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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE MILWAUKEE, WIS., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the 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 Milwaukee 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 populations of the metropolitan area and the central city shown in this report are based primarily on the preliminary field counts of the 1950 Census; to these counts have been added the residents of the areas who were enumerated elsewhere and crews of vessels docked within the areas 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 766,885 on April 1, 1940, to 867,400 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 100,500, or 13 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Milwaukee increased from 587,472 to 635,000, representing a gain of about 47,500, or 8 percent. Females outnumbered males, 448,500 to 418,900, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 98 males per 100 females in 1940 to 93 in 1950, and in the city from 97 to 92.

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 63 percent for this age group as compared with 13 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the area in 1950 was 32.7 years as compared with 31.4 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 66 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-four percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 215,000 married couples in the metropolitan area, 14,000, or 7 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Milwaukee city, about the same proportions of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 231,400. In addition, there were 68,700 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 8 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and about the same proportion of the population of the

[1] The Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Milwaukee County, Wis.

central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.3 persons. For the city the average household size declined, being 3.5 persons in 1940 and 3.3 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 142,500 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. It represents a sharp decline from the corresponding number, 163,028, in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 83 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, 95 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 21 percent were enrolled in 1950, about the same as in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 16 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 13 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 3 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 21 percent. An estimated 396,700 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 326,944 in 1940. In the city of Milwaukee itself, the labor force increased by 15 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 298,200 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, an increase in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force since 1940. In 1950, 273,100 males, or 84 percent of the male population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force, as compared with 239,291, or 80 percent, in 1940. About 123,600 women, or 35 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with the 87,653 women workers, or 28 percent, recorded in the previous census. A similar increase was noted among city residents. The proportion of males living within the city who were in the labor force rose over this 10-year period from 81 to 85 percent, and that for women, from 30 to 37 percent.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied considerably with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 60 percent of the women between those ages in the Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 38 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for teen-age girls and for women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Milwaukee labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 11,800 persons, or 3 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 53,854, or approximately 17 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, declining from 18 to 3 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 9,000 in 1950 from the 45,961 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 384,100 in 1950, or 41 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 87 percent, or 334,800, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 35,600 were working only part time and 13,700 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of Milwaukee was 36 percent; 288,900 city residents were employed at

civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 212,193 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 242,951 to 355,800 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, remained stable, at approximately the 27,000 level. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 7 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 10 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Milwaukee city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 34 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 16,420 to 22,000 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 43 percent, to a level of 248,600.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers and semiskilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 47,747 to 66,700 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. This increase is of special significance because the skilled craftsmen group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 26,429 to 37,700 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, 11 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 3 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 160,700 of the workers living in the Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in manufacturing, an increase of 54,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 20,000 to a 1950 level of 74,400. On the other hand, the service industries, with 73,000 workers in 1950, showed an employment gain of only 11,000 over the 10-year period. As a result, the service industries declined sharply in importance among the various broad industry groups, whereas manufacturing rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Milwaukee 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 Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area was $3,900. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower ($3,498). Approximately 24 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of $5,000 or more, whereas 21 percent of the total had incomes under $2,000. (See table 13.)

The average income of families living within the city of Milwaukee was lower than that of those living outside the city in the metropolitan area. As a result, the median income of the families residing in the city ($3,747) was lower than the median for all families in the Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area.

An estimated 282,200 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 (192,100 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 30,400 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 41,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 16,800 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes the forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration groups. 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 16,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 120 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
5,000	1,800	1,500
10,000	2,500	2,100
25,000	3,800	3,300
50,000	5,300	4,500
100,000	7,300	6,100
200,000	9,500	7,800
300,000	10,900	8,400
400,000	11,400	8,100
500,000	11,300	6,900
600,000	10,600	3,800
700,000	9,000	...
800,000	6,100	...

To illustrate, there were an estimated 45,600 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 4,100. 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 41,500 and 49,700.

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 418,900 males in the metropolitan area, 11 percent were 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 10 percent and 12 percent.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	300,000	500,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
	Metropolitan area							
2 or 98	5	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	8	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	11	8	5	4	3	1	1	1
25 or 75	15	11	7	5	4	2	2	1
50	17	13	9	6	5	2	2	1
	Central city							
2 or 98	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	9	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	13	9	6	4	3	2	1	1
50	15	11	7	5	3	2	1	1

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

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages	867,400	418,900	448,500	766,885	379,410	387,475	13	10	16
Under 5 years	87,900	45,600	42,300	53,792	27,395	26,397	63	66	60
5 to 9 years	61,100	28,800	32,300	55,350	28,202	27,148	10	2	19
10 to 14 years	49,700	24,000	25,700	61,039	30,874	30,165	-19	-22	-15
15 to 24 years	123,200	58,800	64,500	129,120	61,238	67,882	-5	-4	-5
25 to 34 years	145,500	72,100	73,400	131,788	62,510	69,278	10	15	6
35 to 44 years	131,800	61,800	70,000	122,476	61,250	61,226	8	1	14
45 to 64 years	205,800	98,600	107,100	167,069	86,720	80,349	23	14	33
65 years and over	62,500	29,100	33,300	46,251	21,221	25,030	35	37	33
Median age.....years	32.7	32.2	33.1	31.4	31.7	31.1	...	...	...
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years	10	11	9	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years	6	6	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years	14	14	14	17	16	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	17	17	16	17	16	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years	15	15	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years	24	24	24	22	23	21	...	...	...
65 years and over	7	7	7	6	6	6	...	...	...
MILWAUKEE CITY									
All ages	635,000	303,500	331,500	587,472	289,118	298,354	8	5	11
Under 5 years	62,600	32,700	29,900	39,494	20,055	19,439	59	63	54
5 to 9 years	42,000	19,900	22,100	39,811	20,074	19,737	5	-1	12
10 to 14 years	33,500	16,700	16,900	44,820	22,517	22,303	-25	-26	-24
15 to 24 years	92,400	42,400	50,000	99,607	47,016	52,591	-7	-10	-5
25 to 34 years	112,200	55,900	56,300	102,208	48,707	53,501	10	15	5
35 to 44 years	90,200	42,500	47,700	92,244	46,037	46,207	-2	-8	3
45 to 64 years	151,400	70,300	81,100	131,840	67,828	64,012	15	4	27
65 years and over	50,600	23,100	27,600	37,448	16,884	20,564	35	37	34
Median age.....years	32.8	32.2	33.3	31.8	32.2	31.6	...	...	...
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years	10	11	9	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years	5	6	5	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years	15	14	15	17	16	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	18	18	17	17	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years	14	14	14	16	16	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years	24	23	24	22	23	21	...	...	...
65 years and over	8	8	8	6	6	7	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over	678,800	324,800	354,000	100	100	100
Single	162,900	82,700	80,100	24	25	23
Married	450,700	222,800	227,900	66	69	64
Widowed or divorced	65,200	19,300	46,000	10	6	13
MILWAUKEE CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over	503,100	237,000	266,100	100	100	100
Single	122,900	61,000	61,900	24	26	23
Married	326,500	160,000	166,500	65	68	63
Widowed or divorced	53,700	16,000	37,700	11	7	14

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

Subject	Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area	Milwaukee city	Subject	Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area	Milwaukee city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total	215,000	153,600	Total	300,100	226,500
With own household	201,000	142,500	Families	231,400	167,700
Without own household	14,000	11,100	Unrelated individuals	68,700	58,900
Percent	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household	93	93	Households	253,000	186,700
Without own household	7	7	Population in households	838,400	610,300
			Population per household	3.3	3.3

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MILWAUKEE 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	
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years	234,000	142,500	61	245,509	163,028	66	-13
5 to 13 years	100,700	83,200	83	104,265	97,934	94	-15
14 to 17 years	42,600	40,400	95	50,029	47,814	96	-16
18 to 24 years	90,800	18,900	21	91,215	17,280	19	9
MILWAUKEE CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years	167,900	98,000	58	184,238	120,043	65	-18
5 to 13 years	69,200	57,600	83	75,611	71,165	94	-19
14 to 17 years	28,700	26,700	93	37,435	36,129	97	-26
18 to 24 years	70,000	13,700	20	71,192	12,749	18	7

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

Residence in 1949	Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area		Milwaukee city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over	849,200	100	621,700	100
Same house as in 1950	702,200	83	510,200	82
Different house, same county	111,600	13	84,900	14
Different county or abroad	25,900	3	18,800	3
Residence not reported	9,500	1	7,800	1

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

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over	678,800	324,800	354,000	100.0	100	100
Total labor force	396,700	273,100	123,600	58	84	35
Civilian labor force	395,900	272,300	123,600	58	84	35
Employed	384,100	262,900	121,200	57	81	34
Unemployed	11,800	9,400	2,300	2	3	1
Not in labor force	282,200	51,700	230,400	42	16	65
Keeping house	194,100	2,000	192,100	29	1	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution	16,800	9,100	7,700	2	3	2
Other and not reported	71,300	40,600	30,700	11	13	9
14 to 19 years	41,000	20,700	20,300	6	6	6
20 to 64 years	17,100	10,700	6,400	3	3	2
65 years and over	13,300	9,100	4,100	2	3	1
Civilian labor force	395,900	272,300	123,600	100	100	100
Employed	384,100	262,900	121,200	97	97	98
At work	370,400	254,000	116,400	94	93	94
35 hours or more	334,800	240,100	94,600	85	88	77
15 to 34 hours	26,500	10,100	16,500	7	4	13
1 to 14 hours	9,100	3,800	5,400	2	1	4
With a job but not at work	13,700	8,900	4,800	3	3	4
Unemployed	11,800	9,400	2,300	3	3	2
MILWAUKEE CITY						
Persons 14 years and over	503,100	237,000	266,100	100	100	100
Total labor force	298,200	200,300	98,000	59	85	37
Civilian labor force	297,800	199,900	98,000	59	84	37
Employed	288,900	192,900	96,000	57	81	36
Unemployed	9,000	7,000	2,000	2	3	1
Not in labor force	204,900	36,700	168,200	41	15	63
Keeping house	142,400	2,000	140,400	28	1	53
Unable to work or inmate of institution	12,900	6,700	6,200	3	3	2
Other and not reported	49,600	28,100	21,600	10	12	8
14 to 19 years	26,300	13,100	13,200	5	6	5
20 to 64 years	12,500	7,600	4,900	2	3	2
65 years and over	10,800	7,300	3,400	2	3	1
Civilian labor force	297,800	199,900	98,000	100	100	100
Employed	288,900	192,900	96,000	97	96	98
At work	278,700	186,900	91,800	94	93	94
35 hours or more	251,500	176,300	75,200	84	88	77
15 to 34 hours	20,500	7,800	12,800	7	4	13
1 to 14 hours	6,600	2,800	3,800	2	1	4
With a job but not at work	10,200	6,000	4,200	3	3	4
Unemployed	9,000	7,000	2,000	3	4	2

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over	678,800	324,800	354,000	100	100	100
Total labor force	396,700	273,100	123,600	58	84	35
Civilian labor force	395,900	272,300	123,600	58	84	35
Employed	384,100	262,900	121,200	57	81	34
Unemployed	11,800	9,400	2,300	2	3	1
Not in labor force	282,200	51,700	230,400	42	16	65
1940						
Persons 14 years and over	608,828	299,071	309,757	100	100	100
Total labor force	326,944	239,291	87,653	54	80	28
Civilian labor force	326,824	239,171	87,653	54	80	28
Employed	272,970	196,709	76,261	45	66	25
Unemployed	53,854	42,462	11,392	9	14	4
Not in labor force	281,884	59,780	222,104	46	20	72
MILWAUKEE CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over	503,100	237,000	266,100	100	100	100
Total labor force	298,200	200,300	98,000	59	85	37
Civilian labor force	297,800	199,900	98,000	59	84	37
Employed	288,900	192,900	96,000	57	81	36
Unemployed	9,000	7,000	2,000	2	3	1
Not in labor force	204,900	36,700	168,200	41	15	63
1940						
Persons 14 years and over	472,367	231,008	241,359	100	100	100
Total labor force	258,274	186,135	72,139	55	81	30
Civilian labor force	258,154	186,015	72,139	55	81	30
Employed	212,193	149,819	62,374	45	65	26
Unemployed	45,961	36,196	9,765	10	16	4
Not in labor force	214,093	44,873	169,220	45	19	70

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

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

(Percent not shown where less than 100 cases)

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	678,800	396,700	395,900	384,100	11,800	282,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	133,400	69,800	69,400	66,000	3,400	63,600	18	29
25 to 34 years.....	145,500	95,500	95,300	92,600	2,700	50,000	24	23
35 to 44 years.....	131,800	88,800	88,700	86,900	1,800	42,900	22	15
45 to 64 years.....	205,800	126,500	126,500	123,100	3,400	79,200	32	29
65 years and over.....	62,500	16,100	16,100	15,500	600	46,400	4	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	324,800	273,100	272,300	262,900	9,400	51,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	63,100	37,600	37,200	34,600	2,600	25,600	14	28
25 to 34 years.....	72,100	69,300	69,100	66,900	2,100	2,800	25	22
35 to 44 years.....	61,800	60,800	60,600	59,100	1,500	1,000	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	98,600	92,200	92,200	89,500	2,700	6,400	34	29
65 years and over.....	29,100	13,300	13,300	12,800	500	15,900	5	5
Female, 14 years and over.....	354,000	123,600	123,600	121,200	2,300	230,400	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	70,200	32,200	32,200	31,500	800	38,000	26	...
25 to 34 years.....	73,400	26,200	26,200	25,600	600	47,200	21	...
35 to 44 years.....	70,000	28,100	28,100	27,800	300	41,900	23	...
45 to 64 years.....	107,100	34,300	34,300	33,700	600	72,800	28	...
65 years and over.....	33,300	2,800	2,800	2,700	100	30,500	2	...
MILWAUKEE CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	503,100	298,200	297,800	288,900	9,000	204,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	98,700	54,700	54,500	52,200	2,300	44,000	18	26
25 to 34 years.....	112,200	74,900	74,700	72,600	2,100	37,400	25	23
35 to 44 years.....	90,200	62,800	62,700	61,300	1,400	27,400	21	16
45 to 64 years.....	151,400	92,900	92,900	90,300	2,500	58,500	31	28
65 years and over.....	50,600	13,000	13,000	12,400	600	37,600	4	7
Male, 14 years and over.....	237,000	200,300	199,900	192,900	7,000	36,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	45,200	28,700	28,600	27,000	1,600	16,500	14	23
25 to 34 years.....	55,900	53,600	53,400	51,800	1,600	2,300	27	23
35 to 44 years.....	42,500	41,900	41,800	40,700	1,100	600	21	16
45 to 64 years.....	70,300	65,300	65,300	63,200	2,100	5,000	33	30
65 years and over.....	23,100	10,700	10,700	10,200	500	12,300	5	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	266,100	98,000	98,000	96,000	2,000	168,200	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	53,500	26,000	26,000	25,200	800	27,500	27	...
25 to 34 years.....	56,300	21,300	21,300	20,800	500	35,000	22	...
35 to 44 years.....	47,700	20,900	20,900	20,600	300	26,800	21	...
45 to 64 years.....	81,100	27,500	27,500	27,200	400	53,600	28	...
65 years and over.....	27,600	2,300	2,300	2,200	100	25,300	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 MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MILWAUKEE CITY: 1950

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over	58	84	35	3	3	2
14 to 19 years	32	34	31	5	8	3
20 to 24 years	72	86	60	5	7	2
25 to 34 years	66	96	36	3	3	2
35 to 44 years	67	98	40	2	2	1
45 to 54 years	66	97	37	2	2	1
55 to 64 years	55	88	26	4	5	3
65 years and over	26	46	8	4	4	4
MILWAUKEE CITY						
Total, 14 years and over	59	85	37	3	4	2
14 to 19 years	36	38	35	5	6	3
20 to 24 years	73	88	61	4	5	3
25 to 34 years	67	96	38	3	3	2
35 to 44 years	70	99	44	2	3	1
45 to 54 years	66	97	40	2	2	1
55 to 64 years	55	89	27	4	4	3
65 years and over	26	46	8	5	5	4

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MILWAUKEE 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
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	384,100	262,900	121,200	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers	325,800	221,700	104,200	85	84	86
Government workers	30,000	19,500	10,400	8	7	9
Self-employed workers	27,200	21,600	5,700	7	8	5
Unpaid family workers	1,100	100	1,000	...	...	1
1940						
Employed	272,970	196,709	76,261	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers, Government workers	242,951	172,329	70,622	89	88	93
Self-employed workers	27,614	23,662	3,952	10	12	5
Unpaid family workers	2,405	718	1,687	1	...	2
MILWAUKEE CITY						
1950						
Employed	288,900	192,900	96,000	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers	248,600	165,500	83,200	86	86	87
Government workers	22,000	14,200	7,900	8	7	8
Self-employed workers	17,500	13,200	4,300	6	7	4
Unpaid family workers	700	...	600	...	...	1
1940						
Employed	212,193	149,819	62,374	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers	173,741	121,287	52,454	82	81	84
Government workers	16,420	11,158	5,262	8	7	8
Self-employed workers	20,353	17,023	3,330	10	11	5
Unpaid family workers	1,679	351	1,328	1	...	2

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Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MILWAUKEE 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
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	384,100	262,900	121,200	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	37,700	22,600	15,100	10	9	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	32,700	27,300	5,400	9	10	4
Clerical and kindred workers	64,200	22,400	41,800	17	9	34
Sales workers	28,800	18,200	10,600	7	7	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	66,700	64,300	2,400	17	24	2
Operatives and kindred workers	95,800	71,300	24,500	25	27	20
Private household workers	3,900	100	3,800	1	...	3
Service workers, except private household	29,800	14,400	15,400	8	5	13
Laborers, except mine	21,600	20,300	1,300	6	8	1
Occupation not reported	2,900	2,100	800	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	272,970	196,709	76,261	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	26,429	16,544	9,885	10	8	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	25,465	22,751	2,714	9	12	4
Clerical and kindred workers	61,861	33,361	28,500	23	17	37
Sales workers						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	47,747	46,864	883	17	24	1
Operatives and kindred workers	62,671	47,707	14,964	23	24	20
Private household workers	8,567	186	8,381	3	...	11
Service workers, except private household	22,741	12,854	9,887	8	7	13
Laborers, except mine	16,150	15,614	536	6	8	1
Occupation not reported	1,339	828	511	...	...	1
MILWAUKEE CITY						
1950						
Employed	288,900	192,900	96,000	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	26,900	14,700	12,200	9	8	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	20,800	16,500	4,300	7	9	4
Clerical and kindred workers	49,800	17,100	32,700	17	9	34
Sales workers	21,600	13,200	8,300	7	7	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	48,900	46,800	2,100	17	24	2
Operatives and kindred workers	74,600	55,500	19,100	26	29	20
Private household workers	3,100	...	3,100	1	...	3
Service workers, except private household	24,500	11,900	12,600	8	6	13
Laborers, except mine	16,200	15,400	800	6	8	1
Occupation not reported	2,400	1,700	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	212,193	149,819	62,374	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	19,197	11,434	7,763	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	17,521	15,329	2,192	8	10	4
Clerical and kindred workers	30,892	13,467	17,425	15	9	28
Sales workers	18,928	12,401	6,527	9	8	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	36,819	36,064	755	17	24	1
Operatives and kindred workers	50,723	37,767	12,956	24	25	21
Private household workers	5,734	121	5,613	3	...	9
Service workers, except private household	19,400	11,002	8,398	9	7	13
Laborers, except mine	12,024	11,666	358	6	8	1
Occupation not reported	955	568	387	...	...	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND MILWAUKEE 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
MILWAUKEE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	384,100	262,900	121,200	100	100	100
Construction	18,900	18,100	800	5	7	1
Manufacturing	160,700	124,100	36,600	42	47	30
Durable goods	108,500	89,600	18,900	28	34	16
Nondurable goods	50,600	33,500	17,100	13	13	14
Not specified manufacturing	1,600	1,000	600	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	35,500	29,300	6,200	9	11	5
Wholesale and retail trade	74,400	43,000	31,400	19	16	26
Service industries	73,000	31,900	41,100	19	12	34
All other industries	18,500	14,400	4,100	5	5	3
Industry not reported	3,100	2,100	1,000	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	272,970	196,709	76,261	100	100	100
Construction	11,611	11,310	301	4	6	...
Manufacturing	106,941	87,727	19,214	39	45	25
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	20,699	17,942	2,757	8	9	4
Wholesale and retail trade	54,817	37,149	17,668	20	19	23
Service industries	62,445	29,389	33,056	23	15	43
All other industries	12,878	11,100	1,778	5	6	2
Industry not reported	3,579	2,092	1,487	1	1	2
MILWAUKEE CITY						
1950						
Employed	288,900	192,900	96,000	100	100	100
Construction	14,200	13,500	700	5	7	1
Manufacturing	117,000	89,400	27,600	40	46	29
Durable goods	75,300	61,900	13,400	26	32	14
Nondurable goods	40,300	26,600	13,700	14	14	14
Not specified manufacturing	1,400	900	500	...	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	27,900	22,200	5,700	10	12	6
Wholesale and retail trade	58,800	33,600	25,200	20	17	26
Service industries	55,100	22,200	32,900	19	12	34
All other industries	13,100	10,100	3,000	5	5	3
Industry not reported	2,800	1,900	900	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	212,193	149,819	62,374	100	100	100
Construction	8,919	8,671	248	4	6	...
Manufacturing	81,639	65,484	16,155	38	44	26
Durable goods	46,519	41,803	4,716	22	28	8
Nondurable goods	33,757	22,588	11,169	16	15	18
Not specified manufacturing	1,363	1,093	270	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	17,140	14,743	2,397	8	10	4
Wholesale and retail trade	45,518	30,245	15,273	21	20	24
Service industries	48,069	22,209	25,860	23	15	41
All other industries	8,571	7,185	1,386	4	5	2
Industry not reported	2,337	1,282	1,055	1	1	2

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

Income level	Milwaukee Standard Metropolitan Area				Milwaukee 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	300,100	231,400	...	...	226,500	167,700	...	...
Number reporting	291,300	225,700	100	100	219,800	163,700	100	100
Under $500	22,200	8,500	8	4	17,800	6,500	8	4
$500 to $999	13,000	4,200	4	2	11,100	3,900	5	2
$1,000 to $1,499	11,300	5,800	4	3	9,700	4,900	4	3
$1,500 to $1,999	14,100	6,700	5	3	12,400	5,400	6	3
$2,000 to $2,499	20,700	11,700	7	5	16,900	9,300	8	6
$2,500 to $2,999	25,600	17,900	9	8	20,300	14,000	9	9
$3,000 to $3,499	38,900	33,400	13	15	31,000	26,300	14	16
$3,500 to $3,999	34,000	30,800	12	14	26,300	23,400	12	14
$4,000 to $4,499	24,900	22,800	9	10	17,600	16,100	8	10
$4,500 to $4,999	18,800	18,300	6	8	13,500	13,000	6	8
$5,000 to $5,999	27,700	26,700	10	12	18,900	18,100	9	11
$6,000 to $6,999	15,500	15,100	5	7	10,100	9,700	5	6
$7,000 to $9,999	16,900	16,400	6	7	10,400	9,900	5	6
$10,000 and over	7,600	7,400	3	3	3,700	3,500	2	2
Income not reported	8,800	5,700	...	...	6,700	4,000	...	...
Median income	3,498	3,900	...	...	3,350	3,747	...	...