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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE DAYTON, 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 Dayton Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 331,343 on April 1, 1940, to 457,300 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 126,000, or 38 percent. (See table 1.) Females outnumbered males, 234,900 to 222,500, in the standard metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the area dropped from 101 males per 100 females in 1940 to 95 in 1950.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than any other age group, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 125 percent for this age group as compared with 38 percent for the total population. The median age of the total popula-

tion of the area in 1950 was 29.2 years as compared with 31.4 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the area were married, namely, 69 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-one percent were single and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 115,200 married couples in the standard metropolitan area, 8,100, or 7 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the standard metropolitan area numbered 123,000. In addition, there were 40,600 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 9 percent of the total population of the area. The average size of household in 1950 for the standard metropolitan area was 3.3 persons.

Approximately 82,400 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 59,472 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 82 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat larger proportion, 90 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 20 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 13 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

¹ The Dayton Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Greene and Montgomery Counties, Ohio.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

The people living in the standard metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 18 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 12 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 6 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 Dayton Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 41 percent. An estimated 193,800 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 137,077 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, a marked increase in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 136,200 males, or 83 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force, as compared with 103,012, or 78 percent, 10 years earlier. About 57,600 women, or 33 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 34,065, or 26 percent, in 1940. The increase in the proportion of males in the labor force, which was relatively sharp in this metropolitan area, resulted, in part, from the change over the past decade in the age composition of adult male residents. Among males 14 years old and over, population growth was greatest for those between 25 and 44 years of age, of whom almost all were in the labor force.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 6,300, or 3 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 15,279 persons, or approximately 11 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Dayton area reached a total of approximately 186,300 in 1950, or 55 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 103,910 to 169,900 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons remained stable and was estimated at 15,400 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 8 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 13 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and semi-

skilled operatives. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was probably largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 20,682 to 33,700 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 10,652 to 20,400 in the number of workers employed in the professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

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

In 1950, 74,800 of the workers living in the Dayton Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 24,000 over 1940. Manufacturing, therefore, maintained its position as the dominant industry in the area, with 40 percent of all employed workers in 1950. The industry which showed the greatest relative increase over the decade was public administration, which, in the Dayton area, consists mainly of civilian workers employed by military installations in the area. This industry increased fourfold to a figure of 20,500 in 1950. This represented 11 percent of all the employed workers living in the area; in 1940, this industry had only 4 percent of the workers. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Dayton Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,772. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,311). Approximately 21 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 26 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 144,700 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (93,500 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included primarily seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 16,700 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 21,100 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 12,600 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The industry category entitled "Public administration" includes those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

To illustrate, there were an estimated 27,000 males under 5 years in the 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 25,200 and 29,200.

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

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 222,500 males throughout the area, 12 percent are under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 11 percent and 13 percent.

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

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

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

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

Age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	457,300	222,500	234,900	331,343	166,213	165,130	38	34	42
Under 5 years.....	55,800	27,200	28,600	24,788	12,567	12,221	125	116	134
5 to 9 years.....	38,300	19,400	18,900	23,007	11,795	11,212	66	64	69
10 to 14 years.....	30,800	15,700	15,100	25,101	12,685	12,416	23	24	22
15 to 24 years.....	67,100	31,000	36,100	56,425	27,552	28,873	19	13	25
25 to 34 years.....	87,100	40,600	46,500	56,969	27,969	29,000	53	45	60
35 to 44 years.....	64,000	32,900	31,100	49,199	24,804	24,395	30	33	27
45 to 64 years.....	83,200	41,300	41,800	70,918	37,025	33,893	17	12	23
65 years and over.....	31,000	14,300	16,700	24,936	11,816	13,120	24	21	27
Median age.....years..	29.2	29.4	29.0	31.4	31.6	31.2	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	12	12	12	7	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	19	18	20	17	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	15	13	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	18	19	18	21	22	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	6	7	8	7	8	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	338,500	163,400	175,100	100	100	100
Single.....	70,500	35,200	35,400	21	22	20
Married.....	234,400	119,300	115,100	69	73	66
Widowed or divorced.....	33,600	9,000	24,600	10	6	14

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	115,200	Total.....	163,600
With own household.....	107,200	Families.....	123,000
Without own household.....	8,100	Unrelated individuals.....	40,600
Percent.....	100	HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	93	Households.....	130,300
Without own household.....	7	Population in households.....	435,200
		Population per household.....	3.3

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

Age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	136,200	82,400	60	104,533	59,472	57	39
5 to 13 years.....	63,100	51,900	82	43,016	35,968	84	44
14 to 17 years.....	22,100	20,000	90	20,866	18,269	88	9
18 to 24 years.....	51,000	10,400	20	40,651	5,235	13	99

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	445,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	358,900	81
Different house, same county.....	54,500	12
Different county or abroad.....	27,400	6
Residence not reported.....	4,900	1

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

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	338,500	163,400	175,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	193,800	136,200	57,600	57	83	33
Civilian labor force.....	192,600	135,000	57,500	57	83	33
Employed.....	186,300	130,800	55,500	55	80	32
Unemployed.....	6,300	4,200	2,100	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	144,700	27,200	117,500	43	17	67
Keeping house.....	94,200	700	93,500	28	...	53
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	12,600	6,700	5,900	4	4	3
Other and not reported.....	37,900	19,800	18,100	11	12	10
14 to 19 years.....	21,100	9,900	11,200	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	11,200	5,900	5,300	3	4	3
65 years and over.....	5,500	4,000	1,500	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	192,600	135,000	57,500	100	100	100
Employed.....	186,300	130,800	55,500	97	97	97
At work.....	181,500	128,300	53,200	94	95	93
35 hours or more.....	165,400	120,000	45,500	86	89	79
15 to 34 hours.....	12,700	6,900	5,900	7	5	10
1 to 14 hours.....	3,300	1,500	1,900	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	4,800	2,600	2,300	2	2	4
Unemployed.....	6,300	4,200	2,100	3	3	4

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	338,500	163,400	175,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	193,800	136,200	57,600	57	83	33
Civilian labor force.....	192,600	135,000	57,500	57	83	33
Employed.....	186,300	130,800	55,500	55	80	32
Unemployed.....	6,300	4,200	2,100	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	144,700	27,200	117,500	43	17	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	263,539	131,818	131,721	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	137,077	103,012	34,065	52	78	26
Civilian labor force.....	135,467	101,402	34,065	51	77	26
Employed.....	120,188	89,462	30,726	46	68	23
Unemployed.....	15,279	11,940	3,339	6	9	3
Not in labor force.....	126,462	28,806	97,656	48	22	74

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

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE DAYTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950
(Percent not shown where less than 100 sample cases)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	338,500	193,800	192,600	186,300	6,300	144,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	73,100	35,600	35,400	33,000	2,400	37,500	18	38
25 to 34 years.....	87,100	55,400	54,600	53,300	1,300	31,700	29	21
35 to 44 years.....	64,000	43,800	43,600	42,600	1,000	20,200	23	16
45 to 64 years.....	83,200	50,700	50,700	49,300	1,400	32,400	26	22
65 years and over.....	31,000	8,200	8,200	7,900	200	22,800	4	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	163,400	136,200	135,000	130,800	4,200	27,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	34,300	21,000	20,700	19,300	1,400	13,300	15	33
25 to 34 years.....	40,600	39,300	38,500	37,800	800	1,300	29	19
35 to 44 years.....	32,900	32,100	31,900	31,300	600	800	24	14
45 to 64 years.....	41,300	37,600	37,600	36,400	1,200	3,800	28	29
65 years and over.....	14,300	6,300	6,300	6,000	200	8,000	5	5
Female, 14 years and over.....	175,100	57,600	57,500	55,500	2,100	117,500	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	38,900	14,700	14,700	13,700	1,000	24,200	26	...
25 to 34 years.....	46,500	16,100	16,100	15,600	500	30,400	28	...
35 to 44 years.....	31,100	11,800	11,700	11,400	300	19,400	20	...
45 to 64 years.....	41,800	13,100	13,100	13,000	200	28,700	23	...
65 years and over.....	16,700	1,900	1,900	1,900	...	14,800	3	...

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE DAYTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	83	33	3	3	4
14 to 19 years.....	32	38	28	10	11	8
20 to 24 years.....	63	82	47	5	5	6
25 to 34 years.....	64	97	35	2	2	3
35 to 44 years.....	68	98	38	2	2	3
45 to 54 years.....	66	95	35	3	3	...
55 to 64 years.....	55	85	27	3	3	2
65 years and over.....	26	44	11	2	3	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DAYTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution			
				Total	Male	Female	
1950							
Employed.....	186,300	130,800	55,500	100	100	100	
Private wage and salary workers.....	143,400	98,700	44,800	77	75	81	
Government workers.....	26,500	18,600	8,000	14	14	14	
Self-employed workers.....	15,400	13,400	2,100	8	10	4	
Unpaid family workers.....	900	200	600	...	...	1
1940							
Employed.....	120,188	89,462	30,726	100	100	100	
Private wage and salary workers.....	103,910	75,489	28,421	86	84	92	
Government workers.....		13,577	1,879	13	15	6	
Self-employed workers.....		822	396	426	1	...	1
Unpaid family workers.....							

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

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

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	186,300	130,800	55,500	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	20,400	13,200	7,200	11	10	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	16,300	14,900	1,400	9	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	28,000	10,700	17,300	15	8	31
Sales workers.....	12,700	8,100	4,600	7	6	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	33,700	32,200	1,500	18	25	3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	45,400	34,400	11,000	24	26	20
Private household workers.....	3,600	300	3,300	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	12,800	6,300	6,500	7	5	12
Laborers, except mine.....	9,900	9,100	800	5	7	1
Occupation not reported.....	3,400	1,700	1,700	2	1	3

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

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

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1940						
Employed.....	120,188	89,462	30,726	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10,652	6,978	3,674	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	13,443	12,409	1,034	11	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	22,641	12,614	10,027	19	14	33
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	20,682	20,200	482	17	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	29,630	23,245	6,385	25	26	21
Private household workers.....	4,343	215	4,128	4	...	13
Service workers, except private household.....	9,502	5,268	4,234	8	6	14
Laborers, except mine.....	7,882	7,599	283	7	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,413	934	479	1	1	2

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

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

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	186,300	130,800	55,500	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,500	7,900	500	5	6	1
Manufacturing.....	74,800	59,400	15,400	40	45	28
Durable goods.....	55,400	45,800	9,600	30	35	17
Nondurable goods.....	18,300	12,800	5,600	10	10	10
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,000	800	200	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8,400	6,800	1,500	5	5	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	31,500	19,500	11,900	17	15	21
Service industries.....	34,100	15,100	19,000	18	12	34
Public administration.....	20,500	15,300	5,200	11	12	9
All other industries.....	4,900	4,700	300	3	4	1
Industry not reported.....	3,600	2,000	1,600	2	2	3
1940						
Employed.....	120,188	89,462	30,726	100	100	100
Construction.....	5,040	4,928	112	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	50,850	42,131	8,719	42	47	28
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5,409	4,685	724	5	5	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	20,826	14,175	6,651	17	16	22
Service industries.....	24,724	11,950	12,774	21	13	42
Public administration.....	4,650	3,696	954	4	4	3
All other industries.....	6,741	6,603	138	6	7	...
Industry not reported.....	1,948	1,294	654	2	1	2

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	163,600	123,000	...	...
Number reporting.....	150,200	116,500	100	100
Under \$500.....	18,600	5,100	12	4
\$500 to \$999.....	7,800	3,500	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6,400	4,000	4	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7,600	4,700	5	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10,100	7,700	7	7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12,800	10,000	9	9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	19,000	16,600	13	14
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	14,300	13,200	10	11
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	12,700	12,000	8	10
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8,400	8,100	6	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	13,200	13,000	9	11
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	7,800	7,500	5	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	7,800	7,500	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	3,700	3,600	2	3
Income not reported.....	13,400	6,600
Median income.....	\$3,311	\$3,772

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