

**1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION****PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE DALLAS, TEXAS, 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 doubling of the number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area and of the city of Dallas shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field counts of the 1950 Census; to these counts have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere but not included in the preliminary counts. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates."

It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 398,564 on April 1, 1940, to 614,800 on

<sup>1</sup> The Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Dallas County, Texas.

April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a marked gain of about 216,250, or 54 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Dallas increased from 294,734 to 434,500, representing a gain of about 139,750, or 47 percent. Females outnumbered males, 318,700 to 296,100, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area, 93 males per 100 females in 1950, remained about the same as in 1940, and in the city this ratio remained at 89.

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 132 percent for this age group as compared with 54 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for persons 45 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area, 30.4 years in 1950, remained about the same as in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 70 percent. (See table 2.) Seventeen percent were single, and 13 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 153,100 married couples in the metropolitan area, 10,000, or 7 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Dallas city a similar percentage of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

P R E L I M I N A R Y

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 171,200. In addition, there were 48,000 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 8 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 9 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.2 persons. For the city the average household size declined from 3.4 persons in 1940 to 3.2 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 97,200 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 69,448, was significantly smaller. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 78 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 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, 12 percent were enrolled in 1950, the same as in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 28 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 19 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 9 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 50 percent. An estimated 277,400 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 184,394 in 1940. In the city of Dallas itself, the labor force increased by 42 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 203,000 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, a slight increase in the proportion of women in the labor force since 1940. About 94,400 women, or 38 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 59,788, or 36 percent, in 1940. A similar increase was noted among women living within the city; the proportion in the labor force rose from 39 to 41 percent over this 10-year period. For men, the proportions were about the same in both years--approximately 83 percent--for city residents, as well as for the population of the metropolitan area as a whole.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 52 percent of the women between those ages in the city of Dallas were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was lower, approximately 46 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 Dallas labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 7,200 persons, or 3 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 22,375, or approximately 12 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern identical to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, the number of unemployed city residents declining over this period from 17,720 in 1940 to 6,100 in 1950.

The number of employed civilians living in the Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 269,600 in 1950, or 66 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 86 percent, or 231,700, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 26,900 were working only part time and 11,000 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 Dallas was somewhat smaller, 57 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 196,500 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 125,475 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 by 77 percent to reach a level of 239,400 in 1950. The number of self-employed persons, however, increased by only 16 percent and was estimated at 28,800 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a considerably smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Dallas city, the number of persons employed by government doubled over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 7,642 to 16,100 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 62 percent to a level of 161,300.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and semi-skilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 18,086 to 37,100 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 14,275 to 27,600 in the number of workers employed in the professional, technical and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 23 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 12 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 79,700 of the workers living in the Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in the service industries, an increase of 45 percent over 1940. The number of workers employed in manufacturing, however, rose by 80 percent, reaching a level of 48,100 in 1950. Employment in the construction industry more than doubled over the decade. The number of workers engaged in wholesale and retail trade

rose by 57 percent, and stood at 66,100 in 1950. As a result of these changes, the service industries declined sharply in importance as a field of employment among the various broad industry groups, whereas construction, particularly, rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Dallas city were generally similar to those of the residents of the entire metropolitan area. Furthermore, occupational and industrial trends over the last decade were about the same in the city as in the metropolitan area as a whole.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,292. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,811). Approximately 20 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 34 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

The average income of families living within the city of Dallas was higher 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 (\$3,461) was higher than the median for all families in the Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area.

An estimated 189,500 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (128,100 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 21,400 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 25,100 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 19,300 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

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.<sup>2</sup> 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

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

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

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

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

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

#### SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 16,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 100 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

To illustrate, there were an estimated 33,300 males under 5 years in the metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 2,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will

be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 31,300 and 35,300.

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

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 17,500 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 39 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 5 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 34 percent and 44 percent.

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

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

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

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>									
All ages.....	614,800	296,100	318,700	398,564	191,453	207,111	54	55	54
Under 5 years.....	64,100	33,300	30,800	27,587	13,956	13,631	132	139	126
5 to 9 years.....	51,200	25,000	26,200	27,948	14,190	13,758	83	76	90
10 to 14 years.....	40,100	21,200	18,900	31,159	15,676	15,483	29	35	22
15 to 24 years.....	92,500	44,300	48,200	71,458	33,053	38,405	29	34	26
25 to 34 years.....	110,200	52,700	57,500	78,987	36,392	42,595	40	45	35
35 to 44 years.....	95,100	43,900	51,200	67,766	32,593	35,173	40	35	46
45 to 64 years.....	122,200	58,100	64,100	73,382	36,366	37,016	67	60	73
65 years and over.....	39,400	17,500	21,900	20,277	9,227	11,050	94	90	98
Median age.....years..	30.4	29.6	31.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	10	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	15	15	18	17	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	18	18	20	19	21	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	16	17	17	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	20	20	20	18	19	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	6	7	5	5	5	...	...	...
<b>DALLAS CITY</b>									
All ages.....	434,500	205,100	229,400	294,734	139,759	154,975	47	47	48
Under 5 years.....	45,800	23,700	22,200	19,029	9,606	9,423	141	147	136
5 to 9 years.....	34,200	16,600	17,600	18,972	9,522	9,450	80	74	86
10 to 14 years.....	25,200	13,000	12,200	21,719	10,750	10,969	16	21	11
15 to 24 years.....	64,300	29,700	34,600	53,479	24,412	29,067	20	22	19
25 to 34 years.....	83,200	39,000	44,200	60,211	27,675	32,536	38	41	36
35 to 44 years.....	68,700	31,500	37,100	51,094	24,373	26,721	34	29	39
45 to 64 years.....	85,700	39,900	45,800	54,960	26,767	28,193	56	49	62
65 years and over.....	27,300	11,600	15,700	15,270	6,654	8,616	79	74	82
Median age.....years..	30.7	30.0	31.4	30.7	30.6	30.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	10	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	6	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	5	7	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	15	18	17	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	19	19	19	20	20	21	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	16	17	17	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	20	19	20	19	19	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	6	7	5	5	6	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	467,000	220,700	246,300	100	100	100
Single.....	81,500	44,800	36,700	17	20	15
Married.....	327,100	161,900	165,200	70	73	67
Widowed or divorced.....	58,400	13,900	44,400	13	6	18
<b>DALLAS CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	333,800	154,200	179,700	100	100	100
Single.....	57,400	29,900	27,500	17	19	15
Married.....	232,100	114,100	117,900	70	74	66
Widowed or divorced.....	44,300	10,100	34,200	13	7	19

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

Subject	Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area	Dallas city	Subject	Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area	Dallas city
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>			<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>		
Total.....	153,100	106,900	Total.....	219,200	158,400
With own household.....	143,100	99,400	Families.....	171,200	120,200
Without own household.....	10,000	7,500	Unrelated individuals.....	48,000	38,100
Percent.....	100	100	<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>		
With own household.....	93	93	Households.....	186,600	131,100
Without own household.....	7	7	Population in households.....	593,500	416,300
			Population per household.....	3.2	3.2

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DALLAS 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	
<b>DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	183,900	97,200	53	130,565	69,443	53	41
5 to 13 years.....	83,800	65,300	78	52,613	42,172	80	15
14 to 17 years.....	30,000	23,500	78	26,550	20,916	79	12
18 to 24 years.....	70,100	8,400	12	51,402	6,355	12	32
<b>DALLAS CITY</b>							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	123,800	63,100	51	94,170	48,215	51	31
5 to 13 years.....	54,800	41,900	76	36,131	29,046	80	44
14 to 17 years.....	19,500	15,700	81	18,793	14,759	79	8
18 to 24 years.....	49,500	5,500	11	39,246	4,410	11	23

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

Residence in 1949	Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area		Dallas city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	600,900	100	424,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	431,500	72	300,000	71
Different house, same county.....	113,300	19	82,500	19
Different county or abroad.....	51,300	9	38,300	9
Residence not reported.....	4,800	1	3,900	1

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	467,000	220,700	246,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	277,400	183,000	94,400	59	83	38
Civilian labor force.....	276,800	182,500	94,400	59	83	38
Employed.....	269,600	177,800	91,900	58	81	37
Unemployed.....	7,200	4,700	2,500	2	2	1
Not in labor force.....	189,500	37,700	151,900	41	17	62
Keeping house.....	123,600	500	123,100	26	...	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	19,300	11,500	7,900	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	46,600	25,700	20,900	10	12	8
14 to 19 years.....	25,100	12,100	13,000	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	15,100	9,300	5,800	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	6,300	4,300	2,100	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	276,800	182,500	94,400	100	100	100
Employed.....	269,600	177,800	91,900	97	97	97
At work.....	258,600	172,400	86,200	93	94	91
35 hours or more.....	231,700	159,900	71,800	84	88	76
15 to 34 hours.....	20,900	9,900	11,000	8	5	12
1 to 14 hours.....	6,000	2,500	3,500	2	1	4
With a job but not at work.....	11,000	5,400	5,600	4	3	6
Unemployed.....	7,200	4,700	2,500	3	3	3
<b>DALLAS CITY</b>						
Persons 14 years and over.....	333,800	154,200	179,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	203,000	129,700	73,300	61	84	41
Civilian labor force.....	202,600	129,300	73,300	61	84	41
Employed.....	196,500	125,400	71,100	59	81	40
Unemployed.....	6,100	3,900	2,200	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	130,900	24,500	106,400	39	16	59
Keeping house.....	86,900	500	86,400	26	...	48
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	13,700	7,600	6,100	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	30,300	16,500	13,800	9	11	8
14 to 19 years.....	15,900	7,400	8,500	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	9,900	5,700	4,200	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	4,500	3,300	1,200	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	202,600	129,300	73,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	196,500	125,400	71,100	97	97	97
At work.....	191,000	122,300	68,700	94	95	94
35 hours or more.....	171,400	113,500	58,000	85	88	79
15 to 34 hours.....	14,800	6,800	8,000	7	5	11
1 to 14 hours.....	4,800	2,100	2,700	2	2	4
With a job but not at work.....	5,500	3,100	2,400	3	2	3
Unemployed.....	6,100	3,900	2,200	3	3	3

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
<b>DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	467,000	220,700	246,300	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	277,400	183,000	94,400	59	83	38
Civilian labor force.....	276,800	182,500	94,400	59	83	38
Employed.....	269,600	177,800	91,900	58	81	37
Unemployed.....	7,200	4,700	2,500	2	2	1
Not in labor force.....	189,500	37,700	151,900	41	17	62
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	318,364	150,853	167,511	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	184,394	124,606	59,788	58	83	36
Civilian labor force.....	184,394	124,606	59,788	58	83	36
Employed.....	162,019	109,404	52,615	51	73	31
Unemployed.....	22,375	15,202	7,173	7	10	4
Not in labor force.....	133,970	26,247	107,723	42	17	64
<b>DALLAS CITY</b>						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	333,880	154,200	179,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	203,000	129,700	73,300	61	84	41
Civilian labor force.....	202,600	129,300	73,300	61	84	41
Employed.....	196,500	125,400	71,100	59	81	40
Unemployed.....	6,100	3,900	2,200	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	130,900	24,500	106,400	39	16	59
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	239,574	112,103	127,471	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	143,195	93,122	50,073	60	83	39
Civilian labor force.....	143,195	93,122	50,073	60	83	39
Employed.....	125,475	81,612	43,863	52	73	34
Unemployed.....	17,720	11,510	6,210	7	10	5
Not in labor force.....	96,379	18,981	77,398	40	17	61

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

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

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
<b>DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	467,000	277,400	276,800	269,600	7,200	189,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	100,100	51,700	51,600	49,500	2,100	48,400	19	29
25 to 34 years.....	110,200	72,800	72,400	70,600	1,900	37,400	26	26
35 to 44 years.....	95,100	65,200	65,000	63,800	1,300	29,900	24	18
45 to 64 years.....	122,200	78,500	78,500	76,600	1,800	43,700	28	25
65 years and over.....	39,400	9,300	9,300	9,100	200	30,100	3	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	220,700	183,000	182,500	177,800	4,700	37,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	48,500	31,800	31,700	30,300	1,400	16,600	17	30
25 to 34 years.....	52,700	49,100	48,800	47,600	1,100	3,600	27	23
35 to 44 years.....	43,900	42,300	42,200	41,500	700	1,600	23	15
45 to 64 years.....	58,100	52,800	52,800	51,600	1,300	5,300	29	28
65 years and over.....	17,500	6,900	6,900	6,700	200	10,600	4	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	246,300	94,400	94,400	91,900	2,500	151,900	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	51,600	19,900	19,900	19,300	500	31,800	21	...
25 to 34 years.....	57,500	23,600	23,600	22,900	700	33,800	25	...
35 to 44 years.....	51,200	22,800	22,800	22,300	600	28,300	24	...
45 to 64 years.....	64,100	25,600	25,600	25,100	600	38,500	27	...
65 years and over.....	21,900	2,400	2,400	2,400	...	19,500	3	...
<b>DALLAS CITY</b>								
Total, 14 years and over....	333,800	203,000	202,600	196,500	6,100	130,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	69,000	37,700	37,600	35,600	2,000	31,300	19	33
25 to 34 years.....	82,200	56,300	56,200	54,700	1,500	26,900	28	25
35 to 44 years.....	68,700	48,000	47,900	46,900	900	20,700	24	15
45 to 64 years.....	85,700	55,200	55,200	53,500	1,600	30,600	27	26
65 years and over.....	27,300	5,800	5,800	5,700	100	21,500	3	2
Male, 14 years and over.....	154,200	129,700	129,300	125,400	3,900	24,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	32,100	21,800	21,700	20,400	1,300	10,300	17	33
25 to 34 years.....	39,000	36,300	36,200	35,300	800	2,700	28	21
35 to 44 years.....	31,500	30,500	30,300	29,800	600	1,000	24	15
45 to 64 years.....	39,900	36,500	36,500	35,300	1,200	3,400	28	31
65 years and over.....	11,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	100	7,000	4	3
Female, 14 years and over.....	179,700	73,300	73,300	71,100	2,200	106,400	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	36,800	15,900	15,900	15,200	600	21,000	22	...
25 to 34 years.....	44,200	20,100	20,100	19,300	700	24,100	27	...
35 to 44 years.....	37,100	17,500	17,500	17,200	400	19,600	24	...
45 to 64 years.....	45,800	18,600	18,600	18,200	500	27,100	25	...
65 years and over.....	15,700	1,200	1,200	1,200	...	14,500	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 DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DALLAS CITY: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	59	83	38	3	3	3
14 to 19 years.....	35	45	26	5	6	5
20 to 24 years.....	66	84	49	3	4	2
25 to 34 years.....	66	93	41	3	2	3
35 to 44 years.....	69	96	45	2	2	3
45 to 54 years.....	68	94	45	2	2	2
55 to 64 years.....	58	86	31	3	3	4
65 years and over.....	24	39	11	2	3	...
<b>DALLAS CITY</b>						
Total, 14 years and over.....	61	84	41	3	3	3
14 to 19 years.....	38	46	32	7	8	6
20 to 24 years.....	68	86	52	4	5	3
25 to 34 years.....	68	93	45	3	2	3
35 to 44 years.....	70	97	47	2	2	2
45 to 54 years.....	68	95	45	3	3	2
55 to 64 years.....	59	87	34	4	4	5
65 years and over.....	21	40	8	2	2	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DALLAS 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
<b>DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	269,600	177,800	91,900	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	217,400	140,900	76,600	81	79	83
Government workers.....	22,000	13,500	8,500	8	8	9
Self-employed workers.....	28,800	23,000	5,800	11	13	6
Unpaid family workers.....	1,400	400	1,100	1	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	162,019	109,404	52,615	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	135,475	88,729	46,746	84	81	89
Government workers.....	24,885	20,146	4,739	15	18	9
Self-employed workers.....	1,659	529	1,130	1	...	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
<b>DALLAS CITY</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	196,500	125,400	71,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	161,300	100,800	60,400	82	80	85
Government workers.....	16,100	10,100	6,000	8	8	8
Self-employed workers.....	18,300	14,400	4,000	9	11	6
Unpaid family workers.....	800	...	800	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	125,475	81,612	43,863	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	99,805	63,696	36,109	80	78	82
Government workers.....	7,642	4,719	2,923	6	6	7
Self-employed workers.....	17,016	12,998	4,018	14	16	9
Unpaid family workers.....	1,012	199	813	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DALLAS 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
<b>DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
<b>1950</b>						
Employed.....	269,600	177,800	91,900	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	27,600	17,900	9,700	10	10	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	33,400	28,500	4,900	12	16	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	50,800	17,200	33,500	19	10	36
Sales workers.....	23,800	17,100	6,700	9	10	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	37,100	35,100	2,000	14	20	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	39,700	28,500	11,200	15	16	12
Private household workers.....	11,400	300	11,000	4	...	12
Service workers, except private household.....	27,300	16,200	11,100	10	9	12
Laborers, except mine.....	16,200	15,400	800	6	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,500	1,500	900	1	1	1
<b>1940</b>						
Employed.....	162,019	109,404	52,615	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14,275	9,057	5,218	9	8	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	22,584	20,194	2,390	14	18	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	42,019	24,394	17,625	26	22	33
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	18,086	17,514	572	11	16	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,893	16,539	7,354	15	15	14
Private household workers.....	13,581	1,474	12,107	8	1	23
Service workers, except private household.....	16,259	9,618	6,641	10	9	13
Laborers, except mine.....	10,405	10,079	326	6	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	917	535	382	1	...	1
<b>DALLAS CITY</b>						
<b>1950</b>						
Employed.....	196,500	125,400	71,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	18,800	12,400	6,300	10	10	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	23,600	20,000	3,600	12	16	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	42,100	12,900	28,200	21	11	40
Sales workers.....	19,000	12,700	5,300	10	11	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	24,100	22,900	1,200	12	18	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	27,800	19,400	8,500	14	15	12
Private household workers.....	8,100	200	7,900	4	...	11
Service workers, except private household.....	22,200	13,100	9,100	11	10	13
Laborers, except mine.....	9,100	8,700	400	5	7	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,700	1,000	700	1	1	1
<b>1940</b>						
Employed.....	125,475	81,612	43,863	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10,926	6,597	4,329	9	8	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	14,337	12,483	1,854	11	15	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	21,429	9,361	12,068	17	11	28
Sales workers.....	13,654	10,497	3,157	11	13	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	14,519	14,026	493	12	17	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	19,471	13,175	6,296	16	16	14
Private household workers.....	10,334	975	9,359	8	1	21
Service workers, except private household.....	14,516	8,610	5,906	12	11	13
Laborers, except mine.....	5,596	5,472	124	4	7	...
Occupation not reported.....	693	416	277	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DALLAS 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
<b>DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	269,600	177,800	91,900	100	100	100
Construction.....	26,700	25,700	1,000	10	14	1
Manufacturing.....	48,100	34,400	13,700	18	19	15
Durable goods.....	22,800	19,400	3,400	8	11	4
Nondurable goods.....	24,100	14,000	10,100	9	8	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,200	1,000	200	...	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	25,100	19,600	5,500	9	11	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	66,100	42,100	24,000	25	24	26
Service industries.....	79,700	37,700	41,900	30	21	46
All other industries.....	20,900	16,200	4,700	8	9	5
Industry not reported.....	3,100	2,000	1,100	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	162,019	109,404	52,615	100	100	100
Construction.....	10,932	10,715	217	7	10	...
Manufacturing.....	26,700	19,709	6,991	16	18	13
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	13,604	11,398	2,206	8	10	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	42,075	30,013	12,062	26	27	23
Service industries.....	54,997	25,665	29,332	34	23	56
All other industries.....	12,224	10,918	1,306	8	10	2
Industry not reported.....	1,487	986	501	1	1	1
<b>DALLAS CITY</b>						
1950						
Employed.....	196,500	125,400	71,100	100	100	100
Construction.....	15,200	14,500	800	8	12	1
Manufacturing.....	36,200	25,700	10,500	18	20	15
Durable goods.....	16,300	13,800	2,400	8	11	3
Nondurable goods.....	19,300	11,500	7,800	10	9	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	600	400	200	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	20,600	15,900	4,700	10	13	7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	52,000	32,400	19,600	26	26	28
Service industries.....	57,800	26,500	31,300	29	21	44
All other industries.....	12,700	9,100	3,600	6	7	5
Industry not reported.....	1,900	1,300	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	125,475	81,612	43,863	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,250	8,075	175	7	10	...
Manufacturing.....	20,682	14,843	5,839	16	18	13
Durable goods.....	6,311	5,625	686	5	7	2
Nondurable goods.....	14,153	9,064	5,089	11	11	12
Not specified manufacturing.....	218	154	64	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	11,157	9,232	1,925	9	11	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	35,165	24,685	10,480	28	30	24
Service industries.....	44,049	19,865	24,184	35	24	55
All other industries.....	5,000	4,124	876	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	1,172	788	384	1	1	1

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

Income level	Dallas Standard Metropolitan Area				Dallas city			
	Families and un-related individuals	Families	Percent distribution		Families and un-related individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and un-related individuals	Families			Families and un-related individuals	Families
Total.....	219,200	171,200	...	...	158,400	120,200	...	...
Number reporting.....	206,200	162,000	100	100	150,800	114,900	100	100
Under \$500.....	17,800	7,900	9	5	12,800	5,200	8	5
\$500 to \$999.....	16,200	7,600	8	5	11,100	4,900	7	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	16,400	11,200	8	7	11,400	7,000	8	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	18,300	13,000	9	8	13,400	8,700	9	8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	23,000	17,400	11	11	15,800	11,000	10	10
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	18,300	15,200	9	9	13,400	10,700	9	9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	16,900	14,900	8	9	12,700	10,800	8	9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	14,300	12,900	7	8	10,700	9,500	7	8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	12,200	11,400	6	7	9,800	9,000	6	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	10,400	9,600	5	6	8,400	7,700	6	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	14,100	13,600	7	8	12,000	11,600	8	10
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	9,200	9,000	4	6	7,400	7,300	5	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	10,200	9,900	5	6	7,600	7,300	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	8,800	8,500	4	5	4,400	4,100	3	4
Income not reported.....	13,000	9,100	...	...	7,600	5,300	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,811	\$3,292	...	...	\$2,907	\$3,461	...	...

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