

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OMAHA, NEBR., 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 Omaha Standard Metropolitan Area¹ 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 shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere but not included in the preliminary count. 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 325,153 on April 1, 1940, to 365,400 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 40,250, or 12 percent. (See table 1.) The sex ratio in the metropolitan area, which was about 97 males per 100 females in 1950, remained about the same as in 1940.

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 66 percent for this age group as

compared with 12 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over, 29 percent, exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950, which was 30.8 years, remained about the same as in 1940. It was 30.1 years for males and 31.5 years for females in 1950.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 67 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-two percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 89,100 married couples in the metropolitan area, 5,800, or 7 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 95,700. In addition, there were 29,200 "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. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.3 persons.

Approximately 69,500 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. The corresponding number was about the same, 68,685, in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 93 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a similar proportion, 89 percent, were enrolled. This age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 17 percent were enrolled

¹ The Omaha Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Douglas and Sarpy Counties, Nebr., and Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

in 1950 as compared with 16 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.

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 Omaha Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 12 percent. An estimated 151,200 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 135,400 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, a marked increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 45,700 women, or 32 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 35,949, or 27 percent, in 1940. For men, the proportions were the same in both years--79 percent--but the number in the male labor force rose from 99,451 to 105,500 over the past 10 years along with the growth in population.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 3,700, or 2 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 21,708 persons, or approximately 16 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

Civilian employment in the Omaha Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 146,100 in 1950, about 30 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose by 38,000 to a 1950 figure of 130,000. The number of self-employed persons, on the other hand, decreased by 4,000 to a level of 14,900 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 10 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 16 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and semi-skilled operatives. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was probably largely concentrated among the clerical workers.

The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 13,335 to 21,400 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 10,667 to 14,100 in the number of workers employed in the professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 14 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 4 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 27,100 of the workers living in the Omaha Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 53 percent over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 25 percent to a 1950 level of 32,300. Gains in employment of 92 percent and 45 percent occurred in the construction and public utility industries, respectively. The number of workers engaged in the service industries, however, rose by only 18 percent and stood at 38,100 in 1950. Furthermore, employment in agriculture decreased by 37 percent to a 1950 figure of 5,800. As a result of these changes, agriculture and the service industries declined sharply in importance as fields of employment among the various broad industry groups, whereas manufacturing and construction rose markedly in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Omaha Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,508. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,102). Approximately 19 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 28 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 125,900 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (78,700 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 16,700 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 17,000 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 13,000 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 12,300 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 95 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

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

To illustrate, there were an estimated 20,600 males under 5 years in the metropolitan

area. The sampling variability is about 1,700. 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 18,900 and 22,300.

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

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

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 14,000 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 42 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 5 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 37 percent and 47 percent.

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

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

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

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

Age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	365,400	180,200	185,200	325,153	160,528	164,625	12	12	12
Under 5 years.....	39,300	20,600	18,700	23,670	12,070	11,600	66	71	61
5 to 9 years.....	29,300	15,200	14,000	23,980	12,218	11,762	22	24	19
10 to 14 years.....	24,400	13,300	11,200	26,543	13,559	12,984	-8	-2	-14
15 to 24 years.....	53,800	26,000	27,800	56,616	27,062	29,554	-5	-4	-6
25 to 34 years.....	61,800	29,600	32,300	52,081	24,690	27,391	19	20	18
35 to 44 years.....	48,400	23,700	24,700	47,835	23,314	24,521	1	2	1
45 to 64 years.....	78,000	37,800	40,200	70,837	36,212	34,625	10	4	16
65 years and over.....	30,400	14,000	16,300	23,591	11,403	12,188	29	23	34
Median age.....years..	30.8	30.1	31.5	31.1	31.2	31.0	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	11	10	7	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	15	17	17	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	16	17	16	15	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	13	13	13	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	21	22	22	23	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	8	9	7	7	7	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	277,100	133,700	143,500	100	100	100
Single.....	62,300	32,800	29,500	22	25	21
Married.....	185,700	92,100	93,600	67	69	65
Widowed or divorced.....	29,100	8,700	20,400	11	7	14

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	89,100	Total.....	124,900
With own household.....	83,300	Families.....	95,700
Without own household.....	5,800	Unrelated individuals.....	29,200
Percent.....	100	HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	93	Households.....	104,400
Without own household.....	7	Population in households.....	345,600
		Population per household.....	3.3

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

Age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	107,500	69,500	65	107,139	68,685	64	1
5 to 13 years.....	48,900	45,400	93	45,021	42,433	94	7
14 to 17 years.....	19,600	17,400	89	22,779	19,844	87	-12
18 to 24 years.....	38,900	6,700	17	39,339	6,408	16	5

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	356,900	100
Same house as in 1950.....	287,000	80
Different house, same county.....	40,900	11
Different county or abroad.....	22,600	6
Residence not reported.....	6,400	2

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

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	277,100	133,700	143,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	151,200	105,500	45,700	55	79	32
Civilian labor force.....	149,700	104,000	45,700	54	78	32
Employed.....	146,100	101,100	45,000	53	76	31
Unemployed.....	3,700	2,900	700	1	2	...
Not in labor force.....	125,900	28,200	97,700	45	21	68
Keeping house.....	79,300	600	78,700	29	...	55
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	13,000	7,500	5,400	5	6	4
Other and not reported.....	33,700	20,000	13,600	12	15	9
14 to 19 years.....	17,000	8,900	8,000	6	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	11,300	7,500	3,800	4	6	3
65 years and over.....	5,400	3,700	1,700	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	149,700	104,000	45,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	146,100	101,100	45,000	98	97	98
At work.....	142,700	98,800	43,900	95	95	96
35 hours or more.....	133,900	94,200	39,700	89	91	87
15 to 34 hours.....	7,000	3,700	3,300	5	4	7
1 to 14 hours.....	1,800	900	900	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	3,400	2,300	1,000	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	3,700	2,900	700	2	3	2

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE OMAHA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	277,100	133,700	143,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	151,200	105,500	45,700	55	79	32
Civilian labor force.....	149,700	104,000	45,700	54	78	32
Employed.....	146,100	101,100	45,000	53	76	31
Unemployed.....	3,700	2,900	700	1	2	...
Not in labor force.....	125,900	28,200	97,700	45	21	68
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	256,462	125,444	131,018	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	135,400	99,451	35,949	53	79	27
Civilian labor force.....	133,950	98,001	35,949	52	78	27
Employed.....	112,242	81,191	31,051	44	65	24
Unemployed.....	21,708	16,810	4,898	8	13	4
Not in labor force.....	121,062	25,993	95,069	47	21	73

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 OMAHA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	277,100	151,200	149,700	146,100	3,700	125,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	58,500	28,100	27,900	26,800	1,100	30,400	19	30
25 to 34 years.....	61,800	37,100	36,200	35,100	1,100	24,700	25	30
35 to 44 years.....	48,400	32,000	31,700	31,200	400	16,400	21	11
45 to 64 years.....	78,000	46,800	46,700	45,900	800	31,200	31	22
65 years and over.....	30,400	7,200	7,200	7,100	200	23,100	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....								
	133,700	105,500	104,000	101,100	2,900	28,200	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	28,600	16,000	15,800	14,800	1,000	12,600	15	...
25 to 34 years.....	29,600	27,000	26,100	25,400	700	2,600	26	...
35 to 44 years.....	23,700	23,000	22,600	22,300	400	700	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	37,800	33,600	33,600	33,000	700	4,200	32	...
65 years and over.....	14,000	5,900	5,900	5,700	200	8,100	6	...
Female, 14 years and over.....								
	143,500	45,700	45,700	45,000	700	97,700	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	29,900	12,100	12,100	12,000	100	17,800	26	...
25 to 34 years.....	32,300	10,100	10,100	9,700	400	22,200	22	...
35 to 44 years.....	24,700	9,000	9,000	9,000	100	15,700	20	...
45 to 64 years.....	40,200	13,100	13,100	13,000	100	27,100	29	...
65 years and over.....	16,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	...	15,000	3	...

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Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE OMAHA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	55	79	32	2	3	2
14 to 19 years.....	33	37	29	6	9	2
20 to 24 years.....	64	78	51	3	4	1
25 to 34 years.....	60	91	31	3	3	4
35 to 44 years.....	66	97	36	1	2	1
45 to 54 years.....	64	93	37	2	2	...
55 to 64 years.....	55	85	27	2	2	2
65 years and over.....	24	42	8	3	3	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE OMAHA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	146,100	101,100	45,000	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	115,500	78,200	37,300	79	77	83
Government workers.....	14,600	8,900	5,700	10	9	13
Self-employed workers.....	14,900	13,400	1,500	10	13	3
Unpaid family workers.....	1,000	600	500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	112,242	81,191	31,051	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	92,155	63,907	28,248	82	79	91
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....						
	18,519	16,244	2,275	16	20	7
	1,568	1,040	528	1	1	2

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

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

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	146,100	101,100	45,000	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14,100	8,100	6,100	10	8	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	18,500	16,700	1,800	13	17	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	28,500	10,500	17,900	20	10	40
Sales workers.....	12,600	9,400	3,100	9	9	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	21,400	20,400	1,000	15	20	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	20,900	16,300	4,600	14	16	10
Private household workers.....	1,800	100	1,600	1	...	4
Service workers, except private household.....	12,000	5,400	6,600	8	5	15
Laborers, except mine.....	14,600	13,200	1,400	10	13	3
Occupation not reported.....	1,700	900	800	1	1	2

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

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

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1940						
Employed.....	112,242	81,191	31,051	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10,667	5,885	4,782	10	7	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	17,664	16,238	1,426	16	20	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	28,761	16,603	12,158	26	20	39
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	13,335	13,084	251	12	16	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	14,768	12,071	2,697	13	15	9
Private household workers.....	4,616	127	4,489	4	...	14
Service workers, except private household.....	10,662	6,288	4,374	9	3	14
Laborers, except mine.....	11,066	10,470	596	10	13	2
Occupation not reported.....	703	425	278	1	1	1

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

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

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	146,100	101,100	45,000	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	5,800	5,400	300	4	5	1
Construction.....	9,500	8,900	600	7	9	1
Manufacturing.....	27,100	21,000	6,000	19	21	13
Durable goods.....	7,500	6,300	1,200	5	6	3
Nondurable goods.....	18,900	14,300	4,600	13	14	10
Not specified manufacturing.....	600	400	300	...	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	23,700	19,700	4,100	16	19	9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	32,300	22,200	10,200	22	22	23
Service industries.....	38,100	16,700	21,400	26	17	42
All other industries.....	7,500	5,800	1,600	5	6	4
Industry not reported.....	2,100	1,400	700	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	112,242	81,191	31,051	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	9,190	9,011	179	8	11	1
Construction.....	4,957	4,843	114	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	17,673	14,838	2,835	16	18	9
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	16,366	14,457	1,909	15	18	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	25,793	18,536	7,257	23	23	23
Service industries.....	32,277	14,852	17,425	29	18	56
All other industries.....	4,559	3,739	820	4	5	3
Industry not reported.....	1,427	915	512	1	1	2

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	124,900	95,700	...	...
Number reporting.....	117,100	90,900	100	100
Under \$500.....	12,200	4,600	10	5
\$500 to \$999.....	6,300	2,600	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7,100	4,200	6	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7,900	4,600	7	5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11,400	8,200	10	9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10,900	9,100	9	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	13,500	12,000	12	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	10,200	9,300	9	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	8,800	8,400	8	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6,600	6,300	6	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	9,100	9,000	8	10
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	5,000	4,800	4	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	4,800	4,700	4	5
\$10,000 and over.....	3,100	3,100	3	3
Income not reported.....	7,800	4,800
Median income.....	\$3,102	\$3,508

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