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PRELIMINARY

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

Preliminary Data

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

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 1,267,270 on April 1, 1940, to 1,465,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 198,250, or 16 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Cleveland increased from 878,336 to 914,000, representing a gain of about 35,650, or 4 percent. Females outnumbered males, 759,300 to 706,200, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 98 males per 100 females in 1940 to 93 in 1950, and in the city in about the same fashion.

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 90 percent for this age group as compared with 16 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over, 61 percent, also exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.9 years as compared with 31.9 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 69 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 367,900 married couples in the metropolitan area, 32,000, or 9 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Cleveland city about the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 396,600. In addition, there were 95,500 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 7 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and a similar proportion of the population of the

[1] The Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Cuyahoga and Lake Counties, Ohio.

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

Approximately 255,300 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 241,172, was somewhat smaller. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 92 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a similar proportion, 93 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 17 percent were enrolled in 1950, about the same proportion as in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

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

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Cleveland 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 638,800 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 566,402 in 1940. In the city of Cleveland itself, where the number of persons 14 years old and over has declined during the past 10 years, the labor force numbered 406,600 in 1950, about the same as in 1940. (See table 7.)

For the metropolitan area as a whole, the expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, an increase since 1940 in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 448,000 males, or 84 percent of the male population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force, as compared with 412,265, or 81 percent, in 1940. About 190,800 women, or 32 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with the 154,137, or 29 percent, recorded in the previous census. A similar increase in the proportion in the labor force was noted among city residents. The proportion for males living within the city rose over this 10-year period from 81 to 83 percent, and that for women, from 31 to 35 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; 55 percent of the women between those ages in the Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 35 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for teen-age girls and for women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Cleveland labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 28,900 persons, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 94,950, 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 6 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 24,700 in 1950 from the 80,622 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 609,200 in 1950, or 29 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 90 percent, or 549,200, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 39,300 were working only part time and 20,700 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of Cleveland was 19 percent, smaller than that in the metropolitan area as a whole; 381,100 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 319,462 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 420,700 to 539,900 during the decade. There was also a substantial increase in the number of self-employed persons. The latter group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, increased by 21,000, to reach a total of 67,700 in 1950. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Cleveland city, the number employed as private wage and salary workers rose from 268,390 to 329,900. The government workers group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government employees, increased from 21,747 to 27,000. Most of this gain in government employment resulted from the transfer of local transit facilities from private to government operation during the last decade.

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 probably largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 75,596 to 98,500 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 44,236 to 64,200 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 6 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 243,700, or two-fifths, of the workers living in the Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 64,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 27,000 in wholesale and retail trade, and 14,000 in the service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 122,500 workers employed in trade in 1950 and 128,500 in the service industries. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility industries. In general, however, the proportion of employed workers in each of the various broad industry groups was about the same in both 1940 and 1950, except for the service industries, which declined significantly in relative importance. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Cleveland city differed somewhat from those of the Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area. Among the employed residents of Cleveland city, there were considerably lower proportions of professional and managerial workers than in the metropolitan area as a whole. Semiskilled operatives, however, constituted a much larger proportion of the workers living in the city, largely because manufacturing was relatively more important in the city than in the entire metropolitan area.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area was $3,996. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower ($3,515). Approximately 30 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of $5,000 or more, whereas 23 percent of the total had incomes under $2,000. (See table 13.)

The average income of families living within the city of Cleveland 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 ($3,474) was lower than the median for all families in the Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area.

An estimated 486,800 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 (330,900 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 49,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 58,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 47,300 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

57863

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.

02263

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 17,500 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 125 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
10,000	3,100	2,500
25,000	4,800	3,900
50,000	7,800	5,400
100,000	9,500	7,400
250,000	14,400	10,600
500,000	18,000	11,900
750,000	19,100	9,100
1,000,000	17,700	...
1,250,000	13,600	...

To illustrate, there were an estimated 80,300 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 8,800. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 71,500 and 89,100.

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 51,500 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 48 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 8 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 40 percent and 56 percent.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:					
	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	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	3	2	2	1	1
5 or 95	7	4	3	2	1	1
10 or 90	10	6	5	3	1	1
25 or 75	15	10	7	5	2	1
50	17	11	8	6	3	1
	Central city					
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	3	2	2	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	11	7	5	3	2	1
50	12	8	6	4	2	1

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages	1,465,500	706,200	759,300	1,267,270	626,068	641,202	16	13	18
Under 5 years	151,300	80,300	71,000	79,648	40,317	39,331	90	99	81
5 to 9 years	113,700	56,100	57,600	78,317	39,900	38,417	45	41	50
10 to 14 years	91,000	46,500	44,500	95,876	48,453	47,423	-5	-4	-6
15 to 24 years	172,700	76,100	96,600	226,864	109,638	117,226	-24	-31	-18
25 to 34 years	257,700	119,700	138,000	221,987	105,960	116,027	16	13	19
35 to 44 years	229,900	109,700	120,200	197,744	96,128	101,616	16	14	18
45 to 64 years	331,400	166,200	165,200	293,823	151,973	141,850	13	9	16
65 years and over	117,800	51,500	66,300	73,011	33,699	39,312	61	53	69
Median age.....years	32.9	32.9	33.0	31.9	32.1	31.7	...	...	...
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years	10	11	9	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years	8	8	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years	6	7	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years	12	11	13	18	18	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	18	17	18	18	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years	16	16	16	16	15	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years	23	24	22	23	24	22	...	...	...
65 years and over	8	7	9	6	5	6	...	...	...
CLEVELAND CITY									
All ages	914,000	444,500	469,400	878,336	438,346	439,990	4	1	7
Under 5 years	96,500	50,400	46,100	56,022	28,243	27,779	72	78	66
5 to 9 years	66,200	33,700	32,500	53,562	27,180	26,382	24	24	23
10 to 14 years	53,900	27,200	26,600	65,790	33,020	32,770	-18	-18	-19
15 to 24 years	119,400	53,900	65,500	163,208	79,277	83,931	-27	-32	-22
25 to 34 years	166,000	78,400	87,600	158,989	77,334	81,655	4	1	7
35 to 44 years	140,900	67,000	73,900	131,696	64,904	66,792	7	3	11
45 to 64 years	197,400	100,400	97,000	201,465	105,983	95,482	-2	-5	2
65 years and over	73,800	33,500	40,300	47,604	22,405	25,199	55	50	60
Median age.....years	32.3	32.3	32.3	31.3	31.7	31.0	...	...	...
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years	11	11	10	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years	7	8	7	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years	6	6	6	7	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years	13	12	14	19	18	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	18	18	19	18	18	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years	15	15	16	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years	22	23	21	23	24	22	...	...	...
65 years and over	8	8	9	5	5	6	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over	1,125,600	530,900	594,700	100	100	100
Single	229,300	114,200	115,200	20	22	19
Married	775,500	385,100	390,400	69	73	66
Widowed or divorced	120,700	31,600	89,100	11	6	15
CLEVELAND CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over	706,800	337,700	369,200	100	100	100
Single	152,800	81,200	71,600	22	24	19
Married	469,000	231,900	237,100	66	69	64
Widowed or divorced	85,000	24,600	60,500	12	7	16

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

Subject	Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area	Cleveland city	Subject	Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area	Cleveland city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total	367,900	218,100	Total	492,100	312,000
With own household	336,000	194,700	Families	396,600	241,200
Without own household	32,000	23,500	Unrelated individuals	95,500	70,800
Percent	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household	91	89	Households	421,300	258,800
Without own household	9	11	Population in households	1,409,300	869,700
			Population per household	3.3	3.4

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND 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	
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years	377,400	255,300	68	401,057	241,172	60	6
5 to 13 years	188,700	174,100	92	153,853	140,320	91	24
14 to 17 years	64,400	59,600	93	85,294	76,937	90	-23
18 to 24 years	124,400	20,600	17	161,910	23,915	15	-14
CLEVELAND CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years	239,400	150,500	63	282,560	163,332	58	-8
5 to 13 years	110,700	102,500	93	105,304	96,564	92	6
14 to 17 years	38,600	34,300	89	59,605	52,885	89	-35
18 to 24 years	90,100	13,800	15	117,651	13,883	12	-1

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

Residence in 1949	Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area		Cleveland city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over	1,433,300	100	892,300	100
Same house as in 1950	1,221,300	85	764,600	86
Different house, same county	154,500	11	94,900	11
Different county or abroad	43,400	3	24,100	3
Residence not reported	14,100	1	8,700	1

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over	1,125,600	530,900	594,700	100	100	100
Total labor force	638,800	448,000	190,800	57	84	32
Civilian labor force	638,100	447,500	190,600	57	84	32
Employed	609,200	425,700	183,500	54	80	31
Unemployed	28,900	21,800	7,100	3	4	1
Not in labor force	486,800	82,900	403,900	43	16	68
Keeping house	332,400	1,600	330,900	30	...	56
Unable to work or inmate of institution	47,300	22,400	24,900	4	4	4
Other and not reported	107,100	58,900	48,100	10	11	8
14 to 19 years	58,000	26,100	32,000	5	5	5
20 to 64 years	29,300	18,800	10,500	3	4	2
65 years and over	19,700	14,100	5,700	2	3	1
Civilian labor force	638,100	447,500	190,600	100	100	100
Employed	609,200	425,700	183,500	95	95	96
At work	588,500	411,700	176,900	92	92	93
35 hours or more	549,200	392,500	156,700	86	88	82
15 to 34 hours	30,100	14,700	15,500	5	3	8
1 to 14 hours	9,200	4,500	4,700	1	1	2
With a job but not at work	20,700	14,000	6,600	3	3	3
Unemployed	28,900	21,800	7,100	5	5	4
CLEVELAND CITY						
Persons 14 years and over	706,800	337,700	369,200	100	100	100
Total labor force	406,600	279,100	127,500	58	83	35
Civilian labor force	405,900	278,600	127,300	57	82	34
Employed	381,100	260,100	121,000	54	77	33
Unemployed	24,700	18,500	6,300	3	5	2
Not in labor force	300,200	58,600	241,600	42	17	65
Keeping house	199,600	1,400	198,300	28	...	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution	34,800	17,800	17,000	5	5	5
Other and not reported	65,800	39,400	26,300	9	12	7
14 to 19 years	36,200	16,500	19,700	5	5	5
20 to 64 years	15,800	12,600	3,300	2	4	1
65 years and over	13,700	10,300	3,400	2	3	1
Civilian labor force	405,900	278,600	127,300	100	100	100
Employed	381,100	260,100	121,000	94	93	95
At work	368,400	251,300	117,100	91	90	92
35 hours or more	343,100	239,200	104,000	85	86	82
15 to 34 hours	21,000	9,900	11,100	5	4	9
1 to 14 hours	4,200	2,200	2,000	1	1	2
With a job but not at work	12,800	8,800	3,900	3	3	3
Unemployed	24,700	18,500	6,300	6	7	5

57563

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over	1,125,600	530,900	594,700	100	100	100
Total labor force	638,800	448,000	190,800	57	84	32
Civilian labor force	638,100	447,500	190,600	57	84	32
Employed	609,200	425,700	183,500	54	80	31
Unemployed	28,900	21,800	7,100	3	4	1
Not in labor force	486,800	82,900	403,900	43	16	68
1940						
Persons 14 years and over	1,033,769	507,709	526,060	100	100	100
Total labor force	566,402	412,265	154,137	55	81	29
Civilian labor force	565,952	411,815	154,137	55	81	29
Employed	471,002	339,505	131,497	46	67	25
Unemployed	94,950	72,310	22,640	9	14	4
Not in labor force	467,367	95,444	371,923	45	19	71
CLEVELAND CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over	706,800	337,700	369,200	100	100	100
Total labor force	406,600	279,100	127,500	58	83	35
Civilian labor force	405,900	278,600	127,300	57	82	34
Employed	381,100	260,100	121,000	54	77	33
Unemployed	24,700	18,500	6,300	3	5	2
Not in labor force	300,200	58,600	241,600	42	17	65
1940						
Persons 14 years and over	717,010	356,990	360,020	100	100	100
Total labor force	400,204	290,034	110,170	56	81	31
Civilian labor force	400,084	289,914	110,170	56	81	31
Employed	319,462	228,458	91,004	45	64	25
Unemployed	80,622	61,456	19,166	11	17	5
Not in labor force	316,806	66,956	249,850	44	19	69

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

C-163

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND 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
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	1,125,600	638,800	638,100	609,200	28,900	486,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	188,700	94,600	94,400	86,800	7,700	94,100	15	27
25 to 34 years.....	257,700	161,400	161,100	154,100	7,000	96,300	25	24
35 to 44 years.....	229,900	150,100	150,000	145,100	4,900	79,900	23	17
45 to 64 years.....	331,400	202,300	202,100	194,200	7,900	129,200	32	27
65 years and over.....	117,800	30,500	30,500	29,100	1,400	87,300	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	530,900	448,000	447,500	425,700	21,800	82,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	83,700	51,400	51,200	45,800	5,400	32,400	11	25
25 to 34 years.....	119,700	112,500	112,300	107,200	5,100	7,200	25	23
35 to 44 years.....	109,700	105,900	105,800	102,300	3,500	3,900	24	16
45 to 64 years.....	166,200	153,700	153,700	147,100	6,500	12,400	34	30
65 years and over.....	51,500	24,500	24,500	23,300	1,300	27,000	5	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	594,700	190,800	190,600	183,500	7,100	403,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	105,000	43,200	43,200	41,000	2,300	61,800	23	32
25 to 34 years.....	138,000	48,900	48,700	46,900	1,900	89,100	26	27
35 to 44 years.....	120,200	44,200	44,200	42,800	1,400	76,000	23	20
45 to 64 years.....	165,200	48,500	48,400	47,000	1,400	116,700	25	20
65 years and over.....	66,300	6,000	6,000	5,800	100	60,300	3	1
CLEVELAND CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	706,800	406,600	405,900	381,100	24,700	300,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	128,800	67,400	67,200	60,600	6,600	61,300	17	27
25 to 34 years.....	166,000	108,400	108,100	102,400	5,700	57,500	27	23
35 to 44 years.....	140,900	94,900	94,800	90,100	4,700	46,100	23	19
45 to 64 years.....	197,400	119,200	119,100	112,400	6,700	78,100	29	27
65 years and over.....	73,800	16,600	16,600	15,600	1,000	57,200	4	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	337,700	279,100	278,600	260,100	18,500	58,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	58,400	37,500	37,300	32,700	4,500	20,900	13	24
25 to 34 years.....	78,400	74,100	73,900	69,900	4,100	4,300	27	22
35 to 44 years.....	67,000	64,400	64,300	61,000	3,300	2,600	23	18
45 to 64 years.....	100,400	89,800	89,800	84,100	5,700	10,600	32	31
65 years and over.....	33,500	13,300	13,300	12,500	900	20,100	5	5
Female, 14 years and over.....	369,200	127,500	127,300	121,000	6,300	241,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	70,400	30,000	30,000	27,900	2,100	40,400	24	33
25 to 34 years.....	87,600	34,300	34,200	32,500	1,700	53,200	27	27
35 to 44 years.....	73,900	30,500	30,500	29,100	1,400	43,400	24	22
45 to 64 years.....	97,000	29,400	29,400	28,400	1,000	67,500	23	16
65 years and over.....	40,300	3,300	3,300	3,100	100	37,000	3	2

57863

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND 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
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	84	32	5	5	4
14 to 19 years.....	32	37	28	9	10	7
20 to 24 years.....	69	85	55	8	10	5
25 to 34 years.....	63	94	35	4	5	4
35 to 44 years.....	65	97	37	3	3	3
45 to 54 years.....	64	96	33	4	5	3
55 to 64 years.....	57	89	25	4	4	3
65 years and over.....	26	48	9	5	5	2
CLEVELAND CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	58	83	35	6	7	5
14 to 19 years.....	34	38	31	11	12	9
20 to 24 years.....	68	87	53	9	12	5
25 to 34 years.....	65	95	39	5	6	5
35 to 44 years.....	67	96	41	5	5	5
45 to 54 years.....	65	94	36	6	7	4
55 to 64 years.....	55	85	23	6	6	3
65 years and over.....	22	40	8	6	7	3

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND 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
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	609,200	425,700	183,500	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	493,200	337,100	156,100	81	79	85
Government workers.....	46,700	29,900	16,800	8	7	9
Self-employed workers.....	67,700	58,500	9,200	11	14	5
Unpaid family workers.....	1,500	200	1,300	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	471,002	339,505	131,497	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers..... Government workers.....	420,700	298,550	122,150	89	88	93
Self-employed workers.....	46,820	39,905	6,915	10	12	5
Unpaid family workers.....	3,482	1,050	2,432	1	...	2
CLEVELAND CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	381,100	260,100	121,000	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	329,900	223,400	106,500	87	86	88
Government workers.....	27,000	17,700	9,300	7	7	8
Self-employed workers.....	23,100	18,900	4,200	6	7	3
Unpaid family workers.....	1,100	200	900	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	319,462	228,458	91,004	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	268,390	191,097	77,293	84	84	85
Government workers.....	21,747	14,369	7,378	7	6	8
Self-employed workers.....	27,119	22,396	4,723	8	10	5
Unpaid family workers.....	2,206	596	1,610	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND 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
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	609,200	425,700	183,500	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	64,200	46,800	17,400	11	11	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	67,700	58,900	8,900	11	14	5
Clerical and kindred workers	93,600	33,200	60,400	15	8	33
Sales workers	54,100	35,600	18,500	9	8	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	93,500	89,800	3,700	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers	132,000	97,600	34,400	22	23	19
Private household workers	12,100	300	11,800	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household	49,900	25,700	24,200	8	6	13
Laborers, except mine	36,400	34,300	2,100	6	8	1
Occupation not reported	5,700	3,500	2,200	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	471,002	339,505	131,497	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	44,236	28,009	16,227	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	45,171	40,694	4,477	10	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers } Sales workers }	108,545	60,968	47,577	23	18	36
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	75,596	73,954	1,642	16	22	1
Operatives and kindred workers	102,132	78,023	24,109	22	23	18
Private household workers	18,780	666	18,114	4	...	14
Service workers, except private household	40,854	23,378	17,476	9	7	13
Laborers, except mine	33,547	32,541	1,006	7	10	1
Occupation not reported	2,141	1,272	869	...	...	1
CLEVELAND CITY						
1950						
Employed	381,100	260,100	121,000	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	25,800	17,700	8,000	7	7	7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	23,900	19,600	4,300	6	8	4
Clerical and kindred workers	59,600	22,700	36,900	16	9	30
Sales workers	23,600	13,000	10,600	6	5	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	65,500	62,600	2,800	17	24	2
Operatives and kindred workers	103,300	74,100	29,200	27	28	24
Private household workers	6,900	300	6,600	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household	39,100	19,500	19,700	10	7	16
Laborers, except mine	28,700	27,400	1,300	8	11	1
Occupation not reported	4,700	3,100	1,500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	319,462	228,458	91,004	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	23,270	13,436	9,834	7	6	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	21,825	18,925	2,900	7	8	3
Clerical and kindred workers	43,710	20,433	23,277	14	9	26
Sales workers	24,325	16,021	8,304	8	7	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	55,136	53,868	1,268	17	24	1
Operatives and kindred workers	80,961	60,479	20,482	25	26	23
Private household workers	10,125	271	9,854	3	...	11
Service workers, except private household	32,873	19,080	13,793	10	8	15
Laborers, except mine	25,845	25,100	745	8	11	1
Occupation not reported	1,392	845	547	...	...	1

5763

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND CLEVELAND 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
CLEVELAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	609,200	425,700	183,500	100	100	100
Construction	29,000	27,200	1,700	5	6	1
Manufacturing	243,700	191,400	52,300	40	45	29
Durable goods	173,500	145,900	27,600	28	34	15
Nondurable goods	67,500	43,600	24,900	11	10	14
Not specified manufacturing	2,700	2,000	800	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	49,700	41,800	7,900	8	10	4
Wholesale and retail trade	122,500	75,600	46,900	20	18	26
Service industries	128,500	65,800	62,700	21	15	34
All other industries	30,100	20,500	9,600	5	5	5
Industry not reported	5,900	3,400	2,400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	471,002	339,505	131,497	100	100	100
Construction	19,077	18,642	435	4	5	...
Manufacturing	179,353	147,567	31,786	38	43	24
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	37,997	33,567	4,430	8	10	3
Wholesale and retail trade	95,224	64,795	30,429	20	19	23
Service industries	114,041	54,883	59,158	24	16	45
All other industries	20,475	17,225	3,250	4	5	2
Industry not reported	4,835	2,826	2,009	1	1	2
CLEVELAND CITY						
1950						
Employed	381,100	260,100	121,000	100	100	100
Construction	19,400	18,700	700	5	7	1
Manufacturing	162,700	124,300	38,400	43	48	32
Durable goods	120,400	99,800	20,600	32	38	17
Nondurable goods	40,300	23,000	17,300	11	9	14
Not specified manufacturing	2,100	1,500	600	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	35,600	29,700	5,800	9	11	5
Wholesale and retail trade	69,600	39,700	29,800	18	15	25
Service industries	74,700	34,600	40,100	20	13	33
All other industries	14,600	10,100	4,400	4	4	4
Industry not reported	4,600	2,800	1,800	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	319,462	228,458	91,004	100	100	100
Construction	12,801	12,533	268	4	5	...
Manufacturing	129,426	104,828	24,598	41	46	27
Durable goods	92,452	81,520	10,932	29	36	12
Nondurable goods	35,489	22,169	13,320	11	10	15
Not specified manufacturing	1,485	1,139	346	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	26,140	23,241	2,899	8	10	3
Wholesale and retail trade	65,929	43,637	22,292	21	19	24
Service industries	70,326	32,895	37,431	22	14	41
All other industries	11,315	9,264	2,051	4	4	2
Industry not reported	3,525	2,060	1,465	1	1	2

57-163

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

Income level	Cleveland Standard Metropolitan Area				Cleveland 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	492,100	396,600	...	...	312,000	241,200	...	...
Number reporting	464,600	376,800	100	100	297,800	231,900	100	100
Under $500	38,100	17,900	8	5	28,900	14,400	10	6
$500 to $999	21,800	9,900	5	3	17,100	8,000	6	3
$1,000 to $1,499	22,600	13,100	5	3	18,000	10,600	6	5
$1,500 to $1,999	24,500	14,500	5	4	18,300	10,700	6	5
$2,000 to $2,499	34,100	23,200	7	6	27,100	18,700	9	8
$2,500 to $2,999	37,500	29,700	8	8	29,600	23,300	10	10
$3,000 to $3,499	52,500	45,600	11	12	37,200	31,900	12	14
$3,500 to $3,999	38,800	34,800	8	9	27,800	24,600	9	11
$4,000 to $4,499	34,600	33,300	7	9	21,300	20,400	7	9
$4,500 to $4,999	24,600	23,400	5	6	15,900	14,900	5	6
$5,000 to $5,999	45,200	43,400	10	12	23,600	22,500	8	10
$6,000 to $6,999	26,100	25,600	6	7	14,400	13,900	5	6
$7,000 to $9,999	31,600	31,400	7	8	14,600	14,400	5	6
$10,000 and over	32,700	31,000	7	8	4,100	3,600	1	2
Income not reported	27,500	19,900	...	...	14,200	9,300	...	...
Median income	$3,515	$3,996	...	...	$3,133	$3,474	...	...