

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE MIAMI, FLA., 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, an increase in the median age of the population, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Miami Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the area who were enumerated elsewhere and crews of vessels docked within the 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 small differences between figures.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 267,739 on April 1, 1940, to 495,100 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 227,350, or 85 percent. (See table 1.) Females outnumbered males, 253,300 to 241,800, in the standard metropolitan area in 1950. 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 most other age groups, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The

increase was 148 percent for this age group, as compared with 85 percent for the total population. At the same time, rates of increase for some of the oldest age groups exceeded that for the total population; for example, the age group 65 years and over increased by 146 percent. As a consequence the median age of the total population of the area in 1950 was 35.4 years as compared with 32.4 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the area were married, namely, 70 percent. (See table 2.) Seventeen percent were single, and 13 percent were widowed or divorced.

Of the 130,400 married couples in the standard metropolitan area, 11,700, or 9 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 201,900. In addition, there were 60,000 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals comprised 12 percent of the total population of the area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the standard metropolitan area was 3.0 persons.

Approximately 118,300 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 78,348 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 82 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat larger proportion, 90 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 20 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 11 percent in 1940.

¹ The Miami Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Dade County, Fla.

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 population of the standard metropolitan area is very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 34 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 23 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 11 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 Miami Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 75 percent. An estimated 216,100 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 123,320 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion was solely the result of the increase in population in the area; the proportion of persons in the labor force declined over the 10-year period. This decline is due, in part, to the increase in school enrollment among persons 14 to 24 years old. In addition, the population of this area included in 1950 a larger proportion of persons in the retirement age group. In 1950, 147,100, or 76 percent of the males 14 years old and over, were in the labor force as compared with 84,384, or 79 percent, in 1940. The increase in the proportion of women in the labor force that characterized many other metropolitan areas did not occur in the Miami Standard Metropolitan Area. Although the number of women workers rose from 38,936 in 1940 to 68,400 in 1950 along with the population growth, the proportion in the labor force remained relatively unchanged at one-third.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 14,400, or 7 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier 12,318 persons, or approximately 10 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Miami area reached a total of approximately 201,000 in 1950, or 81 percent above the 1940 Census level. Although most of the 90,000 expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred among wage and salary workers, there was also a marked increase in the number of self-employed persons. The latter group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, rose from 16,586 to 30,300 over the decade. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large

increases in the numbers of employed managers, officials, and proprietors, clerical and sales workers, and skilled craftsmen. In the case of the clerical and sales workers, the increase was probably largely concentrated among the clerical workers. Each of these groups more than doubled over the decade. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 12,712 to 28,800 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 9,816 to 18,400 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, 28 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 13 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 67,600 workers living in the Miami Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in the service industries. This number was 50 percent higher than the 1940 figure. Employment in the construction, manufacturing, public utility, and trade industries, however, doubled, or increased even more, over the decade. Despite these changes, the service industries still stood first with the largest proportion of employed workers among the various broad industry groups. The service industries, however, had only 34 percent of the employed workers in 1950, as compared with 40 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 Miami area was \$3,063. The median for families and unrelated individuals was somewhat lower (\$2,450). Approximately 16 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 40 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 183,500 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 (112,300 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 34,600 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 18,800 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 16,400 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 12,600 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 100 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
2,500.....	900	100,000.....	4,900
5,000.....	1,200	200,000.....	5,900
10,000.....	1,700	300,000.....	5,900
25,000.....	2,700	400,000.....	4,800
50,000.....	3,700		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 22,000 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 2,500. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 19,500 and 24,500.

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:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	300,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	4	2	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	11	7	5	3	2	1	1
50	12	9	5	4	3	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 241,800 males in the standard metropolitan area, 9 percent are under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 8 percent and 10 percent.

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

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

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

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Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE MIAMI 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.....	495,100	241,800	253,300	267,739	131,809	135,930	85	83	86
Under 5 years.....	41,600	22,000	19,600	16,764	8,472	8,292	148	160	136
5 to 9 years.....	33,300	16,900	16,300	16,507	8,407	8,100	102	101	101
10 to 14 years.....	25,300	12,100	13,300	18,945	9,498	9,447	34	27	41
15 to 24 years.....	59,600	28,600	31,100	42,896	20,425	22,471	39	40	38
25 to 34 years.....	84,700	39,800	44,900	52,346	25,009	27,337	62	59	64
35 to 44 years.....	83,900	40,000	43,800	46,737	23,182	23,555	80	73	86
45 to 64 years.....	124,200	62,300	61,900	56,305	28,091	28,214	121	122	119
65 years and over.....	42,400	20,100	22,400	17,239	8,725	8,514	146	130	163
Median age.....years..	35.4	35.4	35.3	32.4	32.6	32.2	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	8	9	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	6	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	5	5	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	12	12	12	16	15	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	16	18	20	19	20	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	17	17	17	17	18	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	25	26	24	21	21	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	8	9	6	7	6	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	399,700	193,100	206,600	100	100	100
Single.....	68,300	39,400	28,900	17	20	14
Married.....	280,000	140,200	139,700	70	73	68
Widowed or divorced.....	51,400	13,500	37,900	13	7	18

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	130,400	Total.....	201,900
With own household.....	118,600	Families.....	141,900
Without own household.....	11,700	Unrelated individuals.....	60,000
Percent.....		HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	91	Households.....	158,100
Without own household.....	9	Population in households.....	472,600
		Population per household.....	3.0

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE MIAMI 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.....	118,300	70,000	59	78,348	42,480	54	65
5 to 13 years.....	53,800	44,100	82	31,774	27,179	86	62
14 to 17 years.....	18,500	16,600	90	14,766	11,879	80	40
18 to 24 years.....	46,000	9,300	20	31,808	3,422	11	172

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	486,500	100
Same house as in 1950.....	312,800	64
Different house, same county.....	110,300	23
Different county or abroad.....	55,000	11
Residence not reported.....	8,400	2

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

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	399,700	193,100	206,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	216,100	147,700	68,400	54	76	33
Civilian labor force.....	215,400	147,100	68,400	54	76	33
Employed.....	201,000	136,700	64,400	50	71	31
Unemployed.....	14,400	10,400	4,000	4	5	2
Not in labor force.....	183,500	45,400	138,200	46	24	67
Keeping house.....	113,700	1,400	112,300	28	1	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	16,400	10,900	5,600	4	6	3
Other and not reported.....	53,400	33,100	20,300	13	17	10
14 to 19 years.....	18,800	8,800	10,000	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	25,300	17,300	8,000	6	9	4
65 years and over.....	9,300	7,100	2,300	2	4	1
Civilian labor force.....	215,400	147,100	68,400	100	100	100
Employed.....	201,000	136,700	64,400	93	93	94
At work.....	192,900	130,900	62,000	90	89	91
35 hours or more.....	174,200	121,400	52,800	81	83	77
15 to 34 hours.....	15,200	7,600	7,600	7	5	11
1 to 14 hours.....	3,400	1,900	1,600	2	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	8,200	5,800	2,400	4	4	4
Unemployed.....	14,400	10,400	4,000	7	7	6

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	399,700	193,100	206,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	216,100	147,700	68,400	54	76	33
Civilian labor force.....	215,400	147,100	68,400	54	76	33
Employed.....	201,000	136,700	64,400	50	71	31
Unemployed.....	14,400	10,400	4,000	4	5	2
Not in labor force.....	183,500	45,400	138,200	46	24	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	219,201	107,279	111,922	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	123,320	84,384	38,936	56	79	35
Civilian labor force.....	123,320	84,384	38,936	56	79	35
Employed.....	111,002	75,822	35,180	51	71	31
Unemployed.....	12,318	8,562	3,756	6	8	3
Not in labor force.....	95,881	22,895	72,986	44	21	65

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

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....	399,700	216,100	215,400	201,000	14,400	183,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	64,500	29,600	29,500	26,900	2,600	34,900	14	18
25 to 34 years.....	84,700	54,500	54,000	50,800	3,200	30,200	25	22
35 to 44 years.....	83,900	55,200	55,000	52,400	2,600	28,700	26	18
45 to 64 years.....	124,200	67,800	67,800	62,800	5,000	56,300	31	35
65 years and over.....	42,400	9,100	9,100	8,100	900	33,400	4	6
Male, 14 years and over.....								
	193,100	147,700	147,100	136,700	10,400	45,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	30,900	17,800	17,700	16,200	1,500	13,200	12	14
25 to 34 years.....	39,800	36,200	35,800	33,600	2,200	3,600	25	21
35 to 44 years.....	40,000	37,200	37,100	35,200	1,900	2,800	25	18
45 to 64 years.....	62,300	49,600	49,500	45,500	4,000	12,700	34	38
65 years and over.....	20,100	7,000	7,000	6,100	900	13,000	5	9
Female, 14 years and over.....								
	206,600	68,400	68,400	64,400	4,000	138,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	33,600	11,800	11,800	10,700	1,100	21,700	17	28
25 to 34 years.....	44,900	18,300	18,200	17,200	1,100	26,600	27	28
35 to 44 years.....	43,800	18,000	18,000	17,200	700	25,900	26	18
45 to 64 years.....	61,900	18,300	18,300	17,300	1,000	43,600	27	25
65 years and over.....	22,400	2,000	2,000	2,000	100	20,300	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 MIAMI STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	54	76	33	7	7	6
14 to 19 years.....	25	33	17	13	14	13
20 to 24 years.....	61	76	49	7	7	8
25 to 34 years.....	64	91	41	6	6	6
35 to 44 years.....	66	93	41	5	5	4
45 to 54 years.....	62	88	36	5	5	5
55 to 64 years.....	45	68	20	11	13	6
65 years and over.....	21	35	9	10	13	5

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MIAMI 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.....	201,000	136,700	64,400	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	153,200	100,100	53,000	76	73	82
Government workers.....	15,700	10,800	5,000	8	8	8
Self-employed workers.....	30,300	25,400	5,000	15	19	8
Unpaid family workers.....	1,800	400	1,400	1	...	2
1940						
Employed.....	111,002	75,822	35,180	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	93,514	62,725	30,789	84	83	88
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....						
	16,586	12,892	3,694	15	17	11
	902	205	697	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MIAMI 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.....	201,000	136,700	64,400	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	18,400	12,000	6,300	9	9	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	30,700	25,600	5,100	15	19	8
Clerical and kindred workers.....	27,400	9,400	18,000	14	7	28
Sales workers.....	19,500	13,400	6,100	10	10	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	28,800	28,300	500	14	21	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	22,500	16,500	6,000	11	12	9
Private household workers.....	8,700	400	8,300	4	...	13
Service workers, except private household.....	28,900	16,500	12,400	14	12	19
Laborers, except mine.....	13,300	12,600	600	7	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	3,000	2,000	1,000	1	1	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MIAMI 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.....	111,002	75,822	35,180	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,816	6,176	3,640	9	8	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	14,608	12,421	2,187	13	16	6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	21,932	13,151	8,781	20	17	25
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	12,712	12,516	196	11	17	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	12,267	9,606	2,661	11	13	8
Private household workers.....	10,780	897	9,883	10	1	28
Service workers, except private household.....	16,267	9,69	6,798	15	12	19
Laborers, except mine.....	11,497	10,870	627	10	14	2
Occupation not reported.....	1,123	716	407	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MIAMI 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.....	201,000	136,700	64,400	100	100	100
Construction.....	19,800	19,200	600	10	14	1
Manufacturing.....	16,400	12,000	4,300	8	9	7
Durable goods.....	5,900	5,000	800	3	4	1
Nondurable goods.....	10,300	6,800	3,500	5	5	5
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	200	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	22,800	18,000	4,800	11	13	7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	58,000	39,200	18,800	29	29	29
Service industries.....	67,600	35,300	32,300	34	26	50
All other industries.....	13,000	10,900	2,200	6	8	3
Industry not reported.....	3,500	2,100	1,400	2	2	2
1940						
Employed.....	111,002	75,822	35,180	100	100	100
Construction.....	10,518	10,325	193	9	14	1
Manufacturing.....	7,879	6,990	889	7	9	3
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8,086	7,277	809	7	10	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	28,562	20,189	8,373	26	27	24
Service industries.....	44,994	21,888	23,106	40	29	66
All other industries.....	8,996	7,907	1,089	8	10	3
Industry not reported.....	1,967	1,246	721	2	2	2

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	201,900	141,900	...	...
Number reporting.....	189,900	134,300	100	100
Under \$500.....	25,300	11,700	13	9
\$500 to \$999.....	15,700	6,600	8	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	19,200	10,600	10	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	16,200	9,600	9	7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	20,600	14,700	11	11
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	16,500	12,300	9	9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	15,400	13,000	8	10
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	12,700	11,100	7	8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10,800	9,400	6	7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	7,100	6,800	4	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	11,200	10,800	6	8
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	5,600	5,200	3	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	6,300	5,900	3	4
\$10,000 and over.....	7,100	6,500	4	5
Income not reported.....	12,100	7,700	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,450	\$3,063

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For a.m. papers)

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE MILWAUKEE, WIS., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 766,885 on April 1, 1940, to 867,400 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 100,500, or 13 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Milwaukee increased from 587,472 to 635,000,

¹ The Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Milwaukee County, Wis.

representing a gain of about 47,500, or 8 percent. Females outnumbered males, 448,500 to 418,900, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 98 males per 100 females in 1940 to 93 in 1950, and in the city from 97 to 92.

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 63 percent for this age group as compared with 13 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the area in 1950 was 32.7 years as compared with 31.4 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 66 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-four percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 215,000 married couples in the metropolitan area, 14,000, or 7 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Milwaukee city, about the same proportions of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 231,400. In addition, there were 68,700 "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 about the same proportion of the population of the

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

Approximately 142,500 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. It represents a sharp decline from the corresponding number, 163,028, 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 larger proportion, 95 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 21 percent were enrolled in 1950, 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 highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 16 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 13 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 3 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 21 percent. An estimated 396,700 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 326,944 in 1940. In the city of Milwaukee itself, the labor force increased by 15 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 298,200 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, an increase in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force since 1940. In 1950, 273,100 males,

or 84 percent of the male population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force, as compared with 239,291, or 80 percent, in 1940. About 123,600 women, or 35 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with the 87,653 women workers, or 28 percent, recorded in the previous census. A similar increase was noted among city residents. The proportion of males living within the city who were in the labor force rose over this 10-year period from 81 to 85 percent, and that for women, from 30 to 37 percent.

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; 60 percent of the women between those ages in the Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 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 Milwaukee labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 11,800 persons, or 3 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 53,854, or approximately 17 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, declining from 18 to 3 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 9,000 in 1950 from the 45,961 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 384,100 in 1950, or 41 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 87 percent, or 334,800, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 35,600 were working only part time and 13,700 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of Milwaukee was 36 percent; 288,900 city residents were employed at

civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 212,193 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 242,951 to 355,800 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, remained stable, at approximately the 27,000 level. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 7 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 10 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Milwaukee city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 34 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 16,420 to 22,000 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 43 percent, to a level of 248,600.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers and semiskilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 47,747 to 66,700 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 26,429 to 37,700 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 11 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 3 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 180,700 of the workers living in the Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in manufacturing, an increase of 54,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 20,000 to a 1950 level of 74,400. On the other hand, the

service industries, with 73,000 workers in 1950, showed an employment gain of only 11,000 over the 10-year period. As a result, the service industries declined sharply in importance among the various broad industry groups, whereas manufacturing rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Milwaukee 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 Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,900. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,498). Approximately 24 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 21 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

The average income of families living within the city of Milwaukee was lower than that of those living outside the city in the metropolitan area. As a result, the median income of the families residing in the city (\$3,747) was lower than the median for all families in the Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area.

An estimated 282,200 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 (192,100 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 30,400 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 41,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 16,800 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 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.² The improvements in the questionnaire were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 16,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 120 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
5,000.....	1,800	1,500
10,000.....	2,500	2,100
25,000.....	3,800	3,300
50,000.....	5,300	4,500
100,000.....	7,300	6,100
200,000.....	9,500	7,800
300,000.....	10,900	8,400
400,000.....	11,400	8,100
500,000.....	11,300	6,900
600,000.....	10,600	3,800
700,000.....	9,000	...
800,000.....	6,100	...

variability is about 4,100. 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 41,500 and 49,700.

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.

To illustrate, of the estimated 418,900 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 45,600 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	300,000	500,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
	Metropolitan area							
2 or 98	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	8	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	11	8	5	4	3	1	1	1
25 or 75	15	11	7	5	4	2	2	1
50	17	13	9	6	5	2	2	1
	Central city							
2 or 98	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	9	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	13	9	6	4	3	2	1	1
50	15	11	7	5	3	2	1	1

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

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

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	867,400	418,900	448,500	766,885	379,410	387,475	13	10	16
Under 5 years.....	87,900	45,600	42,300	53,792	27,395	26,397	63	66	60
5 to 9 years.....	61,100	28,800	32,300	55,350	28,202	27,148	10	2	19
10 to 14 years.....	49,700	24,000	25,700	61,039	30,874	30,165	-19	-22	-15
15 to 24 years.....	123,200	58,800	64,500	129,120	61,238	67,882	-5	-4	-5
25 to 34 years.....	145,500	72,100	73,400	131,788	62,510	69,278	10	15	6
35 to 44 years.....	131,800	61,800	70,000	122,476	61,250	61,226	8	1	14
45 to 64 years.....	205,800	98,600	107,100	167,069	86,720	80,349	23	14	33
65 years and over.....	62,500	29,100	33,300	46,251	21,221	25,030	35	37	33
Median age.....years..	32.7	32.2	33.1	31.4	31.7	31.1	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	9	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	14	17	16	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	16	17	16	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	24	24	22	23	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	7	7	6	6	6	...	...	...
MILWAUKEE CITY									
All ages.....	635,000	303,500	331,500	587,472	289,118	298,354	8	5	11
Under 5 years.....	62,600	32,700	29,900	39,494	20,055	19,439	59	63	54
5 to 9 years.....	42,000	19,900	22,100	39,811	20,074	19,737	5	-1	12
10 to 14 years.....	33,500	16,700	16,900	44,820	22,517	22,303	-25	-26	-24
15 to 24 years.....	92,400	42,400	50,000	99,607	47,016	52,591	-7	-10	-5
25 to 34 years.....	112,200	55,900	56,300	102,208	48,707	53,501	10	15	5
35 to 44 years.....	90,200	42,500	47,700	92,244	46,037	46,207	-2	-8	3
45 to 64 years.....	151,400	70,300	81,100	131,840	67,828	64,012	15	4	27
65 years and over.....	50,600	23,100	27,600	37,448	16,884	20,564	35	37	34
Median age.....years..	32.8	32.2	33.3	31.8	32.2	31.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	9	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	6	5	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	15	17	16	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	18	17	17	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	16	16	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	23	24	22	23	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	8	8	6	6	7	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	678,800	324,800	354,000	100	100	100
Single.....	162,900	82,700	80,100	24	25	23
Married.....	450,700	222,800	227,900	66	69	64
Widowed or divorced.....	65,200	19,300	46,000	10	6	13
MILWAUKEE CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	503,100	237,000	266,100	100	100	100
Single.....	122,900	61,000	61,900	24	26	23
Married.....	326,500	160,000	166,500	65	68	63
Widowed or divorced.....	53,700	16,000	37,700	11	7	14

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

Subject	Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area	Milwaukee city	Subject	Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area	Milwaukee city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	215,000	153,600	Total.....	300,100	226,500
With own household.....	201,000	142,500	Families.....	231,400	167,700
Without own household.....	14,000	11,100	Unrelated individuals.....	68,700	58,900
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	93	93	Households.....	253,000	186,700
Without own household.....	7	7	Population in households.....	838,400	610,300
			Population per household.....	3.3	3.3

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MILWAUKEE 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	
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	234,000	142,500	61	245,509	163,028	66	-13
5 to 13 years.....	100,700	83,200	83	104,265	97,934	94	-15
14 to 17 years.....	42,600	40,400	95	50,029	47,814	96	-16
18 to 24 years.....	90,800	18,900	21	91,215	17,280	19	9
MILWAUKEE CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	167,900	98,000	58	184,238	120,043	65	-18
5 to 13 years.....	69,200	57,600	83	75,611	71,165	94	-19
14 to 17 years.....	28,700	26,700	93	37,435	36,129	97	-26
18 to 24 years.....	70,000	13,700	20	71,192	12,749	18	7

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

Residence in 1949	Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area		Milwaukee city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	849,200	100	621,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	702,200	83	510,200	82
Different house, same county.....	111,600	13	84,900	14
Different county or abroad.....	25,900	3	18,800	3
Residence not reported.....	9,500	1	7,800	1

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

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	678,800	324,800	354,000	100.0	100	100
Total labor force.....	396,700	273,100	123,600	58	84	35
Civilian labor force.....	395,900	272,300	123,600	58	84	35
Employed.....	384,100	262,900	121,200	57	81	34
Unemployed.....	11,800	9,400	2,300	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	282,200	51,700	230,400	42	16	65
Keeping house.....	194,100	2,000	192,100	29	1	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	16,800	9,100	7,700	2	3	2
Other and not reported.....	71,300	40,600	30,700	11	13	9
14 to 19 years.....	41,000	20,700	20,300	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	17,100	10,700	6,400	3	3	2
65 years and over.....	13,300	9,100	4,100	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	395,900	272,300	123,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	384,100	262,900	121,200	97	97	98
At work.....	370,400	254,000	116,400	94	93	94
35 hours or more.....	334,800	240,100	94,600	85	88	77
15 to 34 hours.....	26,500	10,100	16,500	7	4	13
1 to 14 hours.....	9,100	3,800	5,400	2	1	4
With a job but not at work.....	13,700	8,900	4,800	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	11,800	9,400	2,300	3	3	2
MILWAUKEE CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	503,100	237,000	266,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	298,200	200,300	98,000	59	85	37
Civilian labor force.....	297,800	199,900	98,000	59	84	37
Employed.....	288,900	192,900	96,000	57	81	36
Unemployed.....	9,000	7,000	2,000	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	204,900	36,700	168,200	41	15	63
Keeping house.....	142,400	2,000	140,400	28	1	53
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	12,900	6,700	6,200	3	3	2
Other and not reported.....	49,600	28,100	21,600	10	12	8
14 to 19 years.....	26,300	13,100	13,200	5	6	5
20 to 64 years.....	12,500	7,600	4,900	2	3	2
65 years and over.....	10,800	7,300	3,400	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	297,800	199,900	98,000	100	100	100
Employed.....	288,900	192,900	96,000	97	96	98
At work.....	278,700	186,900	91,800	94	93	94
35 hours or more.....	251,500	176,300	75,200	84	88	77
15 to 34 hours.....	20,500	7,800	12,800	7	4	13
1 to 14 hours.....	6,600	2,800	3,800	2	1	4
With a job but not at work.....	10,200	6,000	4,200	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	9,000	7,000	2,000	3	4	2

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	678,800	324,800	354,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	396,700	273,100	123,600	58	84	35
Civilian labor force.....	395,900	272,300	123,600	58	84	35
Employed.....	384,100	262,900	121,200	57	81	34
Unemployed.....	11,800	9,400	2,300	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	282,200	51,700	230,400	42	16	65
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	608,828	299,071	309,757	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	326,944	239,291	87,653	54	80	28
Civilian labor force.....	326,824	239,171	87,653	54	80	28
Employed.....	272,970	196,709	76,261	45	66	25
Unemployed.....	53,854	42,462	11,392	9	14	4
Not in labor force.....	281,884	59,780	222,104	46	20	72
MILWAUKEE CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	503,100	237,000	266,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	298,200	200,300	98,000	59	85	37
Civilian labor force.....	297,800	199,900	98,000	59	84	37
Employed.....	288,900	192,900	96,000	57	81	36
Unemployed.....	9,000	7,000	2,000	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	204,900	36,700	168,200	41	15	63
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	472,367	231,008	241,359	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	258,274	186,135	72,139	55	81	30
Civilian labor force.....	258,154	186,015	72,139	55	81	30
Employed.....	212,193	149,819	62,374	45	65	26
Unemployed.....	45,961	36,196	9,765	10	16	4
Not in labor force.....	214,093	44,873	169,220	45	19	70

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

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MILWAUKEE 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	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	678,800	396,700	395,900	384,100	11,800	282,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	133,400	69,800	69,400	66,000	3,400	63,600	18	29
25 to 34 years.....	145,500	95,500	95,300	92,600	2,700	50,000	24	23
35 to 44 years.....	131,800	88,800	88,700	86,900	1,800	42,900	22	15
45 to 64 years.....	205,800	126,500	126,500	123,100	3,400	79,200	32	29
65 years and over.....	62,500	16,100	16,100	15,500	600	46,400	4	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	324,800	273,100	272,300	262,900	9,400	51,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	63,100	37,600	37,200	34,600	2,600	25,600	14	28
25 to 34 years.....	72,100	69,300	69,100	66,900	2,100	2,800	25	22
35 to 44 years.....	61,800	60,800	60,600	59,100	1,500	1,000	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	98,600	92,200	92,200	89,500	2,700	6,400	34	29
65 years and over.....	29,100	13,300	13,300	12,800	500	15,900	5	5
Female, 14 years and over.....	354,000	123,600	123,600	121,200	2,300	230,400	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	70,200	32,200	32,200	31,500	800	38,000	26	...
25 to 34 years.....	73,400	26,200	26,200	25,600	600	47,200	21	...
35 to 44 years.....	70,000	28,100	28,100	27,800	300	41,900	23	...
45 to 64 years.....	107,100	34,300	34,300	33,700	600	72,800	28	...
65 years and over.....	33,300	2,800	2,800	2,700	100	30,500	2	...
MILWAUKEE CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	503,100	298,200	297,800	288,900	9,000	204,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	98,700	54,700	54,500	52,200	2,300	44,000	18	26
25 to 34 years.....	112,200	74,900	74,700	72,600	2,100	37,400	25	23
35 to 44 years.....	90,200	62,800	62,700	61,300	1,400	27,400	21	16
45 to 64 years.....	151,400	92,900	92,900	90,300	2,500	58,500	31	28
65 years and over.....	50,600	13,000	13,000	12,400	600	37,600	4	7
Male, 14 years and over.....	237,000	200,300	199,900	192,900	7,000	36,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	45,200	28,700	28,600	27,000	1,600	16,500	14	23
25 to 34 years.....	55,900	53,600	53,400	51,800	1,600	2,300	27	23
35 to 44 years.....	42,500	41,900	41,800	40,700	1,100	600	21	16
45 to 64 years.....	70,300	65,300	65,300	63,200	2,100	5,000	33	30
65 years and over.....	23,100	10,700	10,700	10,200	500	12,300	5	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	266,100	98,000	98,000	96,000	2,000	168,200	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	53,500	26,000	26,000	25,200	800	27,500	27	...
25 to 34 years.....	56,300	21,300	21,300	20,800	500	35,000	22	...
35 to 44 years.....	47,700	20,900	20,900	20,600	300	26,800	21	...
45 to 64 years.....	81,100	27,500	27,500	27,200	400	53,600	28	...
65 years and over.....	27,600	2,300	2,300	2,200	100	25,300	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 MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MILWAUKEE 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
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	58	84	35	3	3	2
14 to 19 years.....	32	34	31	5	8	3
20 to 24 years.....	72	86	60	5	7	2
25 to 34 years.....	66	96	36	3	3	2
35 to 44 years.....	67	98	40	2	2	1
45 to 54 years.....	66	97	37	2	2	1
55 to 64 years.....	55	88	26	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	26	46	8	4	4	4
MILWAUKEE CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	59	85	37	3	4	2
14 to 19 years.....	36	38	35	5	6	3
20 to 24 years.....	73	88	61	4	5	3
25 to 34 years.....	67	96	38	3	3	2
35 to 44 years.....	70	99	44	2	3	1
45 to 54 years.....	66	97	40	2	2	1
55 to 64 years.....	55	89	27	4	4	3
65 years and over.....	26	46	8	5	5	4

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MILWAUKEE 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
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	384,100	262,900	121,200	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	325,800	221,700	104,200	85	84	86
Government workers.....	30,000	19,500	10,400	8	7	8
Self-employed workers.....	27,200	21,600	5,700	7	8	5
Unpaid family workers.....	1,100	100	1,000	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	272,970	196,709	76,261	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	242,951	172,329	70,622	89	88	90
Government workers.....	27,614	23,662	3,952	10	12	5
Self-employed workers.....	2,405	718	1,687	1	...	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
MILWAUKEE CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	288,900	192,900	96,000	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	248,600	165,500	83,200	86	86	87
Government workers.....	22,000	14,200	7,900	8	7	8
Self-employed workers.....	17,500	13,200	4,300	6	7	4
Unpaid family workers.....	700	...	600	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	212,193	149,819	62,374	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	173,741	121,287	52,454	82	81	84
Government workers.....	16,420	11,158	5,262	8	7	8
Self-employed workers.....	20,353	17,023	3,330	10	11	5
Unpaid family workers.....	1,679	351	1,328	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MILWAUKEE 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
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	384,100	262,900	121,200	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	37,700	22,600	15,100	10	9	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	32,700	21,300	5,400	9	10	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	64,200	22,400	41,800	17	9	34
Sales workers.....	28,800	18,200	10,600	7	7	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	66,700	64,300	2,400	17	24	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	95,800	71,300	24,500	25	27	20
Private household workers.....	3,900	100	3,800	1	...	3
Service workers, except private household.....	29,800	14,400	15,400	8	5	13
Laborers, except mine.....	21,600	20,300	1,300	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,900	2,100	800	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	272,970	196,709	76,261	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	26,429	16,544	9,885	10	8	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	25,465	22,751	2,714	9	12	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	61,861	33,361	28,500	23	17	37
Sales workers.....	47,747	46,864	883	17	24	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	62,671	47,707	14,964	23	24	20
Operatives and kindred workers.....	8,567	186	8,381	3	...	11
Private household workers.....	22,741	12,854	9,887	8	7	13
Service workers, except private household.....	16,150	15,614	536	6	8	1
Laborers, except mine.....	1,339	828	511	...	...	1
Occupation not reported.....						
MILWAUKEE CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	288,900	192,900	96,000	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	26,900	14,700	12,200	9	8	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	20,800	16,500	4,300	7	9	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	49,800	17,100	32,700	17	9	34
Sales workers.....	21,600	13,200	8,300	7	7	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	48,900	46,800	2,100	17	24	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	74,600	55,500	19,100	26	29	20
Private household workers.....	3,100	...	3,100	1	...	3
Service workers, except private household.....	24,500	11,900	12,600	8	6	13
Laborers, except mine.....	16,200	15,400	800	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,400	1,700	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	212,193	149,819	62,374	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	19,197	11,434	7,763	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	17,521	15,329	2,192	8	10	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	30,892	13,467	17,425	15	9	28
Sales workers.....	18,928	12,401	6,527	9	8	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	36,819	36,064	755	17	24	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	50,723	37,767	12,956	24	25	21
Private household workers.....	5,734	121	5,613	3	...	9
Service workers, except private household.....	19,400	11,002	8,398	9	7	13
Laborers, except mine.....	12,024	11,666	358	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	955	568	387	...	...	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MILWAUKEE 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
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	384,100	262,900	121,200	100	100	100
Construction.....	18,900	18,100	800	5	7	1
Manufacturing.....	160,700	124,100	36,600	42	47	30
Durable goods.....	108,500	89,600	18,900	28	34	16
Nondurable goods.....	50,600	33,500	17,100	13	13	14
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,600	1,000	600	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	35,500	29,300	6,200	9	11	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	74,400	43,000	31,400	19	16	26
Service industries.....	73,000	31,900	41,100	19	12	34
All other industries.....	18,500	14,400	4,100	5	5	3
Industry not reported.....	3,100	2,100	1,000	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	272,970	196,709	76,261	100	100	100
Construction.....	11,611	11,310	301	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	106,941	87,727	19,214	39	45	25
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	20,699	17,942	2,757	8	9	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	54,817	37,149	17,668	20	19	23
Service industries.....	62,445	29,389	33,056	23	15	43
All other industries.....	12,878	11,100	1,778	5	6	2
Industry not reported.....	3,579	2,092	1,487	1	1	2
MILWAUKEE CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	288,900	192,900	96,000	100	100	100
Construction.....	14,200	13,500	700	5	7	1
Manufacturing.....	117,000	89,400	27,600	40	46	29
Durable goods.....	75,300	61,900	13,400	26	32	14
Nondurable goods.....	40,300	26,600	13,700	14	14	14
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,400	900	500	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	27,900	22,200	5,700	10	12	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	58,800	33,600	25,200	20	17	26
Service industries.....	55,100	22,200	32,900	19	12	34
All other industries.....	13,100	10,100	3,000	5	5	3
Industry not reported.....	2,800	1,900	900	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	212,193	149,819	62,374	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,919	8,671	248	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	81,639	65,484	16,155	38	44	29
Durable goods.....	46,519	41,803	4,716	22	28	8
Nondurable goods.....	33,757	22,588	11,169	16	15	16
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,363	1,093	270	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	17,140	14,743	2,397	8	10	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	45,518	30,245	15,273	21	20	24
Service industries.....	48,069	22,209	25,860	23	15	41
All other industries.....	8,571	7,185	1,386	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	2,337	1,282	1,055	1	1	2

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

Income level	Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area				Milwaukee 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.....	300,100	231,400	...	...	226,500	167,700	...	...
Number reporting.....	291,300	225,700	100	100	219,800	163,700	100	100
Under \$500.....	22,200	8,500	8	4	17,800	6,500	8	4
\$500 to \$999.....	13,000	4,200	4	2	11,100	3,900	5	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	11,300	5,800	4	3	9,700	4,900	4	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	14,100	6,700	5	3	12,400	5,400	6	3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	20,700	11,700	7	5	16,900	9,300	8	6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	25,600	17,900	9	8	20,300	14,000	9	9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	38,900	33,400	13	15	31,000	26,300	14	16
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	34,000	30,800	12	14	26,300	23,400	12	14
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	24,900	22,800	9	10	17,600	16,100	8	10
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	18,800	18,300	6	8	13,500	13,000	6	8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	27,700	26,700	10	12	18,900	18,100	9	11
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	15,500	15,100	5	7	10,100	9,700	5	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	16,900	16,400	6	7	10,400	9,900	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	7,600	7,400	3	3	3,700	3,500	2	2
Income not reported.....	8,800	5,700	...	...	6,700	4,000	...	...
Median income.....	3,498	3,900	3,350	3,747

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For a.m. papers)

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.,
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 Minneapolis-St. Paul Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul 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 small differences between figures.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 940,937 on April 1, 1940, to 1,112,800 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 171,850, or 18 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Minneapolis increased 6 percent and the city of St. Paul increased 8 percent. Females outnumbered males, 578,700 to 538,100, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in

the metropolitan area, 93 males per 100 females, was about the same as in 1940. During the decade, the sex ratio in Minneapolis dropped slightly to 87, and in St. Paul it remained approximately the same, being about equal to that in the metropolitan area.

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 for the metropolitan area was 90 percent for this age group as compared with 18 percent for the total population. At the same time the rates of increase for the age groups 5 to 9 years old and 45 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 31.9 years, about the same as that in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 85 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-four percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. In both Minneapolis and St. Paul the corresponding proportions were about the same. Of the 266,300 married couples in the metropolitan area, 14,400, or 5 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In both Minneapolis and St. Paul about the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 293,300. In addition, there were 117,500 "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, about the same proportion in St. Paul, and about

¹ The Minneapolis-St. Paul Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, and Ramsey Counties, Minn.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

15 percent in Minneapolis. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.2 persons. For both Minneapolis and St. Paul the average household size was about the same as that for the metropolitan area as a whole, each having declined somewhat since 1940. This fact indicates that household formation in these cities proceeded at a somewhat faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 180,200 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 1950 figure was 12 percent smaller than the corresponding number, 203,635, in 1940. (See table 4.) For the metropolitan area as a whole, the enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 76 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, 87 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 23 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 35 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950, college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 17 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 11 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 6 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year. There was little difference among the metropolitan area and the two central cities in the proportions of persons who were living in the same house at the time of the enumeration and one year earlier.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 18 percent. An estimated 483,800 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 409,631 in 1940. Within both Minneapolis and St. Paul cities, the labor force increased more moderately during the past decade (7 percent) to total 240,700 and 134,300, respectively, in 1950.

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, a marked increase since 1940 in the proportion of women in

the labor force. About 164,000 women, or 37 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 124,529, or 31 percent, in 1940. A similar pattern was noted among women living within each of the cities; over this 10-year period, the proportion in the labor force rose from 34 to 41 percent for Minneapolis and from 32 to 36 percent for St. Paul. For men, the proportions were about the same--approximately 80 percent--in both years for residents of the two cities, as well as for the population of the metropolitan area as a whole.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 56 percent of the women between those ages in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 40 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for women 55 years old and over. In the city of St. Paul the labor force participation rates for women in most age groups closely followed those for the metropolitan area as a whole. In Minneapolis, however, the proportions were generally somewhat higher. (See table 9.)

In the Minneapolis-St. Paul labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 16,300 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, 65,028, or approximately 16 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in both cities followed the same pattern over the decade as for the metropolitan area as a whole, with the number of unemployed residents dropping in 1950 to 7,900 in Minneapolis and to 5,100 in St. Paul.

The number of employed civilians living in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 466,600 in 1950, or 36 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 85 percent, or 397,500, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 52,900 were working only part time and 16,100 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 cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul was considerably smaller, about 25 percent for each, than for the metropolitan area as a whole. In Minneapolis, civilian employment increased to 232,100 in 1950 from the 186,286 reported in 1940; 129,000 St. Paul residents were employed at civilian

jobs in April 1950 as compared with 104,216 ten 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 294,621 to 428,200 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, decreased by 8,000 to a level of 35,900 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 Minneapolis and St. Paul cities, there were gains of about 30 percent in the numbers of persons employed by government. Approximately the same rates of increases occurred in the numbers of private wage and salary workers in the two cities. The government group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government employees, was estimated at 22,800 in Minneapolis in 1950, and 14,100 in St. Paul.

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 45,279 to 69,700 is of special significance since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 35,203 to 50,700 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 14 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 5 percent of the women were so employed.

The 1950 occupational distribution of employed residents of Minneapolis city was, on the whole, similar to that of the residents of St. Paul city. In Minneapolis city, however, the sales workers group constituted a higher percentage of the total employed than in St. Paul. In the city of St. Paul, on the other hand, semiskilled operatives were proportionately much more important than in Minneapolis.

Over the last decade there was a marked change in the distribution of employed workers

among the various broad industry groups. In 1950, manufacturing, trade, and the service industries each employed about 120,000 workers who lived in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Standard Metropolitan Area. Back in 1940, however, manufacturing had only 73,279 workers, as compared to the 86,764 in trade and the 99,495 in the service industries. In terms of relative importance in the metropolitan area, therefore, manufacturing gained sharply over the decade, trade remained stable, and the service industries declined. (See table 12.)

At the start of the last decade, the industrial distribution of employed residents of Minneapolis was generally similar to that of the employed residents of St. Paul. At the end of the decade, however, there were marked differences between the two cities. In 1950, St. Paul had a significantly larger proportion of its employed residents engaged in manufacturing than did Minneapolis. At the same time, Minneapolis had a much greater percentage of its employed residents in trade than did St. Paul. These differences between the two cities resulted mainly from changes among St. Paul's residents over the 10-year period, since the industrial composition of Minneapolis residents remained about the same.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,748. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,181). Approximately 20 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 29 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. The average incomes of families living within Minneapolis and St. Paul were \$3,821 and \$3,884, respectively. (See table 13.)

An estimated 362,100 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (225,100 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 59,000 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 43,700 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 32,900 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 21,600 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 210 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		
	Minneapolis-St. Paul Standard Metropolitan Area	Minneapolis city	St. Paul city
5,000..	2,000	1,300	1,100
10,000..	2,800	1,900	1,500
25,000..	4,400	3,000	2,200
50,000..	6,100	4,100	3,000
100,000..	8,400	5,400	3,800
200,000..	11,300	6,700	3,900
300,000..	13,100	6,800	1,800
400,000..	14,000	5,800	...
500,000..	14,700	2,700	...
750,000..	13,800	...	...
1,000,000..	8,900	...	...

sampling variability is about 8,700. 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 57,300 and 70,700.

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.

To illustrate, of the estimated 45,000 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 40 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 7 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 33 percent and 47 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 64,000 males under 5 years in the metropolitan area. The

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:								
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	400,000	750,000	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:									
Minneapolis-St. Paul Standard Metropolitan Area									
2 or 98	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	9	7	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	12	9	5	4	2	1	1	1	1
25 or 75	17	12	8	6	3	2	1	1	1
50	20	14	10	7	4	3	2	1	1
Minneapolis city									
2 or 98	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	1
5 or 95	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	...	1
10 or 90	8	6	4	3	1	1	1	...	1
25 or 75	12	9	5	4	2	1	1	...	1
50	14	11	6	5	3	2	1	...	1
St. Paul city									
2 or 98	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1
5 or 95	5	4	2	1	1	1	...	...	1
10 or 90	6	5	3	2	1	1	...	...	1
25 or 75	9	7	4	3	1	1	...	...	1
50	11	8	5	3	2	1	...	...	1

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

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

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

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Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CITIES: 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
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	1,112,800	536,100	576,700	940,937	456,252	484,685	18	18	19
Under 5 years.....	123,700	64,000	59,700	65,091	33,422	31,669	90	91	89
5 to 9 years.....	88,500	45,100	43,400	61,568	31,310	30,258	44	44	43
10 to 14 years.....	66,800	34,200	32,600	68,963	34,791	34,172	-3	-2	-5
15 to 24 years.....	157,700	69,000	88,700	165,712	77,733	87,979	-5	-11	1
25 to 34 years.....	174,700	86,100	88,700	155,624	72,140	83,484	12	19	6
35 to 44 years.....	153,200	70,800	82,400	142,724	67,521	75,203	7	5	10
45 to 64 years.....	253,400	121,900	131,500	211,298	106,427	104,871	20	15	25
65 years and over.....	94,700	45,000	49,700	69,957	32,908	37,049	35	37	34
Median age.....years..	31.9	31.5	32.2	32.0	32.1	32.0	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	10	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	15	18	17	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	15	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	13	14	15	15	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	23	23	22	23	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	8	9	7	7	8	...	...	...
MINNEAPOLIS CITY									
All ages.....	520,100	241,300	278,800	492,370	234,542	257,828	6	3	8
Under 5 years.....	48,100	23,800	24,300	31,116	15,942	15,174	55	49	60
5 to 9 years.....	34,400	17,500	16,900	29,456	14,873	14,583	17	18	16
10 to 14 years.....	27,500	13,700	13,700	33,850	16,915	16,935	-19	-19	-19
15 to 24 years.....	84,000	36,100	47,800	87,344	39,780	47,564	-4	-9	...
25 to 34 years.....	83,000	38,400	44,600	82,551	37,542	45,009	1	2	-1
35 to 44 years.....	68,900	31,400	37,500	76,068	35,325	40,743	-9	-11	-8
45 to 64 years.....	123,300	57,400	65,800	114,519	56,872	57,647	8	1	14
65 years and over.....	51,000	22,900	28,200	37,466	17,293	20,173	36	32	40
Median age.....years..	33.0	32.7	33.2	32.8	32.9	32.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	9	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	6	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	6	5	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	15	17	18	17	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	16	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	13	13	13	15	15	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	24	24	23	24	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	9	10	8	7	8	...	...	...
ST. PAUL CITY									
All ages.....	310,600	150,600	160,000	287,736	137,561	150,175	8	9	7
Under 5 years.....	35,200	18,100	17,100	20,308	10,436	9,872	73	73	73
5 to 9 years.....	23,700	12,200	11,500	18,847	9,581	9,266	26	27	24
10 to 14 years.....	19,300	9,600	9,700	21,193	10,721	10,472	-9	-10	-7
15 to 24 years.....	44,600	19,900	24,700	50,478	23,192	27,286	-12	-14	-9
25 to 34 years.....	50,100	25,200	24,900	48,099	22,177	25,922	4	14	-4
35 to 44 years.....	41,900	19,900	22,000	43,001	20,080	22,921	-3	-1	-4
45 to 64 years.....	69,300	33,200	36,100	64,519	31,839	32,680	7	4	10
65 years and over.....	26,600	12,500	14,100	21,291	9,535	11,756	25	31	20
Median age.....years..	31.5	31.2	31.8	31.9	31.7	32.0	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	11	7	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	7	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	7	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	15	18	17	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	17	16	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	13	13	14	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	23	22	23	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	8	9	7	7	8	...	...	...

Table 2.--MARRITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CITIES: 1950

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	845,900	399,100	446,800	100	100	100
Single.....	205,700	97,300	108,400	24	24	24
Married.....	550,800	277,000	273,800	65	69	61
Widowed or divorced.....	89,500	24,900	64,600	11	6	14
MINNEAPOLIS CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	415,700	188,900	226,800	100	100	100
Single.....	114,800	50,500	64,300	28	27	28
Married.....	251,500	125,400	126,100	61	66	56
Widowed or divorced.....	49,500	13,000	36,500	12	7	16
ST. PAUL CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	235,600	112,300	123,300	100	100	100
Single.....	59,700	28,400	31,200	25	25	25
Married.....	149,300	76,200	73,200	63	68	59
Widowed or divorced.....	26,600	7,700	18,900	11	7	15

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CITIES: 1950

Subject	Minneapolis-St. Paul Standard Metropolitan Area	Minneapolis city	St. Paul city
MARRIED COUPLES			
Total.....	266,300	120,400	73,500
With own household.....	252,000	112,800	69,600
Without own household.....	14,400	7,600	3,900
Percent.....	100	100	100
With own household.....	95	94	95
Without own household.....	5	6	5
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
Total.....	410,800	212,900	112,100
Families.....	293,300	134,600	82,100
Unrelated individuals.....	117,500	78,300	30,100
HOUSEHOLDS			
Households.....	333,800	159,200	93,400
Population in households.....	1,067,300	486,700	299,300
Population per household.....	3.2	3.1	3.2

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CITIES: 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	
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	313,000	180,200	58	296,243	203,635	69	-12
5 to 13 years.....	143,100	109,300	76	116,118	107,656	93	2
14 to 17 years.....	49,200	42,800	87	60,180	53,830	89	-20
18 to 24 years.....	120,600	28,100	23	119,945	42,149	35	-33
MINNEAPOLIS CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	145,800	84,400	58	150,650	92,949	62	-9
5 to 13 years.....	56,300	45,700	81	56,006	52,946	95	-14
14 to 17 years.....	23,000	20,600	90	30,423	27,761	91	-26
18 to 24 years.....	66,600	18,100	27	64,221	12,242	19	48
ST. PAUL CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	87,600	52,900	60	90,518	56,157	62	-6
5 to 13 years.....	39,800	32,300	81	35,685	33,120	93	-2
14 to 17 years.....	14,600	12,700	87	18,441	16,503	89	-23
18 to 24 years.....	33,200	7,900	24	36,392	6,534	18	21

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

Residence in 1949	Minneapolis-St. Paul Standard Metropolitan Area		Minneapolis city		St. Paul city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	1,089,900	100	509,200	100	302,800	100
Same house as in 1950.....	893,300	82	408,600	80	253,100	84
Different house, same county.....	119,200	11	63,200	12	29,400	10
Different county or abroad.....	62,200	6	28,800	6	14,300	5
Residence not reported.....	15,100	1	8,700	2	6,000	2

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CITIES: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	845,900	399,100	446,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	483,800	319,800	164,000	57	80	37
Civilian labor force.....	482,900	319,200	163,700	57	80	37
Employed.....	466,600	306,800	159,800	55	77	36
Unemployed.....	16,300	12,400	4,000	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	362,100	79,300	282,800	43	20	63
Keeping house.....	226,500	1,400	225,100	27	...	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	32,900	18,000	15,000	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	102,700	60,000	42,700	12	15	10
14 to 19 years.....	43,700	21,600	22,100	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	40,200	24,900	15,300	5	6	3
65 years and over.....	18,800	13,400	5,300	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	482,900	319,200	163,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	466,600	306,800	159,800	97	96	98
At work.....	450,400	296,500	154,000	93	93	94
35 hours or more.....	397,500	272,000	125,500	82	85	77
15 to 34 hours.....	40,900	19,200	21,700	8	6	13
1 to 14 hours.....	12,000	5,200	6,800	2	2	4
With a job but not at work.....	16,100	10,300	5,800	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	16,300	12,400	4,000	3	4	2

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CITIES: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
MINNEAPOLIS CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	415,700	188,900	226,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	240,700	147,200	93,500	58	78	41
Civilian labor force.....	240,100	146,800	93,300	58	78	41
Employed.....	232,100	141,500	90,600	56	75	40
Unemployed.....	7,900	5,300	2,600	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	175,000	41,700	133,300	42	22	59
Keeping house.....	103,500	900	102,600	25	...	45
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	18,800	10,200	8,600	5	5	4
Other and not reported.....	52,700	30,600	22,100	13	16	10
14 to 19 years.....	21,200	10,400	10,800	5	6	5
20 to 64 years.....	22,300	13,900	8,400	5	7	4
65 years and over.....	9,200	6,300	2,900	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	240,100	146,800	93,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	232,100	141,500	90,600	97	96	97
At work.....	224,000	136,900	87,100	93	93	93
35 hours or more.....	199,900	125,700	74,200	83	86	80
15 to 34 hours.....	18,300	8,300	10,000	8	6	11
1 to 14 hours.....	5,800	2,900	2,900	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	8,100	4,600	3,600	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	7,900	5,300	2,600	3	4	3
ST. PAUL CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	235,600	112,300	123,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	134,300	89,300	45,000	57	80	36
Civilian labor force.....	134,100	89,000	45,000	57	79	36
Employed.....	129,000	84,900	44,100	55	76	36
Unemployed.....	5,100	4,200	900	2	4	1
Not in labor force.....	101,300	23,000	78,300	43	20	64
Keeping house.....	63,000	500	62,500	27	...	51
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	8,300	4,900	3,400	4	4	3
Other and not reported.....	30,000	17,700	12,300	13	16	10
14 to 19 years.....	13,300	6,200	7,100	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	11,300	7,700	3,600	5	7	3
65 years and over.....	5,400	3,800	1,600	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	134,100	89,000	45,000	100	100	100
Employed.....	129,000	84,900	44,100	96	95	98
At work.....	125,200	82,500	42,700	93	93	95
35 hours or more.....	111,400	76,300	35,100	83	86	78
15 to 34 hours.....	10,500	4,700	5,900	8	5	13
1 to 14 hours.....	3,300	1,400	1,800	2	2	4
With a job but not at work.....	3,800	2,400	1,400	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	5,100	4,200	900	4	5	2

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	845,900	399,100	446,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	483,800	319,800	164,000	57	80	37
Civilian labor force.....	482,900	319,200	163,700	57	80	37
Employed.....	466,600	306,800	159,800	55	77	36
Unemployed.....	16,300	12,400	4,000	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	362,100	79,300	282,800	43	20	63
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	759,728	363,999	395,729	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	409,631	285,102	124,529	54	78	31
Civilian labor force.....	407,081	282,552	124,529	54	78	31
Employed.....	342,053	233,707	108,346	45	64	27
Unemployed.....	65,028	48,845	16,183	9	13	4
Not in labor force.....	350,097	78,897	271,200	46	22	69
MINNEAPOLIS CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	415,700	188,900	226,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	240,700	147,200	93,500	58	78	41
Civilian labor force.....	240,100	146,800	93,300	58	78	41
Employed.....	232,100	141,500	90,600	56	75	40
Unemployed.....	7,900	5,300	2,600	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	175,000	41,700	133,300	42	22	59
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	405,248	190,476	214,772	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	222,955	149,679	73,276	55	79	34
Civilian labor force.....	222,855	149,579	73,276	55	79	34
Employed.....	186,286	122,380	63,906	46	64	30
Unemployed.....	36,569	27,199	9,370	9	14	4
Not in labor force.....	182,293	40,797	141,496	45	21	66
ST. PAUL CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	235,600	112,300	123,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	134,300	89,300	45,000	57	80	36
Civilian labor force.....	134,100	89,000	45,000	57	79	36
Employed.....	129,000	84,900	44,100	55	76	36
Unemployed.....	5,100	4,200	900	2	4	1
Not in labor force.....	101,300	23,000	78,300	43	20	64
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	231,743	108,991	122,752	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	125,447	86,427	39,020	54	79	32
Civilian labor force.....	125,447	86,427	39,020	54	79	32
Employed.....	104,216	70,637	33,579	45	65	27
Unemployed.....	21,231	15,790	5,441	9	14	4
Not in labor force.....	106,296	22,564	83,732	46	21	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 MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CITIES: 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
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	845,900	483,800	482,900	466,600	16,300	362,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	169,800	88,600	88,300	82,600	5,700	81,200	18	35
25 to 34 years.....	174,700	112,400	111,900	109,500	2,400	62,400	23	15
35 to 44 years.....	153,200	101,300	101,200	99,000	2,200	52,000	21	13
45 to 64 years.....	253,400	159,000	159,000	154,900	4,100	94,400	33	25
65 years and over.....	94,700	22,500	22,500	20,600	1,900	72,200	5	12
Male, 14 years and over.....								
14 to 24 years.....	399,100	319,800	319,200	306,800	12,400	79,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	75,400	43,100	42,900	39,400	3,500	32,200	13	28
25 to 34 years.....	86,100	78,000	77,700	75,700	2,000	8,000	24	16
35 to 44 years.....	70,800	68,700	68,700	66,800	1,800	2,100	21	15
45 to 64 years.....	121,900	112,000	112,000	108,800	3,200	9,800	35	26
65 years and over.....	45,000	17,900	17,900	16,000	1,900	27,100	6	15
Female, 14 years and over.....								
14 to 24 years.....	446,800	164,000	163,700	159,800	4,000	282,800	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	94,500	45,500	45,300	43,200	2,200	48,900	28	...
25 to 34 years.....	88,700	34,300	34,300	33,800	500	54,300	21	...
35 to 44 years.....	82,400	32,500	32,500	32,100	400	49,900	20	...
45 to 64 years.....	131,500	47,000	47,000	46,100	900	84,600	29	...
65 years and over.....	49,700	4,600	4,600	4,600	100	45,100	3	...
MINNEAPOLIS CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	415,700	240,700	240,100	232,100	7,900	175,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	89,600	50,200	49,900	46,800	3,100	39,400	21	39
25 to 34 years.....	83,000	53,000	52,600	51,200	1,400	30,000	22	18
35 to 44 years.....	68,900	46,500	46,400	45,400	1,100	22,400	19	14
45 to 64 years.....	123,300	79,200	79,200	77,200	2,000	44,000	33	25
65 years and over.....	51,000	11,900	11,900	11,500	400	39,200	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....								
14 to 24 years.....	188,900	147,200	146,800	141,500	5,300	41,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	38,800	22,000	21,900	20,200	1,800	16,800	15	34
25 to 34 years.....	38,400	33,600	33,300	32,300	1,100	4,800	23	21
35 to 44 years.....	31,400	30,100	30,100	29,300	800	1,200	20	15
45 to 64 years.....	57,400	52,500	52,500	51,200	1,300	4,900	36	25
65 years and over.....	22,900	8,900	8,900	8,500	400	14,000	6	8
Female, 14 years and over.....								
14 to 24 years.....	226,800	93,500	93,300	90,600	2,600	133,300	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	50,700	28,200	28,000	26,700	1,300	22,600	30	...
25 to 34 years.....	44,600	19,300	19,300	18,900	400	25,300	21	...
35 to 44 years.....	37,500	16,300	16,300	16,000	300	21,200	17	...
45 to 64 years.....	65,800	26,700	26,700	26,000	700	39,200	29	...
65 years and over.....	28,200	3,000	3,000	3,000	100	25,200	3	...

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

(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
ST. PAUL CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	235,600	134,300	134,100	129,000	5,100	101,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	47,800	24,300	24,200	22,400	1,800	23,500	18	35
25 to 34 years.....	50,100	32,700	32,600	31,600	1,000	17,300	24	20
35 to 44 years.....	41,900	28,100	28,100	27,400	700	13,700	21	14
45 to 64 years.....	69,300	42,300	42,300	41,000	1,300	27,100	31	25
65 years and over.....	26,600	6,900	6,900	6,600	300	19,700	5	6
Male, 14 years and over.....	112,300	89,300	89,000	84,900	4,200	23,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	21,500	12,300	12,200	11,000	1,300	9,200	14	31
25 to 34 years.....	25,200	22,800	22,700	21,800	900	2,400	26	21
35 to 44 years.....	19,900	19,000	19,000	18,400	600	900	21	14
45 to 64 years.....	33,200	29,900	29,900	28,800	1,100	3,300	33	26
65 years and over.....	12,500	5,300	5,300	5,000	300	7,200	6	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	123,300	45,000	45,000	44,100	900	78,300	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	26,300	12,000	12,000	11,500	500	14,300	27	...
25 to 34 years.....	24,900	10,000	10,000	9,900	100	14,900	22	...
35 to 44 years.....	22,000	9,100	9,100	9,000	100	12,900	20	...
45 to 64 years.....	36,100	12,400	12,400	12,200	200	23,800	28	...
65 years and over.....	14,100	1,600	1,600	1,600	...	12,500	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 MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CITIES: 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
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	80	37	3	4	2
14 to 19 years.....	40	43	38	8	9	7
20 to 24 years.....	62	72	56	5	7	4
25 to 34 years.....	64	91	39	2	3	1
35 to 44 years.....	66	97	39	2	3	1
45 to 54 years.....	66	94	40	2	3	1
55 to 64 years.....	59	89	30	3	3	3
65 years and over.....	24	40	9	8	11	2
MINNEAPOLIS CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	58	78	41	3	4	3
14 to 19 years.....	41	39	43	8	9	9
20 to 24 years.....	67	71	64	5	8	3
25 to 34 years.....	64	88	43	3	3	2
35 to 44 years.....	67	96	43	2	3	2
45 to 54 years.....	65	94	43	2	2	3
55 to 64 years.....	63	89	38	3	3	3
65 years and over.....	23	39	11	3	4	3
ST. PAUL CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	80	36	4	5	2
14 to 19 years.....	37	39	35	9	12	5
20 to 24 years.....	63	74	54	6	9	4
25 to 34 years.....	65	90	40	3	4	1
35 to 44 years.....	67	95	41	2	3	1
45 to 54 years.....	66	92	40	3	4	1
55 to 64 years.....	55	88	28	3	3	2
65 years and over.....	26	42	11	4	6	...

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

Area, year, and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	466,600	306,800	159,800	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	384,300	248,500	135,800	82	81	85
Government workers.....	43,900	26,200	17,700	9	9	11
Self-employed workers.....	35,900	30,600	5,300	8	10	1
Unpaid family workers.....	2,500	1,500	1,000	1	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	342,053	233,707	108,346	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	294,621	193,972	100,649	86	83	93
Government workers.....	43,903	37,895	6,008	13	16	6
Unpaid family workers.....	3,529	1,840	1,689	1	1	2
MINNEAPOLIS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	232,100	141,500	90,600	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	190,800	113,700	77,100	82	80	85
Government workers.....	22,800	12,500	10,200	10	9	11
Self-employed workers.....	18,300	15,100	3,200	8	11	4
Unpaid family workers.....	300	200	100	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	186,286	122,380	63,906	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	147,306	94,543	52,763	79	77	83
Government workers.....	17,117	10,493	6,624	9	9	10
Self-employed workers.....	20,802	17,131	3,671	11	14	6
Unpaid family workers.....	1,061	213	848	1	...	1
ST. PAUL CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	129,000	84,900	44,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	106,000	68,600	37,500	82	81	85
Government workers.....	14,100	9,100	4,900	11	11	11
Self-employed workers.....	8,400	7,200	1,200	7	8	7
Unpaid family workers.....	500	...	500	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	104,216	70,637	33,579	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	81,991	54,593	27,398	79	77	82
Government workers.....	10,975	6,788	4,187	11	10	12
Self-employed workers.....	10,639	9,085	1,554	10	13	5
Unpaid family workers.....	611	171	440	1	...	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CITIES: 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
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	466,600	306,800	159,800	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	50,700	29,700	21,000	11	10	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	48,100	42,500	5,600	10	14	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	95,600	36,700	58,900	20	12	37
Sales workers.....	42,500	28,100	14,400	9	9	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	69,700	66,900	2,800	15	22	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	77,400	55,100	22,300	17	18	14
Private household workers.....	9,600	1,100	8,500	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	42,600	19,500	23,100	9	6	14
Laborers, except mine.....	26,400	25,500	900	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	4,000	1,800	2,200	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	342,053	233,707	108,346	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	35,203	20,103	15,100	10	9	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	42,245	38,290	3,955	12	16	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	91,806	49,578	42,228	27	21	39
Sales workers.....	45,279	44,060	1,219	13	19	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	54,482	40,709	13,773	16	17	13
Operatives and kindred workers.....	15,128	408	14,720	4	...	14
Private household workers.....	34,149	18,475	15,674	10	8	14
Service workers, except private household.....	21,461	20,695	766	6	9	1
Laborers, except mine.....	2,300	1,389	911	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
MINNEAPOLIS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	232,100	141,500	90,600	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	27,300	15,100	12,200	12	11	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	23,000	20,100	3,000	10	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	51,800	15,700	36,100	22	11	40
Sales workers.....	23,200	15,900	7,200	10	11	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	31,200	29,800	1,400	13	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	35,500	23,600	11,900	15	17	13
Private household workers.....	4,800	200	4,600	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	22,900	10,000	12,900	10	7	14
Laborers, except mine.....	10,500	10,000	500	5	7	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,000	1,100	900	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	186,286	122,380	63,906	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	20,125	11,515	8,610	11	9	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	19,917	17,599	2,318	11	14	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	34,297	14,189	20,108	18	12	31
Sales workers.....	19,931	14,661	5,270	11	12	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	25,419	24,719	700	14	20	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	29,850	21,297	8,553	16	17	13
Private household workers.....	8,157	147	8,010	4	...	13
Service workers, except private household.....	19,548	9,904	9,644	10	8	15
Laborers, except mine.....	7,859	7,645	214	4	6	...
Occupation not reported.....	1,183	704	479	1	1	1

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

(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
ST. PAUL CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	129,000	84,900	44,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14,600	8,300	6,300	11	10	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	10,900	9,500	1,400	8	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	25,500	9,800	15,700	20	12	36
Sales workers.....	9,300	5,900	3,500	7	7	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	18,900	17,900	1,000	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	25,200	18,100	7,100	20	21	16
Private household workers.....	2,300	100	2,300	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	13,100	7,400	5,700	10	9	13
Laborers, except mine.....	7,600	7,100	400	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,600	800	900	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	104,216	70,637	33,579	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	11,378	6,381	4,997	11	9	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	10,469	9,464	1,005	10	13	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	20,474	9,242	11,232	20	13	33
Sales workers.....	9,414	6,772	2,642	9	10	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	13,586	13,153	433	13	19	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	17,233	13,297	3,936	17	19	12
Private household workers.....	4,420	78	4,342	4	...	13
Service workers, except private household.....	10,709	6,176	4,533	10	9	13
Laborers, except mine.....	5,867	5,707	160	6	8	...
Occupation not reported.....	666	367	299	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CITIES: 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
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	466,600	306,800	159,800	100	100	100
Construction.....	30,500	28,500	2,000	7	9	1
Manufacturing.....	118,400	88,600	29,800	25	29	19
Durable goods.....	55,700	44,800	11,000	12	15	7
Nondurable goods.....	60,000	42,000	17,900	13	14	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	2,800	1,800	900	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	48,700	40,300	8,400	10	13	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	114,400	68,600	45,800	25	22	29
Service industries.....	121,100	55,600	65,500	26	18	41
All other industries.....	28,300	22,900	5,400	6	7	3
Industry not reported.....	5,100	2,300	2,800	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	342,053	233,707	108,346	100	100	100
Construction.....	16,298	15,906	392	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	73,279	57,180	16,099	21	24	15
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	34,669	30,719	3,950	10	13	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	86,764	58,200	28,564	25	25	26
Service industries.....	99,495	45,736	53,759	29	20	50
All other industries.....	27,424	23,471	3,953	8	10	4
Industry not reported.....	4,124	2,495	1,629	1	1	2

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CITIES: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(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
MINNEAPOLIS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	232,100	141,500	90,600	100	100	100
Construction.....	12,100	11,000	1,000	5	8	1
Manufacturing.....	53,600	37,000	16,600	23	26	18
Durable goods.....	26,700	20,600	6,100	12	15	7
Nondurable goods.....	25,500	15,500	9,900	11	11	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,400	900	600	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	23,800	18,900	4,900	10	13	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	61,600	37,200	24,400	27	26	27
Service industries.....	67,300	27,800	39,400	29	20	43
All other industries.....	10,900	8,000	2,900	5	6	3
Industry not reported.....	2,800	1,400	1,400	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	186,286	122,380	63,906	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,817	8,581	236	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	40,132	30,254	9,878	22	25	15
Durable goods.....	17,093	14,990	2,103	9	12	3
Nondurable goods.....	22,027	14,554	7,473	12	12	12
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,012	710	302	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	17,859	15,784	2,075	10	13	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	50,612	33,359	17,253	27	27	27
Service industries.....	58,239	26,468	31,771	31	22	50
All other industries.....	8,271	6,553	1,718	4	5	3
Industry not reported.....	2,356	1,381	975	1	1	2
ST. PAUL CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	129,000	84,900	44,100	100	100	100
Construction.....	7,200	6,600	600	6	8	1
Manufacturing.....	33,600	24,500	9,000	26	29	20
Durable goods.....	14,800	11,600	3,200	11	14	7
Nondurable goods.....	17,800	12,300	5,500	14	14	12
Not specified manufacturing.....	900	500	400	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	17,000	15,100	1,900	13	18	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	27,800	16,400	11,400	22	19	26
Service industries.....	33,000	14,800	18,200	26	17	41
All other industries.....	8,600	6,500	2,100	7	8	5
Industry not reported.....	1,900	900	1,000	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	104,216	70,637	33,579	100	100	100
Construction.....	4,647	4,525	122	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	22,569	17,994	4,575	22	25	14
Durable goods.....	8,325	7,324	1,001	8	10	3
Nondurable goods.....	13,890	10,422	3,468	13	15	10
Not specified manufacturing.....	354	248	106	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12,933	11,362	1,571	12	16	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	26,777	17,777	9,000	26	25	27
Service industries.....	29,625	13,344	16,281	28	19	48
All other industries.....	6,608	5,024	1,584	6	7	5
Industry not reported.....	1,057	611	446	1	1	1

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR THE MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL CITIES

Income Level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA				
Total.....	410,800	293,300	...	...
Number reporting.....	391,200	282,700	100	100
Under \$500.....	38,400	13,000	10	5
\$500 to \$999.....	27,900	8,300	7	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	23,100	10,200	6	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	23,100	10,800	6	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	36,000	22,200	9	8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	31,600	23,800	8	8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	42,900	37,200	11	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	35,400	32,000	9	11
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	30,700	27,700	8	10
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	22,100	20,500	6	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	30,300	29,000	8	10
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	17,600	17,000	4	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	16,700	16,000	4	6
\$10,000 and over.....	15,200	14,700	4	5
Income not reported.....	19,600	10,600	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,181	\$3,748	...	...
MINNEAPOLIS CITY				
Total.....	212,900	134,600	...	...
Number reporting.....	202,600	129,700	100	100
Under \$500.....	21,800	5,700	11	4
\$500 to \$999.....	15,400	3,400	8	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14,000	5,000	7	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	14,400	5,200	7	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	19,100	9,600	9	7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	15,000	9,700	7	7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	20,500	16,300	10	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	17,800	15,500	9	12
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	13,900	12,000	7	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	9,900	9,000	5	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	15,000	14,000	7	11
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	9,000	8,500	4	7
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	9,000	8,500	4	7
\$10,000 and over.....	7,700	7,400	4	6
Income not reported.....	10,300	4,900	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,039	\$3,821	...	...
ST. PAUL CITY				
Total.....	112,100	82,100	...	...
Number reporting.....	104,500	77,600	100	100
Under \$500.....	10,000	2,800	10	4
\$500 to \$999.....	6,700	2,000	6	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5,800	2,700	6	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6,600	3,500	6	5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9,000	6,300	9	8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9,200	7,100	9	9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	12,400	10,900	12	14
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	10,500	9,500	10	12
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	8,000	7,300	8	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5,500	5,300	5	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	8,200	7,900	8	10
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4,900	4,800	5	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	4,400	4,200	4	5
\$10,000 and over.....	3,300	3,200	3	4
Income not reported.....	7,600	4,500	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,200	\$3,684

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE NASHVILLE, 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 Nashville Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 257,267 on April 1, 1940, to 321,700 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 64,450, or 25 percent. (See table 1.)

The white population constituted 79 percent of the total population in the metropolitan area in 1950. Between 1940 and 1950 the white population of the metropolitan area increased from 200,454 to 254,600, a gain of 27 percent. The nonwhite population increased from 56,813 in 1940 to 67,100 in 1950. Females outnumbered males, 168,700 to 153,000, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area, which was 91 males per 100 females in 1950, remained 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 78 percent

for this age group as compared with 25 percent for the total population. The increase was greater for whites than for nonwhites. At the same time, rates of increase for some of the older age groups exceeded the rate for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 29.6 years, about the same as in 1940. The nonwhite population was somewhat older, on the average, than the white population.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 68 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-one percent were single, and 12 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 76,700 married couples in the metropolitan area, 7,000, or 9 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.) Nonwhite couples more frequently had "doubled-up" living arrangements than white couples.

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 83,100. In addition, there were 26,700 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with non-relatives 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 3.5 persons. Nonwhite households in the metropolitan area also averaged 3.5 persons.

Approximately 59,300 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 49,570 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, a somewhat larger proportion, 87 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, 26 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 15 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

¹ The Nashville Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Davidson County, Tenn.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

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, 24 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 17 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 proportion of persons in the metropolitan area who moved during the year before the enumeration was less among nonwhites than among the total population.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Nashville Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 24 percent. An estimated 133,000 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 107,366 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, a small increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 44,600 women, or 34 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 34,482, or 32 percent, in 1940. For men, the proportions were about the same in both years--approximately 78 percent--the number of male workers rising over this period from 72,884 to 88,400. In both 1940 and 1950, the proportion of nonwhite women who were in the labor force was significantly greater than for white women. There was, however, a small decline in this proportion for nonwhite women over the decade--from 49 to 46 percent. For nonwhite men, the proportion in the labor force remained relatively unchanged from the 75 percent recorded in the previous census.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 4,700, or 4 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 13,187 persons, or approximately 12 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

Civilian employment in the Nashville Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 127,400 in 1950, about 35 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, increased by 39 percent, to reach a level of 113,700 in 1950. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, increased by only 12 percent over the decade. This group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, was estimated at 13,100 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, skilled craftsmen, and semiskilled

operatives. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was probably largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 11,943 to 19,100 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 7,986 to 12,100 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 26 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 16 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 28,100 of the workers living in the Nashville Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 6,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in the construction industry almost doubled over the decade. In addition, gains in employment of about 8,000 each occurred in the trade and service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 25,900 workers employed in trade in 1950 and 39,000 in the service industries. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was about the same in 1950 as it was in 1940, with trade and construction showing some gains 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 Nashville Standard Metropolitan Area was \$2,875. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,351). Approximately 14 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 43 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

Nonwhite families and individuals have lower incomes, on the average, than the white population. In 1949 the median income of nonwhite families and individuals (\$1,214) in the Nashville Standard Metropolitan Area was only about 43 percent of that received by white families and individuals (\$2,811).

An estimated 111,200 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 (66,500 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 15,200 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 17,200 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 11,900 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 11,100 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 throughout the standard metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
2,500.....	600	100,000.....	3,000
5,000.....	800	150,000.....	3,200
10,000.....	1,100	200,000.....	3,200
25,000.....	1,800	250,000.....	2,700
50,000.....	2,300	300,000.....	1,600

The above figures reflect the sampling variability of characteristics of the total population and the white population. For the nonwhite population, sampling variability is somewhat

higher, ranging from no difference for estimates of 2,500, to about 2½ times the variability shown for estimates of 60,000.

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

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	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	4	3	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	10	7	5	3	2	2	1
50	12	8	6	4	3	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 17,900 males, 12 percent were under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 3 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 9 percent and 15 percent.

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

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Table 1.--COLOR AND AGE, BY SEX, FOR THE NASHVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940
(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where 1950 figure is less than 100 sample cases)

Area, color, and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population.....	321,700	153,000	168,700	257,267	123,180	134,087	25	24	26
Color									
White.....	254,600	123,400	131,200	200,454	96,831	103,623	27	27	27
Nonwhite.....	67,100	29,600	37,500	56,813	26,349	30,464	18	12	23
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	79	81	78	78	79	77	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	21	19	22	22	21	23	...	...	...
Age--Total									
Under 5 years.....	34,800	17,900	16,900	19,524	9,978	9,546	78	79	77
5 to 9 years.....	26,000	13,600	12,400	19,987	10,172	9,815	30	34	26
10 to 14 years.....	20,500	10,200	10,300	21,129	10,737	10,392	-3	-5	-1
15 to 24 years.....	53,500	24,400	29,000	47,460	22,175	25,285	13	10	15
25 to 34 years.....	57,000	27,000	30,000	49,333	23,068	26,265	16	17	14
35 to 44 years.....	46,900	22,700	24,300	38,052	17,868	20,184	23	27	20
45 to 64 years.....	60,000	27,900	32,100	45,972	22,023	23,949	31	27	34
65 years and over.....	23,000	9,300	13,700	15,810	7,159	8,651	45	30	58
Median age.....years..	29.6	28.9	30.3	29.2	28.7	29.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	10	8	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	7	8	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	17	16	17	18	18	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	18	18	19	19	20	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	14	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	19	18	19	18	18	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	6	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
Age--Nonwhite									
Under 5 years.....	6,400	3,200	3,200	3,704	1,869	1,835	73	71	74
5 to 9 years.....	4,900	2,300	2,600	4,105	2,033	2,072	19	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	4,700	2,500	2,300	4,335	2,148	2,187	8	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	10,700	4,400	6,200	10,628	4,802	5,826	1	8	6
25 to 34 years.....	10,900	4,600	6,300	11,112	4,976	6,136	-2	-8	-3
35 to 44 years.....	10,500	4,300	6,200	9,215	4,041	5,174	14	6	20
45 to 64 years.....	13,800	6,000	7,900	10,142	4,823	5,319	36	24	49
65 years and over.....	5,000	2,200	2,800	3,572	1,657	1,915	40	...	...
Median age.....years..	31.3	30.2	32.1	30.1	29.7	30.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	9	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	7	7	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	8	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	15	17	19	18	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	17	20	19	20	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	17	16	15	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	20	21	18	18	17	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	7	7	6	6	6	...	...	...

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

Color and marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	244,200	113,300	130,800	100	100	100
Single.....	50,800	25,700	25,100	21	23	19
Married.....	164,900	81,400	83,500	68	72	64
Widowed or divorced.....	28,500	6,200	22,300	12	5	17
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....	51,900	22,100	29,800	100	100	100
Single.....	10,900	5,200	5,700	21	24	19
Married.....	32,500	15,000	17,500	63	68	59
Widowed or divorced.....	8,500	1,800	6,600	16	8	22

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

Subject	Total	Nonwhite	Subject	Total	Nonwhite
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	76,700	13,000	Total.....	109,700	24,000
With own household.....	69,700	10,900	Families.....	83,100	16,100
Without own household.....	7,000	2,100	Unrelated individuals.....	26,700	7,900
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	91	84	Households.....	89,000	18,800
Without own household.....	9	16	Population in households.....	307,500	65,000
			Population per household.....	3.5	3.5

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

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

Color and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	100,000	59,300	59	88,576	49,570	56	20
5 to 13 years.....	42,700	34,100	80	36,758	30,482	83	12
14 to 17 years.....	16,800	14,600	87	17,962	14,072	78	4
18 to 24 years.....	40,500	10,600	26	33,856	5,016	15	111
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years.....	20,300	12,000	59	19,068	9,628	50	25
5 to 13 years.....	8,800	7,000	80	7,505	6,166	82	14
14 to 17 years.....	3,800	3,100	82	3,794	2,644	70	17
18 to 24 years.....	7,700	1,800	23	7,769	818	11	...

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Residence in 1949	Total		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	314,700	100	65,500	100
Same house as in 1950.....	237,200	75	54,600	83
Different house, same county.....	52,300	17	8,300	13
Different county or abroad.....	22,900	7	2,300	4
Residence not reported.....	2,300	1	300	...

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, color, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Total						
Persons 14 years and over.....	244,200	113,300	130,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	133,000	88,400	44,600	54	78	34
Civilian labor force.....	132,100	87,500	44,600	54	77	34
Employed.....	127,400	84,300	43,100	52	74	30
Unemployed.....	4,700	3,200	1,500	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	111,200	24,900	86,300	46	22	66
Keeping house.....	66,900	500	66,500	27	...	51
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	11,900	6,600	5,300	5	6	4
Other and not reported.....	32,300	17,800	14,500	13	16	11
14 to 19 years.....	17,200	8,300	8,900	7	7	7
20 to 64 years.....	12,200	7,500	4,700	5	7	4
65 years and over.....	3,000	2,000	1,000	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	132,100	87,500	44,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	127,400	84,300	43,100	96	96	97
At work.....	123,600	82,100	41,500	94	94	93
35 hours or more.....	109,300	75,600	33,600	83	86	75
15 to 34 hours.....	11,300	5,300	6,000	9	6	13
1 to 14 hours.....	3,100	1,200	1,900	2	1	4
With a job but not at work.....	3,800	2,200	1,600	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	4,700	3,200	1,500	4	4	3
Nonwhite						
Persons 14 years and over.....	51,900	22,100	29,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	30,600	17,000	13,600	59	77	46
Civilian labor force.....	30,600	16,900	13,600	59	76	46
Employed.....	29,000	16,100	12,900	56	73	43
Unemployed.....	1,500	800	700	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	21,300	5,100	16,200	41	23	54
Keeping house.....	11,300	100	11,100	22	...	37
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	3,500	1,700	1,800	7	8	6
Other and not reported.....	6,500	3,300	3,200	13	15	11
14 to 19 years.....	3,900	1,700	2,100	8	8	7
20 to 64 years.....	2,300	1,300	1,000	4	6	3
65 years and over.....	400	200	100	1	1	...
Civilian labor force.....	30,600	16,900	13,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	29,000	16,100	12,900	95	95	95
At work.....	28,000	15,500	12,500	92	92	92
35 hours or more.....	22,700	13,900	8,800	74	82	65
15 to 34 hours.....	4,600	1,500	3,100	15	9	23
1 to 14 hours.....	800	200	700	3	1	5
With a job but not at work.....	1,000	500	400	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	1,500	800	700	5	5	5

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

Color, year, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Total--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	244,200	113,300	130,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	133,000	88,400	44,600	54	78	34
Civilian labor force.....	132,100	87,500	44,600	54	77	34
Employed.....	127,400	84,300	43,100	52	74	33
Unemployed.....	4,700	3,200	1,500	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	111,200	24,900	86,300	46	22	66
Total--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	200,985	94,503	106,482	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	107,366	72,884	34,482	53	77	32
Civilian labor force.....	107,366	72,884	34,482	53	77	32
Employed.....	94,179	63,558	30,621	47	67	29
Unemployed.....	13,187	9,326	3,861	7	10	4
Not in the labor force.....	93,619	21,619	72,000	47	23	68
Nonwhite--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	51,900	22,100	29,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	30,600	17,000	13,600	59	77	46
Civilian labor force.....	30,600	16,900	13,600	59	76	46
Employed.....	29,000	16,100	12,900	56	73	43
Unemployed.....	1,500	800	700	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	21,300	5,100	16,200	41	23	54
Nonwhite--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	45,604	20,775	24,829	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	27,752	15,674	12,078	61	75	49
Civilian labor force.....	27,752	15,674	12,078	61	75	49
Employed.....	23,257	12,735	10,522	51	61	42
Unemployed.....	4,495	2,939	1,556	10	14	6
Not in labor force.....	17,852	5,101	12,751	39	25	51

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE NASHVILLE 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....	244,200	133,000	132,100	127,400	4,700	111,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	57,300	24,600	24,300	22,800	1,500	32,700	18	32
25 to 34 years.....	57,000	35,100	34,600	33,600	1,000	22,000	26	21
35 to 44 years.....	46,900	32,100	32,000	31,100	900	14,800	24	19
45 to 64 years.....	60,000	36,100	36,100	34,900	1,200	23,900	27	26
65 years and over.....	23,000	5,100	5,100	4,900	200	17,800	4	4
Male, 14 years and over.....								
	113,300	88,400	87,500	84,300	3,200	24,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	26,500	14,600	14,400	13,500	900	11,800	17	28
25 to 34 years.....	27,000	23,900	23,400	22,800	700	3,100	27	22
35 to 44 years.....	22,700	21,400	21,200	20,700	600	1,300	24	19
45 to 64 years.....	27,900	24,700	24,600	23,700	900	3,200	28	28
65 years and over.....	9,300	3,800	3,800	3,700	100	5,500	4	3

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

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

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
Female, 14 years and over.....	130,800	44,600	44,600	43,100	1,500	86,300	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	30,800	9,900	9,900	9,400	600	20,900	22	...
25 to 34 years.....	30,000	11,100	11,100	10,800	300	18,900	25	...
35 to 44 years.....	24,300	10,700	10,700	10,500	300	13,500	24	...
45 to 64 years.....	32,100	11,500	11,500	11,200	300	20,700	26	...
65 years and over.....	13,700	1,300	1,300	1,200	100	12,400	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 NASHVILLE 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.....	54	78	34	4	4	3
14 to 19 years.....	28	34	23	8	9	6
20 to 24 years.....	57	76	41	5	5	6
25 to 34 years.....	62	89	37	3	3	3
35 to 44 years.....	68	94	44	3	3	3
45 to 54 years.....	64	92	41	3	3	1
55 to 64 years.....	54	83	29	5	5	3
65 years and over.....	22	41	9	4	3	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NASHVILLE 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.....	127,400	84,300	43,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	100,600	64,300	36,300	79	76	84
Government workers.....	13,100	8,400	4,700	10	10	11
Self-employed workers.....	13,100	11,400	1,700	10	14	4
Unpaid family workers.....	500	200	300	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	94,179	63,558	30,621	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	81,717	53,523	28,194	87	84	92
Government workers.....	11,709	9,625	2,084	12	15	7
Self-employed workers.....	753	410	343	1	1	1

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

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	127,400	84,300	43,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	12,100	6,900	5,100	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	13,400	12,000	1,400	11	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	18,800	7,100	11,700	15	8	27
Sales workers.....	10,500	7,700	2,800	8	9	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	19,100	18,200	800	15	22	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,700	16,200	7,400	19	19	17
Private household workers.....	7,300	500	6,800	6	1	16
Service workers, except private household.....	12,300	6,500	5,900	10	8	14
Laborers, except mine.....	8,500	8,300	300	7	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,700	900	800	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	94,179	63,558	30,621	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7,986	4,614	3,372	8	7	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	9,583	8,690	893	10	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	19,467	11,139	8,328	21	18	27
Sales workers.....	11,943	11,658	285	13	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	17,932	12,340	5,592	19	19	18
Private household workers.....	9,032	957	8,075	10	2	26
Service workers, except private household.....	8,983	5,493	3,490	10	9	11
Laborers, except mine.....	8,614	8,307	307	9	13	1
Occupation not reported.....	639	360	279	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NASHVILLE 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.....	127,400	84,300	43,100	100	100	100
Construction.....	11,300	11,100	300	9	13	1
Manufacturing.....	28,100	19,800	8,300	22	23	19
Durable goods.....	6,300	5,500	800	5	7	2
Nondurable goods.....	21,600	14,100	7,500	17	17	17
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	100	100	...	...	...
Transport., commun., and other public util.....	12,200	10,500	1,600	10	12	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	25,900	17,000	8,900	20	20	21
Service industries.....	39,000	17,400	21,600	31	21	50
All other industries.....	9,400	7,700	1,700	7	9	4
Industry not reported.....	1,600	900	700	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	94,179	63,558	30,621	100	100	100
Construction.....	5,907	5,815	92	6	9	...
Manufacturing.....	21,884	16,238	5,646	23	26	18
Transport., commun., and other public util.....	8,196	7,241	955	9	11	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	18,157	13,503	4,654	19	21	15
Service industries.....	30,520	12,806	17,714	32	20	58
All other industries.....	8,359	7,206	1,153	9	11	4
Industry not reported.....	1,156	749	407	1	1	1

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY COLOR, FOR THE NASHVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Income level	Total	White	Nonwhite	Percent distribution		
				Total	White	Non-white
Families and unrelated individuals....	109,700	85,700	24,000	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	102,500	79,700	22,800	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	15,100	9,400	5,700	15	12	25
\$500 to \$999.....	9,300	5,100	4,200	9	6	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9,500	6,000	3,500	9	8	15
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9,900	6,800	3,100	10	9	14
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10,600	7,700	2,900	10	10	13
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9,000	7,800	1,200	9	10	5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8,500	7,700	900	8	10	4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6,500	6,100	400	6	8	2
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5,300	5,000	300	5	6	1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,200	4,000	200	4	5	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5,900	5,500	300	6	7	1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	2,900	2,900	100	3	4	...
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	3,300	3,100	200	3	4	1
\$10,000 and over.....	2,400	2,400	...	2	3	...
Income not reported.....	7,200	6,100	1,200	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,351	\$2,811	\$1,214	...	...	...
Families.....	83,100	67,000	16,100	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	77,800	62,800	15,100	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	5,300	2,900	2,400	7	5	16
\$500 to \$999.....	4,700	2,800	1,900	6	4	13
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6,400	3,900	2,500	8	6	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7,800	5,200	2,500	10	8	17
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8,700	6,200	2,500	11	10	17
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8,000	6,900	1,100	10	11	7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8,000	7,200	800	10	11	5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6,000	5,700	400	8	9	3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5,000	4,700	300	6	7	2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,100	3,900	200	5	6	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5,700	5,400	300	7	9	2
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	2,700	2,700	100	3	4	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	3,100	3,000	100	4	5	1
\$10,000 and over.....	2,300	2,300	...	3	4	...
Income not reported.....	5,200	4,200	1,000
Median income.....	\$2,875	\$3,243	\$1,650

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE NEW ORLEANS, LA., 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 New Orleans Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 552,244 on April 1, 1940, to 686,700 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a

gain of about 134,450, or 24 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of New Orleans increased from 494,537 to 572,300, representing a gain of about 77,750, or 16 percent.

The white population constituted 67 percent of the total population in the metropolitan area in 1950 and 65 percent in the central city. Between 1940 and 1950 the white population of the metropolitan area increased from 392,463 to 459,400, a gain of 17 percent. The nonwhite population increased at an even greater rate, 42 percent, from 159,781 in 1940 to 227,300 in 1950.

Females outnumbered males, 362,500 to 324,200, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area in 1950, 89 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 99 percent for this age group as compared with 24 percent for the total population. The increase was smaller for whites than for nonwhites. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 45 and over exceeded that for the total population. As a consequence, the median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 30.8 years as compared with 30.1 years in 1940. The nonwhite population was somewhat younger, on the average, than the white population.

¹ The New Orleans Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Jefferson, Orleans, and St. Bernard Parishes, La.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 66 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-three percent were single, and 12 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 153,400 married couples in the metropolitan area, 14,900, or 10 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. Similarly, in New Orleans city 10 percent of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.) Nonwhite couples about as frequently had "doubled-up" living arrangements as white couples.

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 173,800. In addition, there were 49,300 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with non-relatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 7 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and about the same proportion of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.4 persons. For the city the average household size declined, having been 3.6 persons in 1940 and 3.4 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population. Nonwhite households in the city in 1950 averaged about the same number of persons as did other households.

Approximately 122,400 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, 108,259, was somewhat smaller. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 84 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a similar proportion, 85 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 18 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 12 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 16 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 5 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year. The proportion of persons moving was less among nonwhites within the metropolitan area than among the total population.

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The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the New Orleans Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 12 percent. An estimated 270,200 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 240,313 in 1940. In the city of New Orleans itself, the labor force increased by only 5 percent in the past decade, to reach a total of 230,200 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The labor force expansion was solely the result of the increase in population in the metropolitan area; the proportion of persons in the labor force declined over the 10-year period. This decline is due, in part, to the rise in school enrollment among persons 14 to 24 years old. The 185,000 men in the labor force in 1950 constituted 77 percent of all males 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, as compared with 81 percent in 1940, when the male labor force numbered 166,056. An identical decline in the proportion in the labor force was noted among men living within the city. The increase since 1940 in the proportion of women in the labor force that characterized many other metropolitan areas did not occur in the New Orleans Standard Metropolitan Area. Among women living in the metropolitan area, as well as within the city of New Orleans itself, approximately one-third of the total 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 74,257 to 85,200 along with the growth in population.

The decline since 1940 in the proportion in the labor force was marked for the nonwhite population, for whom the rise in school enrollment was pronounced. The proportion of nonwhite men in the metropolitan area who were in the labor force dropped from 81 to 74 percent over this period, a change generally similar to that observed for the total male population. On the other hand, the decline from 43 to 36 percent for nonwhite women was in contrast to the relative stability of the proportion recorded for all women in the metropolitan area. As a result, the gap between the proportion for nonwhite women and that for all women in the metropolitan area had lessened significantly over the 10-year period.

In the New Orleans labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 16,500 persons, or 6 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 44,303, or approximately 18 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan

area as a whole, declining from 19 to 6 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 13,500 in 1950 from the 41,481 recorded in the previous census. In 1940, proportionately more of the nonwhite workers were unemployed than was the case for white workers, but the proportion for nonwhite workers declined considerably over the decade--from 26 percent in 1940 to 9 percent in 1950--to more closely approximate that for white workers.

The number of employed civilians living in the New Orleans Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 252,300 in 1950, or 29 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 85 percent, or 214,800 were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 30,100 were working only part time and 7,400 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 New Orleans was somewhat smaller, 22 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 215,500 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 177,132 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 by 34 percent, to reach a level of 226,200 in 1950. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, remained relatively stable and was estimated at 25,500 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a somewhat smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of New Orleans city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 44 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 17,781 to 25,500 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 23 percent, to a level of 168,200.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by a large increase of 17,000 in the number of employed clerical and sales workers living in the metropolitan area. Most of the gain in this group, which numbered 60,600 in 1950, was concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 20,931 to 31,600 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 16,593 to 22,900 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

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Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 27 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 16 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 62,300 of the workers living in the New Orleans Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in wholesale and retail trade, an increase of 17,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in the service industries rose by 13,000 to a 1950 level of 75,000. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the manufacturing, 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 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of New Orleans 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 New Orleans Standard Metropolitan Area was \$2,756. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$2,346). Approximately 14 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 (\$1,423) in the New Orleans Standard Metropolitan Area was only about half that received by white families and individuals (\$2,968).

An estimated 247,200 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 (149,600 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 29,100 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 37,200 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 30,000 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 13,800 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 105 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--As indicated previously, the total population of the standard metropolitan area and the central city shown in this report is 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 (except for nonwhite). The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below.

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

To illustrate, there were an estimated 39,600 males under 5 years in the metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 4,100. 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 35,500 and 43,700.

The above figures reflect the sampling variability of characteristics of the total popu-

lation and the white population. For the nonwhite population, the sampling variability is about twice as high as the figures in the table.

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

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 18,800 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.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	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	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	6	5	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	9	6	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	13	9	6	4	3	2	1
50	15	11	7	5	3	2	1

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

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

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

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Table 1.—COLOR AND AGE, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW ORLEANS CITY:
1950 AND 1940

(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where 1950 figure is less than 100 sample cases or where less than 1)

Area, color, and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
Total population.....	686,700	324,200	362,500	552,244	263,483	288,761	24	23	26
Color									
White.....	459,400	217,600	241,700	392,463	189,216	203,247	17	15	19
Nonwhite.....	227,300	106,600	120,800	159,781	74,267	85,514	42	44	41
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	67	67	67	71	72	70	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	33	33	33	29	28	30	...	...	...
Age--Total									
Under 5 years.....	76,400	39,600	36,800	38,313	19,379	18,934	99	104	94
5 to 9 years.....	56,300	26,300	30,000	39,829	20,106	19,723	41	31	52
10 to 14 years.....	45,100	23,000	22,000	47,548	23,940	23,608	-5	-4	-7
15 to 24 years.....	101,300	47,300	54,100	98,817	46,782	52,035	3	1	4
25 to 34 years.....	111,100	50,500	60,500	100,749	46,526	54,223	10	9	12
35 to 44 years.....	107,700	52,000	55,600	90,467	43,546	46,921	19	19	18
45 to 64 years.....	140,900	66,600	74,300	105,046	50,622	54,424	34	32	37
65 years and over.....	47,900	18,800	29,200	31,475	12,582	18,893	52	49	55
Median age.....years..	30.8	30.1	31.3	30.1	29.6	30.5	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	10	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	9	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	15	15	18	18	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	17	18	18	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	16	15	16	17	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	21	20	19	19	19	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	6	8	6	5	7	...	...	...
Age--Nonwhite									
Under 5 years.....	30,300	15,800	14,500	12,913	6,536	6,377	135	142	127
5 to 9 years.....	21,900	9,500	12,400	13,452	6,678	6,774	63	42	83
10 to 14 years.....	17,700	9,600	8,100	14,781	7,299	7,482	20	32	8
15 to 24 years.....	37,100	17,100	20,000	28,082	12,625	15,457	32	35	29
25 to 34 years.....	35,100	14,300	20,800	29,847	12,899	16,948	18	11	23
35 to 44 years.....	35,000	17,600	17,400	27,218	12,519	14,699	29	41	18
45 to 64 years.....	38,300	17,800	20,500	26,663	12,938	13,725	44	38	49
65 years and over.....	11,900	4,900	7,100	6,825	2,773	4,052	74	77	75
Median age.....years..	26.9	25.9	27.6	28.6	28.1	28.9	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	13	15	12	8	9	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	10	9	10	8	9	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	8	9	7	9	10	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	16	17	18	17	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	15	13	17	19	17	20	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	17	14	17	17	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	17	17	17	17	17	16	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	5	5	6	4	4	5	...	...	...

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

(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where 1950 figure is less than 100 sample cases or where less than 1)

Area, color, and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
NEW ORLEANS CITY									
Total population.....	572,300	268,600	303,600	494,537	234,277	260,260	16	15	17
Color									
White.....	374,100	175,500	198,500	344,775	164,966	179,809	9	6	10
Nonwhite.....	198,200	93,100	105,100	149,762	69,311	80,451	32	34	31
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	65	65	65	70	70	69	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	35	35	35	30	30	31	...	...	...
Age--Total									
Under 5 years.....	60,900	31,700	29,200	33,084	16,697	16,387	84	90	78
5 to 9 years.....	44,000	21,300	22,800	34,297	17,286	17,011	28	23	34
10 to 14 years.....	36,700	18,700	18,000	41,335	20,650	20,685	-11	-9	-13
15 to 24 years.....	82,800	38,100	44,700	87,683	41,233	46,450	-6	-8	-4
25 to 34 years.....	89,400	41,600	47,800	90,912	41,707	49,205	-2	...	-3
35 to 44 years.....	88,700	41,600	47,100	81,972	39,269	42,703	8	6	10
45 to 64 years.....	126,800	59,600	67,100	96,261	46,053	50,208	32	29	34
65 years and over.....	43,000	16,100	26,900	28,993	11,382	17,611	48	41	53
Median age.....years..	31.9	30.9	32.8	30.6	30.1	31.0	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	10	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	15	18	18	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	15	16	18	18	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	16	17	17	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	22	19	20	19	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	6	9	6	5	7	...	...	...
Age--Nonwhite									
Under 5 years.....	25,700	13,300	12,400	11,973	6,058	5,915	115	120	110
5 to 9 years.....	18,800	8,600	10,200	12,473	6,187	6,286	51	39	62
10 to 14 years.....	15,200	8,100	7,000	13,704	6,758	6,946	11	20	1
15 to 24 years.....	31,100	15,000	16,100	26,199	11,729	14,470	19	28	11
25 to 34 years.....	32,000	13,400	18,600	28,264	12,147	16,117	13	10	15
35 to 44 years.....	29,300	14,000	15,300	25,748	11,793	13,955	14	19	10
45 to 64 years.....	35,500	16,500	19,000	25,095	12,132	12,963	41	36	47
65 years and over.....	10,700	4,300	6,500	6,306	2,507	3,799	70	...	71
Median age.....years..	27.6	26.2	28.7	28.7	28.2	29.1	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	13	14	12	8	9	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	9	9	10	8	9	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	8	9	7	9	10	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	16	15	17	17	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	14	18	19	18	20	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	18	18	18	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 AND COLOR, FOR THE NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW ORLEANS CITY: 1950

Area and marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	517,500	239,600	277,900	100	100	100
Single.....	116,800	60,100	56,700	23	25	20
Married.....	339,800	165,500	174,400	66	69	63
Widowed or divorced.....	60,800	14,000	46,900	12	6	17
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....						
Total.....	161,000	73,400	87,500	100	100	100
Single.....	35,100	19,600	15,500	22	27	18
Married.....	104,700	49,000	55,700	65	67	64
Widowed or divorced.....	21,200	4,800	16,400	13	7	19
NEW ORLEANS CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	437,800	200,800	237,000	100	100	100
Single.....	100,700	51,900	48,700	23	26	21
Married.....	282,600	136,900	145,700	65	68	61
Widowed or divorced.....	54,600	12,000	42,500	12	6	18
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....						
Total.....	142,000	64,900	77,100	100	100	100
Single.....	31,600	18,300	13,400	22	28	17
Married.....	91,400	42,600	48,800	64	66	63
Widowed or divorced.....	19,000	4,000	14,900	13	6	19

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

Subject	New Orleans Standard Metropolitan Area		New Orleans city	
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
MARRIED COUPLES				
Total.....	153,400	42,300	126,200	36,500
With own household.....	138,500	36,900	113,100	31,500
Without own household.....	14,900	5,500	13,100	5,000
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
With own household.....	90	87	90	86
Without own household.....	10	13	10	14
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
Total.....	223,100	70,500	191,000	61,900
Families.....	173,800	53,100	144,500	45,400
Unrelated individuals.....	49,300	17,500	46,500	16,400
HOUSEHOLDS				
Households.....	196,200	60,500	164,700	52,100
Population in households.....	671,500	222,700	557,200	193,700
Population per household.....	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7

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

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

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	
NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	202,700	122,400	60	186,194	108,259	58	13
5 to 13 years.....	92,800	77,900	84	77,474	69,665	90	12
14 to 17 years.....	36,600	31,100	85	40,607	30,459	75	2
18 to 24 years.....	73,300	13,400	18	68,113	8,135	12	65
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years....							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	76,700	46,000	60	56,315	31,712	56	45
5 to 13 years.....	36,100	30,600	85	25,223	21,881	87	40
14 to 17 years.....	14,500	11,800	81	12,116	8,291	68	42
18 to 24 years.....	26,100	3,500	13	18,976	1,540	8	...
NEW ORLEANS CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	163,500	99,600	61	163,315	95,138	58	5
5 to 13 years.....	73,600	62,500	85	66,972	60,706	91	3
14 to 17 years.....	29,000	25,000	86	35,640	27,107	76	-8
18 to 24 years.....	61,000	12,100	20	60,703	7,325	12	65
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years....							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	65,100	39,900	61	52,376	29,664	57	35
5 to 13 years.....	30,600	26,000	85	23,383	20,369	87	28
14 to 17 years.....	12,500	10,500	84	11,303	7,818	69	34
18 to 24 years.....	22,000	3,400	15	17,690	1,477	8	...

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

(Percent not shown where base is less than 1)

Area and residence in 1949	Total		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA				
Persons 1 year old and over.....	672,100	100	220,800	100
Same house as in 1950.....	564,100	84	190,200	86
Different house, same county.....	72,200	11	23,000	10
Different county or abroad.....	31,500	5	6,900	3
Residence not reported.....	4,200	1	800	...
NEW ORLEANS CITY				
Persons 1 year old and over.....	560,400	100	192,900	100
Same house as in 1950.....	475,800	85	167,600	87
Different house, same county.....	62,500	11	20,500	11
Different county or abroad.....	18,200	3	4,000	2
Residence not reported.....	3,900	1	800	...

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, color, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total						
Persons 14 years and over.....	517,500	239,600	277,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	270,200	185,000	85,200	52	77	31
Civilian labor force.....	268,800	183,600	85,200	52	77	31
Employed.....	252,300	170,900	81,400	49	71	29
Unemployed.....	16,500	12,700	3,800	3	5	1
Not in labor force.....	247,200	54,500	192,700	48	23	69
Keeping house.....	151,000	1,400	149,600	29	1	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	30,000	15,500	14,500	6	6	5
Other and not reported.....	66,200	37,600	28,600	13	16	10
14 to 19 years.....	37,200	18,900	18,300	7	8	7
20 to 64 years.....	21,200	13,800	7,400	4	6	3
65 years and over.....	7,900	4,900	2,900	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	268,800	183,600	85,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	252,300	170,900	81,400	94	93	96
At work.....	244,900	165,800	79,100	91	90	93
35 hours or more.....	214,800	150,400	64,300	80	82	75
15 to 34 hours.....	24,500	12,500	12,000	9	7	14
1 to 14 hours.....	5,600	2,800	2,800	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	7,400	5,100	2,300	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	16,500	12,700	3,800	6	7	4
Nonwhite						
Persons 14 years and over.....	161,000	73,400	87,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	85,900	54,100	31,800	53	74	36
Civilian labor force.....	85,700	53,900	31,800	53	73	36
Employed.....	77,900	48,500	29,400	48	66	34
Unemployed.....	7,800	5,400	2,300	5	7	3
Not in labor force.....	75,100	19,300	55,800	47	26	64
Keeping house.....	38,800	200	38,600	24	...	44
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	12,300	6,200	6,100	8	8	7
Other and not reported.....	23,900	12,900	11,100	15	18	13
14 to 19 years.....	14,000	6,900	7,200	9	9	8
20 to 64 years.....	8,100	5,000	3,100	5	7	4
65 years and over.....	1,800	1,000	800	1	1	1
Civilian labor force.....	85,700	53,900	31,800	100	100	100
Employed.....	77,900	48,500	29,400	91	90	92
At work.....	74,600	46,600	28,000	87	86	88
35 hours or more.....	58,600	39,600	19,000	68	73	60
15 to 34 hours.....	12,700	5,400	7,200	15	10	23
1 to 14 hours.....	3,400	1,500	1,800	4	3	6
With a job but not at work.....	3,300	1,900	1,400	4	4	4
Unemployed.....	7,800	5,400	2,300	9	10	7

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Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW ORLEANS 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
NEW ORLEANS CITY						
Total						
Persons 14 years and over.....	437,800	200,800	237,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	230,200	155,300	74,900	53	77	32
Civilian labor force.....	229,000	154,200	74,900	52	77	32
Employed.....	215,500	143,800	71,700	49	72	30
Unemployed.....	13,500	10,300	3,200	3	5	1
Not in labor force.....	207,600	45,600	162,000	47	23	68
Keeping house.....	126,200	1,000	125,300	29	...	53
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	26,600	13,000	13,600	6	6	6
Other and not reported.....	54,800	31,600	23,200	13	16	10
14 to 19 years.....	29,800	15,000	14,800	7	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	18,800	12,500	6,300	4	6	3
65 years and over.....	6,200	4,200	2,000	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	229,000	154,200	74,900	100	100	100
Employed.....	215,500	143,800	71,700	94	93	96
At work.....	209,500	139,800	69,700	91	91	93
35 hours or more.....	183,400	125,800	57,600	80	82	77
15 to 34 hours.....	21,400	11,400	10,000	9	7	13
1 to 14 hours.....	4,700	2,600	2,100	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	6,100	4,000	2,000	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	13,500	10,300	3,200	6	7	4
Nonwhite						
Persons 14 years and over.....	142,000	64,900	77,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	75,100	47,500	27,600	53	73	36
Civilian labor force.....	74,900	47,300	27,600	53	73	36
Employed.....	68,400	42,700	25,700	48	66	33
Unemployed.....	6,600	4,700	1,900	5	7	2
Not in labor force.....	66,900	17,400	49,500	47	27	64
Keeping house.....	34,400	200	34,100	24	...	44
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	11,600	5,500	6,100	8	8	8
Other and not reported.....	20,900	11,700	9,300	15	18	12
14 to 19 years.....	12,200	6,100	6,100	9	9	8
20 to 64 years.....	7,400	4,700	2,700	5	7	4
65 years and over.....	1,300	800	500	1	1	1
Civilian labor force.....	74,900	47,300	27,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	68,400	42,700	25,700	91	90	93
At work.....	65,800	41,200	24,600	88	87	89
35 hours or more.....	51,700	34,400	17,300	69	73	63
15 to 34 hours.....	11,300	5,300	6,000	15	11	22
1 to 14 hours.....	2,800	1,500	1,200	4	3	4
With a job but not at work.....	2,600	1,500	1,100	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	6,600	4,700	1,900	9	10	7

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

Area, color, year, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	517,500	239,600	277,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	270,200	185,000	85,200	52	77	31
Civilian labor force.....	268,800	183,600	85,200	52	77	31
Employed.....	252,300	170,900	81,400	49	71	29
Unemployed.....	16,500	12,700	3,800	3	5	1
Not in labor force.....	247,200	54,500	192,700	48	23	69
Total--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	436,457	205,074	231,383	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	240,313	166,056	74,257	55	81	32
Civilian labor force.....	240,023	165,766	74,257	55	81	32
Employed.....	195,720	134,095	61,625	45	65	27
Unemployed.....	44,303	31,671	12,632	10	15	5
Not in labor force.....	196,144	39,018	157,126	45	19	68
Nonwhite--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	161,000	73,400	87,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	85,900	54,100	31,800	53	74	36
Civilian labor force.....	85,700	53,900	31,800	53	73	36
Employed.....	77,900	48,500	29,400	48	66	34
Unemployed.....	7,800	5,400	2,300	5	7	3
Not in labor force.....	75,100	19,300	55,800	47	26	64
Nonwhite--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	121,645	55,231	66,414	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	73,110	44,589	28,521	60	81	43
Civilian labor force.....	73,110	44,589	28,521	60	81	43
Employed.....	54,022	30,800	23,222	44	56	35
Unemployed.....	19,088	13,789	5,299	16	25	8
Not in labor force.....	48,535	10,642	37,893	40	19	57
NEW ORLEANS CITY						
Total--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	437,800	200,800	237,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	230,200	155,300	74,900	53	77	32
Civilian labor force.....	229,000	154,200	74,900	52	77	32
Employed.....	215,500	143,800	71,700	49	72	30
Unemployed.....	13,500	10,300	3,200	3	5	1
Not in labor force.....	207,600	45,600	162,000	47	23	68
Total--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	394,481	183,990	210,491	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	218,793	148,958	69,835	55	81	33
Civilian labor force.....	218,613	148,778	69,835	55	81	33
Employed.....	177,132	119,338	57,794	45	65	27
Unemployed.....	41,481	29,440	12,041	11	16	6
Not in labor force.....	175,688	35,032	140,656	45	19	67

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

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

Area, color, year, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
NEW ORLEANS CITY--Con.						
Nonwhite--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	142,000	64,900	77,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	75,100	47,500	27,600	53	73	36
Civilian labor force.....	74,900	47,300	27,600	53	73	36
Employed.....	68,400	42,700	25,700	48	66	33
Unemployed.....	6,600	4,700	1,900	5	7	2
Not in labor force.....	66,900	17,400	49,500	47	27	64
Nonwhite--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	114,406	51,661	62,745	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	68,871	41,686	27,185	60	81	43
Civilian labor force.....	68,871	41,686	27,185	60	81	43
Employed.....	50,665	28,639	22,026	44	55	35
Unemployed.....	18,206	13,047	5,159	16	25	8
Not in labor force.....	45,535	9,975	35,560	40	19	57

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 NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW ORLEANS CITY: 1950

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

Area, sex, and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	517,500	270,200	268,800	252,300	16,500	247,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	109,800	44,900	44,600	39,600	5,100	64,900	17	31
25 to 34 years.....	111,100	67,400	66,700	63,900	2,900	43,700	25	18
35 to 44 years.....	107,700	71,300	70,900	66,900	4,000	36,400	26	24
45 to 64 years.....	140,900	78,900	78,800	74,700	4,100	62,100	29	25
65 years and over.....	47,900	7,700	7,700	7,200	500	40,200	3	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	239,600	185,000	183,600	170,900	12,700	54,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	51,600	27,000	26,700	22,900	3,800	24,600	15	30
25 to 34 years.....	50,500	45,500	44,900	42,800	2,100	5,000	25	17
35 to 44 years.....	52,000	49,200	48,800	45,700	3,100	2,800	27	24
45 to 64 years.....	66,600	57,600	57,500	54,200	3,400	9,000	31	27
65 years and over.....	18,800	5,700	5,700	5,300	400	13,100	3	3
Female, 14 years and over.....	277,900	85,200	85,200	81,400	3,800	192,700	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	58,300	17,900	17,900	16,700	1,200	40,300	21	...
25 to 34 years.....	60,500	21,900	21,900	21,100	700	38,600	26	...
35 to 44 years.....	55,600	22,100	22,100	21,100	900	33,600	26	...
45 to 64 years.....	74,300	21,300	21,300	20,600	700	53,000	25	...
65 years and over.....	29,200	2,100	2,100	1,900	100	27,100	2	...

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

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

Area, sex, and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
NEW ORLEANS CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	437,800	230,200	229,000	215,500	13,500	207,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	90,000	36,300	36,100	32,600	3,600	53,700	16	27
25 to 34 years.....	89,400	55,700	55,100	52,700	2,400	33,700	24	18
35 to 44 years.....	88,700	59,000	58,800	55,500	3,300	29,700	26	24
45 to 64 years.....	126,800	72,000	71,900	68,200	3,800	54,700	31	28
65 years and over.....	43,000	7,100	7,100	6,600	500	35,900	3	4
Male, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	200,800	155,300	154,200	143,800	10,300	45,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	42,000	21,600	21,500	18,700	2,800	20,400	14	27
25 to 34 years.....	41,600	37,100	36,500	34,800	1,700	4,400	24	17
35 to 44 years.....	41,600	39,400	39,100	36,800	2,300	2,200	25	22
45 to 64 years.....	59,600	52,100	52,000	48,800	3,200	7,500	34	31
65 years and over.....	16,100	5,100	5,100	4,700	400	11,000	3	4
Female, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	237,000	74,900	74,900	71,700	3,200	162,000	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	48,000	14,700	14,700	13,900	800	33,300	20	...
25 to 34 years.....	47,800	18,600	18,600	17,800	700	29,200	25	...
35 to 44 years.....	47,100	19,700	19,700	18,700	900	27,500	26	...
45 to 64 years.....	67,100	19,900	19,900	19,400	600	47,200	27	...
65 years and over.....	26,900	2,100	2,100	1,900	100	24,900	3	...

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW ORLEANS 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
NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	52	77	31	6	7	4
14 to 19 years.....	24	26	21	16	22	8
20 to 24 years.....	58	81	40	9	11	6
25 to 34 years.....	61	90	36	4	5	3
35 to 44 years.....	66	95	40	6	6	4
45 to 54 years.....	60	90	33	5	6	3
55 to 64 years.....	49	80	23	6	6	6
65 years and over.....	16	30	7	6	7	5
NEW ORLEANS CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	53	77	32	6	7	4
14 to 19 years.....	25	29	20	15	20	9
20 to 24 years.....	56	77	39	8	10	4
25 to 34 years.....	62	89	39	4	5	4
35 to 44 years.....	67	95	42	6	6	5
45 to 54 years.....	62	91	34	5	6	3
55 to 64 years.....	50	82	23	6	7	3
65 years and over.....	17	32	8	7	8	5

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW ORLEANS 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
NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	252,300	170,900	81,400	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	198,000	130,900	67,100	78	77	82
Government workers.....	28,200	18,800	9,400	11	11	12
Self-employed workers.....	25,500	21,100	4,400	10	12	5
Unpaid family workers.....	600	100	500	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	195,720	134,095	61,625	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	169,284	114,009	55,275	86	85	90
Government workers.....	24,365	19,408	4,957	12	14	8
Self-employed workers.....	2,071	678	1,393	1	1	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
NEW ORLEANS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	215,500	143,800	71,700	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	168,200	109,200	58,900	78	76	82
Government workers.....	25,500	17,100	8,400	12	12	12
Self-employed workers.....	21,300	17,400	3,900	10	12	5
Unpaid family workers.....	600	100	500	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	177,132	119,338	57,794	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	136,788	90,174	46,614	77	76	81
Government workers.....	17,761	12,441	5,320	10	10	9
Self-employed workers.....	20,831	16,223	4,608	12	14	8
Unpaid family workers.....	1,752	500	1,252	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW ORLEANS 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
NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	252,300	170,900	81,400	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	22,900	13,800	9,000	9	8	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	27,000	22,800	4,200	11	13	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	40,000	18,000	22,000	16	11	27
Sales workers.....	20,600	13,300	7,400	8	8	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	31,600	30,800	800	13	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	40,400	28,700	11,600	16	17	14
Private household workers.....	13,500	500	13,000	5	...	16
Service workers, except private household.....	29,300	17,800	11,600	12	10	14
Laborers, except mine.....	24,400	23,500	900	10	14	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,500	1,700	800	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	195,720	134,095	61,625	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	16,593	9,555	7,038	8	7	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	18,882	16,774	2,108	10	13	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	43,157	25,795	17,362	22	19	28
Sales workers.....	20,931	20,441	490	11	15	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	33,435	23,977	9,458	17	18	15
Operatives and kindred workers.....	17,240	629	16,611	9	...	27
Private household workers.....	21,353	13,981	7,372	11	10	12
Service workers, except private household.....	23,472	22,546	926	12	17	2
Laborers, except mine.....	657	397	260	...	...	...
Occupation not reported.....						
NEW ORLEANS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	215,500	143,800	71,700	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	20,600	12,200	8,400	10	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	23,000	19,500	3,500	11	14	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	35,100	16,100	19,100	16	11	27
Sales workers.....	18,200	11,300	6,900	8	8	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	24,800	23,900	800	12	17	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	33,000	23,500	9,500	15	16	13
Private household workers.....	11,700	300	11,400	5	...	16
Service workers, except private household.....	26,200	15,700	10,500	12	11	15
Laborers, except mine.....	21,000	20,100	900	10	14	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,900	1,200	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	177,132	119,338	57,794	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	15,547	8,952	6,595	9	8	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	16,935	15,008	1,927	10	13	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	25,407	13,538	11,869	14	11	21
Sales workers.....	15,310	10,687	4,623	9	9	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	18,713	18,248	465	11	15	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	29,937	21,148	8,789	17	18	15
Private household workers.....	16,356	576	15,780	9	...	27
Service workers, except private household.....	20,216	13,243	6,973	11	11	12
Laborers, except mine.....	18,110	17,577	533	10	15	1
Occupation not reported.....	601	361	240	...	...	...

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW ORLEANS 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
NEW ORLEANS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	252,300	170,900	81,400	100	100	100
Construction.....	17,900	17,200	700	7	10	1
Manufacturing.....	40,500	30,200	10,400	16	18	13
Durable goods.....	11,400	10,100	1,300	5	6	2
Nondurable goods.....	28,900	19,800	9,000	11	12	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	200	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	36,700	33,000	3,700	15	19	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	62,300	41,100	21,200	25	24	26
Service industries.....	75,000	33,900	41,200	30	20	51
All other industries.....	17,200	14,000	3,200	7	8	4
Industry not reported.....	2,600	1,600	1,100	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	195,720	134,095	61,625	100	100	100
Construction.....	12,061	11,853	208	6	9	...
Manufacturing.....	34,972	26,615	8,357	18	20	14
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	26,381	24,280	2,101	13	18	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	45,543	32,531	13,012	23	24	21
Service industries.....	61,737	26,170	35,567	32	20	58
All other industries.....	12,760	10,977	1,783	7	8	3
Industry not reported.....	2,266	1,669	597	1	1	1
NEW ORLEANS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	215,500	143,800	71,700	100	100	100
Construction.....	14,200	13,500	700	7	9	1
Manufacturing.....	31,100	23,100	8,000	14	16	11
Durable goods.....	9,200	8,100	1,100	4	6	2
Nondurable goods.....	21,700	14,900	6,800	10	10	9
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	200	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	30,800	27,600	3,300	14	19	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	55,200	36,200	19,000	26	25	26
Service industries.....	66,800	29,500	37,300	31	21	52
All other industries.....	15,100	12,500	2,600	7	9	4
Industry not reported.....	2,300	1,400	1,000	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	177,132	119,338	57,794	100	100	100
Construction.....	10,823	10,626	197	6	9	...
Manufacturing.....	28,998	21,604	7,394	16	18	15
Durable goods.....	8,126	7,478	648	5	6	1
Nondurable goods.....	20,350	13,763	6,587	11	12	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	522	363	159	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	24,424	22,429	1,995	14	19	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	42,535	30,301	12,234	24	25	21
Service industries.....	58,569	24,679	33,890	33	21	59
All other industries.....	9,720	8,189	1,531	5	7	3
Industry not reported.....	2,063	1,510	553	1	1	1

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and income level	New Orleans Standard Metropolitan Area						New Orleans city					
	Total	White	Non-white	Percent distribution			Total	White	Non-white	Percent distribution		
				Total	White	Non-white				Total	White	Non-white
Families and unrelated individuals.....	223,100	152,600	70,500	...	...	...	191,000	129,100	61,900	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	211,500	143,500	68,100	100	100	100	180,900	121,200	59,700	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	20,000	10,800	9,200	9	8	14	17,300	9,900	7,400	10	8	12
\$500 to \$999.....	27,000	11,300	15,800	13	8	23	24,000	10,300	13,700	13	8	23
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	20,300	9,600	10,700	10	7	16	17,500	8,200	9,200	10	7	15
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	23,100	11,800	11,300	11	8	17	19,700	10,000	9,700	11	8	16
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	22,200	14,200	8,000	10	10	12	19,900	12,400	7,500	11	10	13
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	19,600	15,000	4,500	9	10	7	15,800	11,700	4,100	9	10	7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	17,700	14,600	3,100	8	10	5	15,000	11,900	3,100	8	10	5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	13,000	11,100	1,900	6	8	3	9,700	8,000	1,700	5	7	3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10,400	9,200	1,200	5	6	2	8,800	7,500	1,200	5	6	2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8,000	7,100	1,000	4	5	1	6,200	5,400	800	3	4	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	10,500	10,100	400	5	7	1	9,000	8,600	400	5	7	1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	6,000	5,600	400	3	4	1	5,200	4,800	400	3	4	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	7,100	6,700	400	3	5	1	6,400	6,100	300	4	5	1
\$10,000 and over.....	6,500	6,400	100	3	4	...	6,400	6,200	100	4	5	...
Income not reported.....	11,600	9,100	2,500	...	...	...	10,000	7,900	2,200	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,346	\$2,968	\$1,423	...	...	...	\$2,300	\$2,919	\$1,476	...	...	...
Families.....	173,800	120,800	53,100	...	...	...	144,500	99,100	45,400	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	166,500	114,800	51,600	100	100	100	138,700	94,400	44,300	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	9,600	4,600	5,000	6	4	10	7,500	4,000	3,500	5	4	8
\$500 to \$999.....	13,500	4,900	8,600	8	4	17	11,400	4,500	7,000	8	5	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13,900	5,600	8,300	8	5	16	11,400	4,400	7,000	8	5	16
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	18,600	8,600	10,000	11	7	19	15,500	7,000	8,500	11	7	19
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	18,800	11,800	7,000	11	10	14	16,500	10,000	6,600	12	11	15
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	17,300	12,900	4,400	10	11	9	13,900	9,900	3,900	10	10	9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	16,200	13,200	3,000	10	11	6	13,500	10,500	3,000	10	11	7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	12,200	10,300	1,900	7	9	4	9,000	7,300	1,700	6	8	4
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10,100	8,900	1,200	6	8	2	8,400	7,200	1,200	6	8	3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	7,700	6,700	1,000	5	6	2	6,000	5,200	800	4	6	2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	10,200	9,800	400	6	9	1	8,700	8,300	400	6	9	1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	5,700	5,300	400	3	5	1	4,900	4,500	400	4	5	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	7,000	6,500	400	4	6	1	6,200	5,900	300	4	6	1
\$10,000 and over.....	5,900	5,800	100	4	5	...	5,800	5,700	100	4	6	...
Income not reported.....	7,300	5,900	1,400	...	...	...	5,900	4,700	1,100	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,756	\$3,341	\$1,695	\$2,754	\$3,352	\$1,774

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION**PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

FOR RELEASE

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**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY
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 New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere 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.

¹ The New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Bronx, Kings, Nassau, New York, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties, N. Y., and Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union Counties, N. J.

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The tables in the present report show separate figures for the metropolitan area as a whole, the New York portion, the New Jersey portion, New York City, Newark, and Jersey City.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 11,660,839 on April 1, 1940, to 12,903,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 1,242,650, or 11 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the portion of the metropolitan area in New York State gained 10 percent, and that in New Jersey gained 13 percent; New York City gained 6 percent, and Newark and Jersey City each showed little change. Females outnumbered males, 6,695,300 to 6,208,200, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 98 males per 100 females in 1940 to 93 in 1950. It also dropped in New York City from 97 to 93, but in Newark and Jersey City the change was less marked.

Children under 5 years old in all parts of the metropolitan area that are shown separately 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 for the metropolitan area as a whole was 71 percent for this age group as compared with 11 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for persons 45 years old and over in all parts of the metropolitan area

P R E L I M I N A R Y

exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole in 1950 was 33.5 years as compared with 32.0 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 64 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-six percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 3,026,400 married couples in the metropolitan area, 275,900, or 9 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In New York City, Newark, and Jersey City, about the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 3,389,800. In addition, there were 1,041,600 "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, about the same proportion of the population of New York City and of Newark, and 5 percent of that in Jersey City. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.3 persons. For all of the central cities, the average household size declined, in New York City from 3.5 persons in 1940 to 3.3 in 1950, in Newark from 3.7 to 3.4, and in Jersey City from 3.7 to 3.5. Thus, in all of these cities, household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 2,105,600 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The 1950 figure was about the same as the corresponding number, 2,186,792, in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 84 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, an approximately equal proportion were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 19 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 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." All three of the central cities had significant increases in the numbers enrolled in

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school among persons 18 to 24 years old and decreases among those 14 to 17.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were not very mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, only 9 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) For the metropolitan area as a whole, about 5 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and about the same proportion moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year. In the several parts of the metropolitan area that are shown separately, about 9 out of every 10 persons were living in the same house at the time of the enumeration as they had been living in one year earlier.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 8 percent. An estimated 5,756,100 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 5,327,945 in 1940. About 4,282,100 of the 1950 total were living in the New York State portion of the area; the remaining 1,474,000 were New Jersey residents. The expansion of the labor force occurred primarily among residents of the metropolitan area who lived outside the three principal cities. There was only a slight increase over the decade in the number of persons living in New York City who were in the labor force--from 3,474,760 in 1940 to 3,577,900 in 1950. The Newark labor force numbered about 198,000 in both years. In Jersey City, the labor force which numbered 133,600 in 1950, was 6 percent below the total 10 years earlier. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force in the metropolitan area reflects, in addition to population growth, a slight increase since 1940 in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 1,888,300 women, or 35 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 1,578,908, or 33 percent, in 1940. A similar increase was noted among women living within New York City and Newark; the proportion rose from 34 to 37 percent over this 10-year period in both these cities. Within Jersey City, on the other hand, the proportion of women residents in the labor force remained unchanged, 34 percent at both dates. Approximately 80 percent of the males 14 years old and over in both the New York State and New Jersey

portions of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in 1950, as in 1940; the size of the male labor force for the metropolitan area as a whole rose over the decade from 3,749,037 to 3,867,800 along with population growth. Within the three principal cities, the proportion of male residents in the labor force also remained relatively unchanged over this period at about 80 percent.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 65 percent of the women between those ages in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 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 old and over. (See table 9.)

In the New York-Northeastern New Jersey labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 348,800 persons, or 6 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 906,690, or 17 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the central cities followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole. In 1950 the unemployed numbered 246,200 in New York City, 16,800 in Newark, and 10,200 in Jersey City.

The number of employed civilians living in the metropolitan area reached a total of 5,397,000 in 1950. Of the 1950 total, 90 percent, or 4,833,900, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 432,000 were working only part time and 131,100 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 since 1940 of employed persons within both the New York State and New Jersey portions of the metropolitan area was about the same as for the metropolitan area as a whole (22 percent). Employment gains within the principal cities in the metropolitan area were generally not so great--18 percent in New York City, 14 percent in Newark, and only 8 percent in Jersey City.

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 about one-fourth to a level of 4,826,100 in 1950. The number of self-employed residents, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 560,100 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 Newark and Jersey City, the number of government workers increased at about the same rate between 1940 and 1950 as the number of private wage and salary workers. Among residents of New York City, on the other hand, the number of government workers rose much more sharply than that of private employees. A significant portion of the increase in government employment in New York City was due to the transfer of certain transit facilities from private to municipal operation during the last decade. In 1950, the government workers group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government employees, constituted 11 percent of the employed residents of New York City. In Newark and Jersey City, this percentage was somewhat lower.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases, about one-quarter million each, in the numbers of employed professional and technical workers, clerical and sales workers, and semiskilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. Persons employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations rose by 49 percent, to a level of 665,500 in 1950. Clerical and sales workers increased by 26 percent to a 1950 figure of 1,389,000, with most of the gain concentrated among the clerical workers. Operatives and kindred workers expanded by 28 percent, reaching 1,164,300 in 1950. (See table 11.)

In addition to these increases, there was also a substantial rise from 554,185 to 692,000 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. This gain is of special significance, since the craftsmen group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. In 1950, 481,200 of these craftsmen lived in the New York portion of the metropolitan area and 210,800 in the New Jersey portion.

The 1950 occupational distributions of the employed residents of the two portions of the metropolitan area showed several marked differences. In the New York portion, clerical and service workers constituted significantly higher percentages of the total employed than in the New Jersey portion. On the other hand, in the New Jersey portion, skilled craftsmen and

semiskilled operatives were relatively much more important than in the New York portion of the metropolitan area.

Among women workers in the metropolitan area, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. Whereas the total number of employed women rose by 450,000 over the decade, private household workers decreased by 90,000. As a result, only 6 percent of the employed women were private household workers in 1950, in comparison with 14 percent in 1940. The decline was sharper in the New York portion of the metropolitan area than in the New Jersey portion. In the former, the proportion fell from 15 percent to 5; in the latter, it fell from 12 percent to 7.

In 1950, 1,601,900 of the workers living in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 28 percent over 1940. There were also employment gains of 14 percent in the service industries and 26 percent in wholesale and retail trade. As a result of these increases there were 1,532,900 workers employed in the service industries in 1950, and 1,124,800 in trade. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility 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 the service industries, which declined significantly in relative importance as a field of employment, particularly in the New Jersey portion of the metropolitan area.

The industrial attachments of the employed residents of the two portions of the metropolitan area differed greatly. In both portions, approximately 80 percent of the workers in 1950 were concentrated in three large industry groups--manufacturing, trade, and service. The distributions among these three groups, however, were markedly different. In the New York portion, the service industries stood first with 31 percent of the employed workers; manufacturing and trade had 26 percent and 22 percent, respectively. In the New Jersey portion, on the other hand, manufacturing was by far the dominant industrial activity, with 40 percent of the workers; service had only 22 percent and trade 18 percent.

The 1950 industrial distribution of employed residents of New York City was generally similar to that of the entire New York portion of the metropolitan area. For Newark and Jersey City, however, the patterns differed from that of the

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New Jersey portion. In Newark, the most marked difference concerned trade, which had a greater proportion of the employed workers in the city than in the New Jersey portion as a whole. In Jersey City, there were two very large differences. Whereas in Jersey City manufacturing had 32 percent of the employed residents and the public utility industries had 18 percent, these two industries had 40 percent and 9 percent, respectively, in the entire New Jersey portion of the metropolitan area.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,734. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$3,303). Approximately 25 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, and about 26 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

In New Jersey, the average income of families living within the principal cities was lower than that of those living outside these cities in the metropolitan area. As a result, the medians for the families residing in the cities of Newark (\$3,222) and Jersey City (\$3,408) were lower than the median for families in the entire New Jersey portion of the metropolitan area (\$3,734). However, on the basis of this preliminary sample, the median for New York City families (\$3,578) does not seem to be significantly lower than the median for all families in the New York portion of the metropolitan area (\$3,716).

An estimated 4,395,500 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (2,739,100 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 605,000 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 638,700 were teen-agers, most of them were attending full-time school. An additional 385,800 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive cause 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 52,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 390 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			Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data		
	New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Area ¹	New York portion ¹	New York City ¹		New Jersey portion	Newark	Jersey City
25,000.....	11,500	10,000	9,200	5,000.....	3,200	1,200	1,000
50,000.....	16,200	14,100	13,000	10,000.....	4,800	1,700	1,400
100,000.....	23,000	19,900	18,300	25,000.....	7,600	2,600	2,200
250,000.....	36,800	31,200	28,700	50,000.....	10,600	3,600	2,900
500,000.....	49,500	43,500	39,900	100,000.....	15,000	4,800	3,700
1,000,000.....	70,000	59,800	54,500	200,000.....	20,600	5,700	3,700
2,500,000.....	101,200	85,900	76,100	300,000.....	24,900	5,200	...
5,000,000.....	125,000	97,600	78,400	400,000.....	28,400	3,300	...
7,500,000.....	126,000	80,200	32,900	500,000.....	30,900	...	...
9,000,000.....	120,600	45,300	...	1,000,000.....	39,500	...	...
12,000,000.....	74,400	...	...	2,000,000.....	42,700	...	...
				3,000,000.....	26,500	...	...

¹ Data on residence in 1949 show somewhat higher variability than is indicated by the above figures.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 342,100 males under 5 years in New York City. The sampling variability is about 32,800. 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 309,300 and 374,900.

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 1,136,900 employed females in New York City, 41 percent were in service industries. The sampling variability is about 3 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 44 percent.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	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:						
	New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Area						
2 or 98	5	4	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
10 or 90	10	7	5	3	3	1	1
25 or 75	14	11	7	4	4	2	1
50	17	12	8	5	4	2	1
	New York portion						
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	1
	New York 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	3	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	11	8	5	4	3	2	1
50	13	9	6	4	3	2	1

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	400,000	2,000,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:								
	New Jersey portion								
2 or 98	10	8	4	3	2	2	1	1	1
5 or 95	16	12	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
10 or 90	23	18	10	7	5	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	32	25	14	10	7	5	3	2	1
50	37	28	16	11	8	6	4	2	1
	Newark								
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	1
5 or 95	5	4	2	2	2	1	...	...	1
10 or 90	7	6	3	2	2	1	...	...	1
25 or 75	11	8	5	3	3	2	...	...	1
50	12	9	6	4	4	2	...	...	1
	Jersey City								
2 or 98	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1
5 or 95	4	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	1
10 or 90	6	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	1
25 or 75	10	7	4	3	2	...	...	...	1
50	11	8	5	4	2	...	...	...	1

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

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

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

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Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY 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
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
Total									
All ages.....	12,903,500	6,208,200	6,695,300	11,660,839	5,759,721	5,901,118	11	8	13
Under 5 years.....	1,180,600	588,800	591,800	689,585	352,228	337,357	71	67	75
5 to 9 years.....	937,200	494,600	442,600	757,870	385,542	372,328	24	28	19
10 to 14 years.....	776,300	392,700	383,600	905,312	458,512	446,800	-14	-14	-14
15 to 24 years.....	1,792,000	834,200	957,800	1,997,738	972,030	1,025,708	-10	-14	-7
25 to 34 years.....	2,079,400	968,700	1,110,700	2,107,721	1,000,492	1,107,229	-1	-3	***
35 to 44 years.....	2,043,200	955,500	1,087,700	1,977,901	984,369	993,532	3	-3	9
45 to 64 years.....	3,146,000	1,541,400	1,604,600	2,547,469	1,300,583	1,246,886	23	19	29
65 years and over.....	948,800	432,300	516,500	677,243	305,965	371,278	40	41	39
Median age.....years..	33.5	33.1	33.7	32.0	32.1	31.9	***	***	***
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	***	***	***
Under 5 years.....	9	9	9	6	6	6	***	***	***
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	7	6	7	6	***	***	***
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	8	***	***	***
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	14	17	17	17	***	***	***
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	17	18	17	19	***	***	***
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	16	17	17	17	***	***	***
45 to 64 years.....	24	25	24	22	23	21	***	***	***
65 years and over.....	7	7	8	6	5	6	***	***	***
New York Portion									
All ages.....	9,551,100	4,574,900	4,976,300	8,706,917	4,294,470	4,412,447	10	7	13
Under 5 years.....	884,500	437,700	446,900	511,533	261,293	250,240	73	68	79
5 to 9 years.....	685,100	367,300	317,800	559,559	284,828	274,731	22	29	16
10 to 14 years.....	575,100	287,800	287,300	665,481	337,071	328,410	-14	-15	-13
15 to 24 years.....	1,347,400	621,800	725,600	1,459,328	706,987	752,341	-8	-12	-4
25 to 34 years.....	1,524,900	715,700	809,200	1,594,145	750,883	843,262	-4	-5	-4
35 to 44 years.....	1,516,000	701,000	815,000	1,512,708	753,959	758,749	***	-7	7
45 to 64 years.....	2,334,700	1,128,300	1,206,400	1,907,484	975,377	932,107	22	16	29
65 years and over.....	683,400	315,200	368,200	496,679	224,072	272,607	38	41	35
Median age.....years..	33.4	33.0	33.8	32.3	32.4	32.1	***	***	***
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	***	***	***
Under 5 years.....	9	10	9	6	6	6	***	***	***
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	6	6	7	6	***	***	***
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	7	***	***	***
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	15	17	16	17	***	***	***
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	16	18	17	19	***	***	***
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	16	17	18	17	***	***	***
45 to 64 years.....	24	25	24	22	23	21	***	***	***
65 years and over.....	7	7	7	6	5	6	***	***	***
New Jersey Portion									
All ages.....	3,352,400	1,633,300	1,719,000	2,953,922	1,465,251	1,488,671	13	11	15
Under 5 years.....	296,000	151,100	144,900	178,052	90,935	87,117	66	66	66
5 to 9 years.....	252,100	127,300	124,800	198,311	100,714	97,597	27	26	28
10 to 14 years.....	201,200	104,800	96,300	239,831	121,441	118,390	-16	-14	-19
15 to 24 years.....	444,600	212,400	232,100	538,410	265,043	273,367	-17	-20	-15
25 to 34 years.....	554,600	253,000	301,500	513,576	249,609	263,967	8	1	14
35 to 44 years.....	527,300	254,500	272,800	465,193	230,410	234,783	13	10	16
45 to 64 years.....	811,300	413,100	398,200	639,985	325,206	314,779	27	27	27
65 years and over.....	265,300	117,100	148,300	180,564	81,893	98,671	47	43	50
Median age.....years..	33.7	33.7	33.7	31.3	31.2	31.4	***	***	***
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	***	***	***
Under 5 years.....	9	9	8	6	6	6	***	***	***
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	7	7	7	***	***	***
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	8	***	***	***
15 to 24 years.....	13	13	14	18	18	18	***	***	***
25 to 34 years.....	17	15	18	17	17	18	***	***	***
35 to 44 years.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	***	***	***
45 to 64 years.....	24	25	23	22	22	21	***	***	***
65 years and over.....	8	7	9	6	6	7	***	***	***

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(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
NEW YORK CITY									
All ages.....	7,888,400	3,796,000	4,092,400	7,454,995	3,676,293	3,778,702	6	3	8
Under 5 years.....	686,200	342,100	344,100	433,894	221,415	212,479	58	55	62
5 to 9 years.....	562,300	304,700	257,600	470,556	238,798	231,758	19	28	11
10 to 14 years.....	455,800	226,500	229,300	561,108	283,453	277,655	-19	-20	-17
15 to 24 years.....	1,125,700	518,900	606,800	1,256,095	605,579	650,516	-10	-14	-7
25 to 34 years.....	1,272,100	598,600	673,500	1,388,180	654,340	733,840	-8	-9	-8
35 to 44 years.....	1,256,300	574,000	682,300	1,298,135	648,421	649,714	-3	-11	5
45 to 64 years.....	1,969,500	967,400	1,002,100	1,632,608	836,920	795,688	21	16	26
65 years and over.....	560,600	263,800	296,800	414,419	187,367	227,052	35	41	31
Median age.....years..	33.8	33.4	34.0	32.2	32.5	32.0	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	9	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	6	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	15	17	16	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	16	19	18	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	17	17	18	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	25	25	24	22	23	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	7	7	6	5	6	...	...	...
NEWARK									
All ages.....	439,300	215,100	224,200	429,760	213,840	215,920	2	1	4
Under 5 years.....	42,000	20,600	21,400	25,988	13,169	12,819	62	56	67
5 to 9 years.....	32,300	16,000	16,300	29,262	14,832	14,430	10	8	13
10 to 14 years.....	25,100	12,300	12,800	35,489	17,886	17,603	-29	-31	-27
15 to 24 years.....	64,700	30,500	34,200	81,343	39,483	41,860	-20	-23	-18
25 to 34 years.....	75,400	35,900	39,500	77,356	37,486	39,870	-3	-4	-1
35 to 44 years.....	71,800	35,600	36,200	66,215	33,203	33,012	8	7	10
45 to 64 years.....	97,600	50,100	47,500	89,873	46,445	43,428	9	8	9
65 years and over.....	30,400	14,000	16,400	24,234	11,336	12,898	25	24	27
Median age.....years..	32.4	32.8	31.9	30.5	30.7	30.3	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	10	10	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	15	19	18	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	18	18	18	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	17	16	15	16	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	23	21	21	22	20	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	7	7	6	5	6	...	...	...
JERSEY CITY									
All ages.....	298,000	146,100	151,900	301,173	149,703	151,470	-1	-2	...
Under 5 years.....	27,600	13,700	13,900	18,141	9,219	8,922	52	49	56
5 to 9 years.....	22,000	11,400	10,700	20,198	10,300	9,898	9	11	8
10 to 14 years.....	18,200	9,500	8,700	25,289	12,755	12,534	-28	-26	-31
15 to 24 years.....	42,500	20,500	22,000	58,349	28,687	29,662	-27	-29	-26
25 to 34 years.....	52,100	24,400	27,700	53,092	26,055	27,037	-2	-6	2
35 to 44 years.....	46,200	23,200	22,900	45,970	22,955	23,015	1	1	...
45 to 64 years.....	67,200	33,700	33,500	63,370	32,086	31,284	6	5	7
65 years and over.....	22,200	9,800	12,400	16,764	7,646	9,118	32	28	36
Median age.....years..	32.4	32.4	32.5	30.4	30.3	30.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	9	9	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	14	19	19	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	18	18	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	16	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	23	22	21	21	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	7	8	6	5	6	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	10,151,600	4,800,800	5,350,800	100	100	100
Single.....	2,665,500	1,347,300	1,318,200	26	28	25
Married.....	6,475,400	3,184,800	3,290,600	64	66	61
Widowed or divorced.....	1,010,700	268,700	742,100	10	6	14
New York Portion						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	7,511,900	3,531,200	3,980,800	100	100	100
Single.....	2,014,000	1,012,200	1,001,800	27	29	25
Married.....	4,745,900	2,326,700	2,419,200	63	66	61
Widowed or divorced.....	752,000	192,300	559,700	10	5	14
New Jersey Portion						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	2,639,700	1,269,600	1,370,100	100	100	100
Single.....	651,500	335,100	316,400	25	26	23
Married.....	1,729,500	858,100	871,300	66	68	64
Widowed or divorced.....	258,800	76,400	182,400	10	6	13
NEW YORK CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	6,266,700	2,964,200	3,302,600	100	100	100
Single.....	1,688,000	850,200	837,800	27	29	25
Married.....	3,962,200	1,951,200	2,010,900	63	66	61
Widowed or divorced.....	616,600	162,700	453,900	10	5	14
NEWARK						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	344,800	168,100	176,600	100	100	100
Single.....	88,400	46,600	41,800	26	28	24
Married.....	220,500	110,900	109,500	64	66	62
Widowed or divorced.....	35,900	10,600	25,300	10	6	14
JERSEY CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	233,300	113,300	120,000	100	100	100
Single.....	64,400	34,600	29,800	28	31	25
Married.....	146,500	72,000	74,500	63	64	62
Widowed or divorced.....	22,500	6,700	15,700	10	6	13

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(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
NEW YORK CITY									
All ages.....	7,888,400	3,796,000	4,092,400	7,454,995	3,676,293	3,778,702	6	3	8
Under 5 years.....	686,200	342,100	344,100	433,894	221,415	212,479	58	55	62
5 to 9 years.....	562,300	304,700	257,500	470,556	238,798	231,758	19	28	11
10 to 14 years.....	455,800	226,500	229,200	561,108	283,453	277,655	-19	-20	-17
15 to 24 years.....	1,125,700	518,900	606,800	1,256,095	605,579	650,516	-10	-14	-7
25 to 34 years.....	1,272,100	598,600	673,600	1,388,180	654,340	733,840	-8	-9	-8
35 to 44 years.....	1,256,300	574,000	682,300	1,298,135	648,421	649,714	-3	-11	5
45 to 64 years.....	1,969,500	967,400	1,002,100	1,632,608	836,920	795,688	21	16	26
65 years and over.....	560,600	263,800	296,800	414,419	187,367	227,052	35	41	31
Median age.....years..	33.8	33.4	34.0	32.2	32.5	32.0	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	9	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	6	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	15	17	16	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	16	19	18	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	17	17	18	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	25	25	24	22	23	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	7	7	6	5	6	...	...	...
NEWARK									
All ages.....	439,300	215,100	224,200	429,760	213,840	215,920	2	1	4
Under 5 years.....	42,000	20,600	21,400	25,988	13,169	12,819	62	56	67
5 to 9 years.....	32,300	16,000	16,300	29,262	14,832	14,430	10	8	13
10 to 14 years.....	25,100	12,300	12,800	35,489	17,886	17,603	-29	-31	-27
15 to 24 years.....	64,700	30,500	34,200	81,343	39,483	41,860	-20	-23	-18
25 to 34 years.....	75,400	35,900	39,500	77,356	37,486	39,870	-3	-4	-1
35 to 44 years.....	71,800	35,600	36,200	66,215	33,203	33,012	8	7	10
45 to 64 years.....	97,600	50,100	47,500	89,873	46,445	43,428	9	8	9
65 years and over.....	30,400	14,000	16,400	24,234	11,336	12,898	25	24	27
Median age.....years..	32.4	32.8	31.9	30.5	30.7	30.3	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	10	10	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	15	19	18	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	18	18	18	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	17	16	15	16	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	23	21	21	22	20	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	7	7	6	5	6	...	...	...
JERSEY CITY									
All ages.....	298,000	146,100	151,900	301,173	149,703	151,470	-1	-2	...
Under 5 years.....	27,600	13,700	13,900	18,141	9,219	8,922	52	49	56
5 to 9 years.....	22,000	11,400	10,700	20,198	10,300	9,898	9	11	8
10 to 14 years.....	18,200	9,500	8,700	25,289	12,755	12,534	-28	-26	-31
15 to 24 years.....	42,500	20,500	22,000	58,349	28,687	29,662	-27	-29	-26
25 to 34 years.....	52,100	24,400	27,700	53,092	26,055	27,037	-2	-6	2
35 to 44 years.....	46,200	23,200	22,900	45,970	22,955	23,015	1	1	...
45 to 64 years.....	67,200	33,700	33,500	63,370	32,086	31,284	6	5	7
65 years and over.....	22,200	9,800	12,400	16,764	7,646	9,118	32	28	36
Median age.....years..	32.4	32.4	32.5	30.4	30.3	30.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	9	9	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	14	19	19	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	18	18	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	16	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	23	22	21	21	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	7	8	6	5	6	...	...	...

54066

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	10,151,600	4,800,800	5,350,800	100	100	100
Single.....	2,665,500	1,347,300	1,318,200	26	28	25
Married.....	6,475,400	3,184,800	3,290,600	64	66	61
Widowed or divorced.....	1,010,700	268,700	742,100	10	6	14
New York Portion						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	7,511,900	3,531,200	3,980,800	100	100	100
Single.....	2,014,000	1,012,200	1,001,800	27	29	25
Married.....	4,745,900	2,326,700	2,419,200	63	66	61
Widowed or divorced.....	752,000	192,300	559,700	10	5	14
New Jersey Portion						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	2,639,700	1,269,600	1,370,100	100	100	100
Single.....	651,500	335,100	316,400	25	26	23
Married.....	1,729,500	858,100	871,300	66	68	64
Widowed or divorced.....	258,800	76,400	182,400	10	6	13
NEW YORK CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	6,266,700	2,964,200	3,302,600	100	100	100
Single.....	1,688,000	850,200	837,800	27	29	25
Married.....	3,962,200	1,951,200	2,010,900	63	66	61
Widowed or divorced.....	616,600	162,700	453,900	10	5	14
NEWARK						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	344,800	168,100	176,600	100	100	100
Single.....	88,400	46,600	41,800	26	28	24
Married.....	220,500	110,900	109,500	64	66	62
Widowed or divorced.....	35,900	10,600	25,300	10	6	14
JERSEY CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	233,300	113,300	120,000	100	100	100
Single.....	64,400	34,600	29,800	28	31	25
Married.....	146,500	72,000	74,500	63	64	62
Widowed or divorced.....	22,500	6,700	15,700	10	6	13

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950

Area and subject	New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Area			New York City	Newark	Jersey City
	Total	New York portion	New Jersey portion			
MARRIED COUPLES						
Total.....	3,026,400	2,206,800	819,600	1,845,600	102,100	68,600
With own household.....	2,750,500	2,004,100	746,400	1,671,300	92,500	63,500
Without own household.....	275,900	202,700	73,200	174,300	9,600	5,100
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
With own household.....	91	91	91	91	91	93
Without own household.....	9	9	9	9	9	7
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total.....	4,411,400	3,300,900	1,110,500	2,758,400	147,800	93,800
Families.....	3,369,800	2,470,800	899,000	2,064,200	115,000	78,200
Unrelated individuals.....	1,041,600	830,100	211,500	694,200	32,800	15,600
HOUSEHOLDS						
Households.....	3,741,200	2,784,400	956,800	2,343,000	123,800	84,200
Population in households.....	12,449,900	9,200,800	3,249,000	7,626,500	422,000	290,800
Population per household.....	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950 AND 1940
(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where less than 1)

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	3,505,400	2,105,600	60	3,660,920	2,186,792	60	-4
5 to 13 years.....	1,571,300	1,323,500	84	1,479,517	1,339,632	91	-1
14 to 17 years.....	606,400	533,400	88	755,392	649,338	86	-18
18 to 24 years.....	1,327,800	248,700	19	1,426,011	197,822	14	26
New York Portion							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	2,607,600	1,550,200	59	2,684,368	1,610,153	60	-4
5 to 13 years.....	1,154,600	976,200	85	1,090,856	980,317	90	...
14 to 17 years.....	444,200	390,100	88	550,185	480,136	87	-19
18 to 24 years.....	1,008,700	184,000	18	1,043,327	149,700	14	23
New Jersey Portion							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	897,900	555,300	62	976,552	576,639	59	-4
5 to 13 years.....	416,600	347,400	83	388,661	359,315	92	-3
14 to 17 years.....	162,200	143,300	88	205,207	169,202	82	-15
18 to 24 years.....	319,000	64,700	20	382,684	48,122	13	34

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
NEW YORK CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	2,143,700	1,258,600	59	2,287,759	1,350,041	59	-7
5 to 13 years.....	935,500	794,400	85	918,354	821,261	89	-3
14 to 17 years.....	359,900	311,300	86	466,585	404,980	87	-23
18 to 24 years.....	848,300	152,800	18	902,820	123,800	14	23
NEWARK							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	122,100	68,400	56	146,094	82,663	57	-17
5 to 13 years.....	52,600	44,000	84	57,334	52,892	92	-17
14 to 17 years.....	21,800	17,900	82	30,776	24,194	79	-26
18 to 24 years.....	47,700	6,500	14	57,984	5,577	10	17
JERSEY CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	82,800	47,000	57	103,836	59,159	57	-21
5 to 13 years.....	37,100	31,000	84	40,136	36,892	92	-16
14 to 17 years.....	13,300	10,700	80	21,948	17,888	82	-40
18 to 24 years.....	32,300	5,300	16	41,752	4,379	10	21

Table 5.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950

Residence in 1949	New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Area					
	Total		New York portion		New Jersey portion	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	12,693,300	100	9,391,100	100	3,302,100	100
Same house as in 1950.....	11,418,700	90	8,459,400	90	2,959,300	90
Different house, same county.....	610,600	5	420,000	4	190,500	6
Different county or abroad.....	515,600	4	392,200	4	123,400	4
Residence not reported.....	148,400	1	119,500	1	28,900	1
Residence in 1949	New York City		Newark		Jersey City	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Persons 1 year old and over.....	7,766,700	100	430,200	100	293,000	100
Same house as in 1950.....	7,085,800	91	382,000	89	268,000	91
Different house, same county.....	311,700	4	31,000	7	15,900	5
Different county or abroad.....	266,600	3	10,300	2	5,300	2
Residence not reported.....	102,600	1	6,900	2	3,800	1

54009

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total						
Persons 14 years and over.....	10,151,600	4,800,800	5,350,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	5,756,100	3,867,800	1,888,300	57	81	35
Civilian labor force.....	5,745,800	3,858,200	1,887,600	57	80	35
Employed.....	5,397,000	3,610,400	1,786,600	53	75	33
Unemployed.....	348,800	247,800	101,000	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	4,395,500	933,000	3,462,500	43	19	65
Keeping house.....	2,766,000	26,900	2,739,100	27	1	51
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	385,800	220,800	165,100	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	1,243,700	685,300	558,300	12	14	10
14 to 19 years.....	638,700	319,600	319,100	6	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	436,700	254,200	182,400	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	168,300	111,500	56,800	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	5,745,800	3,858,200	1,887,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	5,397,000	3,610,400	1,786,600	94	94	95
At work.....	5,265,900	3,522,200	1,743,700	92	91	92
35 hours or more.....	4,833,900	3,321,200	1,512,700	84	86	80
15 to 34 hours.....	370,400	168,100	202,300	6	4	11
1 to 14 hours.....	61,600	33,000	28,700	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	131,100	88,200	42,900	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	348,800	247,800	101,000	6	6	5
New York Portion						
Persons 14 years and over.....	7,511,900	3,531,200	3,980,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	4,282,100	2,830,700	1,451,400	57	80	36
Civilian labor force.....	4,273,000	2,822,100	1,450,900	57	80	36
Employed.....	4,006,000	2,635,500	1,370,400	53	75	34
Unemployed.....	267,000	186,600	80,500	4	5	2
Not in labor force.....	3,229,800	700,500	2,529,400	43	20	64
Keeping house.....	2,020,800	19,600	2,001,200	27	1	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	287,900	168,800	119,000	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	921,100	512,000	409,200	12	14	10
14 to 19 years.....	464,000	229,900	234,000	6	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	338,100	203,400	134,700	5	6	3
65 years and over.....	119,100	78,600	40,500	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	4,273,000	2,822,100	1,450,900	100	100	100
Employed.....	4,006,000	2,635,500	1,370,400	94	93	94
At work.....	3,904,800	2,564,100	1,340,700	91	91	92
35 hours or more.....	3,549,400	2,401,300	1,148,100	83	85	79
15 to 34 hours.....	304,500	134,600	169,900	7	5	12
1 to 14 hours.....	50,900	28,100	22,800	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	101,200	71,500	29,700	2	3	2
Unemployed.....	267,000	186,600	80,500	6	7	6

57669

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA--Con.						
New Jersey Portion						
Persons 14 years and over.....	2,639,700	1,269,600	1,370,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,474,000	1,037,000	437,000	56	82	32
Civilian labor force.....	1,472,800	1,036,100	436,700	56	82	32
Employed.....	1,391,000	974,900	416,100	53	77	30
Unemployed.....	81,800	61,200	20,600	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	1,165,700	232,600	933,100	44	18	68
Keeping house.....	745,200	7,300	737,900	28	1	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	98,000	51,900	46,000	4	4	3
Other and not reported.....	322,500	173,400	149,200	12	14	11
14 to 19 years.....	174,800	89,700	85,100	7	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	98,600	50,800	47,800	4	4	3
65 years and over.....	49,200	32,800	16,400	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	1,472,800	1,036,100	436,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	1,391,000	974,900	416,100	94	94	95
At work.....	1,361,100	958,100	402,900	92	92	92
35 hours or more.....	1,284,500	919,800	364,700	87	89	84
15 to 34 hours.....	65,900	33,400	32,400	4	3	7
1 to 14 hours.....	10,700	4,900	5,900	1	...	1
With a job but not at work.....	29,900	16,700	13,200	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	81,800	61,200	20,600	6	6	5
NEW YORK CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	6,266,700	2,964,200	3,302,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	3,577,900	2,368,800	1,209,100	57	80	37
Civilian labor force.....	3,569,900	2,361,200	1,208,600	57	80	37
Employed.....	3,323,700	2,186,700	1,136,900	53	74	34
Unemployed.....	246,200	174,500	71,700	4	6	2
Not in labor force.....	2,688,800	595,400	2,093,500	43	20	63
Keeping house.....	1,672,700	17,500	1,655,300	27	1	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	244,100	150,200	93,900	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	772,000	427,700	344,300	12	14	10
14 to 19 years.....	373,100	184,000	189,100	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	303,100	180,400	122,600	5	6	4
65 years and over.....	95,900	63,300	32,500	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	3,569,900	2,361,200	1,208,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	3,323,700	2,186,700	1,136,900	93	93	94
At work.....	3,241,100	2,130,500	1,110,500	91	90	92
35 hours or more.....	2,947,500	1,995,200	952,300	83	84	79
15 to 34 hours.....	252,600	112,700	139,800	7	5	12
1 to 14 hours.....	41,000	22,600	18,400	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	82,500	56,100	26,400	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	246,200	174,500	71,700	7	7	6

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
NEWARK						
Persons 14 years and over.....	344,800	168,100	176,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	198,000	132,400	65,600	57	79	37
Civilian labor force.....	197,800	132,200	65,600	57	79	37
Employed.....	181,100	120,200	60,900	53	72	34
Unemployed.....	16,800	12,000	4,700	5	7	3
Not in labor force.....	146,700	35,800	111,000	43	21	63
Keeping house.....	86,500	1,200	85,300	25	1	48
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	17,400	10,400	7,000	5	6	4
Other and not reported.....	42,800	24,100	18,700	12	14	11
14 to 19 years.....	21,200	10,400	10,800	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	16,700	10,300	6,500	5	6	4
65 years and over.....	4,900	3,400	1,500	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	197,800	132,200	65,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	181,100	120,200	60,900	92	91	93
At work.....	177,500	117,900	59,600	90	89	91
35 hours or more.....	167,300	113,300	54,000	85	86	82
15 to 34 hours.....	9,200	4,100	5,100	5	3	8
1 to 14 hours.....	1,000	500	500	1	...	1
With a job but not at work.....	3,600	2,300	1,300	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	16,800	12,000	4,700	8	9	7
JERSEY CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	233,300	113,300	120,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	133,600	92,400	41,200	57	82	34
Civilian labor force.....	133,300	92,100	41,200	57	81	34
Employed.....	123,200	84,100	39,100	53	74	33
Unemployed.....	10,200	8,100	2,100	4	7	2
Not in labor force.....	99,700	21,000	78,800	43	19	66
Keeping house.....	65,800	500	65,300	28	...	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	9,700	5,400	4,200	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	24,300	15,000	9,300	10	13	8
14 to 19 years.....	13,100	7,100	6,100	6	6	5
20 to 64 years.....	8,000	5,500	2,500	3	5	2
65 years and over.....	3,200	2,500	700	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	133,300	92,100	41,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	123,200	84,100	39,100	92	91	95
At work.....	121,400	82,800	38,500	91	90	93
35 hours or more.....	116,100	80,200	35,900	87	87	87
15 to 34 hours.....	4,700	2,200	2,500	4	2	6
1 to 14 hours.....	500	400	100	...	...	...
With a job but not at work.....	1,800	1,300	500	1	1	1
Unemployed.....	10,200	8,100	2,100	8	9	5

Table 7.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950 AND 1940

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
<u>Total</u>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	10,151,600	4,800,800	5,350,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	5,756,100	3,867,800	1,888,300	57	81	35
Civilian labor force.....	5,745,800	3,858,200	1,887,600	57	80	35
Employed.....	5,397,000	3,610,400	1,786,600	53	75	33
Unemployed.....	348,800	247,800	101,000	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	4,395,500	933,000	3,462,500	43	19	65
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	9,491,737	4,656,255	4,835,482	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	5,327,945	3,749,037	1,578,908	56	81	33
Civilian labor force.....	5,311,465	3,732,557	1,578,908	56	80	33
Employed.....	4,404,775	3,067,455	1,337,320	46	66	28
Unemployed.....	906,690	665,102	241,588	10	14	5
Not in labor force.....	4,163,792	907,218	3,256,574	44	19	67
<u>New York Portion</u>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	7,511,900	3,531,200	3,980,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	4,282,100	2,830,700	1,451,400	57	80	36
Civilian labor force.....	4,273,000	2,822,100	1,450,900	57	80	36
Employed.....	4,006,000	2,635,500	1,370,400	53	75	34
Unemployed.....	267,000	186,600	80,500	4	5	2
Not in labor force.....	3,229,800	700,500	2,529,400	43	20	64
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	7,104,528	3,478,975	3,625,553	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	3,986,288	2,793,515	1,192,773	56	80	33
Civilian labor force.....	3,970,408	2,777,635	1,192,773	56	80	33
Employed.....	3,266,014	2,262,773	1,003,241	46	65	28
Unemployed.....	704,394	514,862	189,532	10	15	5
Not in labor force.....	3,118,240	685,460	2,432,780	44	20	67
<u>New Jersey Portion</u>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	2,639,700	1,269,600	1,370,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,474,000	1,037,000	437,000	56	82	32
Civilian labor force.....	1,472,800	1,036,100	436,700	56	82	32
Employed.....	1,391,000	974,900	416,100	53	77	30
Unemployed.....	81,800	61,200	20,600	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	1,165,700	232,600	933,100	44	18	68
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	2,387,209	1,177,280	1,209,929	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,341,657	955,522	386,135	56	81	32
Civilian labor force.....	1,341,057	954,922	386,135	56	81	32
Employed.....	1,138,761	804,682	334,079	48	68	28
Unemployed.....	202,296	150,240	52,056	8	13	4
Not in labor force.....	1,045,552	221,758	823,794	44	19	68

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
NEW YORK CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	6,266,700	2,964,200	3,302,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	3,577,900	2,368,800	1,209,100	57	80	37
Civilian labor force.....	3,569,900	2,361,200	1,208,600	57	80	37
Employed.....	3,323,700	2,186,700	1,136,900	53	74	34
Unemployed.....	246,200	174,500	71,700	4	6	2
Not in labor force.....	2,688,800	595,400	2,093,500	43	20	63
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	6,102,747	2,989,576	3,113,171	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	3,474,760	2,424,740	1,050,020	57	81	34
Civilian labor force.....	3,462,560	2,412,540	1,050,020	57	81	34
Employed.....	2,827,166	1,952,146	875,020	46	65	28
Unemployed.....	635,394	460,394	175,000	10	15	6
Not in labor force.....	2,627,987	564,836	2,063,151	43	19	66
NEWARK						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	344,800	168,100	176,600	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	198,000	132,400	65,600	57	79	37
Civilian labor force.....	197,800	132,200	65,600	57	79	37
Employed.....	181,100	120,200	60,900	53	72	34
Unemployed.....	16,800	12,000	4,700	5	7	3
Not in labor force.....	146,700	35,800	111,000	43	21	63
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	346,438	171,677	174,761	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	198,817	138,636	60,181	57	81	34
Civilian labor force.....	198,667	138,486	60,181	57	81	34
Employed.....	158,614	108,767	49,847	46	63	29
Unemployed.....	40,053	29,719	10,334	12	17	6
Not in labor force.....	147,621	33,041	114,580	43	19	66
JERSEY CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	233,300	113,300	120,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	133,600	92,400	41,200	57	82	34
Civilian labor force.....	133,300	92,100	41,200	57	81	34
Employed.....	123,200	84,100	39,100	53	74	33
Unemployed.....	10,200	8,100	2,100	4	7	2
Not in labor force.....	99,700	21,000	78,800	43	19	66
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	242,896	120,041	122,855	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	141,407	99,481	41,926	58	83	34
Civilian labor force.....	141,407	99,481	41,926	58	83	34
Employed.....	114,546	80,137	34,409	47	67	28
Unemployed.....	26,861	19,344	7,517	11	16	6
Not in labor force.....	101,489	20,560	80,929	42	17	66

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

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY 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
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total								
Total, 14 years and over....	10,151,600	5,756,100	5,745,800	5,397,000	348,800	4,395,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	1,934,100	983,000	980,600	891,800	88,800	951,100	17	25
25 to 34 years.....	2,079,400	1,306,700	1,304,100	1,223,800	80,200	772,700	23	23
35 to 44 years.....	2,043,200	1,328,600	1,325,700	1,269,500	56,200	714,600	23	16
45 to 64 years.....	3,146,000	1,906,900	1,905,000	1,800,200	104,800	1,239,100	33	30
65 years and over.....	948,800	230,800	230,400	211,600	18,800	718,000	4	5
Male, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	4,800,800	3,867,800	3,858,200	3,610,400	247,800	933,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	902,800	487,100	484,700	428,900	55,800	415,800	13	23
25 to 34 years.....	968,700	881,800	879,800	823,000	56,800	87,000	23	23
35 to 44 years.....	955,500	915,900	913,000	872,700	40,300	39,600	24	16
45 to 64 years.....	1,541,400	1,392,700	1,390,800	1,311,800	79,000	148,700	36	32
65 years and over.....	432,300	190,300	189,800	174,000	15,800	242,000	5	6
Female, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	5,350,800	1,888,300	1,887,600	1,786,600	101,000	3,462,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	1,031,300	495,900	495,900	462,900	33,000	535,400	26	33
25 to 34 years.....	1,110,700	425,000	424,200	400,800	23,400	685,700	23	23
35 to 44 years.....	1,087,700	412,700	412,700	396,800	15,900	675,000	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	1,604,600	514,200	514,200	488,400	25,800	1,090,500	27	26
65 years and over.....	516,500	40,500	40,500	37,600	2,900	475,900	2	3
New York Portion								
Total, 14 years and over....								
Total, 14 years and over....	7,511,900	4,282,100	4,273,000	4,006,000	267,000	3,229,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	1,452,900	754,100	752,200	684,300	67,900	698,800	18	25
25 to 34 years.....	1,524,900	954,700	952,600	893,200	59,400	570,200	22	22
35 to 44 years.....	1,516,000	987,400	984,500	938,900	45,600	528,600	23	17
45 to 64 years.....	2,334,700	1,417,000	1,415,100	1,335,300	79,800	917,700	33	30
65 years and over.....	683,400	169,000	168,500	154,200	14,300	514,500	4	5
Male, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	3,531,200	2,830,700	2,822,100	2,635,500	186,600	700,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	670,900	366,000	364,100	322,500	41,700	304,900	13	22
25 to 34 years.....	715,700	644,400	642,900	600,100	42,800	71,300	23	23
35 to 44 years.....	701,000	669,900	667,100	635,700	31,400	31,100	24	17
45 to 64 years.....	1,128,300	1,011,500	1,009,600	951,100	58,500	116,800	36	31
65 years and over.....	315,200	138,900	138,400	126,100	12,300	176,400	5	7
Female, 14 years and over.....								
Total, 14 years and over.....	3,980,800	1,451,400	1,450,900	1,370,400	80,500	2,529,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	782,000	388,100	388,100	361,800	26,200	393,900	27	33
25 to 34 years.....	809,200	310,200	309,800	293,100	16,700	498,900	21	21
35 to 44 years.....	815,000	317,400	317,400	303,300	14,200	497,600	22	18
45 to 64 years.....	1,206,400	405,500	405,500	384,200	21,400	800,900	28	27
65 years and over.....	368,200	30,100	30,100	28,100	2,000	338,100	2	2

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950--Con.

(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
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA--Con.								
New Jersey Portion								
Total, 14 years and over....	2,639,700	1,474,000	1,472,800	1,391,000	81,800	1,165,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	481,200	228,900	228,400	207,500	20,900	252,300	16	26
25 to 34 years.....	554,600	352,100	351,400	330,600	20,800	202,500	24	25
35 to 44 years.....	527,300	341,300	341,200	330,600	10,600	186,000	23	13
45 to 64 years.....	811,300	489,900	489,800	464,900	24,900	321,400	33	30
65 years and over.....	265,300	61,900	61,900	57,400	4,500	203,500	4	6
Male, 14 years and over.....	1,269,600	1,037,000	1,036,100	974,900	61,200	232,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	231,900	121,000	120,600	106,400	14,200	110,900	12	23
25 to 34 years.....	253,000	237,300	237,000	222,900	14,000	15,700	23	23
35 to 44 years.....	254,500	246,000	245,900	237,000	8,900	8,500	24	15
45 to 64 years.....	413,100	381,200	381,200	360,700	20,500	31,800	37	33
65 years and over.....	117,100	51,400	51,400	47,900	3,600	65,700	5	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	1,370,100	437,000	436,700	416,100	20,600	933,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	249,300	107,900	107,800	101,100	6,700	141,400	25	33
25 to 34 years.....	301,500	114,700	114,500	107,700	6,800	186,800	26	33
35 to 44 years.....	272,800	95,300	95,300	93,600	1,700	177,500	22	8
45 to 64 years.....	398,200	108,600	108,600	104,200	4,400	289,600	25	21
65 years and over.....	148,300	10,500	10,500	9,600	900	137,800	2	4
NEW YORK CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	6,266,700	3,577,900	3,569,900	3,323,700	246,200	2,688,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	1,208,200	634,200	632,300	567,700	64,600	574,000	18	26
25 to 34 years.....	1,272,100	791,700	790,800	734,600	56,100	480,400	22	23
35 to 44 years.....	1,256,300	824,000	821,200	777,800	43,400	432,300	23	18
45 to 64 years.....	1,969,500	1,193,000	1,191,100	1,122,200	68,900	776,500	33	28
65 years and over.....	560,600	135,000	134,500	121,300	13,200	425,600	4	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	2,964,200	2,368,800	2,361,200	2,186,700	174,500	595,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	560,400	308,000	306,100	265,600	40,600	252,400	13	23
25 to 34 years.....	598,600	536,100	535,600	495,000	40,600	62,500	23	23
35 to 44 years.....	574,000	545,100	542,900	513,100	29,200	28,900	23	17
45 to 64 years.....	967,400	865,900	864,000	812,100	51,900	101,500	37	30
65 years and over.....	263,800	113,700	113,200	100,900	12,300	150,100	5	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	3,302,600	1,209,100	1,208,600	1,136,900	71,700	2,093,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	647,800	326,200	326,200	302,100	24,100	321,700	27	34
25 to 34 years.....	673,600	255,600	255,200	239,600	15,600	417,900	21	22
35 to 44 years.....	682,300	278,900	278,900	264,700	14,200	403,400	23	20
45 to 64 years.....	1,002,100	327,100	327,100	310,100	17,000	675,000	27	24
65 years and over.....	296,800	21,300	21,300	20,400	900	275,500	2	1

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950--Con.
(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
NEWARK								
Total, 14 years and over....	344,800	198,000	197,800	181,100	16,800	146,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	69,500	36,800	36,700	31,600	5,100	32,700	19	30
25 to 34 years.....	75,400	49,000	49,000	45,500	3,500	26,400	25	21
35 to 44 years.....	71,800	47,900	47,900	44,700	3,200	23,900	24	19
45 to 64 years.....	97,600	57,600	57,500	53,000	4,500	40,000	29	27
65 years and over.....	30,400	6,700	6,700	6,300	400	23,700	3	2
Male, 14 years and over.....	168,100	132,400	132,200	120,200	12,000	35,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	32,500	18,600	18,500	15,000	3,500	13,900	14	29
25 to 34 years.....	35,900	32,200	32,200	30,000	2,200	3,700	24	18
35 to 44 years.....	35,600	33,000	33,000	30,600	2,400	2,600	25	20
45 to 64 years.....	50,100	43,000	43,000	39,400	3,600	7,100	32	30
65 years and over.....	14,000	5,500	5,500	5,200	400	8,400	4	3
Female, 14 years and over.....	176,600	65,600	65,600	60,900	4,700	111,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	37,000	18,200	18,200	16,600	1,600	18,800	28	34
25 to 34 years.....	39,500	16,800	16,800	15,500	1,300	22,700	26	28
35 to 44 years.....	36,200	14,900	14,900	14,100	800	21,300	23	17
45 to 64 years.....	47,500	14,600	14,600	13,600	900	32,900	22	19
65 years and over.....	16,400	1,200	1,200	1,100	...	15,300	2	...
JERSEY CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	233,300	133,600	133,300	123,200	10,200	99,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	45,600	24,700	24,500	21,400	3,100	20,900	18	30
25 to 34 years.....	52,100	32,300	32,200	29,900	2,300	19,800	24	23
35 to 44 years.....	46,200	30,700	30,700	28,800	1,900	15,500	23	19
45 to 64 years.....	67,200	40,000	40,000	37,500	2,500	27,200	30	25
65 years and over.....	22,200	5,900	5,900	5,500	400	16,300	4	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	113,300	92,400	92,100	84,100	8,100	21,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	22,200	13,100	12,900	10,700	2,200	9,200	14	27
25 to 34 years.....	24,400	22,400	22,300	20,500	1,800	2,000	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	23,200	22,100	22,000	20,500	1,500	1,200	24	19
45 to 64 years.....	33,700	30,300	30,300	28,100	2,200	3,300	33	27
65 years and over.....	9,800	4,500	4,500	4,200	300	5,300	5	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	120,000	41,200	41,200	39,100	2,100	78,800	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	23,400	11,600	11,600	10,700	900	11,700	28	...
25 to 34 years.....	27,700	9,800	9,800	9,400	500	17,900	24	...
35 to 44 years.....	22,900	8,700	8,700	8,300	400	14,300	21	...
45 to 64 years.....	33,500	9,700	9,700	9,400	300	23,800	24	...
65 years and over.....	12,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	100	11,000	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 NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND FOR NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY 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
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	81	35	6	6	5
14 to 19 years.....	29	30	28	12	16	8
20 to 24 years.....	71	79	65	8	10	6
25 to 34 years.....	63	91	38	6	6	6
35 to 44 years.....	65	96	38	4	4	4
45 to 54 years.....	64	93	36	5	5	5
55 to 64 years.....	56	87	26	6	6	4
65 years and over.....	24	44	8	8	8	7
New York Portion						
Total, 14 years and over.....						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	80	36	6	7	6
14 to 19 years.....	29	30	29	12	16	8
20 to 24 years.....	72	79	67	8	10	6
25 to 34 years.....	63	90	38	6	7	5
35 to 44 years.....	65	96	39	5	5	4
45 to 54 years.....	64	93	38	6	5	6
55 to 64 years.....	56	85	28	6	6	4
65 years and over.....	25	44	8	8	9	...
New Jersey Portion						
Total, 14 years and over.....						
Total, 14 years and over.....	56	81	32	6	6	5
14 to 19 years.....	28	28	28	14	18	10
20 to 24 years.....	69	81	59	7	9	5
25 to 34 years.....	63	94	38	6	6	6
35 to 44 years.....	65	97	35	3	4	2
45 to 54 years.....	63	94	31	5	5	4
55 to 64 years.....	57	90	22	6	6	4
65 years and over.....	23	44	7	7	7	9
NEW YORK CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	80	37	7	7	6
14 to 19 years.....	30	31	30	13	18	8
20 to 24 years.....	71	77	67	9	12	7
25 to 34 years.....	62	90	38	7	8	6
35 to 44 years.....	66	95	41	5	5	5
45 to 54 years.....	65	93	38	6	5	6
55 to 64 years.....	55	85	26	6	7	4
65 years and over.....	24	43	7	10	11	...
NEWARK						
Total, 14 years and over.....						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	79	37	8	9	7
14 to 19 years.....	32	33	30	21	26	14
20 to 24 years.....	72	81	66	11	16	7
25 to 34 years.....	65	90	43	7	7	8
35 to 44 years.....	67	93	41	7	7	5
45 to 54 years.....	62	89	36	7	8	6
55 to 64 years.....	54	82	22	9	9	7
65 years and over.....	22	39	7	6	7	...
JERSEY CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	82	34	8	9	5
14 to 19 years.....	35	33	37	15	24	8
20 to 24 years.....	72	83	61	12	15	8
25 to 34 years.....	62	92	35	7	8	5
35 to 44 years.....	66	95	38	6	7	5
45 to 54 years.....	62	93	33	7	8	3
55 to 64 years.....	56	86	23	6	6	3
65 years and over.....	27	46	11	7	7	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY 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						
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA												
<u>Total</u>												
1950												
Employed.....	5,397,000	3,610,400	1,786,600	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	4,222,800	2,733,300	1,489,500	78	76	83						
Government workers.....	603,300	372,500	230,800	11	10	13						
Self-employed workers.....	560,100	503,400	56,700	10	14	3						
Unpaid family workers.....	10,700	1,100	9,600	...	...	1				
1940												
Employed.....	4,404,775	3,067,455	1,337,320	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	3,846,015	2,593,021	1,252,994	87	85	94						
Government workers.....												
Self-employed workers.....							529,741	464,398	65,343	12	15	5
Unpaid family workers.....							29,019	10,036	18,983	1	...	1
<u>New York Portion</u>												
1950												
Employed.....	4,006,000	2,635,500	1,370,400	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	3,078,600	1,954,700	1,123,900	77	74	82						
Government workers.....	502,100	304,100	198,000	13	12	14						
Self-employed workers.....	416,400	376,300	40,100	10	14	3						
Unpaid family workers.....	8,900	500	8,500	...	...	1				
1940												
Employed.....	3,266,014	2,262,773	1,003,241	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	2,834,386	1,896,384	938,002	87	84	93						
Government workers.....												
Self-employed workers.....							410,266	359,373	50,893	13	16	5
Unpaid family workers.....							21,362	7,016	14,346	1	...	1
<u>New Jersey Portion</u>												
1950												
Employed.....	1,391,000	974,900	416,100	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,144,200	778,700	365,600	82	80	88						
Government workers.....	101,300	68,500	32,800	7	7	8						
Self-employed workers.....	143,700	127,100	16,600	10	13	4						
Unpaid family workers.....	1,800	700	1,100	...	...	...			
1940												
Employed.....	1,138,761	804,682	334,079	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,011,629	696,637	314,992	89	87	94						
Government workers.....												
Self-employed workers.....							119,475	105,025	14,450	10	13	4
Unpaid family workers.....							7,657	3,020	4,637	1	...	1

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Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
NEW YORK CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	3,323,700	2,186,700	1,136,900	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	2,629,500	1,641,600	987,900	79	75	87
Government workers.....	349,800	239,500	110,300	11	11	10
Self-employed workers.....	338,700	305,200	33,500	10	14	3
Unpaid family workers.....	5,700	500	5,200	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	2,827,166	1,952,146	875,020	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	2,246,442	1,489,358	757,084	79	76	87
Government workers.....	215,627	153,826	61,801	8	8	7
Self-employed workers.....	347,006	303,310	43,696	12	16	5
Unpaid family workers.....	18,091	5,652	12,439	1	...	1
NEWARK						
1950						
Employed.....	181,100	120,200	60,900	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	150,600	95,200	55,500	83	79	91
Government workers.....	12,300	8,600	3,700	7	7	6
Self-employed workers.....	17,800	16,300	1,500	10	14	2
Unpaid family workers.....	300	100	300	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	158,614	108,767	49,847	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	129,348	85,762	43,586	82	79	87
Government workers.....	10,850	7,460	3,390	7	7	7
Self-employed workers.....	17,455	15,213	2,242	11	14	4
Unpaid family workers.....	961	332	629	1	...	1
JERSEY CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	123,200	84,100	39,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	103,800	68,900	34,900	84	82	89
Government workers.....	10,600	7,400	3,300	9	9	8
Self-employed workers.....	8,600	7,700	900	7	9	2
Unpaid family workers.....	100	100	100	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	114,546	80,137	34,409	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	94,820	65,531	29,289	83	82	85
Government workers.....	9,899	6,312	3,587	9	8	10
Self-employed workers.....	9,200	8,070	1,130	8	10	3
Unpaid family workers.....	627	224	403	1	...	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY 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
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
<u>Total</u>						
1950						
Employed.....	5,397,000	3,610,400	1,786,600	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	665,500	404,700	260,800	12	11	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	595,700	525,700	69,900	11	15	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	1,011,900	392,500	619,500	19	11	35
Sales workers.....	377,100	271,600	105,500	7	8	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	692,000	667,000	25,000	13	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	1,164,300	739,800	424,500	22	20	24
Private household workers.....	109,400	6,800	102,600	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	483,400	325,200	158,100	9	9	9
Laborers, except mine.....	260,000	248,600	11,400	5	7	1
Occupation not reported.....	37,700	28,600	9,200	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	4,404,775	3,067,455	1,337,320	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	447,561	282,819	164,742	10	9	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	457,839	414,632	43,207	10	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	1,098,511	629,028	469,483	25	21	35
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	554,185	538,539	15,646	13	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	911,387	604,288	307,099	21	20	23
Private household workers.....	199,867	11,431	188,436	5	...	14
Service workers, except private household.....	453,723	328,516	125,207	10	11	9
Laborers, except mine.....	238,121	230,137	7,984	5	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	43,581	28,065	15,516	1	1	1
<u>New York Portion</u>						
1950						
Employed.....	4,006,000	2,635,500	1,370,400	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	515,600	298,600	217,000	13	11	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	439,600	385,000	54,600	11	15	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	798,100	308,100	490,000	20	12	36
Sales workers.....	291,700	210,700	81,100	7	8	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	481,200	464,700	16,500	12	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	806,500	514,900	291,500	20	20	21
Private household workers.....	81,300	6,300	75,100	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	388,200	256,300	131,900	10	10	10
Laborers, except mine.....	176,400	168,400	8,000	4	6	1
Occupation not reported.....	27,200	22,400	4,700	1	1	...
1940						
Employed.....	3,266,014	2,262,773	1,003,241	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	339,908	213,304	126,604	10	9	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	349,863	316,211	33,652	11	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	843,827	483,209	360,618	26	21	36
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	390,371	379,091	11,280	12	17	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	629,974	423,800	206,174	19	19	21
Private household workers.....	157,682	8,805	148,877	5	...	15
Service workers, except private household.....	372,388	271,048	101,340	11	12	10
Laborers, except mine.....	150,586	146,975	3,611	5	6	...
Occupation not reported.....	31,415	20,330	11,085	1	1	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(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
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA--Con.						
<u>New Jersey Portion</u>						
1950						
Employed.....	1,391,000	974,900	416,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	149,900	106,100	43,800	11	11	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	156,000	140,700	15,300	11	14	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	213,800	84,400	129,400	15	9	31
Sales workers.....	85,300	60,900	24,400	6	6	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	210,800	202,300	8,500	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	357,900	224,900	133,000	26	23	32
Private household workers.....	28,000	500	27,500	2	...	7
Service workers, except private household.....	95,200	68,900	26,300	7	7	6
Laborers, except mine.....	83,600	80,100	3,400	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	10,600	6,100	4,500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	1,138,761	804,682	334,079	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	107,653	69,515	38,138	9	9	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	107,976	98,421	9,555	9	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	254,684	145,819	108,865	22	18	33
Sales workers.....	163,814	159,448	4,366	14	20	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	281,413	180,488	100,925	25	22	30
Operatives and kindred workers.....	42,185	2,626	39,559	4	...	12
Private household workers.....	81,335	57,468	23,867	7	7	7
Service workers, except private household.....	87,535	83,162	4,373	8	10	1
Laborers, except mine.....	12,166	7,735	4,431	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
NEW YORK CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	3,323,700	2,186,700	1,136,900	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	366,300	212,100	154,200	11	10	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	365,200	316,000	49,200	11	14	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	688,700	269,800	418,900	21	12	37
Sales workers.....	245,800	177,800	67,900	7	8	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	395,900	379,400	16,500	12	17	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	725,500	458,000	267,400	22	21	24
Private household workers.....	62,700	5,200	57,500	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	315,000	219,100	95,900	9	10	8
Laborers, except mine.....	132,700	127,900	4,700	4	6	...
Occupation not reported.....	26,100	21,300	4,700	1	1	...
1940						
Employed.....	2,827,166	1,952,146	875,020	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	281,466	176,837	104,629	10	9	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	288,154	259,038	29,116	10	13	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	492,462	227,270	265,192	17	12	30
Sales workers.....	255,537	198,462	57,075	9	10	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	337,912	327,674	10,238	12	17	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	571,285	380,087	191,198	20	19	22
Private household workers.....	121,525	5,299	116,226	4	...	13
Service workers, except private household.....	335,524	245,956	89,568	12	13	10
Laborers, except mine.....	116,865	114,208	2,657	4	6	...
Occupation not reported.....	26,436	17,315	9,121	1	1	1

Table 11.-MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(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
NEWARK						
1950						
Employed.....	181,100	120,200	60,900	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	11,600	7,300	4,300	6	6	7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	14,500	12,800	1,600	8	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	25,800	9,300	16,500	14	8	27
Sales workers.....	13,400	9,400	4,000	7	8	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	24,800	23,400	1,400	14	19	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	53,900	32,900	21,000	30	27	34
Private household workers.....	6,500	200	6,300	4	...	10
Service workers, except private household.....	15,700	11,100	4,600	9	9	8
Laborers, except mine.....	13,300	12,600	700	7	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,500	1,000	500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	158,614	108,767	49,847	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	12,174	7,559	4,615	8	7	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	12,319	10,921	1,398	8	10	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	21,877	9,341	12,536	14	9	25
Sales workers.....	12,782	9,188	3,594	8	8	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	22,456	21,596	860	14	20	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	42,074	26,857	15,217	27	25	31
Private household workers.....	5,890	208	5,682	4	...	11
Service workers, except private household.....	14,876	10,490	4,386	9	10	9
Laborers, except mine.....	11,600	10,999	601	7	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,566	1,608	958	2	1	2
JERSEY CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	123,200	84,100	39,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,300	6,200	3,100	8	7	8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	10,000	8,700	1,300	8	10	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	26,400	10,700	15,700	21	13	40
Sales workers.....	6,800	4,600	2,200	6	5	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	16,700	15,900	800	14	19	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	30,100	19,300	10,800	24	23	28
Private household workers.....	900	...	900	1	...	2
Service workers, except private household.....	11,400	7,700	3,800	9	9	10
Laborers, except mine.....	10,600	10,300	300	9	12	1
Occupation not reported.....	900	600	300	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	114,546	80,137	34,409	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	8,816	4,828	3,988	8	6	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	7,956	7,159	797	7	9	2
Clerical and kindred workers.....	22,413	10,760	11,653	20	13	34
Sales workers.....	6,891	5,119	1,772	6	6	5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	15,839	15,418	421	14	19	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	26,498	17,114	9,384	23	21	27
Private household workers.....	2,080	73	2,007	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	11,283	7,838	3,445	10	10	10
Laborers, except mine.....	11,998	11,332	666	10	14	2
Occupation not reported.....	772	496	276	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY 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
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
<u>Total</u>						
1950						
Employed.....	5,397,000	3,610,400	1,786,600	100	100	100
Construction.....	307,100	295,200	11,900	6	8	1
Manufacturing.....	1,601,900	1,042,000	559,900	30	29	31
Durable goods.....	577,000	442,000	135,000	11	12	8
Nondurable goods.....	1,001,700	584,700	417,000	19	16	23
Not specified manufacturing.....	23,200	15,300	7,900	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	508,100	418,100	90,000	9	12	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,124,800	809,000	315,900	21	22	18
Service industries.....	1,532,900	785,900	747,000	28	22	42
All other industries.....	265,700	227,600	38,200	5	6	2
Industry not reported.....	56,400	32,700	23,700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	4,404,775	3,067,455	1,337,320	100	100	100
Construction.....	218,864	213,444	5,420	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	1,253,254	871,223	382,031	28	28	29
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	381,106	334,039	47,067	9	11	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	896,225	683,096	213,129	20	22	16
Service industries.....	1,345,079	728,224	616,855	31	24	46
All other industries.....	198,102	172,835	25,267	4	6	2
Industry not reported.....	112,145	64,594	47,551	3	2	4
<u>New York Portion</u>						
1950						
Employed.....	4,006,000	2,635,500	1,370,400	100	100	100
Construction.....	230,400	220,100	10,400	6	8	1
Manufacturing.....	1,046,900	653,800	393,200	26	25	29
Durable goods.....	333,400	252,900	80,500	8	10	6
Nondurable goods.....	694,400	388,400	305,900	17	15	22
Not specified manufacturing.....	19,200	12,400	6,800	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	382,500	315,100	67,400	10	12	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	868,700	621,900	246,800	22	24	18
Service industries.....	1,230,400	624,400	606,000	31	24	44
All other industries.....	204,300	175,200	29,100	5	7	2
Industry not reported.....	42,800	25,200	17,600	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	3,266,014	2,262,773	1,003,241	100	100	100
Construction.....	165,726	161,359	4,367	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	818,346	558,529	259,817	25	25	26
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	283,122	247,836	35,286	9	11	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	703,343	535,376	167,967	22	24	17
Service industries.....	1,061,331	582,440	478,891	32	26	48
All other industries.....	149,944	129,818	20,126	5	6	2
Industry not reported.....	84,202	47,415	36,787	3	2	4

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Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(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
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA--Con.						
<u>New Jersey Portion</u>						
1950						
Employed.....	1,391,000	974,900	416,100	100	100	100
Construction.....	76,700	75,200	1,600	6	8	...
Manufacturing.....	554,900	388,200	166,700	40	40	40
Durable goods.....	243,600	189,100	54,500	18	19	13
Nondurable goods.....	307,300	196,200	111,100	22	20	27
Not specified manufacturing.....	4,100	2,900	1,200	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	125,500	102,900	22,600	9	11	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	256,100	187,100	69,000	18	19	17
Service industries.....	302,500	161,500	141,000	22	17	34
All other industries.....	61,500	52,400	9,100	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	13,700	7,600	6,100	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	1,138,761	804,682	334,079	100	100	100
Construction.....	53,138	52,085	1,053	5	6	...
Manufacturing.....	434,908	312,694	122,214	38	39	37
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	97,984	86,203	11,781	9	11	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	192,882	147,720	45,162	17	18	14
Service industries.....	283,748	145,784	137,964	25	18	41
All other industries.....	48,158	43,017	5,141	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	27,943	17,179	10,764	2	2	3
NEW YORK CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	3,323,700	2,186,700	1,136,900	100	100	100
Construction.....	157,100	150,000	7,100	5	7	1
Manufacturing.....	922,200	565,100	357,100	28	26	31
Durable goods.....	289,600	211,300	78,300	9	10	7
Nondurable goods.....	618,900	345,700	273,100	19	16	24
Not specified manufacturing.....	13,700	8,000	5,700	...	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	321,200	267,000	54,200	10	12	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	753,800	542,000	211,800	23	25	19
Service industries.....	952,000	488,600	463,400	29	22	41
All other industries.....	176,900	150,000	26,900	5	7	2
Industry not reported.....	40,600	24,100	16,500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	2,827,166	1,952,146	875,020	100	100	100
Construction.....	131,599	127,880	3,719	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	746,466	504,413	242,053	26	26	28
Durable goods.....	201,176	161,147	40,029	7	8	5
Nondurable goods.....	521,399	327,665	193,734	18	17	22
Not specified manufacturing.....	23,891	15,601	8,290	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	248,045	217,864	30,181	9	11	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	621,757	470,614	151,143	22	24	17
Service industries.....	889,568	491,328	398,240	31	25	46
All other industries.....	116,092	99,403	16,689	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	73,639	40,644	32,995	3	2	4

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Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY: 1950 AND 1940--Con.
(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
NEWARK						
1950						
Employed.....	181,100	120,200	60,900	100	100	100
Construction.....	9,500	9,300	300	5	8	...
Manufacturing.....	69,900	46,100	23,900	39	38	39
Durable goods.....	38,400	26,000	12,400	21	22	20
Nondurable goods.....	30,100	19,000	11,100	17	16	18
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,400	1,000	400	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12,900	10,400	2,500	7	9	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	39,500	28,700	10,700	22	24	18
Service industries.....	40,300	18,700	21,500	22	16	35
All other industries.....	7,000	5,600	1,400	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	2,000	1,300	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	158,614	108,767	49,847	100	100	100
Construction.....	6,907	6,758	149	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	58,126	40,632	17,494	37	37	35
Durable goods.....	28,498	21,384	7,114	18	20	14
Nondurable goods.....	25,928	16,619	9,309	16	15	19
Not specified manufacturing.....	3,700	2,629	1,071	2	2	2
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10,443	8,979	1,464	7	8	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	33,217	24,883	8,334	21	23	17
Service industries.....	37,873	18,683	19,190	24	17	38
All other industries.....	6,192	5,188	1,004	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	5,856	3,644	2,212	4	3	4
JERSEY CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	123,200	84,100	39,100	100	100	100
Construction.....	5,000	4,800	200	4	6	1
Manufacturing.....	39,400	25,300	14,200	32	30	36
Durable goods.....	17,000	12,000	4,900	14	14	13
Nondurable goods.....	21,700	12,700	9,000	18	15	23
Not specified manufacturing.....	800	600	300	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	21,900	18,900	3,000	18	22	8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	21,800	15,200	6,600	18	18	17
Service industries.....	28,400	14,700	13,800	23	17	35
All other industries.....	5,500	4,600	800	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	1,100	700	400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	114,546	80,137	34,409	100	100	100
Construction.....	4,381	4,259	122	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	37,125	25,683	11,442	32	32	33
Durable goods.....	15,833	12,500	3,333	14	16	10
Nondurable goods.....	19,809	12,271	7,538	17	15	22
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,483	912	571	1	1	2
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	17,725	15,862	1,863	15	20	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	19,663	14,794	4,869	17	18	14
Service industries.....	28,232	13,930	14,302	25	17	42
All other industries.....	4,503	3,963	540	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	2,917	1,646	1,271	3	2	4

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR THE NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND NEW YORK CITY, NEWARK, AND JERSEY CITY

Area and income level	Families and un-related individuals	Families	Percent distribution		Area and income level	Families and un-related individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and un-related individuals	Families				Families and un-related individuals	Families
NEW YORK-NORTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA					NEW YORK CITY				
Total.....	4,411,400	3,369,800	...	...	Total.....	2,758,400	2,064,200	...	...
Number reporting....	4,109,100	3,188,900	100	100	Number reporting....	2,605,600	1,978,800	100	100
Under \$500.....	407,400	205,700	10	6	Under \$500.....	271,700	133,000	10	7
\$500 to \$999.....	203,600	83,200	5	3	\$500 to \$999.....	139,100	58,000	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499..	208,000	122,200	5	4	\$1,000 to \$1,499..	150,100	88,700	6	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999..	244,700	156,800	6	5	\$1,500 to \$1,999..	167,500	106,100	6	5
\$2,000 to \$2,499..	347,400	230,800	8	7	\$2,000 to \$2,499..	237,400	159,400	9	8
\$2,500 to \$2,999..	364,700	291,000	9	9	\$2,500 to \$2,999..	231,600	184,000	9	9
\$3,000 to \$3,499..	460,100	364,800	11	11	\$3,000 to \$3,499..	292,900	230,700	11	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999..	334,200	298,800	8	9	\$3,500 to \$3,999..	217,200	188,700	8	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499..	306,200	272,400	7	9	\$4,000 to \$4,499..	196,700	176,900	8	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999..	204,400	191,400	5	6	\$4,500 to \$4,999..	121,200	113,700	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999..	347,500	327,200	8	10	\$5,000 to \$5,999..	215,800	200,200	8	10
\$6,000 to \$6,999..	204,900	195,500	5	6	\$6,000 to \$6,999..	117,700	111,100	5	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999..	269,100	256,200	7	8	\$7,000 to \$9,999..	149,200	140,200	6	7
\$10,000 and over...	206,900	192,800	5	6	\$10,000 and over..	97,600	88,200	4	4
Income not reported..	302,300	181,000	...	...	Income not reported..	152,800	85,400	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,303	\$3,734	...	...	Median income.....	\$3,180	\$3,578	...	...
New York Portion					NEWARK				
Total.....	3,300,900	2,470,800	...	...	Total.....	147,800	115,000	...	...
Number reporting....	3,095,300	2,344,700	100	100	Number reporting....	138,800	109,100	100	100
Under \$500.....	306,100	150,500	10	6	Under \$500.....	18,100	8,700	13	8
\$500 to \$999.....	163,700	64,600	5	3	\$500 to \$999.....	8,000	3,300	6	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499..	169,000	97,400	5	4	\$1,000 to \$1,499..	8,000	4,800	6	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999..	193,700	121,500	6	5	\$1,500 to \$1,999..	9,700	6,800	7	6
\$2,000 to \$2,499..	271,200	173,700	9	7	\$2,000 to \$2,499..	14,900	11,700	11	11
\$2,500 to \$2,999..	265,800	208,000	9	9	\$2,500 to \$2,999..	15,100	12,900	11	12
\$3,000 to \$3,499..	342,000	262,400	11	11	\$3,000 to \$3,499..	15,900	14,300	11	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999..	247,900	218,200	8	9	\$3,500 to \$3,999..	10,300	9,200	7	8
\$4,000 to \$4,499..	233,900	205,300	8	9	\$4,000 to \$4,499..	8,300	7,700	6	7
\$4,500 to \$4,999..	149,700	138,900	5	6	\$4,500 to \$4,999..	6,000	5,800	4	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999..	257,400	240,700	8	10	\$5,000 to \$5,999..	10,200	10,000	7	9
\$6,000 to \$6,999..	150,800	143,100	5	6	\$6,000 to \$6,999..	5,500	5,300	4	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999..	197,300	186,200	6	8	\$7,000 to \$9,999..	6,000	5,900	4	5
\$10,000 and over...	146,900	134,200	5	6	\$10,000 and over..	2,800	2,700	2	2
Income not reported..	205,600	126,100	...	...	Income not reported..	8,900	5,900	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,260	\$3,716	...	...	Median income.....	\$2,854	\$3,222	...	...
New Jersey Portion					JERSEY CITY				
Total.....	1,110,500	899,000	...	...	Total.....	93,800	78,200	...	...
Number reporting....	1,013,800	844,200	100	100	Number reporting....	89,200	75,100	100	100
Under \$500.....	101,300	55,100	10	7	Under \$500.....	8,500	4,800	10	6
\$500 to \$999.....	39,900	18,600	4	2	\$500 to \$999.....	3,400	1,600	4	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499..	39,000	24,700	4	3	\$1,000 to \$1,499..	3,500	2,500	4	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999..	50,900	35,300	5	4	\$1,500 to \$1,999..	4,800	3,200	5	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499..	76,200	57,200	8	7	\$2,000 to \$2,499..	9,400	7,200	11	10
\$2,500 to \$2,999..	98,900	83,000	10	10	\$2,500 to \$2,999..	9,900	8,700	11	12
\$3,000 to \$3,499..	118,000	102,400	12	12	\$3,000 to \$3,499..	12,800	11,700	14	16
\$3,500 to \$3,999..	86,400	80,600	9	10	\$3,500 to \$3,999..	7,800	7,300	9	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499..	72,300	67,100	7	8	\$4,000 to \$4,499..	7,600	7,200	9	10
\$4,500 to \$4,999..	54,700	52,600	5	6	\$4,500 to \$4,999..	4,400	4,300	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999..	90,100	86,500	9	10	\$5,000 to \$5,999..	6,300	6,100	7	8
\$6,000 to \$6,999..	54,200	52,400	5	6	\$6,000 to \$6,999..	4,100	4,100	5	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999..	71,800	70,100	7	8	\$7,000 to \$9,999..	4,700	4,600	5	6
\$10,000 and over...	60,000	58,600	6	7	\$10,000 and over..	1,800	1,800	2	2
Income not reported..	96,700	54,900	...	...	Income not reported..	4,600	3,100	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,427	\$3,784	Median income.....	\$3,199	\$3,408

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH, VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

More than 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 Norfolk-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere 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 258,927 on April 1, 1940, to 446,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 187,280, or 72 percent. (See table 1.)

The white population constituted 76 percent of the total population in the standard metropolitan area in 1950. Between 1940 and 1950 the white population of the metropolitan area increased from 171,571 to 337,800, a gain of 97 percent. The nonwhite population increased at a lesser rate, 24 percent, from 87,356 in 1940 to 108,400 in 1950.

Males outnumbered females, 236,900 to 209,300, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area increased from 102 males per 100 females in 1940 to 113 in 1950, indicating a substantial migration of males to the metropolitan area.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a far more rapid rate than any other age group, partly because of migration of young families into the area and partly because

of high-birth rates during recent years. The increase was 168 percent for this age group as compared with 72 percent for the total population. The increase was greater for whites than for nonwhites. Furthermore, the rate of increase for persons 35 years old and over was lower than that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area declined from 28.8 years in 1940 to 27.6 years in 1950. It was 26.2 years for males and 29.1 years for females in 1950. The nonwhite population was about the same age, on the average, as the white population.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 66 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-four percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 98,400 married couples in the metropolitan area, 7,800, or 8 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.) Nonwhite couples more frequently had "doubled-up" living arrangements than other couples.

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 110,400. In addition, there were 62,100 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 14 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. For nonwhites the average household size was about the same.

Approximately 71,500 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 47,285, was only about two-thirds as large. (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 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, 8 percent were enrolled in 1950, about the same as in 1940. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

¹ The Norfolk-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Norfolk, South Norfolk, and Portsmouth cities, and Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties, Va.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 23 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 12 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 11 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 and composition of the labor force in the Norfolk-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 74 percent. An estimated 201,400 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 115,472 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, a slight increase in the proportion of men in the labor force. About 154,300 men, or 86 percent of the male population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 86,312, or 84 percent, in 1940. The rise in both the number and proportion of males in the labor force was due primarily to the large increase in the number of military personnel in the metropolitan area. The civilian male labor force also increased over this period--from 77,472 to 106,600--but solely as a result of population growth. The 47,200 women in the labor force in 1950 represented 30 percent of the total 14 years old and over, about the same proportion as in 1940 when there were 29,160 women in the labor force. During the past decade, there was a decline in the proportion of nonwhite males in the labor force--from 82 to 78 percent--due, in part, to the rise in school enrollment among persons 14 to 24 years old. The proportion for nonwhite women--43 percent in 1950--was, however, relatively unchanged from 1940.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 9,000, or 6 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 11,004 persons, or approximately 10 percent of the workers, were unemployed. The unemployment rate among nonwhite workers followed a similar pattern, declining from 16 percent in 1940 to 9 percent in 1950.

Civilian employment in the Norfolk-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 144,300 in 1950, or 51 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 85,231 in 1940 to 130,800 in 1950, a gain of 53 percent. The number of self-employed workers also increased over the decade, but at a considerably lower rate of 31 percent. This group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, numbered 12,700 in 1950, as compared with 9,673 in 1940. (See table 10.)

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

sales workers, 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 15,031 to 28,900 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 6,350 to 9,600 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, 33 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 18 percent of the women were so employed.

Between 1940 and 1950, the industrial distribution of employed workers living in the metropolitan area changed considerably. Public administration and trade each had considerably greater proportions of the employed persons in 1950 than in 1940. Employment in public administration, which in the Norfolk-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Area consists mainly of civilian workers employed in military installations, increased by 169 percent over the decade. During the same period, employment in trade rose by 88 percent. The rate of increase in the service industries, however, was 33 percent, whereas manufacturing showed an increase of only 14 percent. As a result, manufacturing and the service industries, declined sharply in relative importance as fields 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 Norfolk-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,083. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was considerably lower (\$2,361). Approximately 13 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 42 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

Nonwhite families and individuals have lower incomes, on the average, than the white population. In 1949 the median income of nonwhite families and individuals (\$1,230) in the Norfolk-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Area was only about 40 percent of that received by white families and individuals (\$2,842).

An estimated 133,100 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 (88,400 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 15,300 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 18,400 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 10,500 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 industry category entitled "Public administration" includes those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 17,300 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 95 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the standard metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
2,500.....	700	100,000.....	3,700
5,000.....	900	200,000.....	4,500
10,000.....	1,300	300,000.....	4,200
25,000.....	2,100	400,000.....	2,700
50,000.....	2,800		

The above figures reflect the sampling variability of the total population and the white population. For the nonwhite population the sampling variability is about 2 1/2 times the figures in the table.

Data on residence in 1949 also show somewhat higher variability.

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, there were an estimated 25,400 males under 5 in the metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 2,100. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 23,300 and 27,500.

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 differences 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
5 or 95	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	5	4	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	9	6	3	2	2	1
50	10	7	4	3	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 9,300 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 42 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 7 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 49 percent.

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

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Table 1.--COLOR AND AGE, BY SEX, FOR THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940
(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where 1950 figure is less than 100 sample cases)

Color and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population.....	446,200	236,900	209,300	258,927	131,030	127,897	72	81	64
COLOR									
White.....	337,800	184,900	152,900	171,571	88,843	82,728	97	108	85
Nonwhite.....	108,400	52,000	56,400	87,356	42,187	45,169	24	23	25
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	76	78	73	66	68	65	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	24	22	27	34	32	35	...	...	...
AGE--TOTAL									
Under 5 years.....	50,800	25,400	25,300	18,949	9,713	9,236	168	162	174
5 to 9 years.....	37,900	19,700	18,200	19,369	9,655	9,714	96	104	87
10 to 14 years.....	27,700	14,700	12,900	20,988	10,563	10,425	32	39	24
15 to 24 years.....	84,600	53,400	31,200	52,679	28,362	24,317	61	88	28
25 to 34 years.....	85,700	43,800	41,800	46,552	23,147	23,405	84	80	79
35 to 44 years.....	62,500	32,400	30,100	40,144	19,821	20,323	56	63	48
45 to 64 years.....	75,800	38,000	37,800	47,181	23,647	23,534	61	61	61
65 years and over.....	21,300	9,300	12,000	13,065	6,122	6,943	63	52	73
Median age.....years..	27.6	26.2	29.1	28.8	28.1	29.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	11	12	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	9	7	7	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	19	23	15	20	22	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	19	18	20	18	18	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	16	15	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	17	16	18	18	18	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	5	4	6	5	5	5	...	...	...
AGE--NONWHITE									
Under 5 years.....	12,400	6,100	6,300	7,079	3,564	3,515	75	71	79
5 to 9 years.....	10,800	5,300	5,500	7,481	3,694	3,787	44	43	45
10 to 14 years.....	8,500	4,200	4,400	8,324	4,084	4,240	2	3	4
15 to 24 years.....	16,700	8,200	8,500	17,237	8,289	8,948	-3	-1	-5
25 to 34 years.....	19,400	9,000	10,300	14,643	6,740	7,903	32	34	30
35 to 44 years.....	16,300	7,400	8,800	13,727	6,426	7,301	19	15	21
45 to 64 years.....	19,800	9,800	10,000	14,969	7,450	7,519	32	32	33
65 years and over.....	4,500	1,900	2,600	3,896	1,940	1,956	16	...	...
Median age.....years..	28.0	27.4	28.4	27.4	27.2	27.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	11	8	8	8	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	10	10	10	9	9	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	8	8	8	10	10	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	16	15	20	20	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	17	18	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	16	16	15	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	18	19	18	17	18	17	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	4	4	5	4	5	4	...	...	...

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

Color and marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	334,600	179,400	155,200	100	100	100
Single.....	80,000	56,600	23,400	24	32	15
Married.....	220,700	113,700	107,000	66	63	69
Widowed or divorced.....	33,900	9,100	24,700	10	5	16
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....	78,500	37,300	41,200	100	100	100
Single.....	18,800	10,700	8,100	24	29	20
Married.....	48,600	23,800	24,800	62	64	60
Widowed or divorced.....	11,200	2,800	8,400	14	8	20

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

Subject	Total	Nonwhite	Subject	Total	Nonwhite
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	98,400	19,400	Total.....	172,500	38,500
With own household.....	90,600	16,100	Families.....	110,400	24,500
Without own household.....	7,800	3,200	Unrelated individuals.....	62,100	14,000
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	92	83	Households.....	119,300	27,700
Without own household.....	8	16	Population in households.....	400,900	101,100
			Population per household.....	3.4	3.6

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

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

Color and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	150,200	71,500	48	93,036	47,285	51	51
5 to 13 years.....	60,900	48,900	80	36,104	30,038	83	63
14 to 17 years.....	20,300	16,800	83	17,929	13,469	75	25
18 to 24 years.....	69,000	5,800	8	39,003	3,778	10	54
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years....	36,100	19,600	54	33,042	16,670	50	18
5 to 13 years.....	17,600	13,700	78	14,120	11,521	82	19
14 to 17 years.....	6,400	4,800	75	6,914	4,365	63	10
18 to 24 years.....	12,200	1,100	9	12,008	784	7	...

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

Residence in 1949	Total		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	436,100	100	105,800	100
Same house as in 1950.....	313,100	72	87,800	83
Different house, same county.....	50,400	12	11,400	11
Different county or abroad.....	46,300	11	3,500	3
Residence not reported.....	26,300	6	3,000	3

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Color and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL						
Persons 14 years and over.....	334,600	179,400	155,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	201,400	154,300	47,200	60	86	30
Civilian labor force.....	153,300	106,600	46,700	46	59	30
Employed.....	144,300	100,800	43,500	43	56	28
Unemployed.....	9,000	5,800	3,200	3	3	2
Not in labor force.....	133,100	25,100	108,000	40	14	70
Keeping house.....	88,900	500	88,400	27	...	57
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	10,500	5,900	4,700	3	3	3
Other and not reported.....	33,700	18,800	14,900	10	10	10
14 to 19 years.....	18,400	9,900	8,500	5	6	5
20 to 64 years.....	11,600	6,300	5,300	3	4	3
65 years and over.....	3,700	2,600	1,100	1	1	1
Civilian labor force.....	153,300	106,600	46,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	144,300	100,800	43,500	94	95	93
At work.....	140,400	98,100	42,300	92	92	91
35 hours or more.....	128,000	92,800	35,200	83	87	75
15 to 34 hours.....	10,300	4,300	6,000	7	4	13
1 to 14 hours.....	2,200	1,100	1,000	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	3,800	2,600	1,200	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	9,000	5,800	3,200	6	5	7
NONWHITE						
Persons 14 years and over.....	78,500	37,300	41,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	47,100	29,100	17,900	60	78	43
Civilian labor force.....	44,500	26,600	17,900	57	71	43
Employed.....	40,700	24,800	15,900	52	66	39
Unemployed.....	3,800	1,800	2,000	5	5	5
Not in labor force.....	31,400	8,200	23,300	40	22	57
Keeping house.....	16,600	200	16,500	21	1	40
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	3,400	1,900	1,400	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	11,500	6,100	5,400	15	16	13
14 to 19 years.....	6,100	3,400	2,700	8	9	7
20 to 64 years.....	4,700	2,300	2,400	6	6	6
65 years and over.....	700	400	300	1	1	1
Civilian labor force.....	44,500	26,600	17,900	100	100	100
Employed.....	40,700	24,800	15,900	91	93	89
At work.....	40,000	24,400	15,600	90	92	87
35 hours or more.....	33,700	22,200	11,500	76	83	64
15 to 34 hours.....	5,400	1,800	3,500	12	7	20
1 to 14 hours.....	900	400	600	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	700	400	300	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	3,800	1,800	2,000	9	7	11

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

Color, year, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	334,600	179,400	155,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	201,400	154,300	47,200	60	86	30
Civilian labor force.....	153,300	106,600	46,700	46	59	30
Employed.....	144,300	100,800	43,500	43	56	28
Unemployed.....	9,000	5,800	3,200	3	3	2
Not in labor force.....	133,100	25,100	108,000	40	14	70
TOTAL--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	203,874	103,235	100,639	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	115,472	86,312	29,160	57	84	29
Civilian labor force.....	106,632	77,472	29,160	52	75	29
Employed.....	95,628	70,291	25,337	47	68	25
Unemployed.....	11,004	7,181	3,823	5	7	4
Not in labor force.....	88,402	16,923	71,479	43	16	71
NONWHITE--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	78,500	37,300	41,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	47,100	29,100	17,900	60	78	43
Civilian labor force.....	44,500	26,600	17,900	57	71	43
Employed.....	40,700	24,800	15,900	52	66	39
Unemployed.....	3,800	1,800	2,000	5	5	5
Not in labor force.....	31,400	8,200	23,300	40	22	57
NONWHITE--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	66,157	31,684	34,473	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	41,313	25,910	15,403	62	82	45
Civilian labor force.....	40,723	25,320	15,403	62	80	45
Employed.....	34,393	21,365	13,028	52	67	38
Unemployed.....	6,330	3,955	2,375	10	12	7
Not in labor force.....	24,844	5,774	19,070	38	18	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 NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH 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	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	334,600	201,400	153,300	144,300	9,000	133,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	89,300	53,600	24,800	22,500	2,300	35,700	27	26
25 to 34 years.....	85,700	55,700	40,800	38,300	2,500	30,000	28	28
35 to 44 years.....	62,500	42,300	38,500	36,800	1,700	20,200	21	19
45 to 64 years.....	75,800	45,100	44,400	42,100	2,300	30,700	22	26
65 years and over.....	21,300	4,800	4,800	4,500	300	16,500	2	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	179,400	154,300	106,600	100,800	5,800	25,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	55,800	43,600	15,100	13,900	1,200	12,200	28	21
25 to 34 years.....	43,800	42,700	28,000	26,600	1,500	1,100	28	26
35 to 44 years.....	32,400	31,100	27,400	26,200	1,200	1,300	20	21
45 to 64 years.....	38,000	32,900	32,200	30,500	1,800	5,100	21	31
65 years and over.....	9,300	3,900	3,900	3,700	200	5,400	3	3

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

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

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Female, 14 years and over.....	155,200	47,200	46,700	43,500	3,200	108,000	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	33,500	10,000	9,700	8,700	1,000	23,500	21	...
25 to 34 years.....	41,800	12,900	12,800	11,800	1,000	28,900	27	...
35 to 44 years.....	30,100	11,200	11,100	10,600	600	18,900	24	...
45 to 64 years.....	37,800	12,200	12,100	11,600	500	25,600	26	...
65 years and over.....	12,000	900	900	800	100	11,100	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 NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH 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.....	60	86	30	6	5	7
14 to 19 years.....	44	57	23	13	13	12
20 to 24 years.....	72	93	35	8	7	11
25 to 34 years.....	65	97	31	6	5	8
35 to 44 years.....	68	96	37	4	4	5
45 to 54 years.....	63	91	35	5	5	6
55 to 64 years.....	53	79	28	4	6	2
65 years and over.....	23	42	8	6	5	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH 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.....	144,300	100,800	43,500	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	95,700	61,600	34,100	66	61	78						
Government workers.....	35,100	28,100	6,900	24	28	16						
Self-employed workers.....	12,700	10,800	1,900	9	11	4						
Unpaid family workers.....	800	300	500	1	...	1						
1940												
Employed.....	95,628	70,291	25,337	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	85,231	62,207	23,024	89	88	91						
Government workers.....												
Self-employed workers.....							9,673	7,786	1,887	10	11	7
Unpaid family workers.....							724	298	426	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH 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.....	144,300	100,800	43,500	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,600	5,300	4,200	7	5	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	15,200	13,200	2,000	11	13	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	19,400	8,300	11,100	13	8	26
Sales workers.....	12,400	7,300	5,100	9	7	12
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	28,900	28,300	600	20	28	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,100	18,400	4,700	16	18	11
Private household workers.....	7,800	200	7,700	5	...	18
Service workers, except private household.....	12,300	6,100	6,100	9	6	14
Laborers, except mine.....	14,300	12,700	1,600	10	13	4
Occupation not reported.....	1,300	1,000	300	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	95,628	70,291	25,337	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	6,350	3,651	2,699	7	5	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	9,982	9,220	762	10	13	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	15,595	9,420	6,175	16	13	24
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	15,031	14,871	160	16	21	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	14,647	12,386	2,261	15	18	9
Private household workers.....	8,731	300	8,431	9	...	33
Service workers, except private household.....	9,102	5,933	3,169	10	8	13
Laborers, except mine.....	15,515	14,031	1,484	16	20	6
Occupation not reported.....	675	479	196	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH 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.....	144,300	100,800	43,500	100	100	100
Construction.....	10,800	10,500	200	7	10	...
Manufacturing.....	24,600	21,400	3,200	17	21	7
Durable goods.....	16,200	15,200	900	11	15	2
Nondurable goods.....	8,200	6,100	2,100	6	6	5
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	100	100	...	...	...
Transport., commun., and other public utilities...	16,400	14,300	2,200	11	14	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	33,200	19,700	13,500	23	20	31
Service industries.....	31,800	12,900	18,900	22	13	43
Public Administration.....	20,500	16,900	3,600	14	17	8
All other industries.....	4,900	3,600	1,200	3	4	3
Industry not reported.....	2,000	1,400	600	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	95,628	70,291	25,337	100	100	100
Construction.....	4,763	4,670	93	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	21,566	19,730	1,836	23	28	7
Transport., commun., and other public utilities..	12,720	11,739	981	13	17	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	17,682	12,624	5,058	18	18	20
Service industries.....	23,975	8,808	15,167	25	13	60
Public Administration.....	7,628	7,170	458	8	10	2
All other industries.....	6,018	4,673	1,345	6	7	5
Industry not reported.....	1,276	877	399	1	1	2

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Income level	Total	White	Nonwhite	Percent distribution		
				Total	White	Non-white
Families and unrelated individuals....	172,500	134,000	38,500	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	159,700	123,800	35,900	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	20,800	10,800	10,000	13	9	28
\$500 to \$999.....	11,700	6,100	5,600	7	5	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	22,700	17,600	5,100	14	14	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	13,100	8,300	4,900	8	7	14
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	16,000	11,100	4,800	10	9	13
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	14,000	11,700	2,300	9	9	6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	17,000	15,400	1,500	11	12	4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	11,200	10,700	500	7	9	1
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7,600	7,400	300	5	6	1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5,400	5,200	200	3	4	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	9,100	8,600	500	6	7	1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4,600	4,600	100	3	4	...
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	4,100	4,000	100	3	3	...
\$10,000 and over.....	2,300	2,300	...	1	2	...
Income not reported.....	12,800	10,200	2,600	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,361	\$2,842	\$1,230	...	...	...
Families.....	110,400	85,900	24,500	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	105,100	81,900	23,300	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	8,500	3,800	4,700	8	5	20
\$500 to \$999.....	5,400	2,100	3,400	5	3	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6,900	3,600	3,300	7	4	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7,600	4,100	3,500	7	5	15
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11,200	7,500	3,600	11	9	15
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10,600	8,700	1,900	10	11	8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	14,100	12,700	1,400	13	16	6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	10,000	9,600	500	10	12	2
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7,100	6,800	200	7	8	1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,900	4,700	200	5	6	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	8,500	8,100	400	8	10	2
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4,300	4,300	100	4	5	...
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	3,900	3,800	100	4	5	...
\$10,000 and over.....	2,200	2,200	...	2	3	...
Income not reported.....	5,200	4,000	1,200
Median income.....	\$3,083	\$3,439	\$1,536

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OMAHA, NEBR., 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 Omaha Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 325,153 on April 1, 1940, to 365,400 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 40,250, or 12 percent. (See table 1.) The sex ratio in the metropolitan area, which was about 97 males per 100 females in 1950, remained 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 66 percent for this age group as

compared with 12 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over, 29 percent, exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950, which was 30.8 years, remained about the same as in 1940. It was 30.1 years for males and 31.5 years for females in 1950.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 67 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-two percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 89,100 married couples in the metropolitan area, 5,800, or 7 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 95,700. In addition, there were 29,200 "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 69,500 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was about the same, 68,685, in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 93 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a similar proportion, 89 percent, were enrolled. This age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 17 percent were enrolled

¹ The Omaha Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebr., and Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

in 1950 as compared with 16 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 17 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 11 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 6 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Omaha Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 12 percent. An estimated 151,200 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 135,400 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, a marked increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 45,700 women, or 32 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 35,949, or 27 percent, in 1940. For men, the proportions were the same in both years--79 percent--but the number in the male labor force rose from 99,451 to 105,500 over the past 10 years along with the growth in population.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 3,700, or 2 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 21,708 persons, or approximately 16 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

Civilian employment in the Omaha Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 146,100 in 1950, about 30 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose by 38,000 to a 1950 figure of 130,000. The number of self-employed persons, on the other hand, decreased by 4,000 to a level of 14,900 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 16 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

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

The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 13,335 to 21,400 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 10,667 to 14,100 in the number of workers employed in the professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 14 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 4 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 27,100 of the workers living in the Omaha Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 53 percent over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 25 percent to a 1950 level of 32,300. Gains in employment of 92 percent and 45 percent occurred in the construction and public utility industries, respectively. The number of workers engaged in the service industries, however, rose by only 18 percent and stood at 38,100 in 1950. Furthermore, employment in agriculture decreased by 37 percent to a 1950 figure of 5,800. As a result of these changes, agriculture and the service industries declined sharply in importance as fields of employment among the various broad industry groups, whereas manufacturing and construction rose markedly 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 Omaha Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,508. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,102). Approximately 19 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 28 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 125,900 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (78,700 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 16,700 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 17,000 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 13,000 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes the 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.² The improvements in the questionnaire were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 12,300 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 95 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
2,500.....	600	50,000.....	2,600
5,000.....	900	100,000.....	3,400
10,000.....	1,200	200,000.....	3,800
25,000.....	1,900	300,000.....	2,900

To illustrate, there were an estimated 20,600 males under 5 years in the metropolitan

area. The sampling variability is about 1,700. 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 18,900 and 22,300.

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

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

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 14,000 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 42 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 5 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 37 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.

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Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE OMAHA 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.....	365,400	180,200	185,200	325,153	160,528	164,625	12	12	12
Under 5 years.....	39,300	20,600	18,700	23,670	12,070	11,600	66	71	61
5 to 9 years.....	29,300	15,200	14,000	23,980	12,218	11,762	22	24	19
10 to 14 years.....	24,400	13,300	11,200	26,543	13,559	12,984	-8	-2	-14
15 to 24 years.....	53,800	26,000	27,800	56,616	27,062	29,554	-5	-4	-6
25 to 34 years.....	61,800	29,600	32,300	52,081	24,690	27,391	19	20	18
35 to 44 years.....	48,400	23,700	24,700	47,835	23,314	24,521	1	2	1
45 to 64 years.....	78,000	37,800	40,200	70,837	36,212	34,625	10	4	16
65 years and over.....	30,400	14,000	16,300	23,591	11,403	12,188	29	23	34
Median age.....years..	30.8	30.1	31.5	31.1	31.2	31.0	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	11	10	7	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	15	17	17	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	16	17	16	15	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	13	13	13	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	21	22	22	23	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	8	9	7	7	7	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	277,100	133,700	143,500	100	100	100
Single.....	62,300	32,800	29,500	22	25	21
Married.....	185,700	92,100	93,600	67	69	65
Widowed or divorced.....	29,100	8,700	20,400	11	7	14

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	89,100	Total.....	124,900
With own household.....	83,300	Families.....	95,700
Without own household.....	5,800	Unrelated individuals.....	29,200
Percent.....	100	HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	93	Households.....	104,400
Without own household.....	7	Population in households.....	345,600
		Population per household.....	3.3

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE OMAHA 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.....	107,500	69,500	65	107,139	68,685	64	1
5 to 13 years.....	48,900	45,400	93	45,021	42,433	94	7
14 to 17 years.....	19,600	17,400	89	22,779	19,844	87	-12
18 to 24 years.....	38,900	6,700	17	39,339	6,408	16	5

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	356,900	100
Same house as in 1950.....	287,000	80
Different house, same county.....	40,900	11
Different county or abroad.....	22,600	6
Residence not reported.....	6,400	2

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE OMAHA 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.....	277,100	133,700	143,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	151,200	105,500	45,700	55	79	32
Civilian labor force.....	149,700	104,000	45,700	54	78	32
Employed.....	146,100	101,100	45,000	53	76	31
Unemployed.....	3,700	2,900	700	1	2	...
Not in labor force.....	125,900	28,200	97,700	45	21	68
Keeping house.....	79,300	600	78,700	29	...	55
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	13,000	7,500	5,400	5	6	4
Other and not reported.....	33,700	20,000	13,600	12	15	9
14 to 19 years.....	17,000	8,900	8,000	6	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	11,300	7,500	3,800	4	6	3
65 years and over.....	5,400	3,700	1,700	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	149,700	104,000	45,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	146,100	101,100	45,000	98	97	98
At work.....	142,700	98,800	43,900	95	95	96
35 hours or more.....	133,900	94,200	39,700	89	91	87
15 to 34 hours.....	7,000	3,700	3,300	5	4	7
1 to 14 hours.....	1,800	900	900	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	3,400	2,300	1,000	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	3,700	2,900	700	2	3	2

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE OMAHA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	277,100	133,700	143,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	151,200	105,500	45,700	55	79	32
Civilian labor force.....	149,700	104,000	45,700	54	78	32
Employed.....	146,100	101,100	45,000	53	76	31
Unemployed.....	3,700	2,900	700	1	2	...
Not in labor force.....	125,900	28,200	97,700	45	21	68
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	256,462	125,444	131,018	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	135,400	99,451	35,949	53	79	27
Civilian labor force.....	133,950	98,001	35,949	52	78	27
Employed.....	112,242	81,191	31,051	44	65	24
Unemployed.....	21,708	16,810	4,898	8	13	4
Not in labor force.....	121,062	25,993	95,069	47	21	73

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 OMAHA 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....	277,100	151,200	149,700	146,100	3,700	125,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	58,500	28,100	27,900	26,800	1,100	30,400	19	30
25 to 34 years.....	61,800	37,100	36,200	35,100	1,100	24,700	25	30
35 to 44 years.....	48,400	32,000	31,700	31,200	400	16,400	21	11
45 to 64 years.....	78,000	46,800	46,700	45,900	800	31,200	31	22
65 years and over.....	30,400	7,200	7,200	7,100	200	23,100	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....								
	133,700	105,500	104,000	101,100	2,900	28,200	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	28,600	16,000	15,800	14,800	1,000	12,600	15	...
25 to 34 years.....	29,600	27,000	26,100	25,400	700	2,600	26	...
35 to 44 years.....	23,700	23,000	22,600	22,300	400	700	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	37,800	33,600	33,600	33,000	700	4,200	32	...
65 years and over.....	14,000	5,900	5,900	5,700	200	8,100	6	...
Female, 14 years and over.....								
	143,500	45,700	45,700	45,000	700	97,700	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	29,900	12,100	12,100	12,000	100	17,800	26	...
25 to 34 years.....	32,300	10,100	10,100	9,700	400	22,200	22	...
35 to 44 years.....	24,700	9,000	9,000	9,000	100	15,700	20	...
45 to 64 years.....	40,200	13,100	13,100	13,000	100	27,100	29	...
65 years and over.....	16,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	...	15,000	3	...

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Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE OMAHA 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.....	55	79	32	2	3	2
14 to 19 years.....	33	37	29	6	9	2
20 to 24 years.....	64	78	51	3	4	1
25 to 34 years.....	60	91	31	3	3	4
35 to 44 years.....	66	97	36	1	2	1
45 to 54 years.....	64	93	37	2	2	...
55 to 64 years.....	55	85	27	2	2	2
65 years and over.....	24	42	8	3	3	...

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

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	146,100	101,100	45,000	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	115,500	78,200	37,300	79	77	83
Government workers.....	14,600	8,900	5,700	10	9	13
Self-employed workers.....	14,900	13,400	1,500	10	13	3
Unpaid family workers.....	1,000	600	500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	112,242	81,191	31,051	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	92,155	63,907	28,248	82	79	91
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....						
	18,519	16,244	2,275	16	20	7
	1,568	1,040	528	1	1	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE OMAHA 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.....	146,100	101,100	45,000	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14,100	8,100	6,100	10	8	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	18,500	16,700	1,800	13	17	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	28,500	10,500	17,900	20	10	40
Sales workers.....	12,600	9,400	3,100	9	9	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	21,400	20,400	1,000	15	20	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	20,900	16,300	4,600	14	16	10
Private household workers.....	1,800	100	1,600	1	...	4
Service workers, except private household.....	12,000	5,400	6,600	8	5	15
Laborers, except mine.....	14,600	13,200	1,400	10	13	3
Occupation not reported.....	1,700	900	800	1	1	2

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

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

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1940						
Employed.....	112,242	81,191	31,051	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10,667	5,885	4,782	10	7	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	17,664	16,238	1,426	16	20	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	28,761	16,603	12,158	26	20	39
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	13,335	13,084	251	12	16	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	14,768	12,071	2,697	13	15	9
Private household workers.....	4,616	127	4,489	4	...	14
Service workers, except private household.....	10,662	6,288	4,374	9	3	14
Laborers, except mine.....	11,066	10,470	596	10	13	2
Occupation not reported.....	703	425	278	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE OMAHA 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.....	146,100	101,100	45,000	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	5,800	5,400	300	4	5	1
Construction.....	9,500	8,900	600	7	9	1
Manufacturing.....	27,100	21,000	6,000	19	21	13
Durable goods.....	7,500	6,300	1,200	5	6	3
Nondurable goods.....	18,900	14,300	4,600	13	14	10
Not specified manufacturing.....	600	400	300	...	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	23,700	19,700	4,100	16	19	9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	32,300	22,200	10,200	22	22	23
Service industries.....	38,100	16,700	21,400	26	17	42
All other industries.....	7,500	5,800	1,600	5	6	4
Industry not reported.....	2,100	1,400	700	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	112,242	81,191	31,051	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	9,190	9,011	179	8	11	1
Construction.....	4,957	4,843	114	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	17,673	14,838	2,835	16	18	9
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	16,366	14,457	1,909	15	18	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	25,793	18,536	7,257	23	23	23
Service industries.....	32,277	14,852	17,425	29	18	56
All other industries.....	4,559	3,739	820	4	5	3
Industry not reported.....	1,427	915	512	1	1	2

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	124,900	95,700	...	...
Number reporting.....	117,100	90,900	100	100
Under \$500.....	12,200	4,600	10	5
\$500 to \$999.....	6,300	2,600	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7,100	4,200	6	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7,900	4,600	7	5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11,400	8,200	10	9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10,900	9,100	9	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	13,500	12,000	12	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	10,200	9,300	9	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	8,800	8,400	8	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6,600	6,300	6	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	9,100	9,000	8	10
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	5,000	4,800	4	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	4,800	4,700	4	5
\$10,000 and over.....	3,100	3,100	3	3
Income not reported.....	7,800	4,800
Median income.....	\$3,102	\$3,508

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