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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

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

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 1,461,804 on April 1, 1940, to 2,240,800 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 779,000, or 53 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period,

¹ The San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Solano Counties, Calif.

the city of San Francisco increased 22 percent and the city of Oakland increased 27 percent. In 1950, the number of males in the metropolitan area, 1,107,800, was about the same as the number of females, 1,133,000. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 104 males per 100 females in 1940 to 98 in 1950. During the decade, the sex ratio in San Francisco city dropped from 103 to 97, but in Oakland it remained about the same, being 97 in 1950.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a far more rapid rate than any other age group, partly because of the migration of young families into the metropolitan area and partly because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase for the metropolitan area was 201 percent for this age group as compared with 53 percent for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.9 years as compared with 35.0 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 68 percent. (See table 2.) Nineteen percent were single, and 12 percent were widowed or divorced. In San Francisco only 59 percent were married. Of the 549,900 married couples in the metropolitan area, 26,700, or 5 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In San Francisco and in Oakland similar proportions of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 611,600. In addition, there were 265,400 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or

P R E L I M I N A R Y

with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 12 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and of Oakland, but they constituted 21 percent of the population of San Francisco--one of the highest percentages found in the United States. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was only 2.9 persons. For San Francisco and Oakland the average household size remained about the same as in 1940; in 1950 it was 2.7 persons for San Francisco and 2.8 for Oakland. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at about the same pace during the period as the growth of population.

Approximately 343,600 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 44 percent larger than the corresponding number, 238,205, in 1940. In both San Francisco and Oakland, the percent of increase was much smaller than in the metropolitan area as a whole. (See table 4.) For the metropolitan area, the enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 85 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat larger proportion, 94 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 19 percent were enrolled in 1950, about the same proportion as in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 22 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 9 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 proportion of persons who at the time of the enumeration were living in the same house in which they had been living 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 San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 44 percent. An estimated 971,000 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 675,761 in 1940. Within San Francisco and Oakland cities, the labor force increased more moderately during

the past decade--18 and 30 percent, respectively. The 1950 labor force numbered 373,900 in San Francisco and 174,900 in Oakland.

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth in the metropolitan area, an increase since 1940 in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 301,700 women, or 34 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 178,992, or 30 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 35 to 40 percent in San Francisco and from 28 to 36 percent in Oakland. For men, the proportions were about the same--approximately 80 percent--in both years for residents of Oakland, as well as for the population of the metropolitan area as a whole. In San Francisco, however, the proportion declined from 80 to 76 percent over the past decade.

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; 48 percent of the women between those ages in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was 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 65 years and over. In the city of Oakland the labor force participation rates for women closely followed those for the metropolitan area as a whole. In San Francisco, however, the proportions were somewhat higher. (See table 9.)

In the San Francisco-Oakland labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 72,200 persons, or 8 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 89,679, or approximately 14 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in both cities followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, with the number of unemployed residents dropping in 1950 to 30,900 in San Francisco and to 17,000 in Oakland.

The number of employed civilians living in the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 883,200 in 1950, or 55 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 87 percent, or 768,700, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 87,300 were working only part time and 27,200 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the

cities of San Francisco and Oakland was considerably smaller than for the metropolitan area as a whole--27 percent and 38 percent, respectively, for the two cities. In San Francisco, civilian employment increased to 337,200 in 1950 from the 285,506 reported in 1940; 158,600 Oakland residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 113,822 ten years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose by 61 percent to a 1950 level of 785,500. The number of self-employed persons, however, increased by only 18 percent, and was estimated at 93,600 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of San Francisco and Oakland cities, the number of persons employed by government more than doubled over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, in 1950 numbered 47,200 and 22,400 in the cities of San Francisco and Oakland, respectively. During the same period the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 23 percent in San Francisco and 32 percent in Oakland.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers and skilled craftsmen living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 76,973 to 141,800 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 61,953 to 111,900 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 1 out of every 10 employed women in the metropolitan area was a private household worker, whereas in 1950 only 1 out of 20 was so employed.

The 1950 occupational distribution of employed residents of San Francisco city differed somewhat from that of the residents of Oakland city. In Oakland, the skilled craftsmen constituted a higher proportion of the total employed than in San Francisco. In the city of San Francisco, on the other hand, clerical workers were relatively much more important than in Oakland.

In 1950, 235,800 of the workers living in the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan

Area were employed in the service industries, an increase of 38 percent over 1940. The rates of increase in certain of the other industry groups, however, were considerably higher. Employment in wholesale and retail trade for example, increased by 56 percent, while the number of workers in the construction industry more than doubled over the decade. The greatest relative increase was seen in the public administration industry, where employment increased almost fourfold over the decade. As a result, public administration, which includes a relatively large number of civilian employees on military installations, had 10 percent of the employed workers in 1950, in comparison with only 4 percent in 1940. (See table 12.)

A comparison of the 1950 industrial distribution of the residents of San Francisco city with that of the residents of Oakland city reveals two marked differences. In San Francisco, 32 percent of the employed residents were engaged in the service industries, whereas in Oakland only 27 percent were in the service industries. In the city of Oakland, however, the proportion of employed residents engaged in manufacturing was significantly greater than in San Francisco, 20 percent as compared with 16 percent.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,817. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was considerably lower (\$3,305). Approximately 22 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 26 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. The average incomes of families living within the cities of San Francisco and Oakland did not differ significantly from that of the metropolitan area as a whole (table 13).

An estimated 757,100 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 (467,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 137,100 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 87,500 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 62,100 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 29,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 220 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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data		
	San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area	San Francisco city	Oakland city
5,000..	2,800	1,600	1,200
10,000..	3,900	2,300	1,600
25,000..	6,200	3,700	2,500
50,000..	8,600	4,900	3,300
100,000..	12,000	6,800	4,400
200,000..	16,600	8,900	5,200
300,000..	19,900	9,900	4,200
500,000..	24,200	9,700	...
700,000..	27,100	5,900	...
900,000..	28,700	...	...
1,100,000..	29,200	...	...
1,300,000..	28,800	...	...
1,500,000..	27,500	...	...

To illustrate, there were an estimated 129,500 males under 5 years in the metropolitan area. The sam-

pling variability is about 13,400. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 116,100 and 142,900.

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 77,700 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 33 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 25 percent and 41 percent.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,500,000	Total population
Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:								
Metropolitan area								
2 or 98	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	9	6	4	3	2	2	1	1
10 or 90	11	8	6	4	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	14	12	9	6	4	3	2	1
50	15	13	10	7	5	4	2	1
San Francisco city								
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1	...	1
5 or 95	5	3	2	2	2	1	...	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	2	1	...	1
25 or 75	11	7	5	3	3	2	...	1
50	12	8	6	4	3	2	...	1
Oakland city								
2 or 98	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	1
5 or 95	3	2	2	2	1	...	...	1
10 or 90	5	3	2	2	1	...	...	1
25 or 75	7	5	3	3	2	...	...	1
50	8	6	4	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 characteris-

tic 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 SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND 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
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	2,240,800	1,107,800	1,133,000	1,461,804	746,020	715,784	53	48	58
Under 5 years.....	244,500	129,500	115,000	81,232	41,449	39,783	201	212	189
5 to 9 years.....	172,800	88,900	83,900	76,441	38,943	37,498	126	128	124
10 to 14 years.....	119,100	61,300	57,800	87,263	44,368	42,895	36	38	35
15 to 24 years.....	244,800	114,100	130,600	224,984	113,653	111,331	9	...	17
25 to 34 years.....	429,400	213,100	216,300	261,977	132,758	129,219	64	61	67
35 to 44 years.....	373,100	181,200	191,800	247,307	129,162	118,145	51	40	62
45 to 64 years.....	486,000	241,900	244,100	368,662	193,081	175,581	32	25	39
65 years and over.....	171,100	77,700	93,400	113,938	52,606	61,332	50	48	52
Median age.....years..	32.9	32.5	33.3	35.0	35.1	34.8	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	10	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	5	5	5	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	6	5	6	6	6	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	11	10	12	15	15	16	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	19	19	19	18	18	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	17	16	17	17	17	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	22	25	26	25	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	8	8	7	9	...	...	...
SAN FRANCISCO CITY									
All ages.....	775,400	381,900	393,500	634,536	322,441	312,095	22	18	26
Under 5 years.....	61,600	30,600	31,000	30,333	15,452	14,881	103	98	108
5 to 9 years.....	43,400	22,800	20,600	28,255	14,352	13,903	54	59	48
10 to 14 years.....	31,700	15,200	16,500	32,825	16,463	16,362	-3	-8	1
15 to 24 years.....	90,200	42,500	47,700	90,269	44,295	45,974	...	-4	4
25 to 34 years.....	132,200	63,500	68,700	116,121	57,829	58,292	14	10	18
35 to 44 years.....	138,500	66,300	72,200	113,700	59,267	54,433	22	12	33
45 to 64 years.....	202,100	106,200	95,800	171,326	90,624	80,702	18	17	19
65 years and over.....	75,700	34,800	40,900	51,707	24,159	27,548	46	44	48
Median age.....years..	37.1	37.5	36.7	36.7	37.2	36.2	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	8	8	8	5	5	5	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	6	6	5	4	4	4	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	4	4	4	5	5	5	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	12	11	12	14	14	15	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	18	18	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	18	17	18	18	18	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	26	28	24	27	28	26	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	9	10	8	7	9	...	...	...
OAKLAND CITY									
All ages.....	384,600	189,100	195,600	302,163	149,227	152,936	27	27	28
Under 5 years.....	36,900	19,900	17,000	17,337	8,776	8,561	113	127	99
5 to 9 years.....	25,300	12,700	12,600	16,285	8,286	7,999	55	53	58
10 to 14 years.....	19,500	10,300	9,300	18,539	9,342	9,197	5	10	1
15 to 24 years.....	42,600	19,900	22,800	47,427	22,905	24,522	-10	-13	-7
25 to 34 years.....	68,400	33,300	35,000	53,032	26,323	26,709	29	27	31
35 to 44 years.....	62,500	30,500	32,000	48,111	24,327	23,784	30	25	35
45 to 64 years.....	92,600	46,800	45,800	75,856	38,031	37,825	22	23	21
65 years and over.....	36,900	15,800	21,100	25,576	11,237	14,339	44	41	47
Median age.....years..	34.9	34.5	35.3	34.7	34.6	34.8	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	9	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	6	5	6	5	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	5	5	6	6	6	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	11	11	12	16	15	16	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	18	18	18	18	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	25	23	25	25	25	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	8	11	8	8	9	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over....	1,728,100	839,500	888,700	100	100	100
Single.....	334,700	192,400	142,300	19	23	16
Married.....	1,180,700	587,000	593,700	68	70	67
Widowed or divorced.....	212,800	60,100	152,700	12	7	17
SAN FRANCISCO CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over....	645,000	316,100	328,900	100	100	100
Single.....	166,400	94,600	71,900	26	30	22
Married.....	379,500	190,700	188,800	59	60	57
Widowed or divorced.....	99,000	30,800	68,300	15	10	21
OAKLAND CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over....	306,300	148,100	158,100	100	100	100
Single.....	54,000	29,800	24,100	18	20	15
Married.....	207,600	104,900	102,700	68	71	65
Widowed or divorced.....	44,800	13,400	31,400	15	9	20

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND CITIES: 1950

Subject	San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area	San Francisco city	Oakland city
MARRIED COUPLES			
Total.....	549,900	169,000	98,000
With own household.....	523,200	157,100	91,900
Without own household.....	26,700	11,900	6,100
Percent.....	100	100	100
With own household.....	95	93	94
Without own household.....	5	7	6
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
Total.....	877,100	355,400	156,500
Families.....	611,600	194,700	110,700
Unrelated individuals.....	265,400	160,700	45,900
HOUSEHOLDS			
Households.....	729,700	257,800	132,900
Population in households.....	2,125,400	689,500	367,400
Population per household.....	2.9	2.7	2.8

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND CITIES: 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	
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	536,700	343,600	64	388,688	238,205	61	44
5 to 13 years.....	268,100	227,600	85	145,299	131,329	90	73
14 to 17 years.....	87,000	81,400	94	77,522	72,195	93	13
18 to 24 years.....	181,600	34,600	19	165,867	34,681	21	...
SAN FRANCISCO CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	165,300	95,800	58	151,349	90,231	60	6
5 to 13 years.....	68,800	56,900	83	54,192	49,113	91	16
14 to 17 years.....	24,300	22,400	92	29,650	27,682	93	-19
18 to 24 years.....	72,200	16,600	23	67,507	13,436	20	24
OAKLAND CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	87,400	55,700	64	82,251	50,677	62	10
5 to 13 years.....	41,500	36,200	87	30,848	27,918	91	30
14 to 17 years.....	13,300	12,400	93	16,861	15,802	94	-22
18 to 24 years.....	32,600	7,200	22	34,542	6,957	20	3

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

Residence in 1949	San Francisco-Oakland Standard Metropolitan Area		San Francisco city		Oakland city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	2,195,600	100	761,700	100	377,100	100
Same house as in 1950.....	1,660,200	76	581,200	76	295,300	78
Different house, same county.....	293,800	13	93,600	12	54,200	14
Different county or abroad.....	195,500	9	51,800	7	22,400	6
Residence not reported.....	46,100	2	35,200	5	5,200	1

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

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,728,100	839,500	888,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	971,000	669,200	301,700	56	80	34
Civilian labor force.....	955,400	654,400	301,100	55	78	34
Employed.....	883,200	605,400	277,800	51	72	31
Unemployed.....	72,200	48,900	23,300	4	6	3
Not in labor force.....	757,100	170,200	586,900	44	20	66
Keeping house.....	470,500	3,500	467,000	27	...	53
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	62,100	33,500	28,600	4	4	3
Other and not reported.....	224,600	133,200	91,400	13	16	10
14 to 19 years.....	87,500	44,300	43,100	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	86,300	53,500	32,800	5	6	4
65 years and over.....	50,800	35,400	15,400	3	4	2
Civilian labor force.....	955,400	654,400	301,100	100	100	100
Employed.....	883,200	605,400	277,800	92	93	92
At work.....	856,000	589,200	266,800	90	90	89
35 hours or more.....	768,700	543,700	225,100	80	83	75
15 to 34 hours.....	68,500	36,500	32,000	7	6	11
1 to 14 hours.....	18,800	9,100	9,700	2	1	...
With a job but not at work.....	27,200	16,200	11,000	3	2	...
Unemployed.....	72,200	48,900	23,300	8	7	8

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND CITIES: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SAN FRANCISCO CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	645,000	316,100	328,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	373,900	241,600	132,300	58	76	40
Civilian labor force.....	368,100	236,000	132,000	57	75	40
Employed.....	337,200	214,300	122,900	52	68	37
Unemployed.....	30,900	21,800	9,100	5	7	3
Not in labor force.....	271,100	74,500	196,600	42	24	60
Keeping house.....	143,600	1,400	142,100	22	...	43
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	34,800	18,600	16,100	5	6	5
Other and not reported.....	92,800	54,500	38,300	14	17	12
14 to 19 years.....	26,400	12,900	13,500	4	4	4
20 to 64 years.....	44,800	28,400	16,400	7	9	5
65 years and over.....	21,600	13,200	8,400	3	4	3
Civilian labor force.....	368,100	236,000	132,000	100	100	100
Employed.....	337,200	214,300	122,900	92	91	93
At work.....	326,800	208,500	118,300	89	88	90
35 hours or more.....	297,300	192,100	105,200	81	81	80
15 to 34 hours.....	24,300	12,900	11,300	7	5	9
1 to 14 hours.....	5,200	3,400	1,800	1	1	1
With a job but not at work.....	10,300	5,800	4,600	3	2	3
Unemployed.....	30,900	21,800	9,100	8	9	7
OAKLAND CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	306,300	148,100	158,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	174,900	118,400	56,500	57	80	36
Civilian labor force.....	173,600	117,100	56,500	57	79	36
Employed.....	156,600	105,500	51,100	51	71	32
Unemployed.....	17,000	11,600	5,300	6	8	3
Not in labor force.....	131,400	29,800	101,600	43	20	64
Keeping house.....	81,500	700	80,800	27	...	51
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	13,800	7,700	6,000	5	5	4
Other and not reported.....	36,100	21,300	14,900	12	14	9
14 to 19 years.....	13,800	6,800	7,000	5	5	4
20 to 64 years.....	13,400	8,200	5,300	4	6	3
65 years and over.....	8,900	6,300	2,600	3	4	2
Civilian labor force.....	173,600	117,100	56,500	100	100	100
Employed.....	156,600	105,500	51,100	90	90	90
At work.....	151,300	102,500	48,800	87	88	86
35 hours or more.....	133,300	92,900	40,400	77	79	72
15 to 34 hours.....	13,800	7,700	6,100	8	7	11
1 to 14 hours.....	4,100	1,900	2,200	2	2	4
With a job but not at work.....	5,400	3,000	2,400	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	17,000	11,600	5,300	10	10	9

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,728,100	839,500	888,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	971,000	669,200	301,700	56	80	34
Civilian labor force.....	955,400	654,400	301,100	55	78	34
Employed.....	883,200	605,400	277,800	51	72	31
Unemployed.....	72,200	48,900	23,300	4	6	3
Not in labor force.....	757,100	170,200	586,900	44	20	66
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,235,273	630,561	604,712	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	675,761	496,769	178,992	55	79	30
Civilian labor force.....	660,181	481,189	178,992	53	76	30
Employed.....	570,502	415,067	155,435	46	66	26
Unemployed.....	89,679	66,122	23,557	7	10	4
Not in labor force.....	559,512	133,792	425,720	45	21	70
SAN FRANCISCO CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	645,000	316,100	328,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	373,900	241,600	132,300	58	76	40
Civilian labor force.....	368,100	236,000	132,000	57	75	40
Employed.....	337,200	214,300	122,900	52	68	37
Unemployed.....	30,900	21,800	9,100	5	7	3
Not in labor force.....	271,100	74,500	196,600	42	24	60
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	550,011	279,591	270,420	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	316,659	222,803	93,856	58	80	35
Civilian labor force.....	310,859	217,003	93,856	57	78	35
Employed.....	265,506	184,167	81,339	48	66	30
Unemployed.....	45,353	32,836	12,517	8	12	5
Not in labor force.....	233,352	56,788	176,564	42	20	65
OAKLAND CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	306,300	148,100	158,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	174,900	118,400	56,500	57	80	36
Civilian labor force.....	173,600	117,100	56,500	57	79	36
Employed.....	156,600	105,500	51,100	51	71	32
Unemployed.....	17,000	11,600	5,300	6	8	3
Not in labor force.....	131,400	29,800	101,600	43	20	64
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	253,978	124,795	129,183	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	134,746	98,581	36,165	53	79	28
Civilian labor force.....	134,596	98,431	36,165	53	79	28
Employed.....	113,822	83,343	30,479	45	67	24
Unemployed.....	20,774	15,088	5,686	8	12	4
Not in labor force.....	119,232	26,214	93,018	47	21	72

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

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

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	1,728,100	971,000	955,400	883,200	72,200	757,100	100	100
to 24 years.....	268,500	119,500	116,400	101,900	14,400	149,000	12	26
to 34 years.....	429,400	277,900	268,500	250,600	18,000	151,500	29	25
to 44 years.....	373,100	246,600	244,600	230,800	13,700	126,400	25	19
to 64 years.....	486,000	293,400	292,400	269,300	23,100	192,600	30	32
65 years and over.....	171,100	33,500	33,500	30,500	3,000	137,600	3	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	839,500	669,200	654,400	605,400	48,900	170,200	100	100
to 24 years.....	125,500	67,600	64,500	55,200	9,300	57,900	10	19
to 34 years.....	213,100	200,000	191,200	179,800	11,400	13,100	30	25
to 44 years.....	181,200	168,800	166,800	158,700	8,100	12,500	25	17
to 64 years.....	241,900	206,900	205,900	188,200	17,700	35,000	31	34
65 years and over.....	77,700	26,000	26,000	23,500	2,400	51,700	4	1
Female, 14 years and over.....	888,700	301,700	301,100	277,800	23,300	586,900	100	100
4 to 24 years.....	143,000	51,900	51,900	46,700	5,200	91,200	17	22
5 to 34 years.....	216,300	77,900	77,300	70,800	6,600	138,400	26	25
35 to 44 years.....	191,800	77,900	77,800	72,100	5,700	113,900	26	24
45 to 64 years.....	244,100	86,500	86,500	81,200	5,300	157,500	29	23
65 years and over.....	93,400	7,600	7,600	7,000	600	85,900	3	1
SAN FRANCISCO CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	645,000	373,900	368,100	337,200	30,900	271,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	96,500	47,800	47,000	42,500	4,400	48,700	13	14
25 to 34 years.....	132,200	89,200	86,200	79,300	6,900	43,000	24	21
35 to 44 years.....	138,500	94,900	93,400	86,900	6,600	43,600	25	21
45 to 64 years.....	202,100	125,000	124,400	113,600	10,800	77,100	33	35
65 years and over.....	75,700	17,000	17,000	14,800	2,200	58,700	5	7
Male, 14 years and over.....	316,100	241,600	236,000	214,300	21,800	74,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	45,300	23,800	23,000	20,300	2,700	21,400	10	12
25 to 34 years.....	63,500	57,500	54,600	49,800	4,800	6,100	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	66,300	59,800	58,500	54,200	4,300	6,400	25	26
45 to 64 years.....	106,200	87,300	86,900	78,700	8,200	18,900	36	38
65 years and over.....	34,800	13,100	13,100	11,300	1,800	21,800	5	8
Female, 14 years and over.....	328,900	132,300	132,000	122,900	9,100	196,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	51,200	24,000	24,000	22,200	1,800	27,300	18	20
25 to 34 years.....	68,700	31,700	31,600	29,500	2,100	36,900	24	23
35 to 44 years.....	72,200	35,000	35,000	32,700	2,300	37,200	26	23
45 to 64 years.....	95,800	37,600	37,600	34,900	2,600	58,200	28	29
65 years and over.....	40,900	4,000	4,000	3,600	400	37,000	3	4

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

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
OAKLAND CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	306,300	174,900	173,600	156,600	17,000	131,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	45,900	21,700	21,400	18,500	2,900	24,300	12	17
25 to 34 years.....	68,400	45,300	44,800	40,400	4,300	23,000	26	25
35 to 44 years.....	62,500	42,900	42,600	39,200	3,400	19,600	25	20
45 to 64 years.....	92,600	57,900	57,800	51,900	5,800	34,700	33	34
65 years and over.....	36,900	7,000	7,000	6,600	500	29,800	4	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	148,100	118,400	117,100	105,500	11,600	29,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	21,700	12,700	12,400	10,500	1,900	9,100	11	16
25 to 34 years.....	33,300	30,700	30,100	27,200	2,900	2,700	26	25
35 to 44 years.....	30,500	28,800	28,500	26,500	2,000	1,700	24	17
45 to 64 years.....	46,800	41,100	41,000	36,500	4,500	5,700	35	39
65 years and over.....	15,800	5,100	5,100	4,800	300	10,700	4	3
Female, 14 years and over.....	158,100	56,500	56,500	51,100	5,300	101,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	24,200	9,000	9,000	8,000	1,000	15,200	16	19
25 to 34 years.....	35,000	14,700	14,700	13,200	1,500	20,400	26	28
35 to 44 years.....	32,000	14,100	14,100	12,700	1,400	17,900	25	26
45 to 64 years.....	45,800	16,800	16,800	15,500	1,400	29,000	30	26
65 years and over.....	21,100	1,900	1,900	1,800	100	19,200	3	2

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND CITIES: 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
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	56	80	34	8	7	8
14 to 19 years.....	23	26	21	20	22	18
20 to 24 years.....	62	80	48	10	12	7
25 to 34 years.....	65	94	36	7	6	9
35 to 44 years.....	66	93	41	6	5	7
45 to 54 years.....	64	90	38	7	8	5
55 to 64 years.....	55	79	32	9	9	7
65 years and over.....	20	33	8	9	9	8
SAN FRANCISCO CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	58	76	40	8	9	7
14 to 19 years.....	28	30	26	15	16	13
20 to 24 years.....	65	69	61	8	10	6
25 to 34 years.....	67	91	46	8	9	7
35 to 44 years.....	69	90	48	7	7	7
45 to 54 years.....	66	86	44	8	9	6
55 to 64 years.....	56	77	32	9	10	8
65 years and over.....	22	38	10	13	14	10
OAKLAND CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	80	36	10	10	9
14 to 19 years.....	27	32	22	20	22	17
20 to 24 years.....	64	81	49	11	13	9
25 to 34 years.....	66	92	42	10	10	10
35 to 44 years.....	69	94	44	8	7	10
45 to 54 years.....	67	91	42	10	12	8
55 to 64 years.....	56	83	30	10	10	10
65 years and over.....	19	32	9	7	6	5

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND 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
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	883,200	605,400	277,800	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	634,800	425,400	209,400	72	70	75
Government workers.....	150,700	100,500	50,200	17	17	18
Self-employed workers.....	93,600	79,200	14,500	11	13	5
Unpaid family workers.....	4,100	300	3,700	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	570,502	415,067	155,435	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	486,746	348,193	138,553	85	84	89
Government workers.....	79,284	65,798	13,486	14	16	9
Self-employed workers.....	4,472	1,076	3,396	1	...	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
SAN FRANCISCO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	337,200	214,300	122,900	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	256,900	158,100	98,800	76	74	80
Government workers.....	47,200	28,300	18,900	14	13	15
Self-employed workers.....	32,300	27,700	4,600	10	13	4
Unpaid family workers.....	800	200	700	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	265,506	184,167	81,339	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	208,035	141,073	66,962	78	77	82
Government workers.....	21,697	14,747	6,950	8	8	9
Self-employed workers.....	34,364	28,059	6,305	13	15	8
Unpaid family workers.....	1,410	288	1,122	1	...	1
OAKLAND CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	156,600	105,500	51,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	116,900	77,300	39,600	75	73	77
Government workers.....	22,400	14,400	8,000	14	14	16
Self-employed workers.....	16,700	13,600	3,200	11	13	6
Unpaid family workers.....	500	100	400	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	113,822	83,343	30,479	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	88,832	64,963	23,869	78	78	78
Government workers.....	8,884	5,838	3,046	8	7	10
Self-employed workers.....	15,134	12,399	2,735	13	15	9
Unpaid family workers.....	972	143	829	1	...	3

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND 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
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	883,200	605,400	277,800	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	111,900	67,000	44,900	13	11	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	103,000	86,800	16,200	12	14	6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	160,200	53,200	107,000	18	9	39
Sales workers.....	78,800	54,600	24,200	9	9	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	141,800	137,600	4,200	16	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	119,300	93,400	25,900	14	15	9
Private household workers.....	15,600	1,800	13,800	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	80,800	46,100	34,700	9	8	12
Laborers, except mine.....	61,500	58,000	3,500	7	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	10,200	6,900	3,400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	570,502	415,067	155,435	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	61,953	38,121	23,832	11	9	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	72,122	61,890	10,232	13	15	7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	144,172	80,456	63,716	25	19	41
Sales workers.....	76,973	75,278	1,695	13	18	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	85,399	67,405	17,994	15	16	12
Operatives and kindred workers.....	18,238	2,550	15,688	3	1	10
Private household workers.....	58,091	38,807	19,284	10	9	12
Service workers, except private household.....	49,183	47,679	1,504	9	11	1
Laborers, except mine.....	4,371	2,881	1,490	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
SAN FRANCISCO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	337,200	214,300	122,900	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	42,400	23,000	19,400	13	11	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	38,500	31,600	6,900	11	15	6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	76,200	22,900	53,300	23	11	43
Sales workers.....	29,000	19,900	9,100	9	9	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	38,200	36,500	1,700	11	17	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	43,000	31,700	11,200	13	15	9
Private household workers.....	6,100	1,200	4,800	2	1	4
Service workers, except private household.....	39,700	25,900	13,800	12	12	11
Laborers, except mine.....	19,700	18,900	800	6	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	4,500	2,700	1,800	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	265,506	184,167	81,339	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	27,855	16,178	11,677	10	9	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	30,051	24,994	5,057	11	14	6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	50,151	20,900	29,251	19	11	36
Sales workers.....	26,590	20,037	6,553	10	11	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	30,431	29,495	936	11	16	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	38,767	28,642	10,125	15	16	12
Private household workers.....	8,294	1,461	6,833	3	1	8
Service workers, except private household.....	35,338	25,527	9,811	13	14	12
Laborers, except mine.....	16,016	15,648	368	6	8	...
Occupation not reported.....	2,013	1,285	728	1	1	1

53.53

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND 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
OAKLAND CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	156,600	105,500	51,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	17,500	10,900	6,600	11	10	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	19,200	15,300	3,900	12	15	8
Clerical and kindred workers.....	26,900	8,400	18,500	17	8	36
Sales workers.....	14,900	9,700	5,200	10	9	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	23,800	23,100	700	15	22	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	24,000	17,700	6,300	15	17	12
Private household workers.....	3,200	200	2,900	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	14,800	8,700	6,100	9	8	12
Laborers, except mine.....	11,400	10,700	700	7	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,000	800	200	1	1	...
1940						
Employed.....	113,822	83,343	30,479	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	11,287	6,795	4,492	10	8	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	13,702	11,599	2,103	12	14	7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	17,720	8,124	9,596	16	10	31
Sales workers.....	11,707	8,617	3,090	10	10	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	17,957	17,610	347	16	21	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	18,384	14,678	3,706	16	18	12
Private household workers.....	2,738	201	2,537	2	...	2
Service workers, except private household.....	11,199	7,143	4,056	10	9	13
Laborers, except mine.....	8,190	7,952	238	7	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	938	624	314	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND 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
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	883,200	605,400	277,800	100	100	100
Construction.....	68,100	65,200	2,900	8	11	1
Manufacturing.....	167,300	128,700	38,600	19	21	14
Durable goods.....	82,200	67,800	14,500	9	11	5
Nondurable goods.....	82,500	59,100	23,500	9	10	8
Not specified manufacturing.....	2,500	1,900	600	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	91,400	74,600	16,900	10	12	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	202,000	133,000	68,900	23	22	25
Service industries.....	235,800	114,200	121,600	27	19	44
Public administration.....	90,100	66,700	23,500	10	11	8
All other industries.....	16,100	15,200	900	2	3	...
Industry not reported.....	12,400	7,800	4,600	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	570,502	415,067	155,435	100	100	100
Construction.....	33,079	32,387	692	6	8	...
Manufacturing.....	121,407	101,266	20,141	21	24	13
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	62,685	53,723	8,962	11	13	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	129,535	92,720	36,815	23	22	24
Service industries.....	170,404	91,798	78,606	30	22	51
Public administration.....	23,095	17,861	5,234	4	4	3
All other industries.....	20,794	19,434	1,360	4	5	1
Industry not reported.....	9,503	5,878	3,625	2	1	2

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND 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
SAN FRANCISCO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	337,200	214,300	122,900	100	100	100
Construction.....	18,700	17,300	1,400	6	8	1
Manufacturing.....	53,300	37,100	16,200	16	17	13
Durable goods.....	22,900	18,400	4,500	7	9	4
Nondurable goods.....	29,700	18,300	11,500	9	9	9
Not specified manufacturing.....	700	400	200	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	38,200	29,400	8,800	11	14	7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	86,900	57,400	29,500	26	27	24
Service industries.....	106,300	51,100	55,200	32	24	45
Public administration.....	25,100	15,800	9,300	7	7	8
All other industries.....	3,100	2,900	200	1	1	...
Industry not reported.....	5,500	3,300	2,300	2	2	2
1940						
Employed.....	265,506	184,167	81,339	100	100	100
Construction.....	13,751	13,377	374	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	45,053	34,004	11,049	17	18	14
Durable goods.....	15,805	13,829	1,976	6	8	2
Nondurable goods.....	27,998	19,335	8,663	11	10	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,250	840	410	...	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	30,410	25,671	4,739	11	14	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	68,589	48,864	19,725	26	26	24
Service industries.....	86,930	46,763	40,167	33	25	49
Public administration.....	13,151	10,208	2,943	5	6	4
All other industries.....	2,172	2,014	158	1	1	...
Industry not reported.....	5,450	3,266	2,184	2	2	3
OAKLAND CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	156,600	105,500	51,100	100	100	100
Construction.....	11,100	10,700	500	7	10	1
Manufacturing.....	31,200	23,700	7,500	20	22	15
Durable goods.....	17,800	14,900	2,900	11	14	6
Nondurable goods.....	13,200	8,700	4,600	8	8	9
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	100	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	18,800	14,700	4,000	12	14	8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	37,000	23,600	13,400	24	22	26
Service industries.....	41,900	20,500	21,400	27	19	42
Public administration.....	14,300	10,300	4,000	9	10	8
All other industries.....	900	700	100	1	1	...
Industry not reported.....	1,400	1,100	300	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	113,822	83,343	30,479	100	100	100
Construction.....	7,410	7,280	130	7	9	...
Manufacturing.....	26,463	22,417	4,046	23	27	13
Durable goods.....	14,006	12,803	1,203	12	15	4
Nondurable goods.....	11,991	9,252	2,739	11	11	9
Not specified manufacturing.....	466	362	104	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14,748	12,802	1,946	13	15	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	27,288	19,160	8,128	24	23	27
Service industries.....	30,914	16,235	14,679	27	19	48
Public administration.....	4,238	3,425	813	4	4	3
All other industries.....	1,022	954	68	1	1	...
Industry not reported.....	1,739	1,070	669	2	1	2

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN FRANCISCO AND OAKLAND CITIES

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA				
Total.....	877,100	611,600	...	...
Number reporting.....	827,600	587,300	100	100
Under \$500.....	78,600	26,000	9	4
\$500 to \$999.....	55,200	19,900	7	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	42,600	18,900	5	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	41,900	23,000	5	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	70,200	43,600	8	7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	63,600	40,900	8	7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	101,300	77,600	12	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	82,800	68,900	10	12
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	62,900	55,200	8	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	50,200	45,700	6	8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	66,600	62,300	8	11
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	45,900	43,900	6	7
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	40,300	38,000	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	25,600	23,500	3	4
Income not reported.....	49,400	24,400	..	..
Median income.....	\$3,305	\$3,817	...	...
SAN FRANCISCO CITY				
Total.....	355,400	194,700	...	...
Number.....	324,700	183,100	100	100
Under \$500.....	35,600	9,700	11	5
\$500 to \$999.....	26,200	6,500	8	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	19,600	6,500	6	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	19,000	6,500	6	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	30,500	13,300	9	7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	28,000	13,400	9	7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	37,800	20,900	12	11
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	26,300	18,100	8	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	18,700	14,300	6	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	15,500	12,500	5	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	23,200	20,400	7	11
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	15,000	13,800	5	8
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	16,600	15,400	5	8
\$10,000 and over.....	12,900	11,900	4	6
Income not reported.....	30,700	11,600	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,046	\$3,907	...	...
OAKLAND CITY				
Total.....	156,500	110,700	...	...
Number reporting.....	148,600	106,000	100	100
Under \$500.....	16,000	6,100	11	6
\$500 to \$999.....	10,500	3,300	7	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8,100	4,000	5	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7,400	4,600	5	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	12,300	7,600	8	7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12,500	8,500	8	8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	16,200	12,400	11	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	12,900	10,900	9	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	11,000	9,800	7	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	9,000	8,200	6	8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	13,000	12,200	9	12
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	8,000	7,500	5	7
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	7,100	6,800	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	4,600	4,200	3	4
Income not reported.....	7,900	4,700	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,231	\$3,798

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For p.m. release)

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Series PCMs, No 286

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

Preliminary Data

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

A sharp decline in number of young adults, an increase of about 5 years in the median age of the population, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Scranton Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area decreased during the last decade from 301,243 on April 1, 1940, to 257,400 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a loss of about 43,850, or 15 percent. (See table 1.) Females outnumbered males, 132,000 to 125,400, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 99 males per 100 females in 1940 to 95 in 1950.

¹ The Scranton Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Lackawanna County, Pa.

In this metropolitan area, as opposed to the findings in other metropolitan areas, the number of children under 5 years old did not increase significantly between 1940 and 1950. The figures on percent change in population by age indicate that there was a substantial migration out of the metropolitan area during the decade of persons in the reproductive age groups. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 and over was quite high, 41 percent. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.7 years as compared with 28.2 years in 1940.

A relatively small proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 60 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-nine percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 58,200 married couples in the metropolitan area, 5,100, or 9 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 86,700. In addition, there were 12,600 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 5 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.5 persons.

Approximately 45,400 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. This figure represents a marked decline from the corresponding number, 67,422, in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 84 percent in

P R E L I M I N A R Y

1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat larger proportion, 88 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 15 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 11 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people remaining in the metropolitan area in 1950 were not very mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, only 7 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 5 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 2 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above brought about a 15-percent decline in the size of the labor force in the Scranton Standard Metropolitan Area. As estimated 102,000 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force (that is, were employed, unemployed, or in the armed forces) in April 1950 as compared with 120,419 in 1940. (See table 7.)

The proportion of women living in the metropolitan area who were in the labor force increased over this period--from 26 to 30 percent--but this change was offset by the drop in the proportion for males--from 77 to 74 percent. The decline for males was due, in part, to the migration out of the metropolitan area of young male adults, most of whom usually work, and to a relatively large increase in the number 65 years old and over.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 7,300, or 7 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed; among male workers, 9 percent were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was very slack, 39,254 persons, or approximately 33 percent of all workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Scranton Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 94,500 in 1950, or 16 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. However, the self-employed group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted 10 percent of the total employed in 1950, approximately the same proportion as 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 skilled craftsmen and semiskilled operatives. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 9,125 to 13,000 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. (See table 11.)

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

In 1950, 28,400 of the workers living in the Scranton Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, twice the 1940 figure. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 3,000 to a 1950 level of 18,200. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility industries. The number of persons engaged in mining, however, decreased over the 10-year period, falling from 17,910 to 10,700. As a result of these changes, the distribution of workers among the various broad industry groups in 1950 differed greatly from the 1940 distribution. In 1940, 22 percent of all employed workers were in mining; in 1950, only 11 percent were in mining. Manufacturing, on the other hand, rose sharply in relative importance. In 1950, manufacturing had 30 percent of the employed workers, in comparison with just 17 percent in 1940. (See table 12.)

Further evidence of economic conditions in the Scranton Standard Metropolitan Area is furnished by the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the metropolitan area was \$2,811. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,566). Approximately 12 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 37 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 98,900 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 (57,700 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 11,500 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 15,100 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 14,100 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.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

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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 9,500 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 90 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

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

To illustrate, there were an estimated 12,100 males under 5 years in the metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 1,100. 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 11,000 and 13,200.

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

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 11,300 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 29 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 24 percent and 34 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 SCRANTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940
(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where less than 1)

Age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	257,400	125,400	132,000	301,243	149,594	151,649	-15	-16	-13
Under 5 years.....	22,100	12,100	9,900	20,925	10,783	10,142	6	12	-2
5 to 9 years.....	19,900	10,100	9,800	23,256	11,697	11,559	-14	-14	-15
10 to 14 years.....	17,900	9,000	8,900	29,330	14,760	14,570	-39	-39	-39
15 to 24 years.....	38,200	17,700	20,500	61,227	30,190	31,037	-38	-41	-34
25 to 34 years.....	39,900	19,100	20,900	49,336	24,147	25,189	-19	-21	-17
35 to 44 years.....	37,900	18,400	19,500	40,484	20,039	20,445	-6	-8	-5
45 to 64 years.....	57,000	27,700	29,300	59,216	29,813	29,403	-4	-7	...
65 years and over.....	24,600	11,300	13,300	17,469	8,165	9,304	41	38	43
Median age.....years..	32.7	32.2	33.1	28.2	28.1	28.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	8	8	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	7	10	10	10	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	16	20	20	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	15	16	16	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	13	13	13	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	22	20	20	19	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	9	10	6	5	6	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	200,900	96,000	105,000	100	100	100
Single.....	59,000	29,800	29,200	29	31	28
Married.....	121,300	60,400	60,900	60	63	58
Widowed or divorced.....	20,600	5,700	14,900	10	6	14

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	58,200	Total.....	79,300
With own household.....	53,100	Families.....	66,700
Without own household.....	5,100	Unrelated individuals.....	12,600
Percent.....		HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	100	Households.....	71,600
Without own household.....	91	Population in households.....	250,900
	9	Population per household.....	3.5

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE SCRANTON 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.....	75,900	45,400	60	113,813	67,422	59	-33
5 to 13 years.....	34,400	29,000	84	46,246	41,123	89	-29
14 to 17 years.....	14,000	12,300	88	25,499	21,761	85	-43
18 to 24 years.....	27,500	4,100	15	42,068	4,538	11	-10

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	253,000	100
Same house as in 1950.....	234,700	93
Different house, same county.....	12,000	5
Different county or abroad.....	4,200	2
Residence not reported.....	2,000	1

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

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	200,900	96,000	105,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	102,000	70,700	31,300	51	74	30
Civilian labor force.....	101,800	70,600	31,200	51	74	30
Employed.....	94,500	64,300	30,200	47	67	29
Unemployed.....	7,300	6,200	1,100	4	6	1
Not in labor force.....	98,900	25,300	73,700	49	26	70
Keeping house.....	58,200	500	57,700	29	1	55
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	14,100	9,300	4,900	7	10	5
Other and not reported.....	26,700	15,500	11,100	13	16	11
14 to 19 years.....	15,100	7,500	7,600	8	8	7
20 to 64 years.....	8,200	5,900	2,300	4	6	2
65 years and over.....	3,300	2,100	1,200	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	101,800	70,600	31,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	94,500	64,300	30,200	93	91	97
At work.....	91,300	62,400	28,900	90	88	93
35 hours or more.....	80,800	56,400	24,400	79	80	78
15 to 34 hours.....	9,200	5,100	4,100	9	7	13
1 to 14 hours.....	1,300	900	500	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	3,200	2,000	1,200	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	7,300	6,200	1,100	7	9	4

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	200,900	96,000	105,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	102,000	70,700	31,300	51	74	30
Civilian labor force.....	101,800	70,600	31,200	51	74	30
Employed.....	94,500	64,300	30,200	47	67	29
Unemployed.....	7,300	6,200	1,100	4	6	1
Not in labor force.....	98,900	25,300	73,700	49	26	70
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	234,072	115,518	118,554	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	120,419	89,496	30,923	51	77	26
Civilian labor force.....	120,419	89,496	30,923	51	77	26
Employed.....	81,165	58,610	22,555	35	51	19
Unemployed.....	39,254	30,886	8,368	17	27	7
Not in labor force.....	113,653	26,022	87,631	49	23	74

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE SCRANTON 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....	200,900	102,000	101,800	94,500	7,300	98,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	41,500	20,300	20,300	18,300	2,000	21,100	20	27
25 to 34 years.....	39,900	24,300	24,300	22,600	1,600	15,600	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	37,900	23,600	23,600	22,100	1,500	14,300	23	21
45 to 64 years.....	57,000	29,600	29,500	27,800	1,700	27,400	29	23
65 years and over.....	24,600	4,100	4,100	3,600	500	20,500	4	7
Male, 14 years and over.....	96,000	70,700	70,600	64,300	6,200	25,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	19,500	10,000	10,000	8,500	1,600	9,500	14	26
25 to 34 years.....	19,100	17,100	17,100	15,500	1,500	2,000	24	24
35 to 44 years.....	18,400	16,800	16,800	15,400	1,400	1,600	24	23
45 to 64 years.....	27,700	23,500	23,500	22,100	1,300	4,200	33	21
65 years and over.....	11,300	3,300	3,300	2,800	500	8,100	5	8
Female, 14 years and over.....	105,000	31,300	31,200	30,200	1,100	73,700	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	22,000	10,300	10,300	9,800	400	11,700	33	...
25 to 34 years.....	20,900	7,200	7,200	7,100	100	13,700	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	19,500	6,800	6,800	6,700	100	12,700	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	29,300	6,100	6,100	5,700	400	23,200	19	...
65 years and over.....	13,300	900	900	800	...	12,400	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 SCRANTON 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.....	51	74	30	7	9	4
14 to 19 years.....	28	25	32	13	20	8
20 to 24 years.....	71	80	63	8	14	3
25 to 34 years.....	61	90	34	7	9	1
35 to 44 years.....	62	91	35	6	8	1
45 to 54 years.....	57	90	25	5	6	5
55 to 64 years.....	46	78	15	7	6	10
65 years and over.....	17	29	7	12	15	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SCRANTON 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.....	94,500	64,300	30,200	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	78,000	51,500	26,500	83	80	88
Government workers.....	6,400	4,000	2,300	7	6	8
Self-employed workers.....	9,700	8,500	1,200	10	13	4
Unpaid family workers.....	400	300	100	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	81,165	58,610	22,555	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	71,537	50,308	21,229	88	86	94
Government workers.....	8,902	7,820	1,082	11	13	5
Self-employed workers.....	726	482	244	1	1	1
Unpaid family workers.....						

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

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

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	94,500	64,300	30,200	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7,100	3,900	3,200	8	6	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	8,900	7,800	1,100	9	12	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	10,300	4,600	5,800	11	7	19
Sales workers.....	6,700	4,500	2,200	7	7	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	13,000	12,200	700	14	19	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	34,800	21,400	13,400	37	33	44
Private household workers.....	1,100	...	1,100	1	...	4
Service workers, except private household.....	6,600	4,300	2,300	7	7	8
Laborers, except mine.....	5,300	5,100	200	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	800	500	300	1	1	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SCRANTON 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.....	81,165	58,610	22,555	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7,021	3,364	3,657	9	6	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	6,991	6,363	628	9	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	14,359	8,130	6,229	18	14	28
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	9,125	8,881	244	11	15	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	29,486	22,996	6,490	36	39	29
Private household workers.....	2,646	65	2,581	3	...	11
Service workers, except private household.....	5,918	3,700	2,218	7	6	10
Laborers, except mine.....	4,576	4,454	122	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,043	657	386	1	1	2

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

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

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	94,500	64,300	30,200	100	100	100
Mining.....	10,700	10,500	200	11	16	1
Construction.....	4,200	4,100	100	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	28,400	13,900	14,500	30	22	48
Durable goods.....	6,800	5,500	1,300	7	9	4
Nondurable goods.....	21,300	8,200	13,100	23	13	43
Not specified manufacturing.....	300	200	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10,000	8,800	1,200	11	14	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	18,200	13,000	5,200	19	20	17
Service industries.....	17,100	9,000	8,100	18	14	27
All other industries.....	5,000	4,300	600	5	7	2
Industry not reported.....	1,000	600	400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	81,165	58,610	22,555	100	100	100
Mining.....	17,910	17,727	183	22	30	1
Construction.....	2,465	2,402	63	3	4	...
Manufacturing.....	13,439	6,921	6,518	17	12	29
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8,100	7,449	651	10	13	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	14,935	10,737	4,198	18	18	19
Service industries.....	17,827	8,269	9,558	22	14	42
All other industries.....	4,193	3,606	587	5	6	3
Industry not reported.....	2,296	1,499	797	3	3	4

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	79,300	66,700	...	...
Number reporting.....	76,000	64,500	100	100
Under \$500.....	9,600	5,500	13	9
\$500 to \$999.....	5,400	3,200	7	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5,800	4,300	8	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6,500	5,700	9	9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9,600	8,700	13	13
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8,300	7,800	11	12
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8,800	8,400	12	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4,900	4,600	6	7
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4,300	4,100	6	6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3,100	3,000	4	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5,100	4,900	7	8
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1,800	1,800	2	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	1,900	1,800	2	3
\$10,000 and over.....	700	700	1	1
Income not reported.....	3,300	2,300
Median income.....	\$2,566	\$2,811

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE SEATTLE, WASH., 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 very small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Seattle 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 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 the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 504,980 on April 1, 1940, to 733,000 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a

¹ The Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area comprises King County, Wash.

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gain of about 228,000, or 45 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Seattle increased from 368,302 to 467,900, representing a gain of about 100,000, or 27 percent.

In 1950, the number of males in the area, 371,500, was about the same as the number of females, 361,500. The sex ratio in the area remained about the same, having been 102 males per 100 females in 1940 and 103 in 1950. In the city, it was 99 in 1940 and 101 in 1950.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than any other age group, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 162 percent for this age group, as compared with 45 percent for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 33.0 years as compared with 34.7 years in 1940.

Of the 182,500 married couples in the metropolitan area, 8,400, or 5 percent, did not have their own household, but rather were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. Similarly, in Seattle 6 percent of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 200,200. In addition, there were 93,200 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or

P R E L I M I N A R Y

with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 13 percent of the total population of the area as a whole and 17 percent of the population of the central city.

The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 2.9 persons. For the city, the average household size was about the same in 1940 and 1950, having been 2.8 and 2.7 persons, respectively. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at about the same pace during the period as the growth of population.

Approximately 118,100 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 88,207 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, 91 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, 27 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 23 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. 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. 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 population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 40 percent. An estimated 313,000 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 224,153 in 1940. In the city of

Seattle itself, the labor force increased by 26 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 216,300 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, an increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 92,300 women, or 33 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 58,175, or 28 percent, in 1940. A similar increase was noted among women living within the city; the proportion in the labor force rose from 31 to 37 percent over this 10-year period. For men, the proportions were about the same--76 percent--in both years for both city residents and for the population of the metropolitan area as a whole.

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; 46 percent of the women between those ages in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was lower, approximately 37 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for teen-age girls and for women 55 years and over, as was the case for males. (See table 9.)

In the Seattle labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 24,300 persons, or 8 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 31,913, or approximately 14 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern identical to that of the area as a whole; the number of unemployed city residents dropped to 17,000 in 1950 from the 23,039 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 283,100 in 1950, or 48 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 84 percent, or 239,100, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 33,600 were working only part time and 10,400 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 Seattle was somewhat lower, 32 percent, than for the area as a whole; 194,700 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 147,102 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 157,073 to 247,500 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, rose by only 3,000 to a 1950 level of 34,000. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 12 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 16 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Seattle city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 70 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 16,164 in 1940 to 27,400 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 35 percent, to a level of 145,400.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed professional and technical workers, clerical and sales workers, and skilled craftsmen living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 29,008 to 43,300 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 19,256 to 32,900 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 11 percent of the employed women in the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 6 percent of the women were so employed.

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In 1950, 55,200 of the workers living in the Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 17,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 24,000 in the service industries and 23,000 in wholesale and retail trade. As a result of these increases, there were 76,900 workers in the service industries in 1950 and 69,800 in trade. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distribution of employed residents of Seattle 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 Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,775. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,171). Approximately 21 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 31 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 249,800 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home household work (153,300 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 42,300 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 25,300 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional category of about the same size (25,500) 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.

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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

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

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

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

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

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

variability is about 3,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 36,900 and 42,900.

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 63,600 females 25 to 34 years of age in the metropolitan area, 34 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 3 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 31 percent and 37 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 39,900 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

And if the size of the base is:

If the estimated percentage is:	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
Metropolitan area							
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	8	5	3	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	12	7	4	3	2	2	1
50	13	8	5	4	3	2	1
Central city							
2 or 98	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	5	4	2	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	8	5	3	2	2	1	1
50	9	6	4	3	2	1	1

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

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

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	733,000	371,500	361,500	504,980	255,482	249,498	45	45	45
Under 5 years.....	78,300	39,900	38,400	29,829	15,261	14,568	162	161	164
5 to 9 years.....	59,800	30,200	29,600	28,701	14,447	14,254	108	109	108
10 to 14 years.....	38,200	19,900	18,300	31,982	16,195	15,787	19	23	16
15 to 24 years.....	90,000	42,700	47,400	80,660	39,179	41,481	12	9	14
25 to 34 years.....	125,700	62,100	63,600	83,616	41,175	42,441	50	51	50
35 to 44 years.....	109,100	56,000	53,100	76,871	38,442	38,429	42	46	38
45 to 64 years.....	160,800	84,300	76,500	130,292	68,906	61,386	23	22	25
65 years and over.....	71,000	36,300	34,700	43,029	21,877	21,152	65	66	64
Median age.....years..	33.0	33.5	32.4	34.7	35.4	34.1	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	11	11	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	5	5	6	6	6	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	12	11	13	16	15	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	18	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	23	21	26	27	25	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	10	10	9	9	8	...	...	...
SEATTLE CITY									
All ages.....	467,900	235,200	232,600	368,302	183,526	184,776	27	28	26
Under 5 years.....	41,900	19,300	22,600	19,633	10,008	9,625	113	93	135
5 to 9 years.....	29,900	15,200	14,700	18,870	9,361	9,509	58	62	55
10 to 14 years.....	22,200	11,000	11,200	21,364	10,614	10,750	4	4	4
15 to 24 years.....	62,200	30,300	31,900	58,913	27,980	30,933	6	8	3
25 to 34 years.....	77,800	40,200	37,700	62,136	30,203	31,933	25	33	18
35 to 44 years.....	69,900	35,800	34,200	57,503	28,452	29,051	22	26	18
45 to 64 years.....	114,700	59,000	55,700	97,640	51,036	46,604	17	16	20
65 years and over.....	49,100	24,500	24,600	32,243	15,872	16,371	52	54	50
Median age.....years..	35.0	35.4	34.5	35.6	36.3	34.9	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	8	10	5	5	5	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	6	6	6	5	5	5	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	5	5	6	6	6	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	13	13	14	16	15	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	16	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	25	25	24	27	28	25	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	10	11	9	9	9	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	563,200	284,900	278,200	100	100	100
Single.....	110,900	66,200	44,800	20	23	16
Married.....	381,000	193,100	187,800	68	68	68
Widowed or divorced.....	71,200	25,600	45,600	13	9	16
SEATTLE CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	377,600	191,600	186,000	100	100	100
Single.....	83,800	49,000	34,800	22	26	19
Married.....	240,000	123,100	116,900	64	64	63
Widowed or divorced.....	53,800	19,600	34,300	14	10	18

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

Subject	Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area	Seattle city	Subject	Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area	Seattle city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	182,500	114,100	Total.....	293,400	204,700
With own household.....	174,100	107,800	Families.....	200,200	126,700
Without own household.....	8,400	6,300	Unrelated individuals.....	93,200	78,000
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	95	94	Households.....	240,900	158,600
Without own household.....	5	6	Population in households.....	696,000	434,000
			Population per household.....	2.9	2.7

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	188,100	118,100	63	141,343	88,207	62	34
5 to 13 years.....	91,500	74,600	82	53,886	47,725	89	56
14 to 17 years.....	26,700	24,300	91	28,821	26,776	93	-9
18 to 24 years.....	69,900	19,200	27	58,636	13,706	23	40
SEATTLE CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	114,300	71,000	62	99,147	61,771	62	15
5 to 13 years.....	48,300	40,200	83	35,636	32,351	91	24
14 to 17 years.....	16,100	15,200	94	19,806	18,523	94	-18
18 to 24 years.....	49,900	15,700	31	43,705	10,897	25	44

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

Residence in 1949	Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area		Seattle city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	717,800	100	458,600	100
Same house as in 1950.....	525,900	73	335,000	73
Different house, same county.....	124,700	17	79,000	17
Different county or abroad.....	51,300	7	31,500	7
Residence not reported.....	15,800	2	13,100	3

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

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	563,200	284,900	278,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	313,300	221,000	92,300	56	78	33
Civilian labor force.....	307,400	215,400	92,100	55	76	33
Employed.....	283,100	196,500	86,700	50	69	31
Unemployed.....	24,300	18,900	5,400	4	7	2
Not in labor force.....	249,800	64,000	185,900	44	22	67
Keeping house.....	156,800	3,500	153,300	28	1	55
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	25,500	16,500	9,000	5	6	3
Other and not reported.....	67,500	44,000	23,600	12	15	8
14 to 19 years.....	25,300	12,500	12,800	4	4	5
20 to 64 years.....	26,400	19,100	7,200	5	7	3
65 years and over.....	15,900	12,400	3,500	3	4	1
Civilian labor force.....	307,400	215,400	92,100	100	100	100
Employed.....	283,100	196,500	86,700	92	91	94
At work.....	272,800	189,000	83,700	89	88	91
35 hours or more.....	239,100	170,300	68,800	78	79	75
15 to 34 hours.....	24,500	13,600	10,900	8	6	12
1 to 14 hours.....	9,100	5,100	4,000	3	2	4
With a job but not at work.....	10,400	7,400	3,000	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	24,300	18,900	5,400	8	9	6
SEATTLE CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	377,600	191,600	186,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	216,300	147,200	69,100	57	77	37
Civilian labor force.....	211,700	142,700	69,000	56	74	37
Employed.....	194,700	129,600	65,100	52	68	35
Unemployed.....	17,000	13,200	3,800	5	7	2
Not in labor force.....	161,300	44,400	116,900	43	23	63
Keeping house.....	94,500	1,200	93,300	25	1	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	18,600	12,400	6,200	5	6	3
Other and not reported.....	48,200	30,800	17,400	13	16	9
14 to 19 years.....	16,200	7,400	8,800	4	4	5
20 to 64 years.....	21,100	15,300	5,800	6	8	3
65 years and over.....	10,900	8,000	2,900	3	4	2
Civilian labor force.....	211,700	142,700	69,000	100	100	100
Employed.....	194,700	129,600	65,100	92	91	94
At work.....	187,400	124,100	63,300	89	87	92
35 hours or more.....	164,100	110,600	53,500	78	78	78
15 to 34 hours.....	16,600	9,500	7,100	8	7	10
1 to 14 hours.....	6,700	3,900	2,800	3	3	4
With a job but not at work.....	7,300	5,500	1,800	3	4	3
Unemployed.....	17,000	13,200	3,800	8	9	6

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	563,200	284,900	278,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	313,300	221,000	92,300	56	78	33
Civilian labor force.....	307,400	215,400	92,100	55	76	33
Employed.....	283,100	196,500	86,700	50	69	31
Unemployed.....	24,300	18,900	5,400	4	7	2
Not in labor force.....	249,800	64,000	185,900	44	22	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	421,265	212,977	208,288	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	224,153	165,978	58,175	53	78	28
Civilian labor force.....	222,853	164,678	58,175	53	77	28
Employed.....	190,940	139,157	51,783	45	65	25
Unemployed.....	31,913	25,521	6,392	8	12	3
Not in labor force.....	197,112	46,999	150,113	47	22	72
SEATTLE CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	377,600	191,600	186,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	216,300	147,200	69,100	57	77	37
Civilian labor force.....	211,700	142,700	69,000	56	74	37
Employed.....	194,700	129,600	65,100	52	68	33
Unemployed.....	17,000	13,200	3,800	5	7	2
Not in labor force.....	161,300	44,400	116,900	43	23	63
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	313,033	155,795	157,238	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	170,991	121,921	49,070	55	78	31
Civilian labor force.....	170,141	121,071	49,070	54	78	31
Employed.....	147,102	103,208	43,894	47	66	28
Unemployed.....	23,039	17,863	5,176	7	11	3
Not in labor force.....	142,042	33,874	108,168	45	22	69

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

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

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	563,200	313,300	307,400	283,100	24,300	249,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	96,600	46,500	44,800	40,600	4,200	50,100	15	17
25 to 34 years.....	125,700	78,200	75,500	70,600	4,900	47,500	25	20
35 to 44 years.....	109,100	73,800	72,900	68,000	4,900	35,300	24	20
45 to 64 years.....	160,800	97,700	97,000	87,900	9,100	63,100	31	37
65 years and over.....	71,000	17,200	17,200	16,000	1,200	53,800	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	284,900	221,000	215,400	196,500	18,900	64,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	46,200	27,400	25,700	22,900	2,900	18,700	12	15
25 to 34 years.....	62,100	56,400	53,900	50,300	3,600	5,800	26	19
35 to 44 years.....	56,000	52,700	51,800	48,100	3,800	3,300	24	20
45 to 64 years.....	84,300	70,800	70,200	62,600	7,600	13,500	32	40
65 years and over.....	36,300	13,700	13,700	12,600	1,100	22,600	6	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	278,200	92,300	92,100	86,700	5,400	185,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	50,400	19,000	19,000	17,700	1,400	31,400	21	26
25 to 34 years.....	63,600	21,800	21,600	20,300	1,400	41,700	24	26
35 to 44 years.....	53,100	21,100	21,100	20,000	1,100	32,000	23	20
45 to 64 years.....	76,500	26,900	26,800	25,400	1,500	49,500	29	28
65 years and over.....	34,700	3,500	3,500	3,400	100	31,200	4	2
SEATTLE CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	377,600	216,300	211,700	194,700	17,000	161,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	66,000	33,600	32,000	28,900	3,100	32,400	16	18
25 to 34 years.....	77,800	51,200	49,500	46,300	3,200	26,600	24	19
35 to 44 years.....	69,900	48,100	47,400	44,100	3,300	21,800	22	19
45 to 64 years.....	114,700	71,400	70,900	64,500	6,400	43,400	33	38
65 years and over.....	49,100	12,000	12,000	11,000	1,000	37,200	6	6
Male, 14 years and over.....	191,600	147,200	142,700	129,600	13,200	44,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	32,200	19,300	17,600	15,700	1,900	12,900	13	14
25 to 34 years.....	40,200	35,600	34,000	31,600	2,300	4,500	24	17
35 to 44 years.....	35,800	32,900	32,100	29,500	2,600	2,900	22	20
45 to 64 years.....	59,000	50,200	49,800	44,400	5,400	8,800	34	41
65 years and over.....	24,500	9,200	9,200	8,400	900	15,300	6	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	186,000	69,100	69,000	65,100	3,800	116,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	33,800	14,400	14,400	13,200	1,100	19,500	21	29
25 to 34 years.....	37,700	15,600	15,600	14,700	900	22,000	23	24
35 to 44 years.....	34,200	15,200	15,200	14,600	600	19,000	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	55,700	21,200	21,100	20,100	1,000	34,500	31	26
65 years and over.....	24,600	2,700	2,700	2,600	100	21,900	4	3

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	563,200	284,900	278,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	313,300	221,000	92,300	56	78	33
Civilian labor force.....	307,400	215,400	92,100	55	76	33
Employed.....	283,100	196,500	86,700	50	69	31
Unemployed.....	24,300	18,900	5,400	4	7	2
Not in labor force.....	249,800	64,000	185,900	44	22	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	421,265	212,977	208,288	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	224,153	165,978	58,175	53	78	28
Civilian labor force.....	222,853	164,678	58,175	53	77	28
Employed.....	190,940	139,157	51,783	45	65	25
Unemployed.....	31,913	25,521	6,392	8	12	3
Not in labor force.....	197,112	46,999	150,113	47	22	72
SEATTLE CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	377,600	191,600	186,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	216,300	147,200	69,100	57	77	37
Civilian labor force.....	211,700	142,700	69,000	56	74	37
Employed.....	194,700	129,600	65,100	52	68	35
Unemployed.....	17,000	13,200	3,800	5	7	2
Not in labor force.....	161,300	44,400	116,900	43	23	63
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	313,033	155,795	157,238	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	170,991	121,921	49,070	55	78	31
Civilian labor force.....	170,141	121,071	49,070	54	78	31
Employed.....	147,102	103,208	43,894	47	66	28
Unemployed.....	23,039	17,863	5,176	7	11	3
Not in labor force.....	142,042	33,874	108,168	45	22	69

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

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

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	563,200	313,300	307,400	283,100	24,300	249,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	96,600	46,500	44,800	40,600	4,200	50,100	15	17
25 to 34 years.....	125,700	78,200	75,500	70,600	4,900	47,500	25	20
35 to 44 years.....	109,100	73,800	72,900	68,000	4,900	35,300	24	20
45 to 64 years.....	160,800	97,700	97,000	87,900	9,100	63,100	31	37
65 years and over.....	71,000	17,200	17,200	16,000	1,200	53,800	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	284,900	221,000	215,400	196,500	18,900	64,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	46,200	27,400	25,700	22,900	2,900	18,700	12	15
25 to 34 years.....	62,100	56,400	53,900	50,300	3,600	5,800	26	19
35 to 44 years.....	56,000	52,700	51,800	48,100	3,800	3,300	24	20
45 to 64 years.....	84,300	70,800	70,200	62,600	7,600	13,500	32	40
65 years and over.....	36,300	13,700	13,700	12,600	1,100	22,600	6	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	278,200	92,300	92,100	86,700	5,400	185,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	50,400	19,000	19,000	17,700	1,400	31,400	21	26
25 to 34 years.....	63,600	21,800	21,600	20,300	1,400	41,700	24	26
35 to 44 years.....	53,100	21,100	21,100	20,000	1,100	32,000	23	20
45 to 64 years.....	76,500	26,900	26,800	25,400	1,500	49,500	29	28
65 years and over.....	34,700	3,500	3,500	3,400	100	31,200	4	2
SEATTLE CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	377,600	216,300	211,700	194,700	17,000	161,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	66,000	33,600	32,000	28,900	3,100	32,400	16	18
25 to 34 years.....	77,800	51,200	49,500	46,300	3,200	26,600	24	19
35 to 44 years.....	69,900	48,100	47,400	44,100	3,300	21,800	22	19
45 to 64 years.....	114,700	71,400	70,900	64,500	6,400	43,400	33	38
65 years and over.....	49,100	12,000	12,000	11,000	1,000	37,200	6	6
Male, 14 years and over.....	191,600	147,200	142,700	129,600	13,200	44,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	32,200	19,300	17,600	15,700	1,900	12,900	13	14
25 to 34 years.....	40,200	35,600	34,000	31,600	2,300	4,500	24	17
35 to 44 years.....	35,800	32,900	32,100	29,500	2,600	2,900	22	20
45 to 64 years.....	59,000	50,200	49,800	44,400	5,400	8,800	34	41
65 years and over.....	24,500	9,200	9,200	8,400	900	15,300	6	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	186,000	69,100	69,000	65,100	3,800	116,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	33,800	14,400	14,400	13,200	1,100	19,500	21	29
25 to 34 years.....	37,700	15,600	15,600	14,700	900	22,000	23	24
35 to 44 years.....	34,200	15,200	15,200	14,600	600	19,000	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	55,700	21,200	21,100	20,100	1,000	34,500	31	26
65 years and over.....	24,600	2,700	2,700	2,600	100	21,900	4	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 SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SEATTLE 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
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	56	78	33	8	9	6
14 to 19 years.....	34	41	27	11	11	12
20 to 24 years.....	59	75	46	8	11	5
25 to 34 years.....	62	91	34	6	7	6
35 to 44 years.....	68	94	40	7	7	5
45 to 54 years.....	65	87	39	7	9	4
55 to 64 years.....	56	80	31	12	14	8
65 years and over.....	24	38	10	7	8	3
SEATTLE CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	77	37	8	9	6
14 to 19 years.....	36	44	28	11	11	13
20 to 24 years.....	62	71	53	9	11	7
25 to 34 years.....	66	89	41	6	7	6
35 to 44 years.....	69	92	44	7	8	4
45 to 54 years.....	66	88	42	7	9	3
55 to 64 years.....	58	81	34	11	13	7
65 years and over.....	24	38	11	8	10	4

Table 10.—CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SEATTLE 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
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	283,100	196,500	86,700	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	210,600	143,100	67,400	74	73	78
Government workers.....	36,900	24,300	12,700	13	12	15
Self-employed workers.....	34,000	28,500	5,500	12	15	6
Unpaid family workers.....	1,600	500	1,100	1	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	190,940	139,157	51,783	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	157,073	112,426	44,647	82	81	86
Government workers.....	30,976	25,972	5,004	16	19	10
Self-employed workers.....	2,891	759	2,132	2	1	4
Unpaid family workers.....						
SEATTLE CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	194,700	129,600	65,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	145,400	94,100	51,300	75	73	79
Government workers.....	27,400	18,000	9,500	14	14	15
Self-employed workers.....	21,100	17,200	3,800	11	13	6
Unpaid family workers.....	800	300	500	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	147,102	103,208	43,894	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	107,425	73,303	34,122	73	71	78
Government workers.....	16,164	11,768	4,396	11	11	10
Self-employed workers.....	21,818	17,852	3,966	15	17	9
Unpaid family workers.....	1,695	285	1,410	1	...	3

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SEATTLE 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
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	283,100	196,500	86,700	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	32,900	20,400	12,500	12	10	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	36,100	30,800	5,200	13	16	6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	46,800	15,800	31,100	17	8	36
Sales workers.....	27,000	18,200	8,800	10	9	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	43,300	41,600	1,600	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	40,500	33,300	7,100	14	17	8
Private household workers.....	5,000	200	4,800	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	27,800	14,000	13,800	10	7	16
Laborers, except mine.....	20,500	19,600	900	7	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	3,200	2,400	800	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	190,940	139,157	51,783	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	19,256	11,946	7,310	10	9	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	27,638	23,744	3,894	14	17	8
Clerical and kindred workers.....	44,344	24,571	19,773	23	18	38
Sales workers.....	29,008	28,464	544	15	20	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	27,626	22,394	5,232	14	16	10
Operatives and kindred workers.....	5,863	298	5,565	3	...	11
Private household workers.....	18,926	10,627	8,299	10	8	16
Service workers, except private household.....	16,753	16,123	630	9	12	1
Laborers, except mine.....	1,526	990	536	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
SEATTLE CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	194,700	129,600	65,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	24,700	15,400	9,300	13	12	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	24,300	20,000	4,300	12	15	7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	36,300	11,600	24,700	19	9	38
Sales workers.....	19,000	13,100	5,900	10	10	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	26,100	25,100	1,000	13	19	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	26,000	20,400	5,700	13	16	9
Private household workers.....	3,700	100	3,600	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	20,300	11,000	9,300	10	8	14
Laborers, except mine.....	12,200	11,500	700	6	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,200	1,400	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	147,102	103,208	43,894	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	16,063	9,772	6,291	11	9	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	19,795	16,777	3,018	13	16	7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	22,767	9,567	13,200	15	9	30
Sales workers.....	15,163	11,048	4,115	10	11	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	21,085	20,614	471	14	20	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	20,636	16,147	4,489	14	16	10
Private household workers.....	4,837	240	4,597	3	...	16
Service workers, except private household.....	16,218	9,037	7,181	11	9	1
Laborers, except mine.....	9,503	9,361	142	6	9	...
Occupation not reported.....	1,035	645	390	1	1	1

Table 12.—MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SEATTLE 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
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	283,100	196,500	86,700	100	100	100
Construction.....	20,300	19,100	1,200	7	10	1
Manufacturing.....	55,200	45,500	9,700	19	23	11
Durable goods.....	36,900	32,700	4,200	13	17	5
Nondurable goods.....	18,000	12,500	5,500	6	6	6
Not specified manufacturing.....	300	300	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	29,400	24,500	4,900	10	12	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	69,800	44,500	25,300	25	23	29
Service industries.....	76,900	38,400	38,500	27	20	44
All other industries.....	26,800	21,400	5,400	9	11	6
Industry not reported.....	4,700	3,000	1,600	2	2	2
1940						
Employed.....	190,940	139,157	51,783	100	100	100
Construction.....	11,970	11,756	214	6	8	...
Manufacturing.....	38,526	33,535	4,991	20	24	10
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	20,011	17,608	2,403	10	13	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	47,094	31,837	15,257	25	23	29
Service industries.....	52,713	27,010	25,703	28	19	50
All other industries.....	17,939	15,748	2,191	9	11	4
Industry not reported.....	2,687	1,663	1,024	1	1	2
SEATTLE CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	194,700	129,600	65,100	100	100	100
Construction.....	11,800	11,100	700	6	9	1
Manufacturing.....	34,500	28,100	6,400	18	22	10
Durable goods.....	21,800	19,300	2,500	11	15	4
Nondurable goods.....	12,500	8,600	3,900	6	7	6
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	200	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	22,100	17,800	4,300	11	14	7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	49,200	31,000	18,200	25	24	28
Service industries.....	57,600	27,700	29,900	30	21	46
All other industries.....	16,300	12,200	4,100	8	9	6
Industry not reported.....	3,200	1,700	1,500	2	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	147,102	103,208	43,894	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,056	7,871	185	5	8	...
Manufacturing.....	28,654	24,325	4,329	19	24	10
Durable goods.....	16,811	15,868	943	11	15	2
Nondurable goods.....	11,472	8,184	3,288	8	8	7
Not specified manufacturing.....	371	273	98	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	16,102	14,046	2,056	11	14	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	38,670	25,632	13,038	26	25	30
Service industries.....	44,084	21,872	22,212	30	21	51
All other industries.....	9,630	8,348	1,282	7	8	3
Industry not reported.....	1,906	1,114	792	1	1	2

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

Income level	Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area				Seattle city			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution		Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	293,400	200,200	...	...	204,700	126,700	...	...
Number reporting.....	274,700	189,600	100	100	190,100	119,200	100	100
Under \$500.....	26,800	8,400	10	4	19,100	4,900	10	4
\$500 to \$999.....	21,500	5,500	8	3	15,300	3,100	8	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	18,300	9,000	7	5	13,500	5,500	7	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	16,800	8,400	6	4	12,700	5,400	7	5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	20,400	11,400	7	6	14,700	6,700	8	6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	22,600	15,300	8	8	15,500	8,700	8	7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	32,000	25,900	12	14	19,900	14,500	10	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	23,500	19,800	9	10	15,900	12,700	8	11
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	19,200	17,000	7	9	12,500	10,500	7	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	15,400	13,700	6	7	10,400	8,900	5	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	22,900	22,100	8	12	15,700	15,000	8	13
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	13,300	12,700	5	7	9,900	9,200	5	8
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	14,500	13,700	5	7	9,900	9,200	5	8
\$10,000 and over.....	7,500	6,900	3	4	5,300	4,800	3	4
Income not reported.....	18,700	10,700	14,600	7,600
Median income.....	\$3,171	\$3,775	\$3,107	\$3,925

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For p.m. papers)

June 18, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-5, No. 48
MAY 24 1951CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE SPRINGFIELD-HOLYOKE, MASS.,
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

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

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 364,680 on April 1, 1940, to 408,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 43,500, or 12 percent. (See table 1.) Females outnumbered males, 213,000 to 195,300, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area was 92 males per 100 females in 1950.

¹ The Springfield-Holyoke Standard Metropolitan Area comprises, in Hampden County, Mass., Chicopee, Holyoke, Springfield, and Westfield cities, and Agawam, East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, Ludlow, West Springfield, and Wilbraham towns; in Hampshire County, Mass., Northampton city, and Easthampton and South Hadley towns; and in Hartford County, Conn., Enfield town.

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 69 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 exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 33.9 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, 63 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-seven percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 93,300 married couples in the standard metropolitan area, 7,700, or 8 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 103,600. In addition, there were 31,800 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 8 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.4 persons.

Approximately 64,600 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 71,568, was somewhat larger. (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, 89 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some

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

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

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size of the labor force in the Springfield-Holyoke Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) increased by approximately 8 percent. An estimated 175,500 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 161,999 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion was solely the result of the increase in population in the metropolitan area; the proportion of persons in the labor force did not change significantly over the 10-year period. In both 1940 and 1950, approximately 78 percent of all males 14 years old and over were in the labor force, although the number of male workers increased from 112,570 to 118,000 over the decade. Similarly, the proportion of women 14 years old and over in the labor force was about 33 percent in both years; the number in the female labor force rose from 49,429 to 57,500.

In the Springfield-Holyoke labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 8,100 persons, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 26,794, or approximately 17 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Springfield-Holyoke Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 165,700 in 1950, or 23 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 31,000 to a 1950 figure of 152,400. The number of self-employed persons, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 12,700 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a somewhat smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See

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 21,404 to 29,100 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 12,092 to 15,100 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, 1 out of every 10 employed women was a private household worker, whereas in 1950 only 1 out of 20 was so employed.

In 1950, 67,300, or two-fifths, of the employed workers living in the Springfield-Holyoke Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in manufacturing, an increase of 10,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 7,000 in the service industries and 6,000 in wholesale and retail trade. As a result of these increases, there were 38,300 workers employed in the service industries in 1950, and 30,300 in trade. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was generally the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Springfield-Holyoke Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,393. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$2,993). Approximately 17 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 31 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 147,700 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (82,200 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 16,300 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 18,600 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 29,500 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 13,300 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 100 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

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

To illustrate, there were an estimated 20,000 males under 5 years in the metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 2,100. 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 17,900 and 22,100.

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

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 16,100 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 38 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 6 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 32 percent and 44 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 SPRINGFIELD-HOLYOKE 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.....	408,200	195,300	213,000	364,680	178,012	186,668	12	10	14
Under 5 years.....	37,200	20,000	17,200	22,023	11,208	10,815	69	78	59
5 to 9 years.....	29,400	15,200	14,300	23,831	12,144	11,687	23	25	22
10 to 14 years.....	22,700	11,700	11,100	29,369	14,945	14,424	-23	-22	-23
15 to 24 years.....	53,600	23,600	30,000	66,991	32,715	34,276	-20	-28	-12
25 to 34 years.....	68,400	33,300	35,100	57,022	27,811	29,211	20	20	20
35 to 44 years.....	61,400	29,800	31,600	53,118	25,575	27,543	16	17	15
45 to 64 years.....	95,600	45,500	50,100	84,283	41,170	43,113	13	11	16
65 years and over.....	39,800	16,100	23,600	28,043	12,444	15,599	42	29	51
Median age.....years..	33.9	33.2	34.7	32.0	31.5	32.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	7	7	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	5	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	13	12	14	18	18	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	15	14	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	23	24	23	23	23	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	8	11	8	7	8	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	323,200	150,800	172,400	100	100	100
Single.....	87,400	40,600	46,900	27	27	27
Married.....	202,100	99,700	102,300	63	66	59
Widowed or divorced.....	33,700	10,400	23,200	10	7	13

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	93,300	Total.....	135,400
With own household.....	85,500	Families.....	103,600
Without own household.....	7,700	Unrelated individuals.....	31,800
Percent.....	100	HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	92	Households.....	110,300
Without own household.....	8	Population in households.....	371,600
		Population per household.....	3.4

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE SPRINGFIELD-HOLYOKE 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.....	105,800	64,600	61	120,191	71,568	60	-10
5 to 13 years.....	47,800	39,900	83	46,815	43,280	92	-8
14 to 17 years.....	17,500	15,500	89	26,242	22,384	85	-31
18 to 24 years.....	40,400	9,200	23	47,134	5,904	13	56

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	400,900	100
Same house as in 1950.....	353,700	88
Different house, same county.....	28,800	7
Different county or abroad.....	14,700	4
Residence not reported.....	3,700	1

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

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	323,200	150,800	172,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	175,500	118,000	57,500	54	78	33
Civilian labor force.....	173,900	116,500	57,400	54	77	33
Employed.....	165,700	110,200	55,500	51	73	32
Unemployed.....	8,100	6,300	1,900	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	147,700	32,800	114,900	46	22	67
Keeping house.....	83,300	1,100	82,200	26	1	48
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	29,500	13,600	15,900	9	9	9
Other and not reported.....	34,900	18,000	16,800	11	12	10
14 to 19 years.....	18,600	8,800	9,800	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	9,900	5,000	4,900	3	3	3
65 years and over.....	6,400	4,100	2,200	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	173,900	116,500	57,400	100	100	100
Employed.....	165,700	110,200	55,500	95	95	97
At work.....	161,700	108,300	53,400	93	93	93
35 hours or more.....	146,000	101,400	44,600	84	87	78
15 to 34 hours.....	13,200	5,700	7,500	8	5	13
1 to 14 hours.....	2,300	1,100	1,200	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	4,000	1,900	2,100	2	2	4
Unemployed.....	8,100	6,300	1,900	5	5	3

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	323,200	150,800	172,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	175,500	118,000	57,500	54	78	33
Civilian labor force.....	173,900	116,500	57,400	54	77	33
Employed.....	165,700	110,200	55,500	51	73	32
Unemployed.....	8,100	6,300	1,900	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	147,700	32,800	114,900	46	22	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	295,842	142,993	152,849	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	161,999	112,570	49,429	55	79	32
Civilian labor force.....	161,999	112,570	49,429	55	79	32
Employed.....	135,205	93,607	41,598	46	65	27
Unemployed.....	26,794	18,963	7,831	9	13	5
Not in labor force.....	133,843	30,423	103,420	45	21	68

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE SPRINGFIELD-HOLYOKE 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....	323,200	175,500	173,900	165,700	8,100	147,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	58,000	28,400	28,000	25,800	2,200	29,600	16	27
25 to 34 years.....	68,400	44,400	43,500	41,500	2,000	24,100	25	25
35 to 44 years.....	61,400	39,700	39,400	38,000	1,400	21,700	23	17
45 to 64 years.....	95,600	55,100	55,000	53,000	2,000	40,500	31	25
65 years and over.....	39,800	8,000	8,000	7,400	500	31,800	5	6
Male, 14 years and over.....	150,800	118,000	116,500	110,200	6,300	32,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	26,000	14,700	14,400	12,800	1,600	11,300	12	25
25 to 34 years.....	33,300	30,700	29,900	28,200	1,600	2,600	26	25
35 to 44 years.....	29,800	27,300	27,100	26,100	1,000	2,500	23	16
45 to 64 years.....	45,500	39,100	39,000	37,500	1,500	6,400	33	24
65 years and over.....	16,100	6,100	6,100	5,700	500	10,000	5	8
Female, 14 years and over.....	172,400	57,500	57,400	55,500	1,900	114,900	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	32,000	13,600	13,600	13,000	600	18,300	24	...
25 to 34 years.....	35,100	13,600	13,600	13,200	400	21,500	24	...
35 to 44 years.....	31,600	12,400	12,300	11,900	400	19,200	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	50,100	16,000	16,000	15,500	500	34,100	28	...
65 years and over.....	23,600	1,800	1,800	1,800	...	21,800	3	...

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE SPRINGFIELD-HOLYOKE 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	33	5	5	3
14 to 19 years.....	31	30	32	9	13	6
20 to 24 years.....	67	84	53	7	10	4
25 to 34 years.....	65	92	39	5	5	3
35 to 44 years.....	65	92	39	4	4	3
45 to 54 years.....	63	90	39	4	5	4
55 to 64 years.....	52	82	24	3	3	2
65 years and over.....	20	38	8	6	8	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SPRINGFIELD-HOLYOKE 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.....	165,700	110,200	55,500	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	134,300	86,600	47,700	81	79	86
Government workers.....	18,100	12,300	5,800	11	11	10
Self-employed workers.....	12,700	11,100	1,600	8	10	3
Unpaid family workers.....	600	200	400	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	135,205	93,607	41,598	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	121,107	81,888	39,219	90	87	94
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....				10	12	5
Unpaid family workers.....				1	...	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SPRINGFIELD-HOLYOKE 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.....	165,700	110,200	55,500	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	15,100	7,900	7,200	9	7	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	13,900	12,100	1,800	8	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	23,600	8,300	15,400	14	8	28
Sales workers.....	12,100	8,200	3,900	7	7	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	29,100	28,200	900	18	26	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	45,900	29,500	16,400	28	27	30
Private household workers.....	2,600	100	2,500	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	15,000	8,700	6,300	9	8	11
Laborers, except mine.....	7,400	6,700	600	4	6	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,200	700	500	1	1	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SPRINGFIELD-HOLYOKE 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.....	135,205	93,607	41,598	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	12,092	6,227	5,865	9	7	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	12,081	10,918	1,163	9	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	27,454	14,600	12,854	20	16	31
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	21,404	20,876	528	16	22	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	37,015	25,592	11,423	27	27	27
Private household workers.....	4,411	102	4,309	3	...	10
Service workers, except private household.....	11,710	7,349	4,361	9	8	10
Laborers, except mine.....	7,782	7,216	566	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,256	727	529	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SPRINGFIELD-HOLYOKE 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.....	165,700	110,200	55,500	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,500	8,300	200	5	8	...
Manufacturing.....	67,300	46,900	20,400	41	43	37
Durable goods.....	31,200	24,500	6,700	19	22	12
Nondurable goods.....	35,700	22,000	13,700	22	20	25
Not specified manufacturing.....	400	400	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	9,600	7,800	1,800	6	7	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	30,300	19,600	10,600	18	18	19
Service industries.....	38,300	17,900	20,400	23	16	37
All other industries.....	10,000	8,800	1,300	6	8	2
Industry not reported.....	1,800	1,000	800	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	135,205	93,607	41,598	100	100	100
Construction.....	5,154	5,037	117	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	57,051	42,831	14,220	42	46	34
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7,687	6,645	1,042	6	7	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	24,711	17,571	7,140	18	19	17
Service industries.....	31,562	14,166	17,396	23	15	42
All other industries.....	7,187	6,341	846	5	7	2
Industry not reported.....	1,853	1,016	837	1	1	2

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	135,400	103,600	...	...
Number reporting.....	127,900	98,000	100	100
Under \$500.....	15,700	4,900	12	5
\$500 to \$999.....	7,400	3,200	6	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7,300	3,800	6	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8,500	5,600	7	6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	12,800	9,500	10	10
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12,400	10,500	10	11
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	16,000	14,600	12	15
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	11,400	10,700	9	11
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	9,600	9,100	8	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6,000	5,800	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	9,300	9,000	7	9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4,800	4,600	4	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	4,500	4,500	4	5
\$10,000 and over.....	2,200	2,100	2	2
Income not reported.....	7,500	5,700
Median income.....	\$2,993	\$3,393

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION OF CENSUS

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the area who were enumerated elsewhere. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care as should also small differences between figures.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 295,108 on April 1, 1940, to 342,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 47,400, or 16 percent. (See table 1.) In 1950 the number of males in the area, 173,000, was about the same as the number of females, 169,500.

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 88 percent for this age group as compared with 18 percent for the total population. The median age of the total population of the area in 1950 was 31.8 years, about the same as in 1940. It was 31.1 years for males and 32.4 years for females in 1950.

A large proportion of the persons 14 years old and over in the area were married, namely, 64 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-six percent were single and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 82,000 married couples in the standard metropolitan area, 6,000, or 7 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the standard metropolitan area numbered 90,100. In addition, there were 30,200 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives. Unrelated individuals comprised 9 percent of the total population of the area. The average size of household was 3.3 persons.

Approximately 63,600 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. (See table 4.) The corresponding number was 60,820 in 1940. The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 86 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat larger proportion, 89 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, 32 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with only 18 percent in 1940.

¹ The Syracuse Standard Metropolitan Area is comprised of Onondaga County, New York.

In this latter group the increase reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The population of the standard metropolitan area is 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 population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Syracuse 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 146,400 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 124,040 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects both the growth in population in the Syracuse Standard Metropolitan Area since 1940 and an increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 44,300 women, or 33 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 33,370, or 28 percent, in 1940. For men, the proportions were about the same in both years--77 percent in 1950 and 73 percent a decade earlier.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 7,800, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 18,274 persons, or approximately 15 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Syracuse area reached a total of approximately 138,500 in 1950, or about 33,000 over the 1940 Census level. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 90,317 to 124,200 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons remained stable, at a level of approximately 14,000 in both 1940 and 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 10 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 14 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 professional and technical workers, clerical and sales workers, and semiskilled operatives. There was

also a marked rise from 16,478 to 20,900 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. (See table 11.) 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 10,725 to 17,800 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations.

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

In 1950, 48,200 of the workers living in the Syracuse Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 14,000 over 1940. (See table 12.) There were also employment gains of 7,000 in the service industries and 6,000 in wholesale and retail trade. As a result of these increases, there were 33,200 workers employed in the service industries in 1950 and 27,200 in trade. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was generally the same in 1950 as it was in 1940.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Syracuse Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,434. The median for families and unrelated individuals was somewhat lower (\$2,906). Approximately 19 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in this area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 32 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 119,400 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (69,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category of nonworkers. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included primarily seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 14,100 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 18,400 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional category of about the same size (17,500) 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 inhabitants 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 definitions; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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 and 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 nor seeking 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 OF DATA

The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 12,500 persons selected from those enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 90 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the Syracuse Standard 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.

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

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore detail 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 in order to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability.

The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
1,000.....	400	75,000.....	3,100
2,500.....	600	100,000.....	3,400
5,000.....	900	150,000.....	3,700
10,000.....	1,300	200,000.....	3,700
25,000.....	1,900	250,000.....	3,300
50,000.....	2,600	300,000.....	2,500

Data relating to residence in 1949 show considerably greater variability than is indicated in the table above, amounting, in the case of the estimate of persons living in a different county or abroad, to five times the variability shown above for other estimates of comparable size.

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

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	1,000	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	342,500
	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	5.6	2.5	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3
5 or 95	8.8	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
10 or 90	12.1	5.4	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.7
25 or 75	17.5	7.8	5.5	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.9
50	20.2	9.0	6.4	4.0	2.9	2.0	1.4	1.1

To illustrate, of the estimated 173,000 males in the Syracuse Standard Metropolitan Area, 10.3 percent are under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1.0 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 9.3 percent and 11.3 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 SYRACUSE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

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

Age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	342,500	173,000	169,500	295,108	146,444	148,664	16	18	14
Under 5 years.....	35,000	17,900	17,100	19,114	9,758	9,356	83	83	83
5 to 9 years.....	24,500	12,700	11,800	20,430	10,438	9,992	20	22	18
10 to 14 years.....	21,400	11,400	10,000	23,462	11,855	11,607	-9	-4	-14
15 to 24 years.....	53,200	27,000	26,200	51,258	25,015	26,243	4	8	-
25 to 34 years.....	55,000	28,600	26,400	45,687	22,062	23,625	20	30	12
35 to 44 years.....	46,300	23,100	23,300	42,909	21,457	21,452	8	8	9
45 to 64 years.....	75,600	38,700	36,800	67,726	34,396	33,330	12	13	10
65 years and over.....	31,400	13,600	17,800	24,522	11,463	13,059	28	19	36
Median age.....years..	31.8	31.1	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.3	-	-	-
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	-	-	-
Under 5 years.....	10	10	10	6	7	6	-	-	-
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	-	-	-
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	8	8	8	-	-	-
15 to 24 years.....	16	16	15	17	17	18	-	-	-
25 to 34 years.....	16	17	16	15	15	16	-	-	-
35 to 44 years.....	14	13	14	15	15	14	-	-	-
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	22	23	23	22	-	-	-
65 years and over.....	9	8	11	8	8	9	-	-	-

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	265,900	133,200	132,700	100	100	100
Single.....	69,000	38,100	30,900	26	29	23
Married.....	171,000	87,000	84,000	64	65	63
Widowed or divorced.....	25,900	8,100	17,800	10	6	13

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	82,000	Total.....	120,300
With own household.....	76,000	Families.....	90,100
Without own household.....	6,000	Unrelated individuals.....	30,200
Percent.....	100	HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	93	Households.....	98,000
Without own household.....	7	Population in households.....	323,400
		Population per household.....	3.3

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

Age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	99,100	63,600	64	95,150	60,820	64	5
5 to 13 years.....	41,600	35,700	86	38,980	36,452	94	-2
14 to 17 years.....	16,900	15,100	89	20,227	18,033	89	-16
18 to 24 years.....	40,600	12,800	32	35,943	6,335	18	102

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	335,300	100
Same house as in 1950.....	278,600	83
Different house, same county.....	36,000	11
Different county or abroad.....	16,600	5
Residence not reported.....	4,100	1

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE SYRACUSE 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.....	265,900	133,200	132,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	146,400	102,200	44,300	55	77	33
Civilian labor force.....	146,300	102,000	44,300	55	77	33
Employed.....	138,500	96,200	42,400	52	72	32
Unemployed.....	7,800	5,800	1,900	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	119,400	31,000	88,400	45	23	67
Keeping house.....	69,400	400	69,000	26	-	52
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	17,500	10,400	7,100	7	8	5
Other and not reported.....	32,500	20,200	12,300	12	15	9
14 to 19 years.....	18,400	10,500	7,900	7	8	6
20 to 64 years.....	10,100	7,100	3,000	4	5	2
65 years and over.....	4,000	2,600	1,400	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	146,300	102,000	44,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	138,500	96,200	42,400	95	94	96
At work.....	132,100	92,800	39,300	90	91	89
35 hours or more.....	118,200	85,200	32,900	81	84	74
15 to 34 hours.....	10,800	5,800	5,000	7	6	11
1 to 14 hours.....	3,200	1,700	1,400	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	6,400	3,400	3,000	4	3	7
Unemployed.....	7,800	5,800	1,900	5	6	4

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	265,900	133,200	132,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	146,400	102,200	44,300	55	77	33
Civilian labor force.....	146,300	102,000	44,300	55	77	33
Employed.....	138,500	96,200	42,400	52	72	32
Unemployed.....	7,800	5,800	1,900	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	119,400	31,000	88,400	45	23	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	237,014	116,880	120,134	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	124,040	90,670	33,370	52	78	28
Civilian labor force.....	124,040	90,670	33,370	52	78	28
Employed.....	105,766	76,849	28,917	45	66	24
Unemployed.....	18,274	13,821	4,453	8	12	4
Not in labor force.....	112,974	26,210	86,764	48	22	72

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE SYRACUSE 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....	265,900	146,400	146,300	138,500	7,800	119,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	57,500	27,400	27,300	25,000	2,300	30,200	19	29
25 to 34 years.....	55,000	34,400	34,200	32,600	1,600	20,600	23	21
35 to 44 years.....	46,300	30,000	30,000	28,900	1,100	16,200	20	14
45 to 64 years.....	75,600	46,800	46,800	44,500	2,300	28,800	32	29
65 years and over.....	31,400	8,000	8,000	7,600	400	23,400	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	133,200	102,200	102,000	96,200	5,800	31,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	29,200	14,900	14,900	13,300	1,600	14,400	15	28
25 to 34 years.....	28,600	24,900	24,700	23,500	1,300	3,700	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	23,100	21,800	21,800	20,900	900	1,200	21	16
45 to 64 years.....	38,700	34,700	34,700	32,900	1,700	4,100	34	29
65 years and over.....	13,600	6,000	6,000	5,600	300	7,600	6	5
Female, 14 years and over.....	132,700	44,300	44,300	42,400	1,900	88,400	100	-
14 to 24 years.....	28,300	12,500	12,500	11,700	700	15,800	28	-
25 to 34 years.....	26,400	9,500	9,500	9,200	300	16,900	21	-
35 to 44 years.....	23,300	8,200	8,200	8,000	200	15,000	19	-
45 to 64 years.....	36,800	12,100	12,100	11,600	600	24,800	27	-
65 years and over.....	17,800	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	15,800	5	-

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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 SYRACUSE 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	77	33	5	6	4
14 to 19 years.....	29	30	29	8	11	5
20 to 24 years.....	66	75	58	9	11	6
25 to 34 years.....	63	87	36	5	5	3
35 to 44 years.....	65	94	35	4	4	2
45 to 54 years.....	64	91	36	5	4	6
55 to 64 years.....	59	88	29	5	6	4
65 years and over.....	25	44	11	5	5	-

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SYRACUSE 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.....	138,500	96,200	42,400	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	112,800	76,900	35,900	81	80	85
Government workers.....	11,400	6,700	4,700	8	7	11
Self-employed workers.....	13,800	12,200	1,600	10	13	4
Unpaid family workers.....	500	200	200	-	-	-
1940						
Employed.....	105,766	76,849	28,917	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	90,317	63,624	26,693	85	83	92
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....						
	869	505	364	1	1	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SYRACUSE 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.....	138,500	96,200	42,400	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	17,800	11,000	6,800	13	11	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	14,300	12,600	1,700	10	13	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	22,700	8,400	14,300	16	9	34
Sales workers.....	11,800	8,400	3,400	9	9	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	20,900	20,100	800	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	28,800	21,000	7,800	21	22	18
Private household workers.....	1,900	100	1,800	1	-	4
Service workers, except private household.....	11,400	6,600	4,800	8	7	11
Laborers, except mine.....	7,600	7,200	400	5	7	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,300	800	400	1	1	1

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Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SYRACUSE 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.....	105,766	76,849	28,917	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10,725	6,148	4,577	10	8	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	13,101	12,017	1,084	12	16	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	22,538	12,597	9,941	21	16	34
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	16,478	15,977	501	16	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	20,358	15,836	4,522	19	21	16
Private household workers.....	3,897	149	3,748	4	-	13
Service workers, except private household.....	9,054	5,389	3,665	9	7	13
Laborers, except mine.....	8,359	7,939	420	8	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,256	797	459	1	1	2

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SYRACUSE 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.....	138,500	96,200	42,400	100	100	100
Construction.....	6,500	6,300	200	5	7	-
Manufacturing.....	48,200	37,300	10,800	35	39	25
Durable goods.....	34,700	27,400	7,300	25	28	17
Nondurable goods.....	13,100	9,800	3,300	9	10	8
Not specified manufacturing.....	300	200	100	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12,200	10,000	2,200	9	10	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	27,200	17,200	10,000	20	18	24
Service industries.....	33,200	16,400	16,800	24	17	40
All other industries.....	9,900	8,100	1,700	7	8	4
Industry not reported.....	1,400	800	700	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	105,766	76,849	28,917	100	100	100
Construction.....	3,757	3,661	96	4	5	-
Manufacturing.....	34,413	28,186	6,227	33	37	22
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8,758	7,769	989	8	10	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	21,321	15,250	6,071	20	20	21
Service industries.....	25,955	12,124	13,831	25	16	48
All other industries.....	9,557	8,706	851	9	11	3
Industry not reported.....	2,005	1,153	852	2	2	3

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	120,300	90,100	-	-
Number reporting.....	113,500	85,500	100	100
Under \$500.....	15,500	4,800	14	6
\$500 to \$999.....	7,300	2,600	6	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7,100	3,900	6	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6,800	4,800	6	6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10,800	7,600	10	9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11,400	10,100	10	12
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11,300	10,300	10	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8,900	8,300	8	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7,600	7,300	7	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5,200	4,900	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	9,200	9,000	8	11
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4,300	4,100	4	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5,300	5,200	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	2,800	2,600	2	3
Income not reported.....	6,800	4,600	-	-
Median income.....	\$2,906	\$3,434	-	-

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

October 14, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series 3009, No. 50

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG, 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)

Record numbers of old people and young children, a large proportion of married persons, an increase of about 4 years in the median age of the population, and a very small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Tampa-St. Petersburg 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 272,000 on April 1, 1940, to 409,100 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 137,100, or 50 percent. (See table 1.) Females outnumbered males, 220,000 to 189,200, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 95 males per 100 females in 1940 to 86 in 1950.

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

because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 93 percent for this age group as compared with 50 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over, 129 percent, also exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 36.3 years as compared with 32.1 years in 1940. It was 35.4 years for males and 37.1 years for females in 1950.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 70 percent. (See table 2.) Sixteen percent were single, and 14 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 102,700 married couples in the metropolitan area, 6,900, or 7 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 113,200. In addition, there were 36,400 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 9 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was quite small, 3.0 persons.

Approximately 64,200 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 49,223 was considerably smaller. (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 the proportion enrolled was about the same. This age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 16 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 13 percent in 1940.

¹ The Tampa-St. Petersburg Standard Metropolitan area comprises Hillsborough and Pinellas counties, Fla.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

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

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 25 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 15 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 10 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 Tampa-St. Petersburg Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 31 percent. An estimated 152,100 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 116,268 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion was solely the result of the increase in population in the metropolitan area. The proportion of persons in the labor force declined markedly over the 10-year period, partly because the population included in 1950 a larger proportion of persons in the retirement age group. In 1950, 102,000, or 70 percent of the males 14 years old and over, were in the labor force as compared with 78,510, or 75 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 Tampa-St. Petersburg Standard Metropolitan Area. Although the number of women workers rose from 37,758 in 1940 to 50,000 in 1950, along with the population growth, the proportion in the labor force declined from 34 to 28 percent over this period.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 7,900, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier 18,946 persons, or approximately 16 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

Civilian employment in the Tampa-St. Petersburg Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 141,100 in 1950, or 45 percent above the 1940 Census level. 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 78,469 in 1940 to 117,000 in 1950, a gain of 49 percent. The number of self-employed workers also increased substantially over the decade, but at the somewhat lower rate of 36 percent. This group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, numbered 22,700 in 1950, as compared with 16,734 in 1940. (See table 10.)

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From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, and skilled craftsmen. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was probably largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 9,721 to 20,300 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 7,283 to 11,400 in the number of workers employed in the professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 24 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 11 percent of the women were so employed.

Over the last decade, employment gains occurred in every broad industry group except agriculture. Certain of the industries, however, increased in larger proportions than others. Construction, for example, almost tripled, whereas manufacturing increased by only 26 percent. As a result of these different rates of increase, the industrial distribution of the employed workers living in the metropolitan area changed substantially. Trade and construction each had a markedly greater proportion of the employed workers in 1950 than in 1940. Manufacturing, the service industries, and, of course, agriculture, all declined in relative importance.

Further evidence of the economic conditions in the Tampa-St. Petersburg Standard Metropolitan Area is furnished by the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Tampa-St. Petersburg Standard Metropolitan Area was \$2,395. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$2,019). Approximately 10 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 49 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 171,500 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 (99,900 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 31,300 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 teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 21,000 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 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

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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

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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 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.....	700	150,000.....	4,000
5,000.....	900	200,000.....	4,100
10,000.....	1,300	250,000.....	4,000
25,000.....	2,000	300,000.....	3,700
50,000.....	2,700	350,000.....	2,900
100,000.....	3,400	400,000.....	1,200

To illustrate, there were an estimated 17,300 males under 5 years of age in the standard

metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 1,600. 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 15,700 and 18,900.

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

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

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 24,700 males 65 and over in the standard metropolitan area, 20 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 4 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 16 percent and 24 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 TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG 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.....	409,100	189,200	220,000	272,000	132,637	139,363	50	43	58
Under 5 years.....	34,500	17,300	17,200	17,850	9,003	8,847	93	92	94
5 to 9 years.....	30,400	14,200	16,200	18,673	9,395	9,278	63	51	75
10 to 14 years.....	26,300	14,900	11,400	22,723	11,645	11,078	16	28	3
15 to 24 years.....	48,800	22,400	26,400	45,584	21,799	23,785	7	3	11
25 to 34 years.....	57,000	24,700	32,300	44,064	20,491	23,573	29	21	37
35 to 44 years.....	58,800	27,300	31,500	40,536	19,574	20,962	45	40	50
45 to 64 years.....	98,100	43,800	54,300	58,455	28,773	29,682	68	52	83
65 years and over.....	55,200	24,700	30,500	24,115	11,957	12,158	129	107	151
Median age.....years..	36.3	35.4	37.1	32.1	32.1	32.1	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	8	9	8	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	8	5	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	12	12	12	17	16	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	14	13	15	16	15	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	23	25	21	22	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	13	13	14	9	9	9	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	323,400	146,200	177,200	100	100	100
Single.....	51,600	27,700	23,900	16	19	13
Married.....	227,200	108,500	118,700	70	74	67
Widowed or divorced.....	44,600	9,900	34,700	14	7	20

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	102,700	Total.....	149,600
With own household.....	95,700	Families.....	113,200
Without own household.....	6,900	Unrelated individuals.....	36,400
HOUSEHOLDS		HOUSEHOLDS	
Percent.....	100	Households.....	132,900
With own household.....	93	Population in households.....	399,800
Without own household.....	7	Population per household.....	3.0

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Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG 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.....	105,500	64,200	61	86,980	49,223	57	30
5 to 13 years.....	51,200	42,100	82	36,649	30,381	83	39
14 to 17 years.....	19,500	16,500	85	18,595	14,568	78	13
18 to 24 years.....	34,800	5,600	16	31,736	4,274	13	31

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	402,900	100
Same house as in 1950.....	295,300	73
Different house, same county.....	58,800	15
Different county or abroad.....	40,900	10
Residence not reported.....	7,800	2

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG 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.....	323,400	146,200	177,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	152,100	102,000	50,000	47	70	28
Civilian labor force.....	149,000	99,000	50,000	46	68	28
Employed.....	141,100	94,200	46,900	44	64	27
Unemployed.....	7,900	4,800	3,100	2	3	2
Not in labor force.....	171,300	44,100	127,200	53	30	72
Keeping house.....	100,500	600	99,900	31	...	56
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	21,000	12,600	9,000	7	8	5
Other and not reported.....	49,800	31,500	18,300	15	22	10
14 to 19 years.....	18,400	9,400	9,000	6	6	5
20 to 64 years.....	15,400	9,400	6,000	5	6	3
65 years and over.....	15,900	12,700	3,300	5	9	2
Civilian labor force.....	149,000	99,000	50,000	100	100	100
Employed.....	141,100	94,200	46,900	95	95	94
At work.....	136,700	91,500	45,200	92	92	90
35 hours or more.....	120,600	83,400	37,200	81	84	74
15 to 34 hours.....	12,700	6,700	6,100	9	7	12
1 to 14 hours.....	3,400	1,500	1,900	2	2	4
With a job but not at work.....	4,400	2,700	1,700	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	7,900	4,800	3,100	5	5	6

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	323,400	146,200	177,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	152,100	102,000	50,000	47	70	28
Civilian labor force.....	149,000	99,000	50,000	46	68	28
Employed.....	141,100	94,200	46,900	44	64	27
Unemployed.....	7,900	4,800	3,100	2	3	2
Not in labor force.....	171,300	44,100	127,200	53	30	72
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	217,501	105,021	112,480	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	116,268	78,510	37,758	53	75	34
Civilian labor force.....	116,268	78,510	37,758	53	75	34
Employed.....	97,322	65,562	31,760	45	62	28
Unemployed.....	18,946	12,948	5,998	9	12	5
Not in labor force.....	101,233	26,511	74,722	47	25	66

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG 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....	323,400	152,100	149,000	141,100	7,900	171,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	54,300	23,100	22,300	20,000	2,300	31,100	15	29
25 to 34 years.....	57,000	34,500	32,900	31,200	1,700	22,500	23	22
35 to 44 years.....	58,800	38,600	38,100	36,800	1,300	20,200	25	16
45 to 64 years.....	98,100	49,000	48,900	46,700	2,300	49,100	32	29
65 years and over.....	55,200	6,800	6,800	6,400	300	48,400	4	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	146,200	102,000	99,000	94,200	4,800	44,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	25,700	14,300	13,500	12,400	1,100	11,400	14	23
25 to 34 years.....	24,700	23,000	21,400	20,400	1,000	1,700	23	21
35 to 44 years.....	27,300	25,600	25,000	24,200	800	1,700	25	17
45 to 64 years.....	43,800	34,100	34,100	32,500	1,600	9,600	33	33
65 years and over.....	24,700	5,000	5,000	4,800	300	19,700	5	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	177,200	50,000	50,000	46,900	3,100	127,200	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	28,500	8,800	8,800	7,700	1,100	19,700	18	...
25 to 34 years.....	32,300	11,500	11,500	10,800	600	20,800	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	31,500	13,100	13,100	12,600	500	18,500	26	...
45 to 64 years.....	54,300	14,900	14,900	14,200	700	39,500	30	...
65 years and over.....	30,500	1,700	1,700	1,700	100	28,800	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 TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG 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.....	47	70	28	5	5	6
14 to 19 years.....	27	34	22	14	10	...
20 to 24 years.....	60	85	40	8	8	9
25 to 34 years.....	61	93	36	5	5	5
35 to 44 years.....	66	94	42	3	3	4
45 to 54 years.....	56	85	34	3	3	4
55 to 64 years.....	43	70	20	6	6	6
65 years and over.....	12	20	6	4	6	...

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

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution								
				Total	Male	Female						
1950												
Employed.....	141,100	94,200	46,900	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	104,200	66,600	37,600	74	71	80						
Government workers.....	12,800	8,600	4,200	9	9	9						
Self-employed workers.....	22,700	18,500	4,200	16	20	9						
Unpaid family workers.....	1,400	500	900	1	1	2						
1940												
Employed.....	97,322	65,562	31,760	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	78,469	52,016	26,453	81	79	83						
Government workers.....												
Self-employed workers.....							16,734	12,900	3,834	17	20	12
Unpaid family workers.....							2,119	646	1,473	2	1	5

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG 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.....	141,100	94,200	46,900	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	11,400	6,200	5,200	8	7	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm...	21,700	18,400	3,300	15	20	7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	17,300	6,100	11,200	12	6	24
Sales workers.....	14,900	9,400	5,500	11	10	12
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	20,300	19,600	700	14	21	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	22,400	14,900	7,500	16	15	16
Private household workers.....	5,100	100	5,100	4	...	11
Service workers, except private household.....	13,300	6,300	7,000	9	7	15
Laborers, except mins.....	12,300	11,500	900	9	12	2
Occupation not reported.....	2,400	1,700	700	2	2	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG 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.....	97,322	65,562	31,760	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7,283	4,046	3,237	7	6	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	13,463	11,737	1,726	14	18	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	16,535	10,206	6,329	17	16	20
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	9,721	9,589	132	10	15	...
Operatives and kindred workers.....	17,818	11,456	6,362	18	17	20
Private household workers.....	8,430	701	7,729	9	1	24
Service workers, except private household.....	10,074	5,861	4,213	10	9	13
Laborers, except mine.....	13,401	11,602	1,799	14	18	6
Occupation not reported.....	597	364	233	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG 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.....	141,100	94,200	46,900	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	7,400	6,400	1,000	5	7	2
Construction.....	15,300	14,900	400	11	16	1
Manufacturing.....	21,400	14,800	6,600	15	16	14
Durable goods.....	5,600	5,000	700	4	5	1
Nondurable goods.....	15,500	9,700	5,800	11	10	12
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	100	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10,600	9,200	1,400	8	10	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	37,800	22,600	15,200	27	24	32
Service industries.....	38,900	18,800	20,200	28	20	43
All other industries.....	6,900	5,600	1,300	5	6	3
Industry not reported.....	2,800	1,900	900	2	2	2
1940						
Employed.....	97,322	65,562	31,760	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	9,356	7,326	2,030	10	11	6
Construction.....	5,600	5,519	81	6	8	...
Manufacturing.....	16,985	11,829	5,156	17	18	16
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7,081	6,538	543	7	10	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	22,924	16,951	5,973	24	26	19
Service industries.....	30,453	13,333	17,120	31	20	54
All other industries.....	3,843	3,336	507	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	1,080	730	350	1	1	1

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	149,600	113,200	...	...
Number reporting.....	137,800	105,300	100	100
Under \$500.....	22,000	10,100	16	10
\$500 to \$999.....	15,000	8,600	11	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	15,700	11,200	11	11
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	15,600	12,000	11	11
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	15,700	13,600	11	13
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12,200	10,900	9	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10,700	9,900	8	9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6,800	6,100	5	6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5,500	5,100	4	5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,000	3,800	3	4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5,500	5,300	4	5
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	2,900	2,700	2	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	3,400	3,200	2	3
\$10,000 and over.....	2,900	2,800	2	3
Income not reported.....	11,700	7,800
Median income.....	\$2,019	\$2,395

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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

Preliminary Data

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

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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 Toledo 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 344,333 on April 1, 1940, to 395,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 51,150, or 15 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Toledo increased from 282,349 to

303,500, representing a gain of about 21,150, or 7 percent. Females outnumbered males, 201,400 to 194,200, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 99 males per 100 females in 1940 to 96 in 1950, and in the city from 98 to 96.

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 68 percent for this age group as compared with 15 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the area in 1950 was 32.6 years as compared with 31.9 years in 1940. It was 32.4 years for males and about the same for females in 1950.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 69 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 98,100 married couples in the metropolitan area, 6,600, or 7 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. Similarly, in the city of Toledo about the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 106,500. In addition, there were 29,400 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 7 percent of the total population

¹ The Toledo Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Lucas County, Ohio.

of the metropolitan area as a whole and 9 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.3 persons. For the city the average household size remained about the same as in 1940, having been 3.4 persons in 1940 and 3.2 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at about the same pace during the period as the growth of population.

Approximately 65,600 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 66,971, was about the same. (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, 91 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 15 percent were enrolled in 1950, the same proportion as in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 14 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 11 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 3 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Toledo 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 171,800 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 145,930 in 1940. In the city of Toledo itself, the labor force increased by about 13 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 138,500 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, a marked in-

crease since 1940 in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 122,100 males, or 83 percent of the male population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force, as compared with 108,268, or 79 percent, in 1940. About 49,700 women, or 32 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with the 37,662 or 27 percent, recorded in the previous census. A similar increase in the proportion in the labor force was noted among city residents. The proportion of labor force members among males living within the city also rose over this 10-year period from 79 to 83 percent, and that for women, from 29 to 34 percent.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 47 percent of the women of those ages in the Toledo Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 36 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for teen-age girls and for women 55 years old and over. (See table 9.)

In the Toledo labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 10,500 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, 27,736, or approximately 19 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern identical to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, with the number of unemployed city residents dropping to 8,600 in 1950 from the 23,883 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Toledo Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 161,100 in 1950, or 36 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 84 percent, or 136,100, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 19,100 were working only part time and 5,800 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor disputes, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of Toledo was 31 percent,

somewhat smaller than that in the metropolitan area as a whole; 129,700 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 99,209 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred almost entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 103,611 in 1940 to 146,800 during the decade. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 13,600 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 8 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 11 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Toledo city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 37 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 6,957 in 1940 to 9,500 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 35 percent to a level of 110,000.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the number of employed clerical and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and semiskilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 19,547 to 26,800 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 10,931 to 14,500 in the number of workers employed in the professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 13 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 6 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 59,900 of the workers living in the Toledo Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 18,000

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over the decade. There were also employment gains of 9,000 in wholesale and retail trade and 6,000 in the public utility industries. As a result of these increases, there were 34,300 employed in trade in 1950, and 18,000 in the public utility industries. Substantial gains in employment of 3,000 each also occurred in the construction and service industries. Despite these changes, however, the distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in 1950 as it was in 1940, except for the service industries which declined significantly in relative importance as a field of employment. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Toledo 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 Toledo Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,837. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$3,439). Approximately 24 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, and about the same percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 131,900 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (37,100 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 14,900 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 17,100 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 12,100 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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 12,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 100 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
2,500.....	700	600
5,000.....	900	800
10,000.....	1,300	1,100
25,000.....	2,000	1,700
50,000.....	2,700	2,300
100,000.....	3,600	2,900
150,000.....	4,000	3,100
200,000.....	4,100	2,900
300,000.....	3,500	...

To illustrate, there are an estimated 16,900 males 65 years of age and over in the standard metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 1,600. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 15,300 and 18,500.

Data on residence in 1949 have about twice the sampling variability shown above.

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 16,900 males 65 years or over, 46 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 6 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 40 percent and 52 percent.

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	200,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
	Metropolitan area							
2 or 98	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	8	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	12	8	6	4	2	2	1	1
50	13	9	7	5	3	2	1	1
	Central city							
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	4	2	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	10	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
50	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	1

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

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

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

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Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND TOLEDO 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
TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	395,500	194,200	201,400	344,333	171,634	172,699	15	13	17
Under 5 years.....	40,400	21,300	19,100	24,086	12,352	11,734	68	72	63
5 to 9 years.....	30,900	15,700	15,200	23,421	11,883	11,538	32	32	32
10 to 14 years.....	26,300	13,200	13,100	27,494	13,867	13,627	-4	-5	-4
15 to 24 years.....	54,900	26,000	29,000	58,127	27,819	30,308	-6	-7	-4
25 to 34 years.....	59,300	28,100	31,100	56,499	27,457	29,042	5	2	7
35 to 44 years.....	58,300	29,100	29,300	53,179	26,916	26,263	10	8	12
45 to 64 years.....	89,600	44,000	45,600	77,402	39,859	37,543	16	10	21
65 years and over.....	35,800	16,900	19,000	24,125	11,481	12,644	48	47	50
Median age.....years..	32.6	32.4	32.8	31.9	32.2	31.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	9	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	7	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	14	17	16	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	15	14	15	16	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	15	16	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	23	23	22	23	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	9	9	7	7	7	...	...	...
TOLEDO CITY									
All ages.....	303,500	149,000	154,500	282,349	140,001	142,348	7	6	9
Under 5 years.....	27,800	15,000	12,900	18,427	9,428	8,999	51	59	43
5 to 9 years.....	21,200	11,100	10,100	17,884	9,026	8,858	19	23	14
10 to 14 years.....	17,500	9,100	8,400	21,380	10,765	10,615	-18	-15	-21
15 to 24 years.....	43,200	19,800	23,400	47,983	22,832	25,151	-10	-13	-7
25 to 34 years.....	47,000	22,600	24,400	46,457	22,598	23,859	1	...	2
35 to 44 years.....	43,000	21,600	21,400	43,607	21,893	21,714	-1	-1	-1
45 to 64 years.....	73,900	35,400	38,500	65,941	33,776	32,165	12	5	20
65 years and over.....	29,900	14,400	15,500	20,670	9,683	10,987	45	49	41
Median age.....years..	33.9	33.6	34.2	32.6	32.9	32.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	8	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	5	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	15	17	16	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	15	15	16	16	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	15	16	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	24	25	23	24	23	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	10	10	7	7	8	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	303,600	146,500	157,100	100	100	100
Single.....	59,500	31,500	28,100	20	22	18
Married.....	209,500	103,500	106,000	69	71	67
Widowed or divorced.....	34,600	11,600	23,000	11	8	15
TOLEDO CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	240,700	115,800	124,900	100	100	100
Single.....	47,600	25,100	22,500	20	22	18
Married.....	163,000	80,100	82,900	68	69	66
Widowed or divorced.....	30,000	10,500	19,500	12	9	16

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

Subject	Toledo Standard Metropolitan Area	Toledo city	Subject	Toledo Standard Metropolitan Area	Toledo city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	98,100	75,200	Total.....	135,800	109,000
With own household.....	91,500	69,300	Families.....	106,500	82,400
Without own household.....	6,600	6,000	Unrelated individuals.....	29,400	26,600
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	93	92	Households.....	118,100	92,600
Without own household.....	7	8	Population in households.....	385,100	293,800
			Population per household.....	3.3	3.2

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND TOLEDO 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	
TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	112,100	65,600	59	109,042	66,971	61	-2
5 to 13 years.....	51,500	42,500	83	45,319	40,194	89	6
14 to 17 years.....	18,600	17,000	91	23,196	20,752	89	-18
18 to 24 years.....	41,900	6,200	15	40,527	6,025	15	3
TOLEDO CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	81,900	45,600	56	87,247	52,730	60	-14
5 to 13 years.....	34,900	28,300	81	34,871	31,147	89	-9
14 to 17 years.....	12,900	11,900	92	18,511	16,551	89	-28
18 to 24 years.....	34,000	5,400	16	33,865	5,032	15	7

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

Residence in 1949	Toledo Standard Metropolitan Area		Toledo city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	387,100	100	297,500	100
Same house as in 1950.....	324,900	84	247,500	83
Different house, same county.....	41,300	11	31,400	11
Different county or abroad.....	12,800	3	10,800	4
Residence not reported.....	8,200	2	7,800	3

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

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	303,600	146,500	157,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	171,800	122,100	49,700	57	83	32
Civilian labor force.....	171,600	121,900	49,700	57	83	32
Employed.....	161,100	114,100	47,000	53	78	30
Unemployed.....	10,500	7,800	2,700	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	131,900	24,500	107,400	43	17	68
Keeping house.....	87,900	800	87,100	29	1	55
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	12,100	6,200	5,800	4	4	4
Other and not reported.....	32,000	17,500	14,500	11	12	9
14 to 19 years.....	17,100	7,800	9,300	6	5	6
20 to 64 years.....	8,700	5,100	3,600	3	3	2
65 years and over.....	6,200	4,600	1,600	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	171,600	121,900	49,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	161,100	114,100	47,000	94	94	95
At work.....	155,300	110,800	44,500	91	91	90
35 hours or more.....	136,100	101,400	34,700	79	83	70
15 to 34 hours.....	15,400	7,700	7,700	9	6	15
1 to 14 hours.....	3,700	1,600	2,100	2	1	4
With a job but not at work.....	5,800	3,300	2,500	3	3	5
Unemployed.....	10,500	7,800	2,700	6	6	5
TOLEDO CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	240,700	115,800	124,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	138,500	95,800	42,700	58	83	34
Civilian labor force.....	138,300	95,600	42,700	57	83	34
Employed.....	129,700	89,400	40,300	54	77	32
Unemployed.....	8,600	6,200	2,400	4	5	2
Not in labor force.....	102,300	20,100	82,200	43	17	66
Keeping house.....	67,900	600	67,300	28	1	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	9,700	5,300	4,400	4	5	4
Other and not reported.....	24,600	14,100	10,600	10	12	8
14 to 19 years.....	12,000	5,800	6,200	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	7,400	4,300	3,100	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	5,300	4,000	1,200	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	138,300	95,600	42,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	129,700	89,400	40,300	94	94	94
At work.....	125,500	87,100	38,400	91	91	90
35 hours or more.....	110,300	79,900	30,500	80	84	71
15 to 34 hours.....	12,500	6,200	6,300	9	6	15
1 to 14 hours.....	2,700	1,000	1,600	2	1	4
With a job but not at work.....	4,200	2,300	1,900	3	2	4
Unemployed.....	8,600	6,200	2,400	6	6	6

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	303,600	146,500	157,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	171,800	122,100	49,700	57	83	32
Civilian labor force.....	171,600	121,900	49,700	57	83	32
Employed.....	161,100	114,100	47,000	53	78	30
Unemployed.....	10,500	7,800	2,700	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	131,900	24,500	107,400	43	17	68
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	274,928	136,388	138,540	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	145,930	108,268	37,662	53	79	27
Civilian labor force.....	145,930	108,268	37,662	53	79	27
Employed.....	118,194	86,689	31,505	43	64	23
Unemployed.....	27,736	21,579	6,157	10	16	4
Not in labor force.....	128,998	28,120	100,878	47	21	73
TOLEDO CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	240,700	115,800	124,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	138,500	95,800	42,700	58	83	34
Civilian labor force.....	138,300	95,600	42,700	57	83	34
Employed.....	129,700	89,400	40,300	54	77	32
Unemployed.....	8,600	6,200	2,400	4	5	2
Not in labor force.....	102,300	20,100	82,200	43	17	66
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	229,051	113,030	116,021	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	123,092	89,552	33,540	54	79	29
Civilian labor force.....	123,092	89,552	33,540	54	79	29
Employed.....	99,209	71,325	27,884	43	63	24
Unemployed.....	23,883	18,227	5,656	10	16	5
Not in labor force.....	105,959	23,478	82,481	46	21	71

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND TOLEDO 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
TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	303,600	171,800	171,600	161,100	10,500	131,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	60,600	30,300	30,300	27,000	3,300	30,200	18	31
25 to 34 years.....	59,300	37,500	37,400	35,300	2,200	21,800	22	21
35 to 44 years.....	58,300	39,500	39,500	37,500	2,000	18,800	23	19
45 to 64 years.....	89,600	54,900	54,800	52,400	2,400	34,800	32	23
65 years and over.....	35,800	9,500	9,500	8,900	600	26,300	6	6
Male, 14 years and over.....	146,500	122,100	121,900	114,100	7,800	24,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	28,500	18,500	18,400	16,100	2,300	10,000	15	29
25 to 34 years.....	28,100	27,000	26,900	25,400	1,600	1,100	22	21
35 to 44 years.....	29,100	28,100	28,100	26,600	1,500	1,000	23	19
45 to 64 years.....	44,000	40,800	40,800	39,000	1,800	3,200	33	23
65 years and over.....	16,900	7,700	7,700	7,100	600	9,200	6	8
Female, 14 years and over.....	157,100	49,700	49,700	47,000	2,700	107,400	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	32,100	11,800	11,800	10,800	1,000	20,300	24	...
25 to 34 years.....	31,100	10,500	10,500	9,900	600	20,700	21	...
35 to 44 years.....	29,300	11,400	11,400	11,000	500	17,800	23	...
45 to 64 years.....	45,600	14,100	14,000	13,400	600	31,500	28	...
65 years and over.....	19,000	1,900	1,900	1,800	...	17,100	4	...
TOLEDO CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	240,700	138,500	138,300	129,700	8,600	102,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	46,900	24,300	24,200	21,600	2,600	22,700	18	30
25 to 34 years.....	47,000	31,000	31,000	29,000	2,000	16,000	22	23
35 to 44 years.....	43,000	30,400	30,300	28,800	1,600	12,600	22	19
45 to 64 years.....	73,900	44,800	44,800	42,700	2,000	29,100	32	23
65 years and over.....	29,900	8,000	8,000	7,700	300	21,900	6	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	115,800	95,800	95,600	89,400	6,200	20,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	21,800	14,100	14,000	12,200	1,800	7,700	15	29
25 to 34 years.....	22,600	21,800	21,700	20,300	1,500	800	23	24
35 to 44 years.....	21,600	20,800	20,800	19,600	1,200	800	22	19
45 to 64 years.....	35,400	32,700	32,700	31,200	1,500	2,700	34	24
65 years and over.....	14,400	6,400	6,400	6,000	300	8,000	7	5
Female, 14 years and over.....	124,900	42,700	42,700	40,300	2,400	82,200	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	25,100	10,200	10,200	9,300	900	14,900	24	...
25 to 34 years.....	24,400	9,200	9,200	8,700	500	15,100	22	...
35 to 44 years.....	21,400	9,500	9,500	9,100	400	11,800	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	38,500	12,100	12,100	11,500	600	26,400	28	...
65 years and over.....	15,500	1,700	1,700	1,600	...	13,900	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 TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND TOLEDO 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
TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	83	32	6	6	5
14 to 19 years.....	33	40	27	14	17	11
20 to 24 years.....	67	88	47	9	11	7
25 to 34 years.....	63	96	34	6	6	6
35 to 44 years.....	68	97	39	5	5	4
45 to 54 years.....	65	95	35	4	4	6
55 to 64 years.....	57	90	25	5	5	2
65 years and over.....	27	46	10	6	8	...
TOLEDO CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	58	83	34	6	6	6
14 to 19 years.....	34	40	30	13	18	11
20 to 24 years.....	68	86	51	10	11	8
25 to 34 years.....	66	96	38	6	7	5
35 to 44 years.....	71	96	44	5	6	4
45 to 54 years.....	64	94	36	4	4	5
55 to 64 years.....	57	90	26	5	6	2
65 years and over.....	27	44	11	4	5	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND TOLEDO 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
TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	161,100	114,100	47,000	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	135,100	95,400	39,700	84	84	84
Government workers.....	11,700	7,300	4,400	7	6	9
Self-employed workers.....	13,600	11,200	2,500	8	10	5
Unpaid family workers.....	700	300	500	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	118,194	86,689	31,505	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	103,611	74,568	29,043	88	86	92
Government workers.....	13,433	11,618	1,815	11	13	6
Self-employed workers.....	1,150	503	647	1	1	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
TOLEDO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	129,700	89,400	40,300	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	110,000	75,600	34,400	85	85	85
Government workers.....	9,500	5,800	3,700	7	6	9
Self-employed workers.....	10,000	7,900	2,100	8	9	5
Unpaid family workers.....	100	100	100	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	99,209	71,325	27,884	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	81,610	58,527	23,083	82	82	83
Government workers.....	6,957	4,263	2,694	7	6	10
Self-employed workers.....	9,920	8,357	1,563	10	12	6
Unpaid family workers.....	722	178	544	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND TOLEDO 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
TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	161,100	114,100	47,000	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14,500	8,700	5,900	9	8	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	15,800	14,100	1,700	10	12	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	22,900	10,200	12,700	14	9	27
Sales workers.....	13,000	8,200	4,800	8	7	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	26,800	25,800	1,000	17	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	38,900	29,400	9,500	24	26	20
Private household workers.....	2,700	...	2,600	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	13,800	6,900	6,800	9	6	14
Laborers, except mine.....	10,300	9,600	700	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,300	1,200	1,200	1	1	3
1940						
Employed.....	118,194	86,689	31,505	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10,931	6,434	4,497	9	7	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	13,246	12,022	1,224	11	14	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	25,319	14,789	10,530	21	17	33
Sales workers.....	19,547	19,190	357	17	22	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	26,208	20,290	5,918	22	23	19
Operatives and kindred workers.....	4,362	124	4,238	4	...	13
Private household workers.....	10,289	6,048	4,241	9	7	13
Service workers, except private household.....	7,762	7,444	318	7	9	1
Laborers, except mine.....	530	348	182	...	...	1
Occupation not reported.....						
TOLEDO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	129,700	89,400	40,300	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	11,900	6,700	5,200	9	7	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	12,700	11,200	1,500	10	13	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	19,700	8,400	11,300	15	9	28
Sales workers.....	10,600	6,700	3,900	8	7	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	20,800	20,000	800	16	22	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	30,900	22,500	8,400	24	25	21
Private household workers.....	2,200	...	2,100	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	11,500	5,900	5,600	9	7	14
Laborers, except mine.....	7,400	6,900	500	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,200	1,100	1,000	2	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	99,209	71,325	27,884	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,415	5,365	4,050	9	8	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	9,613	8,596	1,017	10	12	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	13,435	6,430	7,005	14	9	25
Sales workers.....	8,964	6,515	2,449	9	9	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	16,134	15,814	320	16	22	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	22,388	17,045	5,343	23	24	19
Private household workers.....	3,552	85	3,467	4	...	12
Service workers, except private household.....	9,368	5,567	3,801	9	8	14
Laborers, except mine.....	5,878	5,607	271	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	462	301	161	...	...	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND TOLEDO 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
TOLEDO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	161,100	114,100	47,000	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,200	7,800	400	5	7	1
Manufacturing.....	59,900	47,200	12,700	37	41	27
Durable goods.....	46,500	36,700	9,800	29	32	21
Nondurable goods.....	12,700	10,000	2,700	8	9	6
Not specified manufacturing.....	700	600	100	...	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	18,000	16,300	1,700	11	14	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	34,300	21,100	13,100	21	18	28
Service industries.....	30,000	14,200	15,800	19	12	34
All other industries.....	8,400	6,500	1,800	5	6	4
Industry not reported.....	2,300	900	1,400	1	1	3
1940						
Employed.....	118,194	86,689	31,505	100	100	100
Construction.....	5,018	4,888	130	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	42,215	34,504	7,711	36	40	24
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	11,980	10,985	995	10	13	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	25,256	17,795	7,461	21	21	24
Service industries.....	26,544	12,322	14,222	22	14	45
All other industries.....	6,345	5,677	668	5	7	2
Industry not reported.....	836	518	318	1	1	1
TOLEDO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	129,700	89,400	40,300	100	100	100
Construction.....	6,100	5,700	400	5	6	1
Manufacturing.....	47,900	36,700	11,200	37	41	28
Durable goods.....	36,500	28,200	8,300	28	32	21
Nondurable goods.....	10,700	7,900	2,700	8	9	7
Not specified manufacturing.....	700	500	100	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	15,000	13,600	1,500	12	15	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	27,700	16,700	11,000	21	19	27
Service industries.....	25,200	11,700	13,500	19	13	33
All other industries.....	5,800	4,300	1,500	4	5	4
Industry not reported.....	2,100	800	1,300	2	1	3
1940						
Employed.....	99,209	71,325	27,884	100	100	100
Construction.....	3,993	3,880	113	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	35,671	28,733	6,938	36	40	25
Durable goods.....	26,268	21,615	4,653	26	30	17
Nondurable goods.....	8,913	6,800	2,113	9	10	8
Not specified manufacturing.....	490	318	172	...	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10,515	9,620	895	11	13	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	21,998	15,309	6,689	22	21	24
Service industries.....	22,925	10,506	12,419	23	15	45
All other industries.....	3,401	2,835	566	3	4	2
Industry not reported.....	706	442	264	1	1	1

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

Income level	Toledo Standard Metropolitan Area				Toledo 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.....	135,800	106,500	...	...	109,000	82,400	...	...
Number reporting.....	126,500	100,500	100	100	100,600	77,200	100	100
Under \$500.....	9,000	3,700	7	4	8,000	3,100	8	4
\$500 to \$999.....	7,200	2,500	6	2	5,900	1,700	6	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6,400	3,900	5	4	5,600	3,300	6	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6,600	4,400	5	4	5,100	2,900	5	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9,600	6,300	8	6	7,200	4,400	7	6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10,500	8,000	8	8	8,100	5,900	8	8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	15,900	13,900	13	14	12,000	10,200	12	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	12,200	11,200	10	11	9,800	9,000	10	12
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	10,200	9,600	8	10	7,800	7,200	8	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	7,500	7,100	6	7	5,800	5,400	6	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12,500	12,000	10	12	9,600	9,200	10	12
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	6,900	6,700	5	7	6,100	6,000	6	8
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	8,100	7,600	6	8	6,500	6,000	6	8
\$10,000 and over.....	3,800	3,600	3	4	3,100	2,900	3	4
Income not reported.....	9,400	6,000	8,400	5,200
Median income.....	\$3,439	\$3,837	\$3,433	\$3,894

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UTICA-ROME, N. Y., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

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

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 263,163 on April 1, 1940, to 284,700 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 21,550, or 8 percent. (See table 1.) Females outnumbered males, 145,400 to 139,300, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the area dropped from 101 males per 100 females in 1940 to 96 in 1950.

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

was 69 percent for this age group as compared with 8 percent for the total population. At the same time, the number of young adults declined and the number of persons 65 years old and over increased appreciably. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 33.3 years, about the same as in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 65 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-four percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 67,100 married couples in the metropolitan area, 4,200, or 6 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 74,100. In addition, there were 22,600 "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. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.3 persons.

Approximately 47,000 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940 was 50,293. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 82 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a similar proportion, 85 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 19 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 14 percent in 1940. Many of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in

¹ The Utica-Rome Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Herkimer and Oneida Counties, N. Y.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

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

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 13 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 10 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 3 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Utica-Rome Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 7 percent. An estimated 119,800 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 112,210 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, an increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 38,300 women, or 34 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 31,673, or 30 percent, in 1940. For men, the proportions were about the same in both years--approximately 76 percent--with the size of the 1950 male labor force also relatively unchanged from the 80,537 recorded in the previous census.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 9,300, or 8 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 14,894 persons, or approximately 13 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

Civilian employment in the Utica-Rome Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 110,400 in 1950, about 13 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 79,908 to 94,400. The number of self-employed persons, however, tended to decrease and stood at 14,800 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 13 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 16 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

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. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was probably largely concentrated among

the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 11,958 to 15,100 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 7,376 to 9,600 in the number of workers employed in the professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

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

In 1950, 42,000 of the workers living in the Utica-Rome Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 3,200 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 4,600 to a 1950 level of 19,500. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the other nonagricultural industry groups. The number of persons engaged in agriculture, on the other hand, decreased over the 10-year period. As a result, agriculture declined sharply in importance among the various broad industry groups, whereas trade particularly rose in relative importance over the decade. Manufacturing, however, remained the dominant industry of the metropolitan area, with 38 percent of all the employed workers in 1950. (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 Utica-Rome Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,080. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$2,663). Approximately 14 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 36 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 98,100 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 (58,800 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 12,900 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 13,500 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 12,400 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 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

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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 11,300 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 90 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
2,500.....	600	100,000.....	2,900
5,000.....	800	150,000.....	3,000
10,000.....	1,100	200,000.....	2,800
25,000.....	1,700	250,000.....	2,000
50,000.....	2,300		

To illustrate, there are an estimated 15,500 males under five years of age in the standard metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 1,200. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 14,300 and 16,700.

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

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:					
	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	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
5 or 95	5	3	3	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	4	2	1	1
25 or 75	10	7	5	3	2	1
50	11	8	6	3	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 15,200 males 65 and over in the standard metropolitan area, 41 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 36 percent and 46 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 UTICA-ROME 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.....	284,700	139,300	145,400	263,163	131,983	131,180	8	6	11
Under 5 years.....	29,300	15,500	13,800	17,367	8,925	8,442	69	74	63
5 to 9 years.....	22,400	11,400	10,900	17,255	8,792	8,463	30	30	29
10 to 14 years.....	18,800	9,000	9,800	20,595	10,518	10,077	-9	-14	-3
15 to 24 years.....	35,300	16,600	18,700	47,001	23,519	23,482	-25	-29	-20
25 to 34 years.....	44,300	21,500	22,800	39,870	19,718	20,152	11	9	13
35 to 44 years.....	40,200	19,300	20,800	35,084	17,338	17,746	15	11	17
45 to 64 years.....	63,900	30,800	33,100	62,093	31,892	30,201	3	-3	10
65 years and over.....	30,600	15,200	15,500	23,898	11,281	12,617	28	35	23
Median age.....years..	33.3	33.0	33.6	32.4	32.2	32.5	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	9	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	7	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	6	7	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	12	12	13	18	18	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	15	16	15	15	15	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	13	13	14	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	23	24	24	23	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	11	11	11	9	9	10	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	217,900	105,100	112,700	100	100	100
Single.....	52,400	27,000	25,500	24	26	23
Married.....	141,900	70,800	71,100	65	67	63
Widowed or divorced.....	23,600	7,400	16,200	11	7	14

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	67,100	Total.....	96,700
With own household.....	62,900	Families.....	74,100
Without own household.....	4,200	Unrelated individuals.....	22,600
Percent.....	100	HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	94	Households.....	84,100
Without own household.....	6	Population in households.....	274,000
		Population per household.....	3.3

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE UTICA-ROME 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.....	76,500	47,000	61	84,851	50,293	59	-7
5 to 13 years.....	37,500	30,700	82	33,397	30,164	90	2
14 to 17 years.....	13,600	11,600	85	18,530	15,598	84	-26
18 to 24 years.....	25,400	4,700	19	32,924	4,531	14	4

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	278,900	100
Same house as in 1950.....	240,900	86
Different house, same county.....	26,900	10
Different county or abroad.....	7,800	3
Residence not reported.....	3,300	1

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE UTICA-ROME 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.....	217,900	105,100	112,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	119,800	81,400	38,300	55	77	34
Civilian labor force.....	119,700	81,400	38,300	55	77	34
Employed.....	110,400	74,500	35,900	51	71	32
Unemployed.....	9,300	6,800	2,500	4	6	2
Not in labor force.....	98,100	23,700	74,400	45	23	66
Keeping house.....	59,300	500	58,800	27	...	52
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	12,400	7,800	4,600	6	7	4
Other and not reported.....	26,400	15,400	11,000	12	15	10
14 to 19 years.....	13,500	6,700	6,800	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	7,500	4,800	2,700	3	5	2
65 years and over.....	5,400	3,900	1,500	2	4	1
Civilian labor force.....	119,700	81,400	38,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	110,400	74,500	35,900	92	92	94
At work.....	105,400	71,200	34,200	88	87	89
35 hours or more.....	95,100	66,900	28,200	79	82	74
15 to 34 hours.....	8,600	3,700	4,900	7	5	13
1 to 14 hours.....	1,700	600	1,100	1	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	5,000	3,300	1,600	4	4	4
Unemployed.....	9,300	6,800	2,500	8	8	7

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	217,900	105,100	112,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	119,800	81,400	38,300	55	77	34
Civilian labor force.....	119,700	81,400	38,300	55	77	34
Employed.....	110,400	74,500	35,900	51	71	32
Unemployed.....	9,300	6,800	2,500	4	6	2
Not in labor force.....	98,100	23,700	74,400	45	23	66
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	212,399	106,062	106,337	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	112,210	80,537	31,673	53	76	30
Civilian labor force.....	112,210	80,537	31,673	53	76	30
Employed.....	97,316	69,194	28,122	46	65	26
Unemployed.....	14,894	11,343	3,551	7	11	3
Not in labor force.....	100,189	25,525	74,664	47	24	70

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UTICA-ROME 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....	217,900	119,800	119,700	110,400	9,300	98,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	38,900	17,500	17,500	15,300	2,100	21,400	15	23
25 to 34 years.....	44,300	28,600	28,500	26,400	2,100	15,700	24	23
35 to 44 years.....	40,200	27,300	27,300	25,500	1,800	12,900	23	19
45 to 64 years.....	63,900	38,600	38,600	36,100	2,500	25,400	32	27
65 years and over.....	30,600	7,900	7,900	7,100	800	22,700	7	9
Male, 14 years and over.....	105,100	81,400	81,400	74,500	6,800	23,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	18,400	9,600	9,500	8,000	1,600	8,800	12	24
25 to 34 years.....	21,500	20,100	20,000	18,500	1,500	1,400	25	22
35 to 44 years.....	19,300	18,400	18,400	17,200	1,100	1,000	23	16
45 to 64 years.....	30,800	27,100	27,100	25,200	2,000	3,700	33	29
65 years and over.....	15,200	6,300	6,300	5,600	600	8,900	8	9
Female, 14 years and over.....	112,700	38,300	38,300	35,900	2,500	74,400	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	20,600	7,900	7,900	7,400	600	12,600	21	...
25 to 34 years.....	22,800	8,500	8,500	7,800	600	14,300	22	...
35 to 44 years.....	20,800	8,900	8,900	8,300	600	11,900	23	...
45 to 64 years.....	33,100	11,400	11,400	10,900	500	21,700	30	...
65 years and over.....	15,500	1,600	1,600	1,500	100	13,800	4	...

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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 UTICA-ROME 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.....	55	77	34	8	8	7
14 to 19 years.....	28	30	25	14	17	8
20 to 24 years.....	64	78	52	12	15	6
25 to 34 years.....	65	93	37	7	8	7
35 to 44 years.....	68	95	43	7	6	7
45 to 54 years.....	66	92	41	6	7	6
55 to 64 years.....	54	83	28	7	8	2
65 years and over.....	26	41	10	10	10	...

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

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	110,400	74,500	35,900	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	83,200	54,600	28,600	75	73	80
Government workers.....	11,200	6,600	4,600	10	9	13
Self-employed workers.....	14,800	12,700	2,100	13	17	6
Unpaid family workers.....	1,100	600	500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	97,316	69,194	28,122	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	79,908	54,024	25,884	82	78	92
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....						
	15,903	14,126	1,777	16	20	6
	1,505	1,044	461	2	2	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE UTICA-ROME 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.....	110,400	74,500	35,900	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,600	4,800	4,900	9	6	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	14,000	12,400	1,600	13	17	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	14,300	5,600	8,700	13	8	24
Sales workers.....	7,400	4,700	2,600	7	6	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	15,100	14,400	600	14	19	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	31,100	20,100	11,000	28	27	31
Private household workers.....	1,800	100	1,800	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	8,300	4,800	3,500	8	6	10
Laborers, except mine.....	7,400	6,700	600	7	9	2
Occupation not reported.....	1,400	900	500	1	1	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE UTICA-ROME 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.....	97,316	69,194	28,122	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7,376	3,688	3,688	8	5	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	13,752	12,696	1,056	14	18	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	14,951	8,539	6,412	15	12	23
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	11,958	11,522	436	12	17	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	26,144	16,800	9,344	27	24	33
Private household workers.....	3,536	135	3,401	4	...	12
Service workers, except private household.....	7,236	4,459	2,777	7	6	10
Laborers, except mine.....	11,495	10,799	696	12	16	2
Occupation not reported.....	868	556	312	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE UTICA-ROME 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.....	110,400	74,500	35,900	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	6,900	6,300	500	6	8	1
Construction.....	5,100	5,000	100	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	42,000	29,100	12,900	38	39	36
Durable goods.....	21,400	17,600	3,800	19	24	11
Nondurable goods.....	20,500	11,500	9,100	19	15	25
Not specified manufacturing.....	100	100	...	....	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	7,800	6,400	1,400	7	9	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	19,500	13,200	6,300	18	18	18
Service industries.....	23,300	10,100	13,200	21	14	37
All other industries.....	4,300	3,400	1,000	4	5	3
Industry not reported.....	1,500	1,000	500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	97,316	69,194	28,122	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	9,884	9,494	390	10	14	1
Construction.....	3,416	3,356	60	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	38,794	27,664	11,130	40	40	40
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	5,430	4,894	536	6	7	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	14,923	11,252	3,671	15	16	13
Service industries.....	20,364	9,142	11,222	21	13	40
All other industries.....	2,840	2,375	465	3	3	2
Industry not reported.....	1,665	1,017	648	2	1	2

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	96,700	74,100	...	...
Number reporting.....	90,600	69,900	100	100
Under \$500.....	13,100	5,400	14	8
\$500 to \$999.....	5,900	2,800	7	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6,800	4,100	8	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6,600	5,000	7	7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9,600	7,700	11	11
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10,100	8,600	11	12
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	9,500	8,400	10	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6,800	6,200	8	9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5,900	5,700	7	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,000	3,900	4	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5,100	5,000	6	7
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	2,700	2,700	3	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	3,100	3,000	3	4
\$10,000 and over.....	1,400	1,400	2	2
Income not reported.....	6,100	4,200
Median income.....	\$2,663	\$3,080

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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April 29, 1951

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C., 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 Washington 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 Washington shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field counts of the 1950 Census; to these counts have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere and crews of vessels docked within the metropolitan area but not included in the preliminary count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the table 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 967,985 on April 1, 1940, to 1,464,400 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 496,400, or 51 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Washington increased from 663,091 to 802,200,

¹ The Washington Standard Metropolitan Area comprises the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Md., and Arlington and Fairfax Counties and Alexandria and Falls Church cities, Va.

representing a gain of about 139,100, or 21 percent.

The white population constituted 77 percent of the total population in the metropolitan area in 1950 and 66 percent in the central city. Between 1940 and 1950 the white population of the metropolitan area increased from 737,158 to 1,125,600, a gain of 53 percent. The nonwhite population increased at about the same rate, 47 percent, from 280,827 in 1940 to 338,800 in 1950. In the central city the white population increased 12 percent between 1940 and 1950, whereas the nonwhite increased 43 percent. The sex ratios in the metropolitan area, 98 males per 100 females in 1950, and in the city, 91 males per 100 females in 1950, were each 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 127 percent for this age group as compared with 51 percent for the total population. The increase was about the same for whites as for nonwhites. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950, 30.7 years, was about the same as in 1940. 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, 64 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-five percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 329,100 married couples in the metropolitan area, 36,600, or 11 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In

P R E L I M I N A R Y

Washington city, a similar proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.) Nonwhite couples more frequently had "doubled-up" living arrangements than other couples.

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 361,300. In addition, there were 195,300 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 13 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 17 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.4 persons. In the city the average household size declined from 3.6 persons in 1940 to 3.3 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population. Nonwhite households in the city averaged 4.0 persons in 1950, about the same as in 1940.

Approximately 236,400 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 was 170,284 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 similar proportion, 87 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 21 percent were enrolled in 1950. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 26 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 11 percent moved from one house to another in the same county (or in Washington), and 15 percent entered the county 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 of the labor force in the Washington Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 46 percent. An estimated 685,900 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 471,047 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion was solely the result of the increase in population in the metropolitan area; the proportion of persons in the labor force did not change significantly over this period. In 1950, 445,300 males, or 80 percent of the total 14 years old and over were in the labor force, about the same proportion as in 1940 when the male labor force numbered 305,892. Similarly, about 42 percent of the women 14 years old and over were in the labor force in both years, the number of women workers rising from 165,155 to 240,600 during the decade.

In the city of Washington itself, where population growth was more moderate than for the balance of the metropolitan area, the labor force increased by 15 percent since 1940 to reach a total of 396,000 in 1950. In contrast to the situation observed for the metropolitan area as a whole, the proportion of males residing in the city who were in the labor force dropped over this period, from 81 to 77 percent. This decline was partially counterbalanced by a slight increase in the proportion for women city residents from 45 to 47 percent. In 1940, the proportion of workers in the nonwhite female population had been significantly greater than for white women, both within the city and for the metropolitan area as a whole. However, by 1950 the proportion for nonwhite women declined--from 51 to 45 percent for the metropolitan area as a whole--to approximate more closely that for white women.

In the Washington labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 23,400 persons, or 4 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 43,032, or approximately 9 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, declining from 10 to 4 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 16,000 in 1950 from the 35,133 recorded in the previous census. In 1940, proportionately more of the nonwhite workers were unemployed than was the case for white workers; but, by 1950, this gap had narrowed considerably.

The number of employed civilians living in the Washington Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 622,500 in 1950, or 49 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 89 percent, or 554,600, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 50,500 were working only part time and 17,400 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 Washington was considerably smaller, 23 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 372,900 city

residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 302,500 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 377,181 to 580,200 during the decade. Approximately 240,700 of the 580,200 wage and salary workers employed in 1950 were government workers. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 41,500 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of the city of Washington, the number of persons employed by government grew from 107,660 to 144,500, an increase of 34 percent over the decade. This group includes all types of government workers, regardless of whether they worked for the Federal Government or some other governmental unit, such as the District of Columbia. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 20 percent to a level of 201,500.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by a large increase of 81,000 in the number of employed clerical and sales workers living in the metropolitan area. Most of the gain in this group, which numbered 212,500 in 1950, was concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 45,045 to 74,500 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. This increase is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills which are essential to the Nation during a defense period. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 53,018 to 94,000 in the number of workers employed as professional, technical, and kindred workers. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 1 out of every 5 working women in the metropolitan area was employed as a private household worker, whereas in 1950 only 1 out of 10 was so employed.

The main industry in Washington is, of course, government. Moreover, relative to other industries in the metropolitan area, governmental activities provided employment for an increased proportion of the metropolitan area's civilian workers over the last decade. In 1950, 30 percent of the employed workers living in the Washington Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in the public administration industry. In 1940, public administration had only 26 percent of the metropolitan area's employed workers.

Among the various other broad groups of industries, only one--the service industries--showed a marked decrease in relative importance over the decade. The proportion of all employed workers engaged in the service industries fell from 31 percent in 1940 to 27 percent in 1950. Manufacturing, which is highly important in the economy of most large urban centers, had only 7 percent of the metropolitan area's employed workers both in 1940 and 1950. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of the city of Washington 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 Washington Standard Metropolitan Area was \$4,130. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was considerably lower (\$3,191). Approximately 27 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more. The same proportion of the total had incomes under \$2,000.

The average income of families living within the city of Washington 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 (\$3,780) was lower than the median for all families in the Washington Standard Metropolitan Area.

Nonwhite families and individuals have lower incomes, on the average, than do those in the white population. In 1949 the median income of nonwhite families and individuals (\$2,152) in the Washington Standard Metropolitan Area was only about 60 percent of that received by white families and individuals (\$3,592).

An estimated 450,800 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (255,400 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 78,600 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 65,100 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 48,900 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 industry category entitled "Public administration" includes those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.² The improvements in the questionnaires 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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 17,200 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 125 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 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 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 for the metropolitan area and the central city (except for the nonwhite population). The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
5,000.....	1,600	2,100
10,000.....	2,200	3,100
25,000.....	3,500	4,700
50,000.....	4,900	6,600
100,000.....	6,600	9,300
300,000.....	9,700	14,700
500,000.....	9,700	17,300
700,000.....	6,600	18,300
900,000.....	...	17,800
1,100,000.....	...	15,800

To illustrate, there are an estimated 78,000 males under 5 years of age in the metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 7,900. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 70,100 and 85,900.

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

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:						
	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	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	4	2	2	2	1	1	1
5 or 95	7	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	10	6	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	14	9	7	4	2	2	1
50	16	10	8	5	3	2	1
Central city							
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	3	2	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	4	3	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	10	7	5	3	2	2	1
50	11	8	6	4	2	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 725,000 males in the metropolitan area, 11 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 10 percent and 12 percent.

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

mates. 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 WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND WASHINGTON CITY: 1950 AND 1940

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

Area, color, and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
Total population.....	1,464,400	725,000	739,400	967,985	472,836	495,149	51	53	49
Color									
White.....	1,125,600	560,200	565,400	737,158	361,000	376,158	53	55	50
Nonwhite.....	338,800	164,800	174,000	230,827	111,836	118,991	47	47	46
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	77	77	76	76	76	76	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	23	23	24	24	24	24	...	...	...
Age--Total									
Under 5 years.....	153,900	78,000	75,900	67,732	34,477	33,255	127	126	128
5 to 9 years.....	111,600	58,200	53,400	62,700	31,702	30,998	78	84	72
10 to 14 years.....	78,400	38,900	39,500	66,432	33,592	32,840	18	16	20
15 to 24 years.....	224,600	115,800	108,800	166,531	81,720	84,811	35	42	28
25 to 34 years.....	287,600	140,000	147,500	200,689	97,894	102,795	43	43	43
35 to 44 years.....	234,800	111,500	123,400	159,030	78,466	80,564	48	42	53
45 to 64 years.....	280,900	141,800	139,100	188,266	91,220	97,046	49	55	43
65 years and over.....	92,600	40,800	51,800	56,605	23,765	32,840	64	72	58
Median age.....years..	30.7	30.1	31.2	31.0	30.6	31.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	11	10	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	6	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	5	5	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	16	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	20	19	20	21	21	21	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	17	16	17	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	19	20	19	19	19	20	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	6	7	6	5	7	...	...	...
Age--Nonwhite									
Under 5 years.....	42,200	22,800	19,500	18,244	9,124	9,120	131	150	114
5 to 9 years.....	28,000	13,600	14,400	17,876	8,884	8,992	57	53	60
10 to 14 years.....	22,700	11,700	11,200	18,244	9,201	9,043	24	27	24
15 to 24 years.....	53,200	24,000	29,200	41,792	19,094	22,698	27	26	29
25 to 34 years.....	66,600	29,600	37,000	49,615	23,837	25,778	34	24	44
35 to 44 years.....	59,600	29,200	30,400	37,911	18,866	19,045	57	55	60
45 to 64 years.....	52,100	27,000	25,100	37,444	18,476	18,968	39	46	32
65 years and over.....	14,100	6,800	7,200	9,701	4,354	5,347	45	56	35
Median age.....years..	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.9	29.0	28.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	12	14	11	8	8	8	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	15	17	18	17	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	20	18	21	21	21	22	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	18	18	17	16	17	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	15	16	14	16	17	16	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...

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

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

Area, color, and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WASHINGTON CITY									
Total population.....	802,200	382,700	419,500	663,091	317,522	345,569	21	21	21
Color									
White.....	531,800	251,900	279,900	474,326	227,748	246,578	12	11	14
Nonwhite.....	270,400	130,800	139,600	188,765	89,774	98,991	43	46	41
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	66	66	67	72	72	71	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	34	34	33	28	28	29	...	...	...
Age--Total									
Under 5 years.....	69,100	34,800	34,300	39,851	20,054	19,797	73	74	73
5 to 9 years.....	52,300	25,100	27,200	37,245	18,643	18,602	40	35	46
10 to 14 years.....	39,900	20,700	19,200	41,089	20,549	20,540	-3	1	-7
15 to 24 years.....	109,000	51,600	57,300	114,163	54,835	59,328	-5	-6	-3
25 to 34 years.....	148,000	67,400	80,500	140,114	67,609	72,505	6	...	11
35 to 44 years.....	137,500	63,200	74,300	112,237	54,036	58,201	23	17	28
45 to 64 years.....	181,700	90,000	91,700	137,186	65,106	72,080	32	38	27
65 years and over.....	64,800	29,800	35,000	41,206	16,690	24,516	57	79	43
Median age.....years..	33.8	33.8	33.9	32.1	31.6	32.5	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	9	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	6	6	6	5	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	5	5	6	6	6	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	14	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	18	19	21	21	21	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	17	17	18	17	17	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	24	22	21	21	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	8	8	6	5	7	...	...	...
Age--Nonwhite									
Under 5 years.....	32,700	16,600	16,100	14,314	7,185	7,129	128	131	126
5 to 9 years.....	21,500	10,400	11,100	13,873	6,876	6,997	55	51	59
10 to 14 years.....	17,000	9,000	8,000	14,091	7,007	7,084	21	28	13
15 to 24 years.....	39,300	18,200	21,100	32,956	14,462	18,494	19	26	14
25 to 34 years.....	55,300	24,800	30,500	42,164	19,770	22,394	31	25	36
35 to 44 years.....	50,100	24,100	26,000	32,414	15,919	16,495	55	51	58
45 to 64 years.....	43,500	22,400	21,100	31,176	15,218	15,958	40	47	32
65 years and over.....	11,000	5,200	5,800	7,777	3,337	4,440	41	56	31
Median age.....years..	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.5	29.7	29.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	12	13	12	8	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	7	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	15	17	16	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	20	19	22	22	22	23	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	19	18	19	17	18	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	16	17	15	17	17	16	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	...	...	...

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

Area and marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	1,136,600	558,400	578,200	100	100	100
Single.....	285,000	160,400	124,500	25	29	22
Married.....	731,400	364,400	367,000	64	65	63
Widowed or divorced.....	120,300	33,600	86,700	11	6	15
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....	250,400	119,300	131,100	100	100	100
Single.....	61,500	32,400	29,100	25	27	22
Married.....	162,200	79,500	82,700	65	67	63
Widowed or divorced.....	26,700	7,400	19,300	11	6	15
WASHINGTON CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	649,000	306,100	342,900	100	100	100
Single.....	172,800	88,400	84,400	27	29	25
Married.....	391,700	193,100	198,600	60	63	58
Widowed or divorced.....	84,400	24,600	59,900	13	8	17
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....	203,000	96,700	106,300	100	100	100
Single.....	46,300	24,700	21,600	23	26	20
Married.....	133,500	65,200	68,300	66	67	64
Widowed or divorced.....	23,200	6,800	16,400	11	7	15

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

Subject	Washington, D. C., Standard Metropolitan Area		Washington city	
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
MARRIED COUPLES				
Total.....	329,100	64,200	168,300	52,500
With own household.....	292,500	50,000	145,100	40,400
Without own household.....	36,600	14,200	23,200	12,100
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
With own household.....	89	78	86	77
Without own household.....	11	22	14	23
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
Total.....	556,600	118,500	329,700	99,400
Families.....	361,300	74,900	194,900	62,600
Unrelated individuals.....	195,300	43,600	134,800	36,800
HOUSEHOLDS				
Households.....	393,000	74,400	220,000	60,800
Population in households.....	1,341,200	307,400	721,300	241,400
Population per household.....	3.4	4.1	3.3	4.0

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

Area, color, and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	414,700	236,400	57	295,663	170,284	58	39
5 to 13 years.....	173,900	144,900	83	115,587	101,320	88	43
14 to 17 years.....	61,700	53,800	87	55,557	46,825	84	15
18 to 24 years.....	179,000	37,700	21	124,519	22,139	18	70
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years....	104,200	59,600	57	77,912	42,286	54	41
5 to 13 years.....	46,100	38,300	83	32,356	28,132	87	36
14 to 17 years.....	18,700	14,900	80	14,834	11,079	75	34
18 to 24 years.....	39,400	6,400	16	30,722	3,075	10	108
WASHINGTON CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	201,200	116,500	58	192,497	110,040	57	6
5 to 13 years.....	84,100	69,500	83	69,752	62,851	90	11
14 to 17 years.....	32,600	28,000	86	35,800	30,745	86	-9
18 to 24 years.....	84,500	19,000	22	86,945	16,444	19	16
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years....	77,800	44,900	58	60,920	34,007	56	32
5 to 13 years.....	34,800	28,500	82	25,050	22,186	89	28
14 to 17 years.....	13,900	11,200	81	11,511	9,030	78	24
18 to 24 years.....	29,100	5,100	18	24,359	2,791	11	83

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

Area and residence in 1949	Total		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA				
Persons 1 year old and over.....	1,435,200	100	329,400	100
Same house as in 1950.....	1,026,100	71	255,800	78
Different house, same county.....	151,400	11	48,700	15
Different county or abroad.....	222,200	15	15,400	5
Residence not reported.....	35,400	2	9,600	3
WASHINGTON CITY				
Persons 1 year old and over.....	788,000	100	263,100	100
Same house as in 1950.....	609,700	77	202,200	77
Different house, same county.....	99,700	13	43,200	16
Different county or abroad.....	54,800	7	9,000	3
Residence not reported.....	23,800	3	8,600	3

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, color, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,136,600	558,400	578,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	685,900	445,300	240,600	60	80	42
Civilian labor force.....	645,900	406,100	239,700	57	73	41
Employed.....	622,500	391,800	230,700	55	70	40
Unemployed.....	23,400	14,400	9,000	2	3	2
Not in labor force.....	450,800	113,100	337,600	40	20	58
Keeping house.....	258,300	2,900	255,400	23	1	44
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	48,900	30,400	18,500	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	143,600	79,800	63,800	13	14	11
14 to 19 years.....	65,100	31,700	33,300	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	59,900	35,900	24,000	5	6	4
65 years and over.....	18,700	12,200	6,500	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	645,900	406,100	239,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	622,500	391,800	230,700	96	96	96
At work.....	605,100	381,300	223,800	94	94	93
35 hours or more.....	554,600	356,300	198,300	86	88	83
15 to 34 hours.....	39,800	19,300	20,500	6	5	9
1 to 14 hours.....	10,700	5,700	5,000	2	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	17,400	10,400	7,000	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	23,400	14,400	9,000	4	4	4
Nonwhite						
Persons 14 years and over.....	250,400	119,300	131,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	154,400	94,800	59,500	62	79	45
Civilian labor force.....	153,200	93,700	59,500	61	79	45
Employed.....	143,600	88,600	55,000	57	74	42
Unemployed.....	9,600	5,200	4,500	4	4	3
Not in labor force.....	96,000	24,500	71,500	38	21	55
Keeping house.....	45,100	500	44,700	18	...	34
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	12,900	6,300	6,600	5	5	5
Other and not reported.....	38,000	17,700	20,300	15	15	15
14 to 19 years.....	19,500	8,600	10,900	8	7	8
20 to 64 years.....	15,500	7,400	8,100	6	6	6
65 years and over.....	3,000	1,700	1,300	1	1	1
Civilian labor force.....	153,200	93,700	59,500	100	100	100
Employed.....	143,600	88,600	55,000	94	95	92
At work.....	139,500	86,100	53,500	91	92	90
35 hours or more.....	120,800	78,900	41,900	79	84	70
15 to 34 hours.....	15,600	6,000	9,600	10	6	16
1 to 14 hours.....	3,100	1,200	2,000	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	4,100	2,500	1,500	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	9,600	5,200	4,500	6	6	8

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND WASHINGTON 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
WASHINGTON CITY						
Total						
Persons 14 years and over.....	649,000	306,100	342,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	396,000	234,300	161,600	61	77	47
Civilian labor force.....	389,000	227,700	161,200	60	74	47
Employed.....	372,900	218,300	154,600	57	71	45
Unemployed.....	16,000	9,400	6,600	2	3	2
Not in labor force.....	253,000	71,700	181,300	39	23	53
Keeping house.....	130,900	800	130,000	20	...	38
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	37,100	24,300	12,700	6	8	4
Other and not reported.....	85,100	46,600	38,500	13	15	11
14 to 19 years.....	35,700	16,700	18,900	6	5	6
20 to 64 years.....	35,400	20,700	14,700	5	7	4
65 years and over.....	14,000	9,200	4,900	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	389,000	227,700	161,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	372,900	218,300	154,600	96	96	96
At work.....	361,100	211,700	149,400	93	93	93
35 hours or more.....	331,300	197,800	133,500	85	87	83
15 to 34 hours.....	24,600	11,600	13,000	6	5	8
1 to 14 hours.....	5,200	2,300	2,900	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	11,800	6,600	5,200	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	16,000	9,400	6,600	4	4	4
Nonwhite						
Persons 14 years and over.....	203,000	96,700	106,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	125,800	76,300	49,500	62	79	47
Civilian labor force.....	125,600	76,100	49,400	62	79	46
Employed.....	117,500	71,800	45,700	58	74	43
Unemployed.....	8,000	4,400	3,700	4	5	3
Not in labor force.....	77,200	20,300	56,800	38	21	53
Keeping house.....	36,200	300	35,900	18	...	34
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	11,000	5,400	5,700	5	6	5
Other and not reported.....	30,000	14,700	15,300	15	15	14
14 to 19 years.....	15,000	6,700	8,300	7	7	8
20 to 64 years.....	12,100	6,300	5,800	6	7	5
65 years and over.....	2,800	1,700	1,100	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	125,600	76,100	49,400	100	100	100
Employed.....	117,500	71,800	45,700	94	94	93
At work.....	114,100	69,900	44,200	91	92	89
35 hours or more.....	100,500	64,300	36,100	80	84	73
15 to 34 hours.....	11,500	4,900	6,500	9	6	13
1 to 14 hours.....	2,200	700	1,500	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	3,400	1,900	1,500	3	2	3
Unemployed.....	8,000	4,400	3,700	6	6	7

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

Area, color, year, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,136,600	558,400	578,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	685,900	445,300	240,600	60	80	42
Civilian labor force.....	645,900	406,100	239,700	57	73	41
Employed.....	622,500	391,800	230,700	55	70	40
Unemployed.....	23,400	14,400	9,000	2	3	2
Not in labor force.....	450,800	113,100	337,600	40	20	58
Total--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	784,666	379,955	404,711	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	471,047	305,892	165,155	60	81	41
Civilian labor force.....	460,607	295,452	165,155	59	78	41
Employed.....	417,575	266,918	150,657	53	70	37
Unemployed.....	43,032	28,534	14,498	5	8	4
Not in labor force.....	313,619	74,063	239,556	40	19	59
Nonwhite--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	250,400	119,300	131,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	154,400	94,800	59,500	62	79	45
Civilian labor force.....	153,200	93,700	59,500	61	79	45
Employed.....	143,600	88,600	55,000	57	74	42
Unemployed.....	9,600	5,200	4,500	4	4	3
Not in labor force.....	96,000	24,500	71,500	38	21	55
Nonwhite--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	180,227	86,507	93,720	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	115,691	68,239	47,452	64	79	51
Civilian labor force.....	115,441	67,989	47,452	64	79	51
Employed.....	96,422	55,676	40,746	54	64	43
Unemployed.....	19,019	12,313	6,706	11	14	7
Not in labor force.....	64,536	18,268	46,268	36	21	49
WASHINGTON CITY						
Total--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	649,000	306,100	342,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	396,000	234,300	161,600	61	77	47
Civilian labor force.....	389,000	227,700	161,200	60	74	47
Employed.....	372,900	218,300	154,600	57	71	45
Unemployed.....	16,000	9,400	6,600	2	3	2
Not in labor force.....	253,000	71,700	181,300	39	23	53
Total--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	553,488	262,590	290,898	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	344,033	212,118	131,915	62	81	45
Civilian labor force.....	337,633	205,718	131,915	61	78	45
Employed.....	302,500	183,187	119,313	55	70	41
Unemployed.....	35,133	22,531	12,602	6	9	4
Not in labor force.....	209,455	50,472	158,983	38	19	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 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND WASHINGTON CITY: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

Area, color, year, and employment status.	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
WASHINGTON CITY--Con.						
Nonwhite--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	203,000	96,700	106,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	125,800	76,300	49,500	62	79	47
Civilian labor force.....	125,600	76,100	49,400	62	79	46
Employed.....	117,500	71,800	45,700	58	74	43
Unemployed.....	8,000	4,400	3,700	4	5	3
Not in labor force.....	77,200	20,300	56,800	38	21	53
Nonwhite--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	149,401	70,117	79,284	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	97,664	56,752	40,912	65	81	52
Civilian labor force.....	97,514	56,602	40,912	65	81	52
Employed.....	80,494	45,849	34,645	54	65	44
Unemployed.....	17,020	10,753	6,267	11	15	8
Not in labor force.....	51,737	13,365	38,372	35	19	48

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 WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND WASHINGTON CITY: 1950

Area, sex, and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	1,136,600	685,900	645,900	622,500	23,400	450,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	240,800	128,200	109,600	102,600	7,100	112,500	19	30
25 to 34 years.....	287,600	194,400	181,400	175,800	5,700	93,100	28	24
35 to 44 years.....	234,800	166,400	160,600	156,800	3,800	68,400	24	16
45 to 64 years.....	280,900	177,100	174,500	168,700	5,800	103,800	26	25
65 years and over.....	92,600	19,700	19,700	18,600	1,100	72,900	3	5
Male, 14 years and over.....								
14 to 24 years.....	558,400	445,300	406,100	391,800	14,400	113,100	100	100
25 to 34 years.....	124,300	79,500	61,000	57,000	4,000	44,800	18	28
35 to 44 years.....	140,000	125,800	113,400	110,000	3,400	14,200	28	24
45 to 64 years.....	111,500	106,200	100,500	98,500	2,000	5,300	24	14
65 years and over.....	141,800	120,700	118,200	113,900	4,300	21,100	27	30
65 years and over.....	40,800	13,000	13,000	12,400	600	27,800	3	4
Female, 14 years and over.....								
14 to 24 years.....	578,200	240,600	239,700	230,700	9,000	337,600	100	100
25 to 34 years.....	116,400	48,700	48,700	45,600	3,000	67,700	20	33
35 to 44 years.....	147,500	68,600	68,000	65,800	2,300	78,900	29	26
45 to 64 years.....	123,400	60,200	60,100	58,300	1,900	63,200	25	21
65 years and over.....	139,100	56,400	56,300	54,900	1,400	82,700	23	16
65 years and over.....	51,800	6,700	6,700	6,200	400	45,100	3	4

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

Area, sex, and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
WASHINGTON CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	649,000	396,000	389,000	372,900	16,000	253,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	117,100	58,400	57,400	52,100	5,300	58,700	15	33
25 to 34 years.....	148,000	106,700	103,600	99,800	3,700	41,300	27	23
35 to 44 years.....	137,500	101,300	99,900	97,300	2,600	36,200	26	16
45 to 64 years.....	181,700	115,900	114,600	110,900	3,700	65,800	29	23
65 years and over.....	64,800	13,600	13,600	12,900	700	51,100	3	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	306,100	234,300	227,700	218,300	9,400	71,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	55,700	31,800	30,800	27,700	3,100	23,900	14	33
25 to 34 years.....	67,400	60,600	57,800	55,600	2,100	6,800	26	22
35 to 44 years.....	63,200	59,500	58,100	56,900	1,200	3,700	25	13
45 to 64 years.....	90,000	73,700	72,300	69,600	2,700	16,300	31	29
65 years and over.....	29,800	8,700	8,700	8,400	300	21,000	4	3
Female, 14 years and over.....	342,900	161,600	161,200	154,600	6,600	181,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	61,500	26,700	26,600	24,400	2,200	34,800	17	33
25 to 34 years.....	80,500	46,000	45,800	44,200	1,600	34,500	28	24
35 to 44 years.....	74,300	41,800	41,800	40,400	1,400	32,500	26	21
45 to 64 years.....	91,700	42,200	42,200	41,300	900	49,500	26	14
65 years and over.....	35,000	4,900	4,900	4,500	400	30,100	3	6

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND WASHINGTON 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
WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	60	80	42	4	4	4
14 to 19 years.....	31	38	24	10		11
20 to 24 years.....	70	83	56	5	6	4
25 to 34 years.....	68	90	47	3	3	3
35 to 44 years.....	71	95	49	2	2	3
45 to 54 years.....	67	89	46	3	4	2
55 to 64 years.....	57	79	32	4	4	4
65 years and over.....	21	32	13	6	5	6
WASHINGTON CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	61	77	47	4	4	4
14 to 19 years.....	27	34	20	17	16	20
20 to 24 years.....	69	77	62	7	8	5
25 to 34 years.....	72	90	57	4	4	3
35 to 44 years.....	74	94	56	3	2	3
45 to 54 years.....	69	87	51	3	5	2
55 to 64 years.....	56	74	38	3	3	3
65 years and over.....	21	29	14	5	3	8

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND WASHINGTON 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
WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	622,500	391,800	230,700	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	339,500	219,900	119,600	55	56	52
Government workers.....	240,700	137,400	103,400	39	35	45
Self-employed workers.....	41,500	34,500	7,000	7	9	3
Unpaid family workers.....	800	100	800	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	417,575	266,918	150,657	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	377,181	235,259	141,922	90	88	94
Government workers.....	38,321	30,746	7,575	9	12	5
Self-employed workers.....	2,073	913	1,160	...	...	1
Unpaid family workers.....						
WASHINGTON CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	372,900	218,300	154,600	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	201,500	122,300	79,200	54	56	51
Government workers.....	144,500	75,000	69,500	39	34	45
Self-employed workers.....	26,400	20,900	5,500	7	10	4
Unpaid family workers.....	500	100	400	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	302,500	183,187	119,313	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	168,573	101,959	66,614	56	56	56
Government workers.....	107,660	62,004	45,656	36	34	38
Self-employed workers.....	25,114	18,976	6,138	8	10	5
Unpaid family workers.....	1,153	248	905	1

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Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND WASHINGTON 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
WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	622,500	391,800	230,700	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	94,000	65,600	28,400	15	17	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	52,900	44,400	8,500	8	11	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	170,400	56,700	113,700	27	14	49
Sales workers.....	42,100	27,600	14,500	7	7	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	74,500	72,100	2,400	12	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	59,500	49,400	10,100	10	13	4
Private household workers.....	22,300	900	21,300	4	...	9
Service workers, except private household.....	63,800	37,000	26,800	10	9	12
Laborers, except mine.....	35,600	33,900	1,700	6	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	7,500	4,100	3,400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	417,575	266,918	150,657	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	53,018	36,988	16,030	13	14	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	34,240	30,046	4,194	8	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	131,040	59,735	71,305	31	22	47
Sales workers.....	45,045	44,242	803	11	17	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	42,219	34,186	8,033	10	13	5
Operatives and kindred workers.....	32,359	1,571	30,788	8	1	20
Private household workers.....	47,561	29,596	17,965	11	11	12
Service workers, except private household.....	29,183	28,719	464	7	11	...
Laborers, except mine.....	2,910	1,835	1,075	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
WASHINGTON CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	372,900	218,300	154,600	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	48,800	29,500	19,300	13	14	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	30,500	25,200	5,300	8	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	106,900	34,500	72,400	29	16	47
Sales workers.....	23,100	14,000	9,000	6	6	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	37,200	35,200	2,100	10	16	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	36,500	28,500	8,000	10	13	5
Private household workers.....	16,200	600	15,600	4	...	10
Service workers, except private household.....	48,000	28,200	19,800	13	13	13
Laborers, except mine.....	21,200	20,000	1,200	6	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	4,600	2,700	2,000	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	302,500	183,187	119,313	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	36,932	24,728	12,204	12	13	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	20,873	17,679	3,194	7	10	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	81,865	31,564	50,301	27	17	42
Sales workers.....	18,635	12,760	5,875	6	7	5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	29,173	28,530	643	10	16	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	31,758	25,032	6,726	10	14	6
Private household workers.....	25,035	1,075	23,960	8	1	20
Service workers, except private household.....	39,518	24,133	15,385	13	13	13
Laborers, except mine.....	16,925	16,611	314	6	9	...
Occupation not reported.....	1,786	1,075	711	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND WASHINGTON 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
WASHINGTON, D. C., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	622,500	391,800	230,700	100	100	100
Construction.....	50,500	49,700	800	8	13	...
Manufacturing.....	44,100	34,700	9,400	7	9	4
Durable goods.....	13,100	11,300	1,800	2	3	1
Nondurable goods.....	30,800	23,200	7,600	5	6	3
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	200	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	49,000	39,000	10,000	8	10	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	108,500	72,300	36,300	17	18	16
Service industries.....	168,600	80,300	88,300	27	20	38
Public administration.....	183,800	102,900	80,900	30	26	35
All other industries.....	5,400	5,300	...	1	1	...
Industry not reported.....	12,600	7,600	5,000	2	2	2
1940						
Employed.....	417,575	266,918	150,657	100	100	100
Construction.....	31,236	30,733	503	7	12	...
Manufacturing.....	31,146	27,124	4,022	7	10	3
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	30,055	25,567	4,488	7	10	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	68,445	48,322	20,123	16	18	13
Service industries.....	129,652	56,514	73,138	31	21	49
Public administration.....	110,300	64,331	45,969	26	24	31
All other industries.....	10,570	10,364	206	3	4	...
Industry not reported.....	6,171	3,963	2,208	1	1	1
WASHINGTON CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	372,900	218,300	154,600	100	100	100
Construction.....	24,600	24,000	700	7	11	...
Manufacturing.....	27,200	20,500	6,700	7	9	4
Durable goods.....	7,400	6,500	900	2	3	1
Nondurable goods.....	19,800	14,000	5,800	5	6	4
Not specified manufacturing.....	100	100	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	28,700	22,400	6,400	8	10	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	68,400	44,300	24,100	18	20	16
Service industries.....	107,200	46,600	60,600	29	21	39
Public administration.....	108,900	55,500	53,400	29	25	35
All other industries.....	1,100	1,000	...	...	...	...
Industry not reported.....	6,800	4,100	2,700	2	2	2
1940						
Employed.....	302,500	183,187	119,313	100	100	100
Construction.....	19,730	19,379	351	7	11	...
Manufacturing.....	22,238	19,210	3,028	7	10	3
Durable goods.....	8,370	7,946	424	3	4	...
Nondurable goods.....	13,697	11,139	2,558	5	6	2
Not specified manufacturing.....	171	125	46	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	20,881	17,629	3,252	7	10	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	52,581	36,776	15,805	17	20	13
Service industries.....	99,712	42,077	57,635	33	23	48
Public administration.....	82,923	45,199	37,724	27	25	32
All other industries.....	703	681	22
Industry not reported.....	3,732	2,236	1,496	1	1	1

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

Area and income level	Washington, D. C., Standard Metropolitan Area						Washington 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.....	556,600	438,100	118,500	...	...	...	329,700	230,300	99,400	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	510,100	401,900	108,100	100	100	100	300,700	210,400	90,300	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	45,000	28,900	16,100	9	7	15	32,400	19,000	13,400	11	9	15
\$500 to \$999.....	27,500	19,000	8,500	5	5	8	16,000	9,200	6,800	5	4	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	37,300	25,900	11,400	7	6	11	19,400	9,600	9,800	6	5	11
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	30,700	18,400	12,300	6	5	11	20,100	10,100	10,000	7	5	11
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	46,500	27,600	18,900	9	7	17	31,600	16,100	15,500	11	8	17
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	49,400	35,000	14,400	10	9	13	32,200	20,200	12,000	11	10	13
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	48,700	40,900	7,800	10	10	7	30,800	24,100	6,700	10	11	7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	33,100	28,600	4,500	6	7	4	19,700	16,000	3,700	7	8	4
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	29,800	27,300	2,500	6	7	2	15,900	13,500	2,300	5	6	3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	25,300	22,300	3,000	5	6	3	13,300	10,700	2,600	4	5	3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	44,800	39,700	5,100	9	10	5	21,500	17,300	4,200	7	8	5
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	26,800	25,100	1,700	5	6	2	13,300	11,700	1,700	4	6	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	41,900	40,600	1,200	8	10	1	21,300	20,000	1,200	7	10	1
\$10,000 and over.....	23,300	22,700	600	5	6	1	13,300	12,800	400	4	6	...
Income not reported.....	46,500	36,200	10,400	...	...	...	29,000	19,900	9,100	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,191	\$3,592	\$2,152	...	...	...	\$2,979	\$3,436	\$2,166	...	...	...
Families.....	361,300	286,400	74,900	...	...	...	194,900	132,300	62,600	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	338,400	268,400	69,900	100	100	100	181,200	123,300	57,900	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	14,300	9,100	5,200	4	3	7	10,000	5,600	4,400	6	5	8
\$500 to \$999.....	7,900	4,600	3,400	2	2	5	4,700	2,000	2,700	3	2	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10,500	5,300	5,200	3	2	7	7,600	3,400	4,200	4	3	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	18,100	10,000	8,000	5	4	11	11,200	4,600	6,600	6	4	11
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	27,000	14,000	13,000	8	5	19	17,400	7,100	10,300	10	6	18
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	30,900	19,300	11,600	9	7	17	17,200	7,800	9,400	9	6	16
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	29,300	23,600	5,700	9	9	8	15,400	10,500	4,900	8	9	8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	24,800	20,500	4,300	7	8	6	12,700	9,200	3,500	7	7	6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	24,600	22,300	2,300	7	8	3	11,800	9,700	2,200	7	8	4
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	22,400	19,500	2,900	7	7	4	10,600	8,100	2,400	6	7	4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	41,300	36,200	5,100	12	13	7	18,400	14,300	4,100	10	12	7
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	24,700	23,100	1,700	7	9	2	12,000	10,300	1,700	7	8	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	40,200	39,000	1,200	12	15	2	19,900	18,700	1,200	11	15	2
\$10,000 and over.....	22,200	21,900	400	7	8	1	12,300	12,000	400	7	10	1
Income not reported.....	22,900	17,900	5,000	13,700	9,000	4,700
Median income.....	\$4,130	\$4,641	\$2,506	\$3,780	\$4,608	\$2,540

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