

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For a.m. papers)

May 17, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-5, No. 37

1951 MAR 24 PM 5 22

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE PITTSBURGH, PA., 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 Pittsburgh 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 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 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 2,082,556 on April 1, 1940, to 2,213,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 130,650, or 6 percent. (See table 1.)

¹ The Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties, Pennsylvania.

During the same period, the city of Pittsburgh increased from 671,659 to 676,800, representing a gain of about 5,150, or 1 percent. Females outnumbered males, 1,129,100 to 1,084,200, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 102 males per 100 females in 1940 to 96 in 1950, and in the city from 97 to 93.

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 43 percent for this age group as compared with 6 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age groups 45 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. As a consequence, the median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.1 years as compared with 28.8 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-five percent were single, and 9 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 532,000 married couples in the metropolitan area, 40,500, or 8 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. Similarly, in Pittsburgh city 9 percent of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 574,300. In addition, there were 114,700 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or

P R E L I M I N A R Y

with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 5 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 9 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.5 persons. For the city the average household size declined, being 3.7 persons in 1940 and 3.4 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 383,400 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in the metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 450,848, was somewhat larger. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 85 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat larger proportion, 90 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 19 percent were enrolled in 1950, the same percentage 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 fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 10 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 8 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 2 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above brought about a slight increase in the size of the labor force in the Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Area. An estimated 870,900 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 (that is, were employed, unemployed, or in the Armed forces) as compared with 822,467 ten years earlier. (See table 7.)

The 6 percent expansion in the labor force paralleled the increase in population 14 years old and over in the area; the proportion of persons in the labor force did not change significantly since 1940. The 661,600 males in the labor force in 1950 constituted 79 percent of the men 14 years old and over living in the

metropolitan area, about the same proportion as in 1940 when the male labor force numbered 640,881. Similarly the number of women in the labor force rose over this period from 181,636 to 209,300, but in both years they represented approximately the same proportion (about 24 percent) of all women of working age in the metropolitan area.

In the city of Pittsburgh itself, where the number of adult residents of working age declined over this 10-year period, the 1950 labor force numbered 283,000, about the same as the 286,615 recorded in the previous census. There was an increase in the number of women in the labor force, but this was more than offset by a drop in the number of male workers. About 82,700 women living within the city were in the labor force in 1950 as compared with 78,022 in 1940. The number of men in the labor force declined from 208,593 to 200,300 over this period.

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; 50 percent of the women between those ages in the Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 25 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Pittsburgh labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 48,100 persons, or 6 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 160,083, or approximately 19 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 22 to 6 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 16,800 in 1950 from the 63,559 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 821,400 in 1950, or 24 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 88 percent, or 721,500, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 77,500 were working only part time and 22,400 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 Pittsburgh was smaller, 19 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 265,900 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 223,056 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 594,688 to 750,300 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, increased by only 6,000 to a 1950 level of 68,100. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a somewhat smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940.

Among residents of Pittsburgh city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 17 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 17,033 in 1940 to 20,000 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 23 percent, to a level of 224,500. (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, and skilled craftsmen living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 94,509 to 143,200 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 58,698 to 88,700 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, 17 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 6 percent of the women were so employed.

The 1950 occupational distribution of the employed residents of Pittsburgh city varied sharply from that of the employed residents of the metropolitan area who lived outside the city. In the city, there were considerably higher proportions of clerical and service workers, and, conversely, much lower proportions of craftsmen and operatives. These variations were due

primarily to the fact that the pattern of industrial activity within the city is markedly different from that outside the city.

In 1950, 307,500 of the workers living in the Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 62,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 50,000 to a 1950 level of 163,900. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction, public utility, and service industries. The number of persons engaged in mining, however, decreased over the 10-year period. As a result, mining declined sharply in importance as a field of employment among the various broad industry groups, whereas trade, particularly, rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

Among employed residents of the metropolitan area, there was a marked difference in industrial attachment between those persons who lived in Pittsburgh city and those who lived outside. Residents of the city were employed in trade and the service industries in greater proportions, and in manufacturing in smaller proportions, than were those residents of the metropolitan area who lived outside the city.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,380. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,132). Approximately 20 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 26 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 838,200 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 (531,500 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 90,700 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 115,100 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 98,000 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 agriculture, forestry, fisheries, 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 22,500 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 160 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.....	2,200	1,300
10,000.....	3,100	1,800
25,000.....	4,800	2,900
50,000.....	6,800	4,000
100,000.....	9,500	4,800
200,000.....	13,000	7,000
300,000.....	15,600	7,600
400,000.....	17,500	7,500
500,000.....	19,000	6,700
600,000.....	20,200	4,900
1,000,000.....	22,700	...
1,400,000.....	21,900	...
1,800,000.....	17,700	...

variability is about 3,100. 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 27,600 and 33,800.

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 31,600 persons between 14 and 17 years of age in the central city, 90 percent were enrolled in school. The sampling variability is about 4 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete count of the 1950 Census will be between 86 percent and 94 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 30,700 males under 5 years in the central city. The sampling

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

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

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

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

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Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PITTSBURGH CITY: 1950 AND 1940
(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where less than 1)

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	2,213,200	1,084,200	1,129,100	2,082,556	1,051,724	1,030,832	6	3	10
Under 5 years.....	217,600	106,300	111,300	151,719	77,258	74,461	43	38	49
5 to 9 years.....	163,000	81,100	81,900	155,271	78,636	76,635	5	3	7
10 to 14 years.....	153,700	78,300	75,400	193,599	98,338	95,261	-21	-20	-21
15 to 24 years.....	308,100	145,700	162,400	408,378	201,485	206,893	-25	-28	-22
25 to 34 years.....	371,800	171,800	200,000	348,052	171,581	176,471	7	...	13
35 to 44 years.....	345,000	171,500	173,400	284,505	143,186	141,319	21	20	23
45 to 64 years.....	473,100	243,400	229,700	421,487	222,626	198,861	12	9	16
65 years and over.....	181,100	86,100	95,000	119,545	58,614	60,931	51	47	56
Median age.....years..	32.1	32.6	31.7	28.8	29.1	28.5	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	10	10	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	7	9	9	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	14	20	19	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	16	18	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	16	15	14	14	14	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	22	20	20	21	19	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	8	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
PITTSBURGH CITY									
All ages.....	676,800	326,500	350,300	671,659	330,007	341,652	1	-1	3
Under 5 years.....	61,600	30,700	30,900	44,257	22,433	21,824	39	37	42
5 to 9 years.....	46,900	23,600	23,300	45,253	22,630	22,623	4	4	3
10 to 14 years.....	46,100	22,300	23,800	56,540	28,602	27,938	-18	-22	-15
15 to 24 years.....	96,500	44,200	52,300	125,300	59,423	65,877	-23	-26	-21
25 to 34 years.....	114,300	54,300	60,100	115,952	55,601	60,351	-1	-2	...
35 to 44 years.....	102,700	49,800	52,900	98,946	48,759	50,187	4	2	5
45 to 64 years.....	153,800	75,800	78,000	143,418	73,149	70,269	7	4	11
65 years and over.....	55,000	26,000	29,100	41,993	19,410	22,583	31	34	29
Median age.....years..	32.6	32.8	32.4	30.6	30.7	30.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	9	9	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	7	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	15	19	18	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	17	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	23	22	21	22	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 PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PITTSBURGH CITY: 1950

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	1,709,100	834,000	875,100	100	100	100
Single.....	430,300	226,000	204,300	25	27	23
Married.....	1,123,100	558,600	564,500	66	67	65
Widowed or divorced.....	155,700	49,400	106,300	9	6	12
PITTSBURGH CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	531,300	254,100	277,200	100	100	100
Single.....	140,800	71,000	69,800	27	28	25
Married.....	330,700	164,900	165,700	62	65	60
Widowed or divorced.....	59,900	18,200	41,700	11	7	15

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

Subject	Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Area	Pittsburgh city	Subject	Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Area	Pittsburgh city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	532,000	155,200	Total.....	688,900	232,500
With own household.....	491,500	140,800	Families.....	574,300	173,400
Without own household.....	40,500	14,400	Unrelated individuals.....	114,700	59,100
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	92	91	Households.....	607,000	187,400
Without own household.....	8	9	Population in households.....	2,132,400	645,800
			Population per household.....	3.5	3.4

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PITTSBURGH 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	
PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	624,800	383,400	61	757,248	450,848	60	-15
5 to 13 years.....	286,500	242,900	85	308,313	268,708	87	-10
14 to 17 years.....	108,700	97,800	90	163,453	126,922	78	-23
18 to 24 years.....	229,600	42,600	19	285,482	55,218	19	-23
PITTSBURGH CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	189,400	116,200	61	227,093	135,013	59	-14
5 to 13 years.....	83,900	72,100	86	89,954	80,864	90	-11
14 to 17 years.....	31,600	28,300	90	47,560	42,551	89	-33
18 to 24 years.....	73,900	15,900	22	89,579	11,598	13	37

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

Residence in 1949	Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Area		Pittsburgh city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	2,171,100	100	665,600	100
Same house as in 1950.....	1,914,500	88	577,200	87
Different house, same county.....	183,100	8	63,500	10
Different county or abroad.....	53,200	2	15,500	2
Residence not reported.....	20,300	1	9,300	1

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,709,100	834,000	875,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	870,900	661,600	209,300	51	79	24
Civilian labor force.....	869,600	660,500	209,100	51	79	24
Employed.....	821,400	623,100	198,300	48	75	23
Unemployed.....	48,100	37,300	10,800	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	838,200	172,400	665,800	49	21	76
Keeping house.....	534,500	3,000	531,500	31	...	61
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	98,000	57,400	40,500	6	7	5
Other and not reported.....	205,700	111,900	93,800	12	13	11
14 to 19 years.....	115,100	55,200	59,900	7	7	7
20 to 64 years.....	59,300	35,600	23,700	3	4	3
65 years and over.....	31,400	21,100	10,300	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	869,600	660,500	209,100	100	100	100
Employed.....	821,400	623,100	198,400	94	94	95
At work.....	799,000	608,500	190,500	92	92	91
35 hours or more.....	721,500	558,200	163,300	83	85	78
15 to 34 hours.....	66,500	44,300	22,200	8	7	11
1 to 14 hours.....	11,000	6,100	4,900	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	22,400	14,600	7,800	3	2	4
Unemployed.....	48,100	37,300	10,800	6	6	5
PITTSBURGH CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	531,300	254,100	277,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	283,000	200,300	82,700	53	79	30
Civilian labor force.....	282,700	199,900	82,700	53	79	30
Employed.....	265,900	187,100	78,800	50	74	28
Unemployed.....	16,800	12,800	4,000	3	5	1
Not in labor force.....	248,300	53,800	194,500	47	21	70
Keeping house.....	151,100	800	150,300	28	...	54
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	28,900	16,700	12,200	5	7	4
Other and not reported.....	68,300	36,300	32,000	13	14	12
14 to 19 years.....	33,200	15,100	18,200	6	6	7
20 to 64 years.....	24,700	14,600	10,100	5	6	4
65 years and over.....	10,300	6,600	3,700	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	282,700	199,900	82,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	265,900	187,100	78,800	94	94	95
At work.....	259,200	182,700	76,500	92	91	93
35 hours or more.....	234,700	169,600	65,100	83	85	79
15 to 34 hours.....	20,400	10,900	9,500	7	5	11
1 to 14 hours.....	4,200	2,300	1,900	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	6,600	4,400	2,300	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	16,800	12,800	4,000	6	6	5

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,709,100	834,000	875,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	870,900	661,600	209,300	51	79	24
Civilian labor force.....	869,600	660,500	209,100	51	79	24
Employed.....	821,400	623,100	198,300	48	75	23
Unemployed.....	48,100	37,300	10,800	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	838,200	172,400	665,800	49	21	76
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,622,524	817,997	804,527	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	822,467	640,831	181,636	51	78	23
Civilian labor force.....	822,467	640,831	181,636	51	78	23
Employed.....	662,384	515,445	146,939	41	63	18
Unemployed.....	160,083	125,386	34,697	10	15	4
Not in labor force.....	800,057	177,166	622,891	49	22	77
PITTSBURGH CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	531,300	254,100	277,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	283,000	200,300	82,700	53	79	30
Civilian labor force.....	282,700	199,900	82,700	53	79	30
Employed.....	265,900	187,100	78,800	50	74	28
Unemployed.....	16,800	12,800	4,000	3	5	1
Not in labor force.....	248,300	53,800	194,500	47	21	70
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	537,448	262,258	275,190	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	286,615	208,593	78,022	53	80	28
Civilian labor force.....	286,615	208,593	78,022	53	80	28
Employed.....	223,056	160,181	62,875	42	61	23
Unemployed.....	63,559	48,412	15,147	12	18	6
Not in labor force.....	250,833	53,665	197,168	47	20	72

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

(Percent not shown where base is 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
PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	1,709,100	870,900	869,600	821,400	48,100	838,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	338,200	154,400	154,400	136,300	18,100	183,800	18	38
25 to 34 years.....	371,700	213,700	212,400	200,700	11,700	158,100	25	24
35 to 44 years.....	345,000	204,500	204,500	197,400	7,100	140,500	23	15
45 to 64 years.....	473,100	258,200	258,200	248,700	9,500	214,900	30	20
65 years and over.....	181,100	40,100	40,100	38,300	1,800	141,000	5	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	834,000	661,600	660,500	623,100	37,300	172,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	161,100	89,300	89,300	76,400	12,900	71,800	13	35
25 to 34 years.....	171,800	161,500	160,500	152,100	8,400	10,300	24	23
35 to 44 years.....	171,500	163,200	163,200	157,000	6,100	8,400	25	16
45 to 64 years.....	243,400	213,100	213,100	204,800	8,300	30,200	32	22
65 years and over.....	86,100	34,500	34,500	32,800	1,700	51,700	5	5
Female, 14 years and over.....	875,100	209,300	209,100	198,300	10,800	665,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	177,100	65,100	65,100	59,900	5,200	112,000	31	48
25 to 34 years.....	200,000	52,200	52,000	48,700	3,300	147,800	25	31
35 to 44 years.....	173,400	41,300	41,300	40,300	1,000	132,100	20	9
45 to 64 years.....	229,700	45,100	45,100	43,900	1,200	184,600	22	11
65 years and over.....	95,000	5,700	5,700	5,600	100	89,300	3	1
PITTSBURGH CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	531,300	283,000	282,700	265,900	16,800	248,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	105,500	48,200	48,200	42,800	5,300	57,300	17	32
25 to 34 years.....	114,300	68,700	68,400	64,000	4,400	45,700	24	26
35 to 44 years.....	102,700	65,200	65,200	62,100	3,100	37,500	23	18
45 to 64 years.....	153,800	88,100	88,000	84,700	3,300	65,700	31	20
65 years and over.....	55,000	12,900	12,900	12,200	700	42,100	5	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	254,100	200,300	199,900	187,100	12,800	53,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	48,300	26,000	25,900	22,400	3,500	22,300	13	27
25 to 34 years.....	54,300	49,300	49,000	45,800	3,300	5,000	25	26
35 to 44 years.....	49,800	47,400	47,400	44,800	2,600	2,300	24	20
45 to 64 years.....	75,800	66,900	66,800	64,000	2,900	8,900	33	23
65 years and over.....	26,000	10,800	10,800	10,200	600	15,200	5	5
Female, 14 years and over.....	277,200	82,700	82,700	78,800	4,000	194,500	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	57,200	22,300	22,300	20,400	1,800	34,900	27	...
25 to 34 years.....	60,100	19,400	19,400	18,300	1,100	40,700	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	52,900	17,700	17,700	17,300	500	35,200	21	...
45 to 64 years.....	78,000	21,200	21,200	20,800	400	56,800	26	...
65 years and over.....	29,100	2,200	2,200	2,100	100	26,900	3	...

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PITTSBURGH 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
PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	51	79	24	6	6	5
14 to 19 years.....	26	29	23	17	22	12
20 to 24 years.....	64	81	50	10	12	6
25 to 34 years.....	57	94	26	6	5	6
35 to 44 years.....	59	95	24	3	4	2
45 to 54 years.....	58	91	23	4	4	4
55 to 64 years.....	51	84	16	3	4	1
65 years and over.....	22	40	6	4	5	2
PITTSBURGH CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	53	79	30	6	6	5
14 to 19 years.....	29	31	27	15	16	14
20 to 24 years.....	60	74	50	9	13	5
25 to 34 years.....	60	91	32	6	7	6
35 to 44 years.....	63	95	33	5	5	3
45 to 54 years.....	59	91	29	4	5	2
55 to 64 years.....	56	85	25	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	23	42	8	5	6	5

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PITTSBURGH 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
PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	821,400	623,100	198,300	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	693,400	526,900	166,500	84	85	84
Government workers.....	56,900	36,600	20,300	7	6	10
Self-employed workers.....	68,100	58,500	9,500	8	9	5
Unpaid family workers.....	3,000	1,000	2,000	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	662,384	515,445	146,939	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	594,683	457,869	136,814	90	89	93
Government workers.....	61,917	54,223	7,694	9	11	5
Self-employed workers.....	5,784	3,353	2,431	1	1	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
PITTSBURGH CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	265,900	187,100	78,800	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	224,500	155,100	69,400	84	83	88
Government workers.....	20,000	13,400	6,600	8	7	8
Self-employed workers.....	20,600	18,300	2,400	8	10	3
Unpaid family workers.....	800	400	400	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	223,056	160,181	62,875	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	183,131	129,823	53,308	82	81	85
Government workers.....	17,033	11,522	5,511	8	7	9
Self-employed workers.....	21,606	18,316	3,290	10	11	5
Unpaid family workers.....	1,286	520	766	1	...	1

Table 11.—MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PITTSBURGH 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
PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	821,400	623,100	198,300	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	88,700	61,600	27,200	11	10	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	72,500	63,900	8,500	9	10	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	117,400	50,600	66,800	14	8	34
Sales workers.....	62,300	37,000	25,400	8	6	13
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	143,200	140,400	2,800	17	23	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	173,100	151,100	22,000	21	24	11
Private household workers.....	12,300	1,100	11,200	1	...	6
Service workers, except private household.....	63,900	34,500	29,400	8	6	15
Laborers, except mine.....	82,700	80,000	2,800	10	13	1
Occupation not reported.....	5,300	3,000	2,300	1	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	662,384	515,445	146,939	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	56,698	34,242	22,456	9	.7	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	53,076	48,601	4,475	8	9	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	130,103	75,455	54,648	20	15	37
Sales workers.....	94,509	93,283	1,226	14	18	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	142,549	126,878	15,671	22	25	11
Operatives and kindred workers.....	25,258	917	24,341	4	...	17
Private household workers.....	50,025	29,906	20,119	8	6	14
Service workers, except private household.....	104,675	102,426	2,249	16	20	2
Laborers, except mine.....	5,491	3,737	1,754	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
PITTSBURGH CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	265,900	187,100	78,800	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	27,100	16,800	10,300	10	9	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	23,900	20,600	3,300	9	11	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	44,200	17,300	26,900	17	9	34
Sales workers.....	22,500	14,700	7,900	8	8	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	37,800	36,300	1,500	14	19	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	46,200	37,300	8,900	17	20	11
Private household workers.....	6,400	300	6,100	2	...	8
Service workers, except private household.....	29,400	17,200	12,200	11	9	15
Laborers, except mine.....	26,500	25,500	1,000	10	14	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,800	1,100	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	223,056	160,181	62,875	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	22,048	12,616	9,432	10	8	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	17,218	15,535	1,683	8	10	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	34,611	17,363	17,248	16	11	27
Sales workers.....	21,969	15,106	6,863	10	9	11
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	29,444	28,841	603	13	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	34,812	28,426	6,386	16	18	10
Private household workers.....	10,217	421	9,796	5	...	16
Service workers, except private household.....	25,960	16,082	9,878	12	10	16
Laborers, except mine.....	25,708	25,129	579	12	16	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,069	662	407	...	...	1

Table 12.—MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PITTSBURGH 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
PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	821,400	623,100	198,300	100	100	100
Mining.....	27,700	27,200	600	3	4	...
Construction.....	48,100	46,000	2,100	6	7	1
Manufacturing.....	307,500	270,500	37,000	37	43	19
Durable goods.....	260,900	234,300	26,700	32	38	13
Nondurable goods.....	41,100	31,500	9,600	5	5	5
Not specified manufacturing.....	5,500	4,700	700	1	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	74,000	63,200	10,900	9	10	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	163,900	101,600	62,300	20	16	31
Service industries.....	159,200	81,800	77,400	19	13	39
All other industries.....	35,300	29,400	5,900	4	5	3
Industry not reported.....	5,600	3,500	2,100	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	662,384	515,445	146,939	100	100	100
Mining.....	39,022	38,694	328	6	8	...
Construction.....	26,876	26,304	572	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	245,899	222,060	23,839	37	43	16
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	54,556	48,685	5,871	8	9	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	113,746	77,319	36,427	17	15	25
Service industries.....	138,252	66,019	72,233	21	13	49
All other industries.....	34,015	29,876	4,139	5	6	3
Industry not reported.....	10,018	6,488	3,530	2	1	2
PITTSBURGH CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	265,900	187,100	78,800	100	100	100
Mining.....	800	700	100	...	...	...
Construction.....	15,400	14,400	1,000	6	8	1
Manufacturing.....	74,500	62,600	11,800	28	33	15
Durable goods.....	51,400	45,300	6,100	19	24	8
Nondurable goods.....	21,800	16,400	5,400	8	9	7
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,200	900	300	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	27,400	23,200	4,200	10	12	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	68,900	44,300	24,600	26	24	31
Service industries.....	63,700	30,700	33,000	24	16	42
All other industries.....	13,000	9,800	3,200	5	5	4
Industry not reported.....	2,300	1,400	800	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	223,056	160,181	62,875	100	100	100
Mining.....	677	620	57	...	...	...
Construction.....	11,360	11,087	273	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	59,961	52,040	7,921	27	32	13
Durable goods.....	40,516	36,992	3,524	18	23	6
Nondurable goods.....	18,561	14,316	4,245	8	9	7
Not specified manufacturing.....	884	732	152	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	21,565	18,865	2,700	10	12	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	53,971	37,168	16,803	24	23	27
Service industries.....	62,711	30,451	32,260	28	19	51
All other industries.....	10,228	8,419	1,809	5	5	3
Industry not reported.....	2,583	1,531	1,052	1	1	2

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

Income level	Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Area				Pittsburgh 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.....	688,900	574,300	...	...	232,500	173,400	...	...
Number reporting.....	655,600	549,700	100	100	219,100	165,900	100	100
Under \$500.....	67,700	35,300	10	6	24,100	9,700	11	6
\$500 to \$999.....	34,200	16,700	5	3	16,900	6,100	8	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	30,800	22,100	5	4	12,100	6,900	6	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	36,300	25,800	6	5	14,600	9,100	7	5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	63,600	51,700	10	9	21,500	16,200	10	10
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	72,500	63,200	11	11	20,800	17,500	9	11
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	86,100	79,100	13	14	25,500	22,500	12	14
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	56,500	53,500	9	10	16,300	14,800	7	9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	42,900	41,500	7	8	13,200	12,000	6	7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	31,600	30,600	5	6	10,200	9,600	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	49,400	48,400	8	9	15,200	14,400	7	9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	28,500	27,900	4	5	9,600	9,200	4	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	35,300	34,200	5	6	11,100	10,500	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	20,200	19,600	3	4	7,900	7,500	4	5
Income not reported.....	33,300	24,600	...	...	13,400	7,500	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,132	\$3,380	...	...	\$2,989	\$3,388	...	...