U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

# 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For p.m. papers)

May 14, 1951 Washington 25, D. C. Series PC-5, No. 8

PRELIMINARY

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

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 958,487 on April 1, 1940, to 1,090,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 131,700, or 14 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Buffalo increased from 575,901 to 580,100, representing a gain of about 4,200, or 1 percent. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area, 98 males per 100 females, was about the same as in 1940. In 1950, the number of males in the area, 539,000, was about the same as the number of females, 551,200.

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 62 percent for this age group as compared with 14 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over, 40 percent, exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.3 years as compared with 31.0 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 66 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-five percent were single, and 9 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 267,600 married couples in the metropolitan area, 17,900, or 7 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Buffalo city about the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 293,800. In addition, there were 66,900 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 6 percent of the total population

[1] The Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Erie and Niagara Counties, N. Y.

of the metropolitan area as a whole and 8 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.4 persons. For the city the average household size declined, having been 3.7 persons in 1940 and 3.4 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 197,700 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 195,826, was about the same. (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, 92 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 21 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 metropolitan area in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 12 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 9 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 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 Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 13 percent. An estimated 453,600 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 400,632 in 1940. In the city of Buffalo itself, the 1950 labor force, 253,400, was about the same as that reported 10 years earlier. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth in the metropolitan area since 1940, a small increase in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 332,800 men, or 82 percent of all male metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over, were in the labor force, as compared with 300,764, or 80 percent, in 1940. About 120,800 women, or 28 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, somewhat more than the 99,868, or 26 percent, recorded in the previous census. The proportion for women living within the city of Buffalo also increased over this period--from 28 percent in 1940 to 32 percent in 1950. The number of men living within the city who were in the labor force (178,900) remained relatively unchanged from the 1940 level. However, as in the metropolitan area as a whole, they represented in 1950 a greater proportion (82 percent) of all male city residents 14 years old and over than was the case in 1940 (80 percent).

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 50 percent of the women between those ages in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 31 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 Buffalo labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 25,200 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, 71,062, or approximately 18 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, declining from 21 to 6 percent. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 16,200 in 1950 from the 51,331 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 428,100 in 1950, or 30 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 89 percent or 380,700 were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 37,500 were working only part time and 9,900 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of Buffalo was somewhat smaller, 21 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 237,100 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 195,944 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 286,042 to 384,500 during the decade. 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 somewhat smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Buffalo city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 22 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 15,922 to 19,400 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 26 percent to a level of 200,000.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers and semiskilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 55,472 to 75,000 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 30,798 to 44,000 in the number of workers employed in the professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

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

The 1950 occupational distribution of the employed residents of Buffalo city was generally similar to that of the employed residents of the entire metropolitan area. In the city, however, there was a significantly lower proportion of managerial workers than in the metropolitan area as a whole. This difference is probably due partially to the fact that the managerial category includes farmers, of whom there are an appreciable number living in the metropolitan area, but outside Buffalo city.

In 1950, 163,200 of the workers living in the Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 39,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 20,000 in wholesale and retail trade, and 11,000 in the service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 81,900 workers employed in trade in 1950, and 82,400 in the service industries. A substantial gain in employment also occurred in the public utility industries. In general, however, the proportion of employed workers in each of the broad industry groups was about the same in both 1940 and 1950, except for the service industries, which declined markedly in relative importance. (See table 12.)

A comparison of the industrial distribution of residents of Buffalo city with that of the residents of the metropolitan area as a whole reveals at least two significant differences. Manufacturing was, of course, the dominant industry of the city, as well as the entire metropolitan area, in 1950. In the metropolitan area, however, 38 percent of the employed residents were engaged in manufacturing, as compared with 35 percent in the city. Secondly, the proportion of all employed residents engaged in the service industries was 19 percent for the metropolitan area, but stood at 22 percent for the city.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area was $3,486. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower ($3,225). Approximately 20 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of $5,000 or more, whereas 27 percent of the total had incomes under $2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 381,000 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 (248,300 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 41,800 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 58,300 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 30,600 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 17,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 130 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

| Size of estimate of 1950 data | Sampling variability of 1950 data | |
|---|---|---|
| | Metropolitan area | Central city |
| 5,000..... | 2,000 | 1,400 |
| 10,000..... | 2,800 | 2,000 |
| 25,000..... | 4,300 | 3,200 |
| 50,000..... | 6,000 | 4,400 |
| 100,000..... | 8,300 | 5,800 |
| 200,000..... | 11,200 | 7,200 |
| 300,000..... | 13,000 | 7,600 |
| 400,000..... | 13,800 | 7,000 |
| 500,000..... | 14,500 | 5,200 |
| 700,000..... | 13,800 | ... |
| 900,000..... | 11,000 | ... |
| 1,000,000..... | 8,000 | ... |

To illustrate, there were an estimated 26,900 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 4,400. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 22,500 and 31,300.

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 23,000 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 47 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 10 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 37 percent and 57 percent.

| If the estimated percentage is: | And if the size of the base is: | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 5,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | 300,000 | 500,000 | Total population |
| | Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than: | | | | | | | |
| | Metropolitan area | | | | | | | |
| 2 or 98 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 or 95 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 or 90 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 25 or 75 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 50 | 18 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | Central city | | | | | | | |
| 2 or 98 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 or 95 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 or 90 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 25 or 75 | 13 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 50 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

Table — Page

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

EX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950 AND 1940

| | 1950 | | | 1940 | | | Percent change, 1940 to 1950 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| . | 1,090,200 | 539,000 | 551,200 | 958,487 | 478,921 | 479,566 | 14 | 13 | 15 |
| . | 107,400 | 56,400 | 50,900 | 66,177 | 33,626 | 32,551 | 62 | 68 | 56 |
| . | 88,200 | 44,700 | 43,500 | 69,175 | 35,173 | 34,002 | 28 | 27 | 28 |
| . | 74,200 | 38,400 | 35,800 | 80,293 | 40,359 | 39,934 | -8 | -5 | -10 |
| . | 148,700 | 69,600 | 79,100 | 170,201 | 83,779 | 86,422 | -13 | -17 | -8 |
| . | 174,200 | 85,200 | 88,900 | 156,513 | 76,841 | 79,672 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| . | 163,500 | 80,800 | 82,700 | 143,181 | 71,537 | 71,644 | 14 | 13 | 15 |
| . | 245,300 | 122,200 | 123,100 | 209,469 | 107,950 | 101,519 | 17 | 13 | 21 |
| . | 88,700 | 41,500 | 47,200 | 63,478 | 29,656 | 33,822 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| . | 32.3 | 32.1 | 32.5 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 30.9 | ... | ... | ... |
| . | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ... | ... | ... |
| . | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| . | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| . | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| . | 14 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 17 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| . | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | ... | ... | ... |
| . | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| . | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 21 | ... | ... | ... |
| . | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| . | 580,100 | 281,800 | 298,300 | 575,901 | 283,767 | 292,134 | 1 | -1 | 2 |
| . | 52,100 | 26,900 | 25,100 | 37,336 | 18,871 | 18,465 | 40 | 43 | 36 |
| . | 44,300 | 21,200 | 23,000 | 39,489 | 19,897 | 19,592 | 12 | 7 | 17 |
| . | 35,500 | 17,500 | 18,100 | 46,568 | 23,182 | 23,386 | -24 | -25 | -23 |
| . | 83,700 | 37,700 | 46,000 | 102,786 | 49,765 | 53,021 | -19 | -24 | -13 |
| . | 92,800 | 46,500 | 46,300 | 94,939 | 46,048 | 48,891 | -2 | 1 | -5 |
| . | 84,900 | 40,800 | 44,100 | 87,795 | 43,343 | 44,452 | -3 | -6 | -1 |
| . | 137,300 | 68,100 | 69,200 | 129,431 | 65,805 | 63,626 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| . | 49,500 | 23,000 | 26,500 | 37,557 | 16,856 | 20,701 | 32 | 36 | 28 |
| . | 33.0 | 33.1 | 33.0 | 31.5 | 31.6 | 31.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| . | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | 9 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | 14 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | 24 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 22 | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |

ITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO CITY: 1950

| | Total | Male | Female | Percent distribution | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Male | Female |
| TAN AREA | | | | | | |
| nd over..... | 834,700 | 406,100 | 428,500 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| ..... | 207,100 | 104,600 | 102,500 | 25 | 26 | 24 |
| ..... | 554,400 | 279,600 | 274,700 | 66 | 69 | 64 |
| ..... | 73,100 | 21,900 | 51,300 | 9 | 5 | 12 |
| nd over..... | 455,000 | 219,300 | 235,600 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| ..... | 122,500 | 60,100 | 62,400 | 27 | 27 | 26 |
| ..... | 288,700 | 147,000 | 141,700 | 63 | 67 | 60 |
| ..... | 43,800 | 12,300 | 31,500 | 10 | 6 | 13 |

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

| Subject | Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area | Buffalo city | Subject | Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area | Buffalo city |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARRIED COUPLES | | | FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS | | |
| Total | 267,600 | 139,200 | Total | 360,700 | 201,400 |
| With own household | 249,600 | 127,700 | Families | 293,800 | 155,000 |
| Without own household | 17,900 | 11,500 | Unrelated individuals | 66,900 | 46,400 |
| Percent | 100 | 100 | | | |
| With own household | 93 | 92 | HOUSEHOLDS | | |
| Without own household | 7 | 8 | Households | 310,200 | 164,300 |
| | | | Population in households | 1,058,600 | 554,000 |
| | | | Population per household | 3.4 | 3.4 |

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO 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 | |
| BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA | | | | | | | |
| Total, 5 to 24 years | 311,000 | 197,700 | 64 | 319,669 | 195,826 | 61 | 1 |
| 5 to 13 years | 148,100 | 122,000 | 82 | 132,679 | 121,172 | 91 | 1 |
| 14 to 17 years | 59,000 | 54,100 | 92 | 66,886 | 58,461 | 87 | -7 |
| 18 to 24 years | 104,000 | 21,600 | 21 | 120,104 | 16,193 | 13 | 33 |
| BUFFALO CITY | | | | | | | |
| Total, 5 to 24 years | 163,500 | 100,000 | 61 | 188,843 | 112,688 | 60 | -11 |
| 5 to 13 years | 73,100 | 61,200 | 84 | 76,274 | 69,285 | 91 | -12 |
| 14 to 17 years | 28,500 | 26,000 | 91 | 39,220 | 33,907 | 86 | -23 |
| 18 to 24 years | 61,900 | 12,800 | 21 | 73,349 | 9,496 | 13 | 35 |

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

| Residence in 1949 | Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area | | Buffalo city | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Persons 1 year old and over | 1,069,900 | 100 | 570,300 | 100 |
| Same house as in 1950 | 934,000 | 87 | 500,400 | 88 |
| Different house, same county | 95,300 | 9 | 50,100 | 9 |
| Different county or abroad | 29,000 | 3 | 12,300 | 2 |
| Residence not reported | 11,500 | 1 | 7,400 | 1 |

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

| Area and employment status | Total | Male | Female | Percent distribution | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Male | Female |
| BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA | | | | | | |
| Persons 14 years and over | 834,700 | 406,100 | 428,500 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total labor force | 453,600 | 332,800 | 120,800 | 54 | 82 | 28 |
| Civilian labor force | 453,300 | 332,600 | 120,700 | 54 | 82 | 28 |
| Employed | 428,100 | 315,300 | 112,900 | 51 | 78 | 26 |
| Unemployed | 25,200 | 17,300 | 7,800 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Not in labor force | 381,000 | 73,300 | 307,700 | 46 | 18 | 72 |
| Keeping house | 250,400 | 2,100 | 248,300 | 30 | 1 | 58 |
| Unable to work or inmate of institution | 30,600 | 18,300 | 12,300 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Other and not reported | 100,100 | 53,000 | 47,100 | 12 | 13 | 11 |
| 14 to 19 years | 58,300 | 27,000 | 31,300 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 20 to 64 years | 26,100 | 15,400 | 10,700 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| 65 years and over | 15,700 | 10,600 | 5,100 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Civilian labor force | 453,300 | 332,600 | 120,700 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Employed | 428,100 | 315,300 | 112,900 | 94 | 95 | 94 |
| At work | 418,200 | 308,600 | 109,600 | 92 | 93 | 91 |
| 35 hours or more | 380,700 | 288,900 | 91,800 | 84 | 87 | 76 |
| 15 to 34 hours | 28,600 | 14,800 | 13,800 | 6 | 4 | 11 |
| 1 to 14 hours | 8,900 | 4,900 | 4,000 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| With a job but not at work | 9,900 | 6,600 | 3,300 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Unemployed | 25,200 | 17,300 | 7,800 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| BUFFALO CITY | | | | | | |
| Persons 14 years and over | 455,000 | 219,300 | 235,600 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total labor force | 253,400 | 178,900 | 74,500 | 56 | 82 | 32 |
| Civilian labor force | 253,300 | 178,800 | 74,500 | 56 | 82 | 32 |
| Employed | 237,100 | 167,300 | 69,800 | 52 | 76 | 30 |
| Unemployed | 16,200 | 11,400 | 4,700 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Not in labor force | 201,600 | 40,500 | 161,100 | 44 | 18 | 68 |
| Keeping house | 129,500 | 1,100 | 128,400 | 28 | 1 | 54 |
| Unable to work or inmate of institution | 19,700 | 11,000 | 8,600 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Other and not reported | 52,400 | 28,400 | 24,000 | 12 | 13 | 10 |
| 14 to 19 years | 28,600 | 13,200 | 15,400 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 20 to 64 years | 16,100 | 9,900 | 6,100 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| 65 years and over | 7,800 | 5,200 | 2,500 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Civilian labor force | 253,300 | 178,800 | 74,500 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Employed | 237,100 | 167,300 | 69,800 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| At work | 231,900 | 163,600 | 68,300 | 92 | 91 | 92 |
| 35 hours or more | 210,700 | 152,800 | 57,900 | 83 | 85 | 78 |
| 15 to 34 hours | 15,900 | 7,700 | 8,200 | 6 | 4 | 11 |
| 1 to 14 hours | 5,400 | 3,100 | 2,200 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| With a job but not at work | 5,200 | 3,700 | 1,500 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Unemployed | 16,200 | 11,400 | 4,700 | 6 | 6 | 6 |

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

| Area, year, and employment status | Total | Male | Female | Percent distribution | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | Male | Female |
| BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA | | | | | | |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| Persons 14 years and over | 834,700 | 406,100 | 428,500 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total labor force | 453,600 | 332,800 | 120,800 | 54 | 82 | 28 |
| Civilian labor force | 453,300 | 332,600 | 120,700 | 54 | 82 | 28 |
| Employed | 428,100 | 315,300 | 112,900 | 51 | 78 | 26 |
| Unemployed | 25,200 | 17,300 | 7,800 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Not in labor force | 381,000 | 73,300 | 307,700 | 46 | 18 | 72 |
| 1940 | | | | | | |
| Persons 14 years and over | 759,631 | 378,193 | 381,438 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total labor force | 400,632 | 300,764 | 99,868 | 53 | 80 | 26 |
| Civilian labor force | 400,092 | 300,224 | 99,868 | 53 | 79 | 26 |
| Employed | 329,030 | 245,885 | 83,145 | 43 | 65 | 22 |
| Unemployed | 71,062 | 54,339 | 16,723 | 9 | 14 | 4 |
| Not in labor force | 358,999 | 77,429 | 281,570 | 47 | 20 | 74 |
| BUFFALO CITY | | | | | | |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| Persons 14 years and over | 455,000 | 219,300 | 235,600 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total labor force | 253,400 | 178,900 | 74,500 | 56 | 82 | 32 |
| Civilian labor force | 253,300 | 178,800 | 74,500 | 56 | 82 | 32 |
| Employed | 237,100 | 167,300 | 69,800 | 52 | 76 | 30 |
| Unemployed | 16,200 | 11,400 | 4,700 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Not in labor force | 201,600 | 40,500 | 161,100 | 44 | 18 | 68 |
| 1940 | | | | | | |
| Persons 14 years and over | 462,291 | 226,704 | 235,587 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Total labor force | 247,385 | 180,503 | 66,882 | 54 | 80 | 28 |
| Civilian labor force | 247,275 | 180,393 | 66,882 | 53 | 80 | 28 |
| Employed | 195,944 | 141,267 | 54,677 | 42 | 62 | 23 |
| Unemployed | 51,331 | 39,126 | 12,205 | 11 | 17 | 5 |
| Not in labor force | 214,906 | 46,201 | 168,705 | 46 | 20 | 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 BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO 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 |
| BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 14 years and over.... | 834,700 | 453,600 | 453,300 | 428,100 | 25,200 | 381,000 | 100 | 100 |
| 14 to 24 years..... | 163,000 | 73,300 | 73,200 | 64,700 | 8,500 | 89,800 | 16 | 34 |
| 25 to 34 years..... | 174,200 | 108,800 | 108,700 | 103,200 | 5,500 | 65,400 | 24 | 22 |
| 35 to 44 years..... | 163,500 | 104,300 | 104,200 | 100,600 | 3,600 | 59,200 | 23 | 14 |
| 45 to 64 years..... | 245,300 | 144,300 | 144,300 | 138,500 | 5,800 | 101,000 | 32 | 23 |
| 65 years and over..... | 88,700 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 21,100 | 1,900 | 65,700 | 5 | 8 |
| Male, 14 years and over..... | 406,100 | 332,800 | 332,600 | 315,300 | 17,300 | 73,300 | 100 | 100 |
| 14 to 24 years..... | 76,400 | 42,000 | 41,900 | 36,600 | 5,300 | 34,400 | 13 | 31 |
| 25 to 34 years..... | 85,200 | 80,100 | 80,100 | 76,900 | 3,200 | 5,100 | 24 | 18 |
| 35 to 44 years..... | 80,800 | 78,300 | 78,300 | 75,900 | 2,400 | 2,500 | 24 | 14 |
| 45 to 64 years..... | 122,200 | 112,700 | 112,700 | 108,000 | 4,700 | 9,500 | 34 | 27 |
| 65 years and over..... | 41,500 | 19,600 | 19,600 | 17,900 | 1,800 | 21,900 | 6 | 10 |
| Female, 14 years and over..... | 428,500 | 120,800 | 120,700 | 112,900 | 7,800 | 307,700 | 100 | 100 |
| 14 to 24 years..... | 86,700 | 31,300 | 31,300 | 28,100 | 3,200 | 55,400 | 26 | 41 |
| 25 to 34 years..... | 88,900 | 28,600 | 28,600 | 26,300 | 2,300 | 60,300 | 24 | 29 |
| 35 to 44 years..... | 82,700 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 24,700 | 1,200 | 56,700 | 22 | 15 |
| 45 to 64 years..... | 123,100 | 31,600 | 31,600 | 30,500 | 1,000 | 91,500 | 26 | 13 |
| 65 years and over..... | 47,200 | 3,400 | 3,400 | 3,300 | 100 | 43,800 | 3 | 1 |
| BUFFALO CITY | | | | | | | | |
| Total, 14 years and over.... | 455,000 | 253,400 | 253,300 | 237,100 | 16,200 | 201,600 | 100 | 100 |
| 14 to 24 years..... | 90,500 | 44,200 | 44,200 | 39,600 | 4,600 | 46,200 | 17 | 28 |
| 25 to 34 years..... | 92,800 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 56,500 | 3,500 | 32,900 | 24 | 22 |
| 35 to 44 years..... | 84,900 | 53,800 | 53,700 | 51,300 | 2,400 | 31,100 | 21 | 15 |
| 45 to 64 years..... | 137,300 | 82,200 | 82,200 | 77,700 | 4,500 | 55,200 | 32 | 28 |
| 65 years and over..... | 49,500 | 13,300 | 13,300 | 12,100 | 1,200 | 36,200 | 5 | 7 |
| Male, 14 years and over..... | 219,300 | 178,900 | 178,800 | 167,300 | 11,400 | 40,500 | 100 | 100 |
| 14 to 24 years..... | 40,900 | 23,200 | 23,200 | 20,200 | 2,900 | 17,700 | 13 | 25 |
| 25 to 34 years..... | 46,500 | 43,300 | 43,300 | 41,300 | 2,000 | 3,200 | 24 | 18 |
| 35 to 44 years..... | 40,800 | 39,100 | 39,000 | 37,500 | 1,600 | 1,700 | 22 | 14 |
| 45 to 64 years..... | 68,100 | 62,200 | 62,200 | 58,400 | 3,800 | 5,900 | 35 | 33 |
| 65 years and over..... | 23,000 | 11,100 | 11,100 | 9,900 | 1,100 | 12,000 | 6 | 10 |
| Female, 14 years and over..... | 235,600 | 74,500 | 74,500 | 69,800 | 4,700 | 161,100 | 100 | 100 |
| 14 to 24 years..... | 49,600 | 21,000 | 21,000 | 19,400 | 1,600 | 28,500 | 28 | 34 |
| 25 to 34 years..... | 46,300 | 16,600 | 16,600 | 15,100 | 1,500 | 29,700 | 22 | 32 |
| 35 to 44 years..... | 44,100 | 14,600 | 14,600 | 13,800 | 800 | 29,500 | 20 | 17 |
| 45 to 64 years..... | 69,200 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 19,300 | 700 | 49,200 | 27 | 15 |
| 65 years and over..... | 26,500 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,100 | 100 | 24,200 | 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 BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO 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 |
| BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA | | | | | | |
| Total, 14 years and over | 54 | 82 | 28 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 14 to 19 years | 27 | 31 | 23 | 15 | 16 | 13 |
| 20 to 24 years | 65 | 81 | 50 | 10 | 11 | 9 |
| 25 to 34 years | 62 | 94 | 32 | 5 | 4 | 8 |
| 35 to 44 years | 64 | 97 | 31 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| 45 to 54 years | 62 | 96 | 29 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 55 to 64 years | 55 | 88 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| 65 years and over | 26 | 47 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 3 |
| BUFFALO CITY | | | | | | |
| Total, 14 years and over | 56 | 82 | 32 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 14 to 19 years | 30 | 32 | 28 | 16 | 19 | 13 |
| 20 to 24 years | 67 | 80 | 56 | 8 | 10 | 5 |
| 25 to 34 years | 65 | 93 | 36 | 6 | 5 | 9 |
| 35 to 44 years | 63 | 96 | 33 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 45 to 54 years | 63 | 94 | 33 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| 55 to 64 years | 56 | 88 | 24 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| 65 years and over | 27 | 48 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 5 |

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO 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 |
| BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA | | | | | | |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| Employed | 428,100 | 315,300 | 112,900 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Private wage and salary workers | 351,000 | 258,600 | 92,400 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| Government workers | 33,500 | 21,300 | 12,200 | 8 | 7 | 11 |
| Self-employed workers | 41,500 | 34,500 | 7,000 | 10 | 11 | 6 |
| Unpaid family workers | 2,100 | 800 | 1,300 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 1940 | | | | | | |
| Employed | 329,030 | 245,885 | 83,145 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Private wage and salary workers; Government workers | 286,042 | 210,483 | 75,559 | 87 | 86 | 91 |
| Self-employed workers | 39,378 | 33,597 | 5,781 | 12 | 14 | 7 |
| Unpaid family workers | 3,610 | 1,805 | 1,805 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| BUFFALO CITY | | | | | | |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| Employed | 237,100 | 167,300 | 69,800 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Private wage and salary workers | 200,000 | 140,700 | 59,200 | 84 | 84 | 85 |
| Government workers | 19,400 | 12,700 | 6,700 | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Self-employed workers | 17,100 | 13,700 | 3,400 | 7 | 8 | 5 |
| Unpaid family workers | 700 | 100 | 500 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 1940 | | | | | | |
| Employed | 195,944 | 141,267 | 54,677 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Private wage and salary workers | 158,459 | 113,958 | 44,501 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| Government workers | 15,922 | 10,252 | 5,670 | 8 | 7 | 10 |
| Self-employed workers | 20,113 | 16,602 | 3,511 | 10 | 12 | 6 |
| Unpaid family workers | 1,450 | 455 | 995 | 1 | ... | 2 |

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO 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 |
| **BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA** | | | | | | |
| **1950** | | | | | | |
| Employed | 428,100 | 315,300 | 112,900 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers | 44,000 | 25,600 | 18,500 | 10 | 8 | 16 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm | 50,600 | 44,900 | 5,600 | 12 | 14 | 5 |
| Clerical and kindred workers | 57,600 | 24,100 | 33,500 | 13 | 8 | 30 |
| Sales workers | 31,100 | 19,700 | 11,400 | 7 | 6 | 10 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers | 75,000 | 72,700 | 2,300 | 18 | 23 | 2 |
| Operatives and kindred workers | 95,400 | 75,700 | 19,700 | 22 | 24 | 17 |
| Private household workers | 5,000 | 300 | 4,700 | 1 | ... | 4 |
| Service workers, except private household | 34,400 | 19,700 | 14,700 | 8 | 6 | 13 |
| Laborers, except mine | 30,800 | 29,200 | 1,600 | 7 | 9 | 1 |
| Occupation not reported | 4,300 | 3,400 | 900 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **1940** | | | | | | |
| Employed | 329,030 | 245,885 | 83,145 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers | 30,798 | 18,091 | 12,707 | 9 | 7 | 15 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm | 36,259 | 32,635 | 3,624 | 11 | 13 | 4 |
| Clerical and kindred workers | 64,076 | 35,720 | 28,356 | 19 | 15 | 34 |
| Sales workers | | | | | | |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers | 55,472 | 54,364 | 1,108 | 17 | 22 | 1 |
| Operatives and kindred workers | 68,457 | 55,250 | 13,207 | 21 | 22 | 16 |
| Private household workers | 11,593 | 338 | 11,255 | 4 | ... | 14 |
| Service workers, except private household | 27,880 | 16,959 | 10,921 | 8 | 7 | 13 |
| Laborers, except mine | 31,964 | 30,882 | 1,082 | 10 | 13 | 1 |
| Occupation not reported | 2,531 | 1,646 | 885 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **BUFFALO CITY** | | | | | | |
| **1950** | | | | | | |
| Employed | 237,100 | 167,300 | 69,800 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers | 24,300 | 12,300 | 12,000 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm | 21,900 | 19,100 | 2,800 | 9 | 11 | 4 |
| Clerical and kindred workers | 35,400 | 13,700 | 21,700 | 15 | 8 | 31 |
| Sales workers | 17,000 | 9,500 | 7,500 | 7 | 6 | 11 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers | 39,400 | 38,100 | 1,300 | 17 | 23 | 2 |
| Operatives and kindred workers | 54,500 | 42,700 | 11,800 | 23 | 26 | 17 |
| Private household workers | 3,000 | 300 | 2,700 | 1 | ... | 4 |
| Service workers, except private household | 23,700 | 14,600 | 9,100 | 10 | 9 | 13 |
| Laborers, except mine | 15,600 | 15,100 | 600 | 7 | 9 | 1 |
| Occupation not reported | 2,300 | 1,900 | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **1940** | | | | | | |
| Employed | 195,944 | 141,267 | 54,677 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Professional, technical, and kindred workers | 18,785 | 10,489 | 8,296 | 10 | 7 | 15 |
| Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm | 17,522 | 15,359 | 2,163 | 9 | 11 | 4 |
| Clerical and kindred workers | 26,584 | 12,685 | 13,899 | 14 | 9 | 25 |
| Sales workers | 16,310 | 10,773 | 5,537 | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers | 33,703 | 32,902 | 801 | 17 | 23 | 1 |
| Operatives and kindred workers | 41,436 | 32,536 | 8,900 | 21 | 23 | 16 |
| Private household workers | 6,935 | 188 | 6,747 | 4 | ... | 12 |
| Service workers, except private household | 18,951 | 11,678 | 7,273 | 10 | 8 | 13 |
| Laborers, except mine | 13,982 | 13,558 | 424 | 7 | 10 | 1 |
| Occupation not reported | 1,736 | 1,099 | 637 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO 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 |
| BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA | | | | | | |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| Employed | 428,100 | 315,300 | 112,900 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Construction | 19,800 | 19,200 | 600 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 163,200 | 136,300 | 26,900 | 38 | 43 | 24 |
| Durable goods | 106,800 | 93,500 | 13,300 | 25 | 30 | 12 |
| Nondurable goods | 55,400 | 42,200 | 13,100 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| Not specified manufacturing | 1,000 | 600 | 400 | ... | ... | ... |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | 48,000 | 42,000 | 6,000 | 11 | 13 | 5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 81,900 | 53,400 | 28,500 | 19 | 17 | 25 |
| Service industries | 82,400 | 37,600 | 44,800 | 19 | 12 | 40 |
| All other industries | 29,400 | 24,200 | 5,100 | 7 | 8 | 5 |
| Industry not reported | 3,500 | 2,600 | 1,000 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1940 | | | | | | |
| Employed | 329,030 | 245,885 | 83,145 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Construction | 12,555 | 12,266 | 289 | 4 | 5 | ... |
| Manufacturing | 124,100 | 106,197 | 17,903 | 38 | 43 | 22 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | 30,625 | 27,792 | 2,833 | 9 | 11 | 3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 61,783 | 42,335 | 19,448 | 19 | 17 | 23 |
| Service industries | 71,379 | 32,968 | 38,411 | 22 | 13 | 46 |
| All other industries | 23,980 | 21,570 | 2,410 | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| Industry not reported | 4,608 | 2,757 | 1,851 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| BUFFALO CITY | | | | | | |
| 1950 | | | | | | |
| Employed | 237,100 | 167,300 | 69,800 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Construction | 10,300 | 9,900 | 400 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 83,900 | 69,600 | 14,300 | 35 | 42 | 20 |
| Durable goods | 55,200 | 48,400 | 6,800 | 23 | 29 | 10 |
| Nondurable goods | 28,100 | 20,900 | 7,200 | 12 | 12 | 10 |
| Not specified manufacturing | 700 | 400 | 300 | ... | ... | ... |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | 29,500 | 25,500 | 4,000 | 12 | 15 | 6 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 49,100 | 30,200 | 18,900 | 21 | 18 | 27 |
| Service industries | 51,400 | 22,000 | 29,300 | 22 | 13 | 42 |
| All other industries | 11,600 | 9,100 | 2,500 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Industry not reported | 1,300 | 900 | 400 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1940 | | | | | | |
| Employed | 195,944 | 141,267 | 54,677 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Construction | 7,178 | 6,982 | 196 | 4 | 5 | ... |
| Manufacturing | 67,935 | 56,826 | 11,109 | 35 | 40 | 20 |
| Durable goods | 40,855 | 36,277 | 4,578 | 21 | 26 | 8 |
| Nondurable goods | 25,772 | 19,539 | 6,233 | 13 | 14 | 11 |
| Not specified manufacturing | 1,308 | 1,010 | 298 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Transportation, communication, and other public utilities | 20,788 | 18,781 | 2,007 | 11 | 13 | 4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 42,106 | 28,411 | 13,695 | 21 | 20 | 25 |
| Service industries | 46,150 | 21,388 | 24,762 | 24 | 15 | 45 |
| All other industries | 8,270 | 6,807 | 1,463 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Industry not reported | 3,517 | 2,072 | 1,445 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

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

| Income level | Buffalo Standard Metropolitan Area | | | | Buffalo 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..... | 360,700 | 293,800 | ... | ... | 201,400 | 155,000 | ... | ... |
| Number reporting..... | 338,300 | 277,300 | 100 | 100 | 191,300 | 149,200 | 100 | 100 |
| Under $500..... | 39,900 | 17,700 | 12 | 6 | 24,800 | 10,100 | 13 | 7 |
| $500 to $999..... | 15,500 | 8,100 | 5 | 3 | 9,700 | 4,600 | 5 | 3 |
| $1,000 to $1,499..... | 18,400 | 12,400 | 5 | 4 | 12,100 | 7,600 | 6 | 5 |
| $1,500 to $1,999..... | 16,700 | 12,100 | 5 | 4 | 10,200 | 6,600 | 5 | 4 |
| $2,000 to $2,499..... | 23,900 | 18,600 | 7 | 7 | 15,000 | 11,300 | 8 | 8 |
| $2,500 to $2,999..... | 33,800 | 28,500 | 10 | 10 | 20,300 | 16,700 | 11 | 11 |
| $3,000 to $3,499..... | 46,500 | 42,400 | 14 | 15 | 26,600 | 23,600 | 14 | 16 |
| $3,500 to $3,999..... | 34,400 | 31,900 | 10 | 12 | 17,900 | 16,500 | 9 | 11 |
| $4,000 to $4,499..... | 26,500 | 25,300 | 8 | 9 | 12,800 | 12,000 | 7 | 8 |
| $4,500 to $4,999..... | 15,800 | 15,200 | 5 | 5 | 8,600 | 8,300 | 4 | 6 |
| $5,000 to $5,999..... | 26,000 | 25,100 | 8 | 9 | 13,700 | 13,200 | 7 | 9 |
| $6,000 to $6,999..... | 14,200 | 13,900 | 4 | 5 | 7,500 | 7,300 | 4 | 5 |
| $7,000 to $9,999..... | 17,400 | 17,000 | 5 | 6 | 7,500 | 7,100 | 4 | 5 |
| $10,000 and over..... | 9,300 | 9,100 | 3 | 3 | 4,400 | 4,300 | 2 | 3 |
| Income not reported..... | 22,300 | 16,500 | ... | ... | 10,100 | 5,800 | ... | ... |
| Median income..... | $3,225 | $3,486 | ... | ... | $3,067 | $3,375 | ... | ... |

GPO 83-10400