

## 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

## PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE SCRANTON, 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 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 sharp decline in number of young adults, an increase of about 5 years in the median age of the population, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Scranton Standard Metropolitan Area<sup>1</sup> reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area decreased during the last decade from 301,243 on April 1, 1940, to 257,400 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a loss of about 43,850, or 15 percent. (See table 1.) Females outnumbered males, 132,000 to 125,400, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 99 males per 100 females in 1940 to 95 in 1950.

<sup>1</sup> The Scranton Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Lackawanna County, Pa.

In this metropolitan area, as opposed to the findings in other metropolitan areas, the number of children under 5 years old did not increase significantly between 1940 and 1950. The figures on percent change in population by age indicate that there was a substantial migration out of the metropolitan area during the decade of persons in the reproductive age groups. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 and over was quite high, 41 percent. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.7 years as compared with 28.2 years in 1940.

A relatively small proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 60 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-nine percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 58,200 married couples in the metropolitan area, 5,100, or 9 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 86,700. In addition, there were 12,600 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 5 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.5 persons.

Approximately 45,400 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. This figure represents a marked decline from the corresponding number, 67,422, in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 84 percent in

P R E L I M I N A R Y

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, 88 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 15 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 11 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 remaining in the metropolitan area in 1950 were not very mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, only 7 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 5 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 15-percent decline in the size of the labor force in the Scranton Standard Metropolitan Area. As estimated 102,000 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force (that is, were employed, unemployed, or in the armed forces) in April 1950 as compared with 120,419 in 1940. (See table 7.)

The proportion of women living in the metropolitan area who were in the labor force increased over this period--from 26 to 30 percent--but this change was offset by the drop in the proportion for males--from 77 to 74 percent. The decline for males was due, in part, to the migration out of the metropolitan area of young male adults, most of whom usually work, and to a relatively large increase in the number 65 years old and over.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 7,300, or 7 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed; among male workers, 9 percent were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was very slack, 39,254 persons, or approximately 33 percent of all workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Scranton Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 94,500 in 1950, or 16 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. However, the self-employed group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted 10 percent of the total employed in 1950, approximately the same proportion as in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large

increases in the numbers of employed skilled craftsmen and semiskilled operatives. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 9,125 to 13,000 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 11 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 4 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 28,400 of the workers living in the Scranton Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, twice the 1940 figure. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 3,000 to a 1950 level of 18,200. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility industries. The number of persons engaged in mining, however, decreased over the 10-year period, falling from 17,910 to 10,700. As a result of these changes, the distribution of workers among the various broad industry groups in 1950 differed greatly from the 1940 distribution. In 1940, 22 percent of all employed workers were in mining; in 1950, only 11 percent were in mining. Manufacturing, on the other hand, rose sharply in relative importance. In 1950, manufacturing had 30 percent of the employed workers, in comparison with just 17 percent in 1940. (See table 12.)

Further evidence of economic conditions in the Scranton Standard Metropolitan Area is furnished by the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the metropolitan area was \$2,811. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,566). Approximately 12 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 37 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 98,900 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (57,700 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 11,500 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 15,100 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 14,100 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.<sup>2</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> 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

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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 9,500 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 90 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
5,000.....	700	50,000.....	2,000
10,000.....	1,000	100,000.....	2,500
25,000.....	1,500	200,000.....	2,100

To illustrate, there were an estimated 12,100 males under 5 years in the metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 1,100. 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 11,000 and 13,200.

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

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:					
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	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:					
2 or 98	2	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	3	3	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	4	3	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	7	5	2	2	1	1
50	7	5	3	2	1	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 11,300 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 29 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 5 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 24 percent and 34 percent.

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

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

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

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

Age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	257,400	125,400	132,000	301,243	149,594	151,649	-15	-16	-13
Under 5 years.....	22,100	12,100	9,900	20,925	10,783	10,142	6	12	-2
5 to 9 years.....	19,900	10,100	9,800	23,256	11,697	11,559	-14	-14	-15
10 to 14 years.....	17,900	9,000	8,900	29,330	14,760	14,570	-39	-39	-39
15 to 24 years.....	38,200	17,700	20,500	61,227	30,190	31,037	-38	-41	-34
25 to 34 years.....	39,900	19,100	20,900	49,336	24,147	25,189	-19	-21	-17
35 to 44 years.....	37,900	18,400	19,500	40,484	20,039	20,445	-6	-8	-5
45 to 64 years.....	57,000	27,700	29,300	59,216	29,813	29,403	-4	-7	...
65 years and over.....	24,600	11,300	13,300	17,469	8,165	9,304	41	38	43
Median age.....years..	32.7	32.2	33.1	28.2	28.1	28.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	8	8	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	7	10	10	10	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	14	16	20	20	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	15	16	16	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	13	13	13	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	22	20	20	19	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	9	10	6	5	6	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	200,900	96,000	105,000	100	100	100
Single.....	59,000	29,800	29,200	29	31	28
Married.....	121,300	60,400	60,900	60	63	58
Widowed or divorced.....	20,600	5,700	14,900	10	6	14

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
<b>MARRIED COUPLES</b>		<b>FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>	
Total.....	58,200	Total.....	79,300
With own household.....	53,100	Families.....	66,700
Without own household.....	5,100	Unrelated individuals.....	12,600
<b>Percent.....</b>		<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>	
With own household.....	100	Households.....	71,600
Without own household.....	91	Population in households.....	250,900
	9	Population per household.....	3.5

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

Age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	75,900	45,400	60	113,813	67,422	59	-33
5 to 13 years.....	34,400	29,000	84	46,246	41,123	89	-29
14 to 17 years.....	14,000	12,300	88	25,499	21,761	85	-43
18 to 24 years.....	27,500	4,100	15	42,068	4,538	11	-10

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	253,000	100
Same house as in 1950.....	234,700	93
Different house, same county.....	12,000	5
Different county or abroad.....	4,200	2
Residence not reported.....	2,000	1

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

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	200,900	96,000	105,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	102,000	70,700	31,300	51	74	30
Civilian labor force.....	101,800	70,600	31,200	51	74	30
Employed.....	94,500	64,300	30,200	47	67	29
Unemployed.....	7,300	6,200	1,100	4	6	1
Not in labor force.....	98,900	25,300	73,700	49	26	70
Keeping house.....	58,200	500	57,700	29	1	55
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	14,100	9,300	4,900	7	10	5
Other and not reported.....	26,700	15,500	11,100	13	16	11
14 to 19 years.....	15,100	7,500	7,600	8	8	7
20 to 64 years.....	8,200	5,900	2,300	4	6	2
65 years and over.....	3,300	2,100	1,200	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	101,800	70,600	31,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	94,500	64,300	30,200	93	91	97
At work.....	91,300	62,400	28,900	90	88	93
35 hours or more.....	80,800	56,400	24,400	79	80	78
15 to 34 hours.....	9,200	5,100	4,100	9	7	13
1 to 14 hours.....	1,300	900	500	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	3,200	2,000	1,200	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	7,300	6,200	1,100	7	9	4

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	200,900	96,000	105,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	102,000	70,700	31,300	51	74	30
Civilian labor force.....	101,800	70,600	31,200	51	74	30
Employed.....	94,500	64,300	30,200	47	67	29
Unemployed.....	7,300	6,200	1,100	4	6	1
Not in labor force.....	98,900	25,300	73,700	49	26	70
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	234,072	115,518	118,554	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	120,419	89,496	30,923	51	77	26
Civilian labor force.....	120,419	89,496	30,923	51	77	26
Employed.....	81,165	58,610	22,555	35	51	19
Unemployed.....	39,254	30,886	8,368	17	27	7
Not in labor force.....	113,653	26,022	87,631	49	23	74

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE SCRANTON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950  
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	200,900	102,000	101,800	94,500	7,300	98,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	41,500	20,300	20,300	18,300	2,000	21,100	20	27
25 to 34 years.....	39,900	24,300	24,300	22,600	1,600	15,600	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	37,900	23,600	23,600	22,100	1,500	14,300	23	21
45 to 64 years.....	57,000	29,600	29,500	27,800	1,700	27,400	29	23
65 years and over.....	24,600	4,100	4,100	3,600	500	20,500	4	7
Male, 14 years and over.....	96,000	70,700	70,600	64,300	6,200	25,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	19,500	10,000	10,000	8,500	1,600	9,500	14	26
25 to 34 years.....	19,100	17,100	17,100	15,500	1,500	2,000	24	24
35 to 44 years.....	18,400	16,800	16,800	15,400	1,400	1,600	24	23
45 to 64 years.....	27,700	23,500	23,500	22,100	1,300	4,200	33	21
65 years and over.....	11,300	3,300	3,300	2,800	500	8,100	5	8
Female, 14 years and over.....	105,000	31,300	31,200	30,200	1,100	73,700	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	22,000	10,300	10,300	9,800	400	11,700	33	...
25 to 34 years.....	20,900	7,200	7,200	7,100	100	13,700	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	19,500	6,800	6,800	6,700	100	12,700	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	29,300	6,100	6,100	5,700	400	23,200	19	...
65 years and over.....	13,300	900	900	800	...	12,400	3	...

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	51	74	30	7	9	4
14 to 19 years.....	28	25	32	13	20	8
20 to 24 years.....	71	80	63	8	14	3
25 to 34 years.....	61	90	34	7	9	1
35 to 44 years.....	62	91	35	6	8	1
45 to 54 years.....	57	90	25	5	6	5
55 to 64 years.....	46	78	15	7	6	10
65 years and over.....	17	29	7	12	15	...

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	94,500	64,300	30,200	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	78,000	51,500	26,500	83	80	88
Government workers.....	6,400	4,000	2,300	7	6	8
Self-employed workers.....	9,700	8,500	1,200	10	13	4
Unpaid family workers.....	400	300	100	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	81,165	58,610	22,555	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	71,537	50,308	21,229	88	86	94
Government workers.....	8,902	7,820	1,082	11	13	5
Self-employed workers.....	726	482	244	1	1	1
Unpaid family workers.....						

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

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

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	94,500	64,300	30,200	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7,100	3,900	3,200	8	6	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	8,900	7,800	1,100	9	12	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	10,300	4,600	5,800	11	7	19
Sales workers.....	6,700	4,500	2,200	7	7	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	13,000	12,200	700	14	19	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	34,800	21,400	13,400	37	33	44
Private household workers.....	1,100	...	1,100	1	...	4
Service workers, except private household.....	6,600	4,300	2,300	7	7	8
Laborers, except mine.....	5,300	5,100	200	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	800	500	300	1	1	1

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

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

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1940						
Employed.....	81,165	58,610	22,555	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7,021	3,364	3,657	9	6	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	6,991	6,363	628	9	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	14,359	8,130	6,229	18	14	28
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	9,125	8,881	244	11	15	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	29,486	22,996	6,490	36	39	29
Private household workers.....	2,646	65	2,581	3	...	11
Service workers, except private household.....	5,918	3,700	2,218	7	6	10
Laborers, except mine.....	4,576	4,454	122	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,043	657	386	1	1	2

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

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

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	94,500	64,300	30,200	100	100	100
Mining.....	10,700	10,500	200	11	16	1
Construction.....	4,200	4,100	100	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	28,400	13,900	14,500	30	22	48
Durable goods.....	6,800	5,500	1,300	7	9	4
Nondurable goods.....	21,300	8,200	13,100	23	13	43
Not specified manufacturing.....	300	200	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10,000	8,800	1,200	11	14	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	18,200	13,000	5,200	19	20	17
Service industries.....	17,100	9,000	8,100	18	14	27
All other industries.....	5,000	4,300	600	5	7	2
Industry not reported.....	1,000	600	400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	81,165	58,610	22,555	100	100	100
Mining.....	17,910	17,727	183	22	30	1
Construction.....	2,465	2,402	63	3	4	...
Manufacturing.....	13,439	6,921	6,518	17	12	29
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8,100	7,449	651	10	13	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	14,935	10,737	4,198	18	18	19
Service industries.....	17,827	8,269	9,558	22	14	42
All other industries.....	4,193	3,606	587	5	6	3
Industry not reported.....	2,296	1,499	797	3	3	4

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	79,300	66,700	...	...
Number reporting.....	76,000	64,500	100	100
Under \$500.....	9,600	5,500	13	9
\$500 to \$999.....	5,400	3,200	7	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	5,800	4,300	8	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6,500	5,700	9	9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	9,600	8,700	13	13
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8,300	7,800	11	12
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8,800	8,400	12	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4,900	4,600	6	7
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4,300	4,100	6	6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	3,100	3,000	4	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5,100	4,900	7	8
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1,800	1,800	2	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	1,900	1,800	2	3
\$10,000 and over.....	700	700	1	1
Income not reported.....	3,300	2,300	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,566	\$2,811	...	...

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