.....	780	498	282	1	1	1

52784

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

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

Area, year, and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>MEMPHIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	186,200	124,500	61,700	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	4,600	4,400	200	2	4	...
Construction.....	14,400	13,900	500	8	11	1
Manufacturing.....	37,500	29,600	7,900	20	24	13
Durable goods.....	16,600	13,600	3,000	9	11	5
Nondurable goods.....	20,100	15,400	4,700	11	12	8
Not specified manufacturing.....	800	600	200	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	19,600	16,400	3,300	11	13	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	49,900	30,600	19,300	27	25	31
Service industries.....	49,500	21,100	28,400	27	17	46
All other industries.....	8,500	7,200	1,300	5	6	2
Industry not reported.....	2,100	1,300	800	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	140,278	96,126	44,152	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	11,724	10,267	1,457	8	11	3
Construction.....	8,530	8,399	131	6	9	...
Manufacturing.....	25,107	21,773	3,334	18	23	8
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	13,499	12,222	1,277	10	13	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	31,817	22,563	9,254	23	23	21
Service industries.....	44,091	16,492	27,599	31	17	63
All other industries.....	3,777	3,180	597	3	3	1
Industry not reported.....	1,733	1,230	503	1	1	1
<b>MEMPHIS CITY</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	165,300	108,900	56,400	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	1,100	1,000	100	1	1	...
Construction.....	12,500	12,100	400	8	11	1
Manufacturing.....	33,500	26,400	7,100	20	24	13
Durable goods.....	15,100	12,300	2,800	9	11	5
Nondurable goods.....	18,200	13,900	4,300	11	13	8
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	200	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	17,400	14,300	3,100	11	13	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	46,200	28,300	17,800	28	26	32
Service industries.....	45,500	19,300	26,200	28	18	46
All other industries.....	7,300	6,300	1,000	4	6	2
Industry not reported.....	1,800	1,100	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	119,152	79,369	39,783	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	870	771	99	1	1	...
Construction.....	7,568	7,444	124	6	9	...
Manufacturing.....	22,977	19,850	3,127	19	25	8
Durable goods.....	9,782	9,150	632	8	12	2
Nondurable goods.....	12,952	10,495	2,457	11	13	6
Not specified manufacturing.....	243	205	38	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12,415	11,194	1,221	10	14	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	29,542	20,867	8,675	25	26	22
Service industries.....	40,567	15,037	25,530	34	19	64
All other industries.....	3,665	3,110	555	3	4	1
Industry not reported.....	1,548	1,096	452	1	1	1

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and income level	Memphis Standard Metropolitan Area						Memphis city					
	Total	White	Non-white	Percent distribution			Total	White	Non-white	Percent distribution		
				Total	White	Non-white				Total	White	Non-white
Families and unrelated individuals.....	167,100	112,300	54,800	...	...	...	138,500	89,700	48,800	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	161,200	107,900	53,300	100	100	100	133,700	86,300	47,400	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	20,400	8,500	11,900	13	8	22	16,600	7,100	9,500	12	8	20
\$500 to \$999.....	15,300	6,400	8,900	9	6	17	13,200	5,400	7,800	10	6	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	17,200	8,800	8,400	11	8	16	13,100	5,500	7,600	10	6	16
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	16,800	7,500	9,300	10	7	17	13,900	5,300	8,600	10	6	18
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	16,900	10,200	6,700	10	9	13	14,300	8,100	6,200	11	9	13
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	14,300	10,400	3,900	9	10	7	11,600	8,100	3,500	9	9	7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	14,500	12,700	1,800	9	12	3	12,000	10,200	1,700	9	12	4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	10,400	9,200	1,200	6	9	2	8,500	7,400	1,100	6	9	2
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	8,100	7,500	500	5	7	1	6,800	6,300	500	5	7	1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5,900	5,600	200	4	5	...	5,000	4,800	200	4	6	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	8,400	8,200	200	5	8	...	7,000	6,700	200	5	8	...
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	5,200	5,000	100	3	5	...	4,800	4,600	100	4	5	...
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	4,500	4,400	100	3	4	...	3,700	3,600	100	3	4	...
\$10,000 and over.....	3,500	3,400	100	2	3	...	3,200	3,200	100	2	4	...
Income not reported.....	5,900	4,500	1,400	...	...	...	4,800	3,400	1,400	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,322	\$3,085	\$1,348	...	...	...	\$2,351	\$3,179	\$1,421	...	...	...
Families.....	126,600	85,900	40,700	...	...	...	106,500	70,500	36,000	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	122,500	82,800	39,800	100	100	100	102,800	67,800	35,100	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	9,500	3,600	5,900	8	4	15	7,300	2,800	4,500	7	4	13
\$500 to \$999.....	8,400	2,800	5,600	7	3	14	7,100	2,500	4,600	7	4	13
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10,500	4,000	6,500	9	5	16	9,200	3,500	5,700	9	5	16
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	12,400	4,300	8,100	10	5	20	10,800	3,400	7,400	11	5	21
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	13,800	7,500	6,300	11	9	16	11,500	5,700	5,900	11	8	17
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12,000	8,500	3,500	10	10	9	9,800	6,700	3,100	10	10	9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	12,500	10,800	1,700	10	13	4	10,400	8,800	1,600	10	13	5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	9,600	8,600	1,000	8	10	3	7,700	6,700	1,000	7	10	3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7,800	7,300	500	6	9	1	6,500	6,000	400	6	9	1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5,600	5,300	200	5	6	1	4,700	4,500	200	5	7	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	8,000	7,700	200	7	9	1	6,500	6,300	200	6	9	1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	5,000	4,900	100	4	6	...	4,600	4,500	100	4	7	...
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	4,300	4,200	100	4	5	...	3,500	3,500	100	3	5	...
\$10,000 and over.....	3,200	3,200	100	3	4	...	3,000	2,900	100	3	4	...
Income not reported.....	4,100	3,100	1,000	...	...	...	3,700	2,700	900	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,777	\$3,495	\$1,617	...	...	...	\$2,781	\$3,537	\$1,686	...	...	...

52734