

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE ST. LOUIS, MO., 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 St. Louis 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 and the central city shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field counts of the 1950 Census; to these counts have been added the residents of the area who were enumerated elsewhere and crews of vessels docked within the area 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 standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 1,432,088 on April 1, 1940, to 1,681,300 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 249,200, or 17 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of St. Louis increased from 816,048 to 856,800,

representing a gain of about 40,750, or 5 percent. Females outnumbered males, 899,200 to 782,100, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the area dropped from 95 males per 100 females in 1940 to 87 in 1950, and in the city from 92 to 84.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a very rapid rate, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 65 percent for this age group as compared with 17 percent for the total population. At the same time, the age group 65 years and over also increased at a very rapid rate. The median age of the total population of the area in 1950 was 33.3 years as compared with 32.2 years in 1940. It was 32.4 years for males and 34.1 years for females in 1950.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 65 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-two percent were single, and 13 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 386,200 married couples in the metropolitan area, 29,500, or 8 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In St. Louis city a similar proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 434,700. In addition, there were 141,100 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 8 percent of the total population of the area as a whole and 10 percent of the population of the central city. The

¹ The St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Area comprises St. Louis city, St. Charles and St. Louis Counties, Mo., and Madison and St. Clair Counties, Ill.

average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.3 persons. For the city the average household size declined from 3.4 persons in 1940 to 3.2 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 279,300 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 in 1940, 258,815, was somewhat smaller. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 86 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 slightly smaller proportion, 83 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 in 1950 as compared with 12 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 14 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 9 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 5 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 St. Louis 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 709,100 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 632,200 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth in the metropolitan area since 1940, an increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 234,000 women, or 33 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the

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labor force in 1950, as compared with 176,814, or 30 percent, in 1940. On the other hand, there was a marked drop in the proportion of men in the labor force over this period--from 82 to 78 percent--due, in part, to the increased school enrollment cited above among persons 14 to 24 years old. Consequently, the number of men in the labor force in 1950 (475,100) was only slightly above the 1940 level, despite the growth in population.

In the city of St. Louis itself, where the increase in population was more moderate, the 1950 labor force (377,600) was relatively unchanged from the 1940 level. As was observed for the metropolitan area as a whole, the proportion of women living in the city who were in the labor force increased over the decade--from 33 to 36 percent--and that for male city residents declined--from 83 to 78 percent.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 48 percent of the women between those ages in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in 1950. The proportion was lower, approximately 38 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for teen-age girls and for women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the St. Louis labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 84,500 persons, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 94,869, or approximately 15 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed an identical pattern, with the number of unemployed city residents dropping to 20,400 in 1950 from the 58,238 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 687,300 in 1950, or 25 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 88 percent, or 589,800, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 65,300 were working only part time and 12,200 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons

living within the city of St. Louis was 10 percent, smaller than that for the metropolitan area as a whole; 356,400 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 323,413 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 460,600 to 606,100 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, decreased from 67,615 in 1940 to 58,800 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 9 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 13 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of St. Louis city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 45 percent over the decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 20,383 to 29,600 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 14 percent to a level of 303,400.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers and semiskilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 72,383 to 86,100 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. This increase is of special significance, since the craftsmen group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 42,661 to 55,800 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 15 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 9 percent were so employed.

In 1950, 218,700, or one-third, of the employed workers living in the St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in manufacturing,

an increase of 46,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 19,000 in the service industries and 23,000 in wholesale and retail trade. As a result of these increases, there were 151,600 workers employed in the service industries in 1950 and 135,300 in trade. A substantial gain in employment also occurred in the public utility industries. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of St. Louis city were generally similar to those of the residents of the entire metropolitan area. The most marked difference was in the managerial workers, who constituted a lower proportion of the total employed in the city than in the metropolitan area as a whole. Part of this difference results from the fact that the managerial category includes farmers, of whom there are a significant number living in the metropolitan area but outside St. Louis city.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,238. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$2,762). Approximately 18 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 34 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 613,600 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 (373,200 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 69,000 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 82,600 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 86,300 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 agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 14,100 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 140 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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
10,000.....	2,900	2,100
25,000.....	4,600	3,200
50,000.....	6,500	4,500
100,000.....	9,200	6,300
200,000.....	12,400	8,200
400,000.....	16,200	9,700
600,000.....	18,200	8,900
800,000.....	18,900	4,800
1,000,000.....	18,700	...
1,500,000.....	11,900	...

variability is about 7,900. 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 68,500 and 84,300.

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 73,200 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 44 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 6 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 38 percent and 50 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 76,400 males under 5 years in the area. 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	600,000	Total population
Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
Metropolitan area							
2 or 98	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	8	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	10	6	5	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	15	8	6	4	3	1	1
50	17	9	7	5	3	2	1
Central city							
2 or 98	3	2	1	1	1	...	1
5 or 95	5	3	2	1	1	...	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	1	...	1
25 or 75	9	6	4	3	1	...	1
50	10	7	5	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 ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ST. LOUIS 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
ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	1,681,300	782,100	899,200	1,432,088	697,357	734,731	17	12	22
Under 5 years.....	153,600	76,400	77,200	92,964	47,128	45,836	65	62	68
5 to 9 years.....	121,600	58,200	63,400	97,087	49,083	48,004	25	19	32
10 to 14 years.....	103,800	50,100	53,700	110,187	55,633	54,554	-6	-10	-2
15 to 24 years.....	238,400	116,100	122,300	233,949	112,040	121,909	2	4	...
25 to 34 years.....	268,900	122,400	146,500	251,002	118,665	132,337	7	3	11
35 to 44 years.....	253,300	111,800	141,500	229,352	111,623	117,729	10	...	20
45 to 64 years.....	367,100	173,900	193,200	314,384	156,223	158,161	17	11	22
65 years and over.....	174,600	73,200	101,400	103,163	46,962	56,201	69	56	80
Median age.....years..	33.3	32.4	34.1	32.2	32.1	32.3	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	9	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	15	14	16	16	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	16	18	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	21	22	22	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	9	11	7	7	8	...	...	...
ST. LOUIS CITY									
All ages.....	856,800	391,600	465,200	816,048	391,798	424,250	5	...	10
Under 5 years.....	74,500	38,400	36,100	48,330	24,514	23,816	54	57	52
5 to 9 years.....	55,100	26,100	29,000	49,933	25,182	24,751	10	4	17
10 to 14 years.....	48,400	22,500	25,900	57,413	28,677	28,736	-16	-22	-10
15 to 24 years.....	117,300	50,000	67,200	130,180	61,106	69,074	-10	-18	-3
25 to 34 years.....	139,800	65,200	74,600	147,177	69,056	78,121	-5	-6	-5
35 to 44 years.....	133,100	58,700	74,400	133,061	64,109	68,952	...	-8	8
45 to 64 years.....	199,300	92,300	107,000	188,040	91,668	96,372	6	1	11
65 years and over.....	89,400	38,400	51,000	61,914	27,486	34,428	44	40	48
Median age.....years..	34.5	34.0	35.0	33.3	33.2	33.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	6	7	6	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	14	16	16	16	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	17	16	18	18	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	24	23	23	23	23	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	10	11	8	7	8	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	1,322,800	607,800	715,000	100	100	100
Single.....	289,400	149,300	140,100	22	25	20
Married.....	858,700	411,800	446,900	65	68	63
Widowed or divorced.....	174,700	46,700	128,000	13	8	18
ST. LOUIS CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	688,000	308,400	379,500	100	100	100
Single.....	147,200	70,800	76,400	21	23	20
Married.....	438,500	209,500	229,000	64	68	60
Widowed or divorced.....	102,300	28,200	74,200	15	9	20

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

Subject	St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Area	St. Louis city	Subject	St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Area	St. Louis city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	386,200	191,300	Total.....	575,800	308,300
With own household.....	356,700	173,900	Families.....	434,700	223,300
Without own household.....	29,500	17,500	Unrelated individuals.....	141,100	85,000
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	92	91	Households.....	488,700	250,400
Without own household.....	8	9	Population in households.....	1,602,300	795,200
			Population per household.....	3.3	3.2

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ST. LOUIS 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	
ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	463,800	279,300	60	441,223	258,815	59	8
5 to 13 years.....	204,900	177,200	86	184,776	167,703	91	6
14 to 17 years.....	88,100	73,000	83	90,756	71,429	79	2
18 to 24 years.....	170,800	29,100	17	165,691	19,683	12	48
ST. LOUIS CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	220,800	128,800	58	237,526	135,467	57	-5
5 to 13 years.....	94,300	87,200	92	95,568	88,862	93	-2
14 to 17 years.....	36,500	28,900	79	47,850	37,028	77	-22
18 to 24 years.....	89,900	12,700	14	94,108	9,577	10	33

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

Residence in 1949	St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Area		St. Louis city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	1,649,600	100	839,800	100
Same house as in 1950.....	1,393,000	84	709,100	84
Different house, same county.....	145,300	9	82,400	10
Different county or abroad.....	76,000	5	27,500	3
Residence not reported.....	35,300	2	20,800	2

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,322,800	607,800	715,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	709,100	475,100	234,000	54	78	33
Civilian labor force.....	701,800	467,900	233,900	53	77	33
Employed.....	667,300	446,300	220,900	50	73	31
Unemployed.....	34,500	21,500	13,000	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	613,600	132,700	481,000	46	22	67
Keeping house.....	375,600	2,400	373,200	28	...	52
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	86,300	43,800	42,500	7	7	6
Other and not reported.....	151,700	86,500	65,300	11	14	9
14 to 19 years.....	82,600	44,400	38,200	6	7	5
20 to 64 years.....	48,800	29,000	19,800	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	20,200	13,000	7,200	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	701,800	467,900	233,900	100	100	100
Employed.....	667,300	446,300	220,900	95	95	94
At work.....	655,000	437,700	217,400	93	94	93
35 hours or more.....	589,800	405,100	184,600	84	87	79
15 to 34 hours.....	50,200	24,700	25,500	7	5	11
1 to 14 hours.....	15,100	7,800	7,200	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	12,200	8,700	3,600	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	34,500	21,500	13,000	5	5	6
ST. LOUIS CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	688,000	308,400	379,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	377,600	241,400	136,300	55	78	36
Civilian labor force.....	376,800	240,600	136,200	55	78	36
Employed.....	356,400	228,800	127,600	52	74	34
Unemployed.....	20,400	11,800	8,700	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	310,300	67,100	243,200	45	22	64
Keeping house.....	185,200	800	184,400	27	...	49
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	51,700	26,600	25,100	8	9	7
Other and not reported.....	73,300	39,600	33,700	11	13	9
14 to 19 years.....	33,500	15,700	17,800	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	29,600	18,000	11,600	4	6	3
65 years and over.....	10,300	6,000	4,300	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	376,800	240,600	136,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	356,400	228,800	127,600	95	95	94
At work.....	349,800	224,500	125,300	93	93	92
35 hours or more.....	323,700	213,700	110,000	86	89	81
15 to 34 hours.....	21,300	8,700	12,600	6	4	9
1 to 14 hours.....	4,900	2,100	2,700	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	6,600	4,400	2,200	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	20,400	11,800	8,700	5	5	6

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,322,800	607,800	715,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	709,100	475,100	234,000	54	78	33
Civilian labor force.....	701,800	467,900	233,900	53	77	33
Employed.....	667,300	446,300	220,900	50	73	31
Unemployed.....	34,500	21,500	13,000	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	613,600	132,700	481,000	46	22	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,154,348	556,899	597,449	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	632,200	455,386	176,814	55	82	30
Civilian labor force.....	629,890	453,076	176,814	55	81	30
Employed.....	535,021	381,708	153,313	46	69	26
Unemployed.....	94,869	71,368	23,501	8	13	4
Not in labor force.....	522,148	101,513	420,635	45	18	70
ST. LOUIS CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	688,000	308,400	379,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	377,600	241,400	136,300	55	78	36
Civilian labor force.....	376,800	240,600	136,200	55	78	36
Employed.....	356,400	228,800	127,600	52	74	34
Unemployed.....	20,400	11,800	8,700	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	310,300	67,100	243,200	45	22	64
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	672,150	319,271	352,879	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	381,801	264,010	117,791	57	83	33
Civilian labor force.....	381,651	263,860	117,791	57	83	33
Employed.....	323,413	221,271	102,142	48	69	29
Unemployed.....	58,238	42,589	15,649	9	13	4
Not in labor force.....	290,349	55,261	235,088	43	17	67

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

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

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	1,322,800	709,100	701,800	667,300	34,500	613,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	258,900	123,000	119,200	107,800	11,400	135,900	17	33
25 to 34 years.....	258,900	163,700	163,000	155,900	7,100	103,100	23	21
35 to 44 years.....	253,300	162,400	161,600	155,300	6,300	91,000	23	18
45 to 64 years.....	367,100	217,600	217,600	209,700	7,900	149,500	31	23
65 years and over.....	174,600	40,500	40,400	38,600	1,800	134,200	6	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	607,800	475,100	467,900	446,300	21,500	132,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	126,500	71,000	67,200	59,800	7,300	55,500	15	34
25 to 34 years.....	122,400	112,000	109,300	105,200	4,100	10,400	24	19
35 to 44 years.....	111,800	105,200	104,500	101,100	3,400	6,600	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	173,900	155,100	155,100	150,000	5,100	18,800	33	24
65 years and over.....	73,200	31,900	31,800	30,300	1,600	41,300	7	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	715,000	234,000	233,900	220,900	13,000	481,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	132,400	52,000	52,000	47,900	4,100	80,300	22	32
25 to 34 years.....	146,500	53,700	53,700	50,700	3,000	92,700	23	23
35 to 44 years.....	141,500	57,200	57,100	54,200	2,800	84,400	24	22
45 to 64 years.....	193,200	62,500	62,500	59,800	2,800	130,600	27	22
65 years and over.....	101,400	8,500	8,500	8,300	200	92,900	4	2
ST. LOUIS CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	688,000	377,600	376,800	356,400	20,400	310,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	126,400	62,500	62,400	56,900	5,500	63,900	17	27
25 to 34 years.....	139,800	90,900	90,600	86,000	4,600	48,900	24	23
35 to 44 years.....	133,100	88,700	88,300	83,900	4,500	44,400	23	22
45 to 64 years.....	199,300	116,100	116,100	111,200	4,900	83,200	31	24
65 years and over.....	89,400	19,400	19,400	18,500	900	70,000	5	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	308,400	241,400	240,600	228,800	11,800	67,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	53,900	32,700	32,500	29,500	3,000	21,200	14	25
25 to 34 years.....	65,200	58,400	58,200	55,500	2,700	6,800	24	23
35 to 44 years.....	58,700	54,500	54,300	52,200	2,100	4,100	23	18
45 to 64 years.....	92,300	80,000	80,000	76,700	3,300	12,300	33	28
65 years and over.....	38,400	15,700	15,600	14,900	700	22,700	6	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	379,500	136,300	136,200	127,600	8,700	243,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	72,500	29,800	29,800	27,400	2,500	42,700	22	29
25 to 34 years.....	74,600	32,500	32,500	30,600	1,900	42,100	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	74,400	34,100	34,000	31,600	2,400	40,300	25	28
45 to 64 years.....	107,000	36,100	36,100	34,400	1,600	70,900	26	18
65 years and over.....	51,000	3,800	3,800	3,500	200	47,200	3	2

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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 ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ST. LOUIS CITY: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	54	78	33	5	5	6
14 to 19 years.....	31	30	31	11	12	10
20 to 24 years.....	65	84	48	9	11	6
25 to 34 years.....	62	92	37	4	4	6
35 to 44 years.....	64	94	40	4	3	5
45 to 54 years.....	64	93	38	3	3	3
55 to 64 years.....	54	84	25	5	4	7
65 years and over.....	23	44	8	4	5	2
ST. LOUIS CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	55	78	36	5	5	6
14 to 19 years.....	33	35	32	13	16	11
20 to 24 years.....	63	82	49	7	7	7
25 to 34 years.....	65	90	44	5	5	6
35 to 44 years.....	67	93	46	5	4	7
45 to 54 years.....	63	90	39	4	4	4
55 to 64 years.....	52	82	27	5	5	6
65 years and over.....	22	41	7	5	4	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ST. LOUIS 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
ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	667,300	446,300	220,900	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	545,800	360,500	185,300	82	81	84
Government workers.....	60,300	35,600	24,700	9	8	11
Self-employed workers.....	58,800	49,900	9,000	9	11	4
Unpaid family workers.....	2,300	400	1,900	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	535,021	381,708	153,313	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	460,600	320,676	139,924	86	84	91
Government workers.....	67,615	57,685	9,930	13	15	6
Self-employed workers.....	6,806	3,347	3,459	1	1	2
Unpaid family workers.....						
ST. LOUIS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	356,400	228,800	127,600	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	303,400	193,100	110,300	85	84	86
Government workers.....	29,600	17,300	12,300	8	8	10
Self-employed workers.....	22,700	18,200	4,500	6	8	4
Unpaid family workers.....	700	200	600	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	323,413	221,271	102,142	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	267,032	179,377	87,655	83	81	86
Government workers.....	20,383	14,148	6,235	6	6	6
Self-employed workers.....	33,566	27,137	6,429	10	12	6
Unpaid family workers.....	2,432	609	1,823	1	...	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ST. LOUIS 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
ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	667,300	446,300	220,900	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	55,800	32,500	23,200	8	7	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	65,100	55,700	9,400	10	12	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	114,900	46,000	68,900	17	10	31
Sales workers.....	46,900	29,900	17,000	7	7	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	86,100	81,300	4,800	13	18	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	149,100	104,700	44,400	22	23	20
Private household workers.....	20,000	1,000	19,000	3	...	9
Service workers, except private household.....	63,100	36,200	26,900	9	8	12
Laborers, except mine.....	57,700	54,200	3,600	9	12	2
Occupation not reported.....	8,600	4,900	3,700	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	535,021	381,708	153,313	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	42,661	26,250	16,411	8	7	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	57,506	52,176	5,330	11	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	120,936	71,540	49,396	23	19	32
Sales workers.....	72,383	70,622	1,761	14	19	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	117,534	83,005	34,529	22	22	23
Operatives and kindred workers.....	24,264	1,246	23,018	5	...	15
Private household workers.....	49,844	30,447	19,397	9	8	13
Service workers, except private household.....	46,695	44,477	2,218	9	12	1
Laborers, except mine.....	3,198	1,945	1,253	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
ST. LOUIS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	356,400	228,800	127,600	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	26,100	14,400	11,700	7	6	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	25,800	21,300	4,400	7	9	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	64,900	26,800	38,200	18	12	30
Sales workers.....	23,200	15,200	8,000	7	7	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	46,100	43,100	3,000	13	19	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	84,600	55,900	28,800	24	24	23
Private household workers.....	12,400	300	12,000	3	...	9
Service workers, except private household.....	39,800	22,800	17,000	11	10	13
Laborers, except mine.....	27,400	25,500	2,000	8	11	2
Occupation not reported.....	6,100	3,500	2,600	2	2	2
1940						
Employed.....	323,413	221,271	102,142	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	24,306	14,213	10,093	8	6	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	24,926	21,818	3,108	8	10	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	52,084	25,701	26,383	16	12	26
Sales workers.....	28,469	20,836	7,633	9	9	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	42,864	41,554	1,310	13	19	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	75,656	50,573	25,083	23	23	25
Private household workers.....	13,791	680	13,141	4	...	13
Service workers, except private household.....	37,020	23,240	13,780	11	11	13
Laborers, except mine.....	22,616	21,673	943	7	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,681	1,013	668	1	...	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ST. LOUIS 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
ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	667,300	446,300	220,900	100	100	100
Construction.....	32,000	31,000	1,000	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	218,700	159,600	59,100	33	36	27
Durable goods.....	106,700	89,100	17,500	16	20	8
Nondurable goods.....	109,800	69,700	40,100	16	16	18
Not specified manufacturing.....	2,200	700	1,400	...	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	68,400	56,300	12,100	10	13	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	135,300	84,500	50,800	20	19	23
Service industries.....	151,600	70,400	81,200	23	16	37
All other industries.....	50,300	37,900	12,400	8	8	6
Industry not reported.....	11,100	6,700	4,300	2	2	2
1940						
Employed.....	535,021	381,708	153,313	100	100	100
Construction.....	25,508	25,069	439	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	172,768	131,669	41,099	32	34	27
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	48,653	42,890	5,763	9	11	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	112,090	79,892	32,198	21	21	21
Service industries.....	132,792	64,371	68,421	25	17	45
All other industries.....	36,582	33,429	3,153	7	9	2
Industry not reported.....	6,628	4,388	2,240	1	1	1
ST. LOUIS CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	356,400	228,800	127,600	100	100	100
Construction.....	12,500	12,200	300	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	124,200	85,400	38,700	35	37	30
Durable goods.....	59,400	47,500	11,900	17	21	9
Nondurable goods.....	63,000	37,200	25,900	18	16	20
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,700	700	1,000	...	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	38,300	31,000	7,300	11	14	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	71,300	44,900	26,400	20	20	21
Service industries.....	80,600	34,900	45,700	23	15	36
All other industries.....	20,900	14,800	6,100	6	6	5
Industry not reported.....	8,600	5,600	3,000	2	2	2
1940						
Employed.....	323,413	221,271	102,142	100	100	100
Construction.....	13,903	13,647	256	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	106,852	77,627	29,225	33	35	29
Durable goods.....	43,688	37,874	5,814	14	17	6
Nondurable goods.....	61,614	38,630	22,984	19	17	23
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,550	1,123	427	...	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	29,641	25,883	3,758	9	12	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	72,900	50,688	22,212	23	23	22
Service industries.....	84,047	40,302	43,745	26	18	43
All other industries.....	11,877	10,385	1,492	4	5	1
Industry not reported.....	4,193	2,739	1,454	1	1	1

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

Income level	St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Area				St. Louis 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.....	575,800	434,700	...	...	308,300	223,300	...	...
Number reporting.....	522,100	398,700	100	100	277,000	205,700	100	100
Under \$500.....	66,500	28,200	13	7	32,800	15,300	12	7
\$500 to \$999.....	34,300	15,900	7	4	19,500	8,500	7	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	36,300	20,100	7	5	19,900	10,800	7	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	38,900	24,200	7	6	25,500	15,700	9	8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	57,500	45,200	11	11	32,000	22,800	12	11
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	52,600	44,300	10	11	29,100	24,100	11	12
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	50,200	45,000	10	11	28,300	24,900	10	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	38,100	35,400	7	9	21,800	20,000	8	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	34,100	32,600	7	8	15,600	15,000	6	7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	23,300	22,800	4	6	11,100	10,500	4	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	34,000	32,400	7	8	15,700	14,600	6	7
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	21,100	19,600	4	5	10,500	9,900	4	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	21,100	20,300	4	5	10,100	9,200	4	4
\$10,000 and over.....	13,900	12,600	3	3	5,100	4,300	2	2
Income not reported.....	53,700	35,900	31,300	17,600
Median income.....	\$2,762	\$3,238	\$2,651	\$3,113

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