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PRELIMINARY

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

Preliminary Data

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

A record number of young children, a large increase in the number of persons 65 years old and over, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Boston Standard Metropolitan Area,[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 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 2,177,621 on April 1, 1940, to 2,370,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 192,900, or 9 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Boston increased from 770,816 to 800,600, representing a gain of about 29,800, or 4 percent. Females outnumbered males, 1,222,300 to 1,148,200, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area in 1950, 94 males per 100 females, was about the same as in 1940.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 8 percent expansion in the labor force paralleled the increase in population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area; the proportion of persons in the labor force did not change significantly since 1940. The 683,100 males in the labor force in 1950 constituted 78 percent of the men 14 years old and over living in the metropolitan area, about the same proportion as in 1940 when the male labor force numbered 637,942. Similarly the number of women in the labor force rose over this period from 285,095 to 310,100, but in both years they represented approximately the same proportion (about 32 percent) of all women of working age in the metropolitan area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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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.

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

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

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 20,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 160 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.

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

To illustrate, there were an estimated 115,000 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 13,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 102,000 and 128,000.

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

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

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

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

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

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13.--Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals	17

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

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

[1] The 1940 figures for the standard metropolitan area include estimated data for some of the smaller towns for which separate 1940 tabulations were not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

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

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

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

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

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

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

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

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

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

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over	54	78	32	6	6	5
14 to 19 years	27	27	27	14	17	11
20 to 24 years	61	70	52	9	14	3
25 to 34 years	63	89	36	5	6	4
35 to 44 years	64	95	36	4	4	3
45 to 54 years	64	95	35	5	4	6
55 to 64 years	55	87	31	5	5	4
65 years and over	23	44	9	3	3	3
BOSTON CITY						
Total, 14 years and over	53	72	35	8	10	6
14 to 19 years	30	29	31	19	22	16
20 to 24 years	59	60	57	12	19	6
25 to 34 years	60	83	39	8	10	4
35 to 44 years	64	91	42	6	7	4
45 to 54 years	63	91	37	7	8	6
55 to 64 years	56	84	32	8	8	6
65 years and over	23	40	11	5	6	2

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

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

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

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

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

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

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

Area, year, and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
BOSTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	932,900	637,300	295,500	100	100	100
Construction	60,300	57,700	2,700	6	9	1
Manufacturing	271,500	197,100	74,300	29	31	25
Durable goods	118,200	94,700	23,400	13	15	8
Nondurable goods	149,900	100,400	49,500	16	16	17
Not specified manufacturing	3,400	2,100	1,400	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	71,700	59,700	12,000	8	9	4
Wholesale and retail trade	200,100	134,500	65,600	21	21	22
Service industries	252,600	129,800	122,800	27	20	42
All other industries	65,500	52,800	12,600	7	8	4
Industry not reported	11,100	5,600	5,500	1	1	2
1940[1]						
Employed	765,400	520,081	245,319	100	100	100
Construction	37,691	36,707	984	5	7	...
Manufacturing	210,170	154,572	55,598	27	30	23
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	61,142	51,207	9,935	8	10	[illegible]
Wholesale and retail trade	168,751	121,813	46,938	22	23	19
Service industries	227,253	108,618	118,635	30	21	48
All other industries	45,881	38,733	7,148	6	7	3
Industry not reported	14,512	8,431	6,081	2	2	2
BOSTON CITY						
1950						
Employed	311,000	198,500	112,500	100	100	100
Construction	16,300	15,700	600	5	8	1
Manufacturing	78,900	50,900	28,000	25	26	25
Durable goods	30,300	23,300	7,000	10	12	6
Nondurable goods	47,000	26,600	20,300	15	13	18
Not specified manufacturing	1,600	900	700	1	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	30,000	25,300	4,700	10	13	4
Wholesale and retail trade	74,400	47,800	26,600	24	24	24
Service industries	83,000	39,000	44,000	27	20	39
All other industries	23,500	17,200	6,300	8	9	6
Industry not reported	5,000	2,700	2,300	2	1	2
1940[1]						
Employed	269,466	177,810	91,656	100	100	100
Construction	12,308	11,938	370	5	7	...
Manufacturing	59,421	41,418	18,003	22	23	20
Durable goods	20,004	16,814	3,190	7	9	3
Nondurable goods	37,695	23,458	14,237	14	13	16
Not specified manufacturing	1,722	1,146	576	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	24,729	20,907	3,822	9	12	4
Wholesale and retail trade	68,484	47,841	20,643	25	27	23
Service industries	82,585	39,040	43,545	31	22	48
All other industries	16,957	13,780	3,177	6	8	3
Industry not reported	4,982	2,886	2,096	2	2	2

[1] See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

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

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