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PRELIMINARY

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE DETROIT, MICH., 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 Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area[1] reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 2,377,329 on April 1, 1940, to 3,016,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 638,850, or 27 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Detroit increased from 1,623,452 to 1,849,900, representing a gain of about 226,450, or 14 percent. Females outnumbered males, 1,551,300 to 1,464,900, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 105 males per 100 females in 1940 to 94 in 1950, and in the city in about the same fashion.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than most other age groups, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 81 percent for this age group as compared with 27 percent for the total population. At the same time, rates of increase for some of the older age groups exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 30.3 years as compared with 29.7 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 69 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-two percent were single, and 9 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 714,800 married couples in the metropolitan area, 63,600, or 9 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. Similarly, in

[1] The Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Macomb, Oakland, and Wayne Counties, Mich.

52310

Detroit city, about the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 769,800. In addition, there were 190,100 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 6 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 8 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the standard metropolitan area was 3.6 persons. For the city the average household size declined, being 3.7 persons in 1940 and 3.5 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 538,700 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 494,968 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, 89 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 15 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 12 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 17 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 11 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 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 Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 22 percent. An estimated 1,259,900 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 1,030,266 in 1940. In the city of Detroit itself, the labor force increased by 11 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 816,400 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, an increase since 1940 in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 343,500 women, or 29 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 237,203, or 26 percent, in 1940. A similar increase was noted among women living within the city; the proportion in the labor force rose from 28 to 31 percent over this 10-year period. For men, the proportions were about the same--approximately 84 percent--in both years 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; 46 percent of the women between those ages in the Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 30 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 women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Detroit labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 82,200 persons, or 7 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 143,490, or approximately 14 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, declining from 15 to 8 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 61,400 in 1950 from the 108,176 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 1,175,000 in 1950, or 33 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 82 percent, or 962,700, were working full time (35 hours or more) during

52310

the census week. Of the remainder, 120,100 were working only part time and 92,200 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 Detroit was smaller, 21 percent, than for the area as a whole; 754,300 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 624,706 reported 10 years earlier.

The 290,000 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, increased by 35 percent, to reach a level of 1,078,300 in 1950. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, increased by only 14 percent and was estimated at 92,600 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a somewhat smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Detroit city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 43 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 41,014 to 58,600 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 22 percent to a level of 638,900.

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 159,529 to 218,900 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 70,197 to 107,800 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 13 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 5 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 548,600 of the workers living in the Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 124,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 46,000 in the service industries, and 56,000 in wholesale and retail trade. As a result of these increases, there were 222,500 workers employed in the service industries in 1950, and 208,900 in trade. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 12.)

The occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Detroit 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 Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area was $4,090. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower ($3,627). Approximately 30 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of $5,000 or more, whereas 20 percent of the total had incomes under $2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 997,900 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 (692,100 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 95,600 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 140,600 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 65,700 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

523/0

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 17,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 180 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
10,000	4,000	3,000
25,000	6,200	5,100
50,000	8,800	6,700
100,000	12,200	9,500
250,000	18,800	14,400
500,000	25,500	18,500
750,000	29,500	20,600
1,000,000	32,500	20,800
1,500,000	34,200	16,500
2,000,000	32,400	...
2,500,000	26,400	...

To illustrate, there were an estimated 174,100 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 15,500. 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 158,600 and 189,600.

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 85,700 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 47 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 7 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 40 percent and 54 percent.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	400,000	1,000,000	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	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	8	6	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	11	8	5	4	3	1	1
50	13	9	6	4	3	2	1
	Central city						
2 or 98	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	4	3	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	6	5	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	8	6	5	4	3	1	1
50	9	7	5	4	3	2	1

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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

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

(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where less than 1)

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages	3,016,200	1,464,900	1,551,300	2,377,329	1,217,217	1,160,112	27	20	34
Under 5 years	331,900	174,100	157,800	183,596	94,149	89,447	81	85	76
5 to 9 years	262,600	128,100	134,500	178,887	90,923	87,964	47	41	53
10 to 14 years	203,200	97,300	105,900	204,165	103,624	100,541	...	-6	5
15 to 24 years	438,800	205,700	233,100	426,242	208,441	217,801	3	-1	7
25 to 34 years	512,200	231,500	280,700	416,468	204,531	211,937	23	13	32
35 to 44 years	434,100	201,900	232,200	397,949	209,475	188,474	9	-4	23
45 to 64 years	660,200	340,600	319,600	472,691	260,650	212,041	40	31	51
65 years and over	173,200	85,700	87,500	97,331	45,424	51,907	78	89	69
Median age.....years	30.3	30.4	30.1	29.7	30.4	28.9	...	...	...
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years	11	12	10	8	8	8	...	...	...
5 to 9 years	9	9	9	8	7	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years	7	7	7	9	9	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years	15	14	15	18	17	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	17	16	18	18	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years	14	14	15	17	17	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years	22	23	21	20	21	18	...	...	...
65 years and over	6	6	6	4	4	4	...	...	...
DETROIT CITY									
All ages	1,849,900	905,900	943,900	1,623,452	827,499	795,953	14	9	19
Under 5 years	182,000	90,100	91,900	117,389	60,002	57,387	55	50	60
5 to 9 years	135,200	67,400	67,800	114,346	57,893	56,453	18	16	20
10 to 14 years	117,900	56,300	61,600	134,054	67,765	66,289	-12	-17	-7
15 to 24 years	269,600	128,300	141,200	290,669	140,667	150,002	-7	-9	-6
25 to 34 years	314,200	145,500	168,800	290,043	141,894	148,149	8	3	14
35 to 44 years	277,100	126,400	150,700	280,318	147,594	132,724	-1	-14	14
45 to 64 years	442,700	234,200	208,500	332,022	182,352	149,670	33	28	39
65 years and over	111,100	57,700	53,400	64,611	29,332	35,279	72	97	51
Median age.....years	32.0	32.6	31.4	30.3	31.1	29.6	...	...	...
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years	10	10	10	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years	6	6	7	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years	15	14	15	18	17	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	17	16	18	18	17	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years	15	14	16	17	18	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years	24	26	22	20	22	19	...	...	...
65 years and over	6	6	6	4	4	4	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over	2,257,900	1,086,300	1,171,600	100	100	100
Single	490,400	276,100	214,300	22	25	18
Married	1,560,400	748,300	812,100	69	69	69
Widowed or divorced	207,100	61,900	145,200	9	6	12
DETROIT CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over	1,435,900	702,500	733,400	100	100	100
Single	329,000	184,500	144,500	23	26	20
Married	965,200	473,500	491,700	67	67	67
Widowed or divorced	141,600	44,500	97,100	10	6	13

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

Subject	Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area	Detroit city	Subject	Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area	Detroit city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total	714,800	445,800	Total	960,000	636,500
With own household	651,200	402,400	Families	769,800	489,300
Without own household	63,600	43,400	Unrelated individuals	190,100	147,200
Percent	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household	91	90	Households	804,700	514,900
Without own household	9	10	Population in households	2,913,900	1,780,100
			Population per household	3.6	3.5

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DETROIT 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	
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years	904,600	538,700	60	809,294	494,968	61	9
5 to 13 years	426,400	350,500	82	341,419	316,330	93	11
14 to 17 years	157,800	140,000	89	165,295	142,704	86	-2
18 to 24 years	320,400	48,200	15	302,580	35,934	12	34
DETROIT CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years	522,700	303,800	58	539,069	323,891	60	-6
5 to 13 years	231,900	193,100	83	220,919	205,066	93	-6
14 to 17 years	89,300	76,200	85	109,944	94,682	86	-20
18 to 24 years	201,500	34,500	17	208,206	24,143	12	43

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

Residence in 1949	Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area		Detroit city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over	2,947,600	100	1,811,700	100
Same house as in 1950	2,441,100	83	1,527,700	84
Different house, same county	310,700	11	202,600	11
Different county or abroad	167,600	6	62,100	3
Residence not reported	28,200	1	19,300	1

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over	2,257,900	1,086,300	1,171,600	100	100	100
Total labor force	1,259,900	916,400	343,500	56	84	29
Civilian labor force	1,257,200	914,000	343,300	56	84	29
Employed	1,175,000	854,800	320,300	52	79	27
Unemployed	82,200	59,200	23,000	4	5	2
Not in labor force	997,900	169,900	828,100	44	16	71
Keeping house	696,100	4,000	692,100	31	...	59
Unable to work or inmate of institution	65,700	41,200	24,500	3	4	2
Other and not reported	236,200	124,700	111,400	10	11	10
14 to 19 years	140,600	66,200	74,300	6	6	6
20 to 64 years	67,000	38,100	28,900	3	4	2
65 years and over	28,600	20,500	8,100	1	2	1
Civilian labor force	1,257,200	914,000	343,300	100	100	100
Employed	1,175,000	854,800	320,300	93	94	93
At work	1,082,900	783,400	299,500	86	86	87
35 hours or more	962,700	715,900	246,900	77	78	72
15 to 34 hours	92,000	53,100	38,900	7	6	11
1 to 14 hours	28,100	14,400	13,700	2	2	4
With a job but not at work	92,200	71,400	20,800	7	8	6
Unemployed	82,200	59,200	23,000	7	6	7
DETROIT CITY						
Persons 14 years and over	1,435,900	702,500	733,400	100	100	100
Total labor force	816,400	592,400	224,000	57	84	31
Civilian labor force	815,700	592,000	223,700	57	84	31
Employed	754,300	546,100	208,200	53	78	28
Unemployed	61,400	45,900	15,500	4	7	2
Not in labor force	619,500	110,100	509,400	43	16	69
Keeping house	422,700	1,900	420,800	29	...	57
Unable to work or inmate of institution	40,500	25,500	15,100	3	4	2
Other and not reported	156,300	82,700	73,600	11	12	10
14 to 19 years	84,900	39,600	45,300	6	6	6
20 to 64 years	51,600	29,200	22,500	4	4	3
65 years and over	19,700	14,000	5,800	1	2	1
Civilian labor force	815,700	592,000	223,700	100	100	100
Employed	754,300	546,100	208,200	92	92	93
At work	687,100	492,800	194,200	84	83	87
35 hours or more	610,000	450,200	159,700	75	76	71
15 to 34 hours	61,600	35,300	26,300	8	6	12
1 to 14 hours	15,500	7,300	8,200	2	1	4
With a job but not at work	67,300	53,300	14,000	8	9	6
Unemployed	61,400	45,900	15,500	8	8	7

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over	2,257,900	1,086,300	1,171,600	100	100	100
Total labor force	1,259,900	916,400	343,500	56	84	29
Civilian labor force	1,257,200	914,000	343,300	56	84	29
Employed	1,175,000	854,800	320,300	52	79	27
Unemployed	82,200	59,200	23,000	4	5	2
Not in labor force	997,900	169,900	828,100	44	16	71
1940						
Persons 14 years and over	1,852,314	949,642	902,672	100	100	100
Total labor force	1,030,266	793,063	237,203	56	84	26
Civilian labor force	1,027,986	790,783	237,203	55	83	26
Employed	884,496	681,536	202,960	48	72	22
Unemployed	143,490	109,247	34,243	8	12	4
Not in labor force	822,048	156,579	665,469	44	16	74
DETROIT CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over	1,435,900	702,500	733,400	100	100	100
Total labor force	816,400	592,400	224,000	57	84	31
Civilian labor force	815,700	592,000	223,700	57	84	31
Employed	754,300	546,100	208,200	53	78	28
Unemployed	61,400	45,900	15,500	4	7	2
Not in labor force	619,500	110,100	509,400	43	16	69
1940						
Persons 14 years and over	1,285,144	655,722	629,422	100	100	100
Total labor force	733,632	555,539	178,093	57	85	28
Civilian labor force	732,882	554,789	178,093	57	85	28
Employed	624,706	473,500	151,206	49	72	24
Unemployed	108,176	81,289	26,887	8	12	4
Not in labor force	551,512	100,183	451,329	43	15	72

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

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

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	2,257,900	1,259,900	1,257,200	1,175,000	82,200	997,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	478,200	238,100	237,500	209,300	28,200	240,000	19	34
25 to 34 years.....	512,200	310,600	309,100	292,100	17,000	201,600	25	21
35 to 44 years.....	434,100	269,900	269,900	253,300	16,600	164,200	21	20
45 to 64 years.....	660,200	392,800	392,300	374,500	17,800	267,400	31	22
65 years and over.....	173,200	48,400	48,300	45,700	2,600	124,800	4	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	1,086,300	916,400	914,000	854,800	59,200	169,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	226,700	143,700	143,200	124,000	19,200	83,000	16	32
25 to 34 years.....	231,500	223,100	221,600	209,200	12,300	8,400	24	21
35 to 44 years.....	201,900	197,000	197,000	185,600	11,400	4,900	21	19
45 to 64 years.....	340,600	312,400	311,900	298,200	13,700	28,200	34	23
65 years and over.....	85,700	40,300	40,300	37,700	2,600	45,400	4	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	1,171,600	343,500	343,300	320,300	23,000	828,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	251,500	94,500	94,300	85,400	9,000	157,000	28	39
25 to 34 years.....	280,700	87,600	87,600	82,900	4,700	193,100	26	20
35 to 44 years.....	232,200	72,900	72,900	67,700	5,300	159,300	21	23
45 to 64 years.....	319,600	80,400	80,400	76,300	4,100	239,200	23	18
65 years and over.....	87,500	8,100	8,000	8,000	...	79,400	2	...
DETROIT CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	1,435,900	816,400	815,700	754,300	61,400	619,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	290,800	146,600	146,300	126,300	20,000	144,200	18	33
25 to 34 years.....	314,200	196,300	196,100	182,600	13,600	118,000	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	277,100	173,700	173,700	161,500	12,200	103,400	21	20
45 to 64 years.....	442,700	267,800	267,700	254,000	13,700	174,900	33	22
65 years and over.....	111,100	32,100	31,900	30,000	1,900	79,000	4	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	702,500	592,400	592,000	546,100	45,900	110,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	138,800	88,500	88,300	74,200	14,100	50,300	15	31
25 to 34 years.....	145,500	139,400	139,300	129,000	10,300	6,000	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	126,400	122,600	122,600	114,000	8,600	3,800	21	19
45 to 64 years.....	234,200	214,200	214,100	203,100	11,000	20,000	36	24
65 years and over.....	57,700	27,700	27,700	25,800	1,900	30,000	5	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	733,400	224,000	223,700	208,200	15,500	509,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	152,000	58,100	57,900	52,100	5,900	94,000	26	38
25 to 34 years.....	168,800	56,800	56,800	53,600	3,300	111,900	25	21
35 to 44 years.....	150,700	51,100	51,100	47,500	3,600	99,600	23	23
45 to 64 years.....	208,500	53,600	53,600	50,800	2,700	154,900	24	17
65 years and over.....	53,400	4,400	4,200	4,200	...	49,000	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 DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DETROIT 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
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over	56	84	29	7	6	7
14 to 19 years	35	41	29	16	19	13
20 to 24 years	65	86	46	9	11	7
25 to 34 years	61	96	31	5	6	5
35 to 44 years	62	98	31	6	6	7
45 to 54 years	62	94	30	5	4	5
55 to 64 years	56	89	18	5	4	5
65 years and over	28	47	9	5	6	...
DETROIT CITY						
Total, 14 years and over	57	84	31	8	8	7
14 to 19 years	34	40	28	18	21	15
20 to 24 years	67	86	48	12	14	7
25 to 34 years	62	96	34	7	7	6
35 to 44 years	63	97	34	7	7	7
45 to 54 years	62	94	29	5	5	5
55 to 64 years	58	89	21	5	5	6
65 years and over	29	48	8	6	7	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DETROIT 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
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	1,175,000	854,800	320,300	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers	985,500	715,300	270,200	84	84	84
Government workers	92,800	57,000	35,800	8	7	11
Self-employed workers	92,600	81,600	11,000	8	10	3
Unpaid family workers	4,200	900	3,300	...	...	1
1940						
Employed	884,496	681,536	202,960	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers; Government workers	796,294	609,369	186,925	90	89	92
Self-employed workers	81,346	69,611	11,735	9	10	6
Unpaid family workers	6,856	2,556	4,300	1	...	2
DETROIT CITY						
1950						
Employed	754,300	546,100	208,200	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers	638,900	460,200	178,600	85	84	86
Government workers	58,600	36,800	21,800	8	7	10
Self-employed workers	55,100	48,500	6,600	7	9	3
Unpaid family workers	1,800	500	1,200	...	...	1
1940						
Employed	624,706	473,500	151,206	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers	525,450	398,995	126,455	84	84	84
Government workers	41,014	27,828	13,186	7	6	9
Self-employed workers	54,292	45,695	8,597	9	10	6
Unpaid family workers	3,950	982	2,968	1	...	2

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Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DETROIT 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
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	1,175,000	854,800	320,300	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	107,800	70,000	37,900	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	101,300	89,800	11,500	9	11	4
Clerical and kindred workers	177,500	68,100	109,400	15	8	34
Sales workers	84,900	52,700	32,200	7	6	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	218,900	213,700	5,200	19	25	2
Operatives and kindred workers	312,100	253,000	59,100	27	30	18
Private household workers	15,500	300	15,200	1	...	5
Service workers, except private household	92,400	51,900	40,500	8	6	13
Laborers, except mine	54,400	49,100	5,300	5	6	2
Occupation not reported	10,100	6,200	4,000	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	884,496	681,536	202,960	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	70,197	45,741	24,456	8	7	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	71,139	64,239	6,900	8	9	3
Clerical and kindred workers } Sales workers	173,758	99,439	74,319	20	15	37
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	159,529	156,585	2,944	18	23	1
Operatives and kindred workers	235,242	202,422	32,820	27	30	16
Private household workers	28,004	1,035	26,969	3	...	13
Service workers, except private household	75,436	45,282	30,154	9	7	15
Laborers, except mine	64,973	62,330	2,643	7	9	1
Occupation not reported	6,218	4,463	1,755	1	1	1
DETROIT CITY						
1950						
Employed	754,300	546,100	208,200	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	61,000	39,600	21,400	8	7	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	63,400	55,300	8,100	8	10	4
Clerical and kindred workers	121,900	46,300	75,600	16	8	36
Sales workers	53,800	34,200	19,600	7	6	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	132,500	129,300	3,200	18	24	2
Operatives and kindred workers	212,500	173,100	39,300	28	32	19
Private household workers	11,100	...	11,100	1	...	5
Service workers, except private household	61,000	35,500	25,500	8	7	12
Laborers, except mine	31,900	29,300	2,600	4	5	1
Occupation not reported	5,300	3,400	1,900	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	624,706	473,500	151,206	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	49,547	32,086	17,461	8	7	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	46,270	41,417	4,853	7	9	3
Clerical and kindred workers	82,984	40,791	42,193	13	9	28
Sales workers	48,955	33,827	15,128	8	7	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	110,304	107,988	2,316	18	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers	166,351	140,766	25,585	27	30	17
Private household workers	18,539	548	17,991	3	...	12
Service workers, except private household	58,107	35,266	22,841	9	7	15
Laborers, except mine	39,648	37,960	1,688	6	8	1
Occupation not reported	4,001	2,851	1,150	1	1	1

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TABLE 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DETROIT 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
DETROIT STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	1,175,000	854,800	320,300	100	100	100
Construction	56,300	54,400	2,000	5	6	1
Manufacturing	548,600	463,300	85,400	47	54	27
Durable goods	466,200	400,000	66,200	40	47	21
Nondurable goods	77,000	58,700	18,300	7	7	6
Not specified manufacturing	5,400	4,500	900	...	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	72,500	56,200	16,300	6	7	5
Wholesale and retail trade	208,900	125,700	83,300	18	15	26
Service industries	222,500	108,300	114,100	19	13	36
All other industries	53,300	38,900	14,400	5	5	4
Industry not reported	12,900	8,100	4,900	1	1	2
1940						
Employed	884,496	681,536	202,960	100	100	100
Construction	34,855	34,085	770	4	5	...
Manufacturing	424,448	378,731	45,717	48	56	23
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	48,425	41,825	6,600	5	6	3
Wholesale and retail trade	152,929	103,737	49,192	17	15	24
Service industries	176,886	85,133	91,753	20	12	45
All other industries	38,137	32,870	5,267	4	5	3
Industry not reported	8,816	5,155	3,661	1	1	2
DETROIT CITY						
1950						
Employed	754,300	546,100	208,200	100	100	100
Construction	30,400	28,800	1,600	4	5	1
Manufacturing	355,500	300,100	55,300	47	55	27
Durable goods	303,400	262,400	41,000	40	48	20
Nondurable goods	47,700	33,800	13,800	6	6	7
Not specified manufacturing	4,400	3,800	500	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	52,300	40,100	12,200	7	7	6
Wholesale and retail trade	142,700	87,100	55,600	19	16	27
Service industries	136,600	64,500	72,000	18	12	35
All other industries	30,400	21,500	8,900	4	4	4
Industry not reported	6,400	4,000	2,500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	624,706	473,500	151,206	100	100	100
Construction	24,099	23,497	602	4	5	...
Manufacturing	295,123	260,132	34,991	47	55	23
Durable goods	247,804	224,193	23,611	40	47	16
Nondurable goods	43,796	33,097	10,699	7	7	7
Not specified manufacturing	3,523	2,842	681	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	35,943	30,880	5,063	6	7	3
Wholesale and retail trade	116,730	78,960	37,770	19	17	25
Service industries	127,502	61,037	66,465	20	13	44
All other industries	19,335	15,659	3,676	3	3	2
Industry not reported	5,974	3,335	2,639	1	1	2

C23.6

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

Income level	Detroit Standard Metropolitan Area				Detroit city			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution		Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	960,000	769,800	...	...	636,500	489,300	...	...
Number reporting.....	909,600	734,600	100	100	606,900	472,200	100	100
Under $500.....	77,100	38,900	8	5	57,500	29,300	9	6
$500 to $999.....	37,500	16,800	4	2	28,100	12,100	5	3
$1,000 to $1,499.....	35,300	19,000	4	3	22,700	11,500	4	2
$1,500 to $1,999.....	34,300	19,600	4	3	23,700	12,700	4	3
$2,000 to $2,499.....	58,200	38,800	6	5	41,500	25,500	7	5
$2,500 to $2,999.....	73,000	51,600	8	7	52,200	34,500	9	7
$3,000 to $3,499.....	118,800	98,400	13	13	78,900	61,900	13	13
$3,500 to $3,999.....	81,300	71,800	9	10	53,700	46,600	9	10
$4,000 to $4,499.....	73,200	68,700	8	9	47,900	44,100	8	9
$4,500 to $4,999.....	57,900	54,500	6	7	33,700	31,600	6	7
$5,000 to $5,999.....	93,000	89,900	10	12	61,200	58,500	10	12
$6,000 to $6,999.....	59,200	58,000	7	8	35,600	34,800	6	7
$7,000 to $9,999.....	69,400	68,600	8	9	45,500	45,100	7	10
$10,000 and over.....	41,400	40,000	5	5	24,700	24,000	4	5
Income not reported.....	50,400	35,200	...	...	29,600	17,100	...	...
Median income.....	$3,627	$4,090	...	...	$3,493	$4,023	...	...