U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

April 29, 1951 Washington 25, D. C. Series PC-5, No. 47

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE SEATTLE, WASH., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the metropolitan areas. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports in this series will be issued for the 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940)

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a very small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area[1] reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the 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 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 metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 504,980 on April 1, 1940, to 733,000 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 228,000, or 45 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Seattle increased from 368,302 to 467,900, representing a gain of about 100,000, or 27 percent.

In 1950, the number of males in the area, 371,500, was about the same as the number of females, 361,500. The sex ratio in the area remained about the same, having been 102 males per 100 females in 1940 and 103 in 1950. In the city, it was 99 in 1940 and 101 in 1950.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than any other age group, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 162 percent for this age group, as compared with 45 percent for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 33.0 years as compared with 34.7 years in 1940.

Of the 182,500 married couples in the metropolitan area, 8,400, or 5 percent, did not have their own household, but rather were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. Similarly, in Seattle 6 percent of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 200,200. In addition, there were 93,200 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or

[1] The Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area comprises King County, Wash.

0824

with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 13 percent of the total population of the area as a whole and 17 percent of the population of the central city.

The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 2.9 persons. For the city, the average household size was about the same in 1940 and 1950, having been 2.8 and 2.7 persons, respectively. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at about the same pace during the period as the growth of population.

Approximately 118,100 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 88,207 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 82 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old a somewhat larger proportion, 91 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, 27 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 23 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 very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 24 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. About 17 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 7 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 Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 40 percent. An estimated 313,000 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 224,153 in 1940. In the city of Seattle itself, the labor force increased by 26 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 216,300 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, an increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 92,300 women, or 33 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 58,175, or 28 percent, in 1940. A similar increase was noted among women living within the city; the proportion in the labor force rose from 31 to 37 percent over this 10-year period. For men, the proportions were about the same--78 percent--in both years for both city residents and for the population of the metropolitan area as a whole.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied considerably with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 46 percent of the women between those ages in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was lower, approximately 37 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, as was the case for males. (See table 9.)

In the Seattle labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 24,300 persons, or 8 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 31,913, or approximately 14 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern identical to that of the area as a whole; the number of unemployed city residents dropped to 17,000 in 1950 from the 23,039 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 283,100 in 1950, or 48 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 84 percent, or 239,100, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 33,600 were working only part time and 10,400 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor

51824

dispute or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of Seattle was somewhat lower, 32 percent, than for the area as a whole; 194,700 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 147,102 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 157,073 to 247,500 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, rose by only 3,000 to a 1950 level of 34,000. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 12 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 16 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Seattle city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 70 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 16,164 in 1940 to 27,400 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 35 percent, to a level of 145,400.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed professional and technical workers, clerical and sales workers, and skilled craftsmen living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 29,008 to 43,300 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 19,256 to 32,900 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 11 percent of the employed women in the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 6 percent of the women were so employed.

51824

In 1950, 55,200 of the workers living in the Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 17,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 24,000 in the service industries and 23,000 in wholesale and retail trade. As a result of these increases, there were 76,900 workers in the service industries in 1950 and 69,800 in trade. 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 distribution of employed residents of Seattle city were generally similar to those of the residents of the entire metropolitan area. Furthermore, occupational and industrial trends over the last decade were about the same in the city as in the metropolitan area as a whole.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area was $3,775. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower ($3,171). Approximately 21 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the area received incomes of $5,000 or more, whereas 31 percent of the total had incomes under $2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 249,800 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 (153,300 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 42,300 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 25,300 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional category of about the same size (25,500) 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.

51824

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

51824

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

51824

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

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

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns and consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 12,600 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 120 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

51824

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

To illustrate, there were an estimated 39,900 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 3,000. 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 36,900 and 42,900.

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 63,600 females 25 to 34 years of age in the metropolitan area, 34 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 3 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 31 percent and 37 percent.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	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	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	8	5	3	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	12	7	4	3	2	2	1
50	13	8	5	4	3	2	1
	Central city						
2 or 98	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	5	4	2	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	8	5	3	2	2	1	1
50	9	6	4	3	2	1	1

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Age by sex: 1950 and 1940	9
2.--Marital status of the population 14 years old and over, by sex: 1950	9
3.--Married couples, families, and households: 1950	10
4.--School enrollment of persons 5 to 24 years old, by age: 1950 and 1940	10
5.--Residence in 1949 of the population one year old and over: 1950	10
6.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950	11
7.--Employment status of the population, by sex: 1950 and 1940	12
8.--Employment status of the population, by age and sex: 1950	13
9.--Percent of the population in the labor force and percent of the civilian labor force unemployed, by age and sex: 1950	14
10.--Class of worker of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940	14
11.--Major occupation group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940	15
12.--Major industry group of employed persons, by sex: 1950 and 1940	16
13.--Income in 1949 of families and unrelated individuals	17

51824

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages	733,000	371,500	361,500	504,980	255,482	249,498	45	45	45
Under 5 years	78,300	39,900	38,400	29,829	15,261	14,568	162	161	164
5 to 9 years	59,800	30,200	29,600	28,701	14,447	14,254	108	109	108
10 to 14 years	38,200	19,900	18,300	31,982	16,195	15,787	19	23	16
15 to 24 years	90,000	42,700	47,400	80,660	39,179	41,481	12	9	14
25 to 34 years	125,700	62,100	63,600	83,616	41,175	42,441	50	51	50
35 to 44 years	109,100	56,000	53,100	76,871	38,442	38,429	42	46	38
45 to 64 years	160,800	84,300	76,500	130,292	68,906	61,386	23	22	25
65 years and over	71,000	36,300	34,700	43,029	21,877	21,152	65	66	64
Median age.....years	33.0	33.5	32.4	34.7	35.4	34.1	...	...	...
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years	11	11	11	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years	8	8	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years	5	5	5	6	6	6	...	...	...
15 to 24 years	12	11	13	16	15	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	17	17	18	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years	15	15	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years	22	23	21	26	27	25	...	...	...
65 years and over	10	10	10	9	9	8	...	...	...
SEATTLE CITY									
All ages	467,900	235,200	232,600	368,302	183,526	184,776	27	28	26
Under 5 years	41,900	19,300	22,600	19,633	10,008	9,625	113	93	135
5 to 9 years	29,900	15,200	14,700	18,870	9,361	9,509	58	62	55
10 to 14 years	22,200	11,000	11,200	21,364	10,614	10,750	4	4	4
15 to 24 years	62,200	30,300	31,900	58,913	27,980	30,933	6	8	3
25 to 34 years	77,800	40,200	37,700	62,136	30,203	31,933	25	33	18
35 to 44 years	69,900	35,800	34,200	57,503	28,452	29,051	22	26	18
45 to 64 years	114,700	59,000	55,700	97,640	51,036	46,604	17	16	20
65 years and over	49,100	24,500	24,600	32,243	15,872	16,371	52	54	50
Median age.....years	35.0	35.4	34.5	35.6	36.3	34.9	...	...	...
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years	9	8	10	5	5	5	...	...	...
5 to 9 years	6	6	6	5	5	5	...	...	...
10 to 14 years	5	5	5	6	6	6	...	...	...
15 to 24 years	13	13	14	16	15	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	17	17	16	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years	15	15	15	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years	25	25	24	27	28	25	...	...	...
65 years and over	10	10	11	9	9	9	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over	563,200	284,900	278,200	100	100	100
Single	110,900	66,200	44,800	20	23	16
Married	381,000	193,100	187,800	68	68	68
Widowed or divorced	71,200	25,600	45,600	13	9	16
SEATTLE CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over	377,600	191,600	186,000	100	100	100
Single	83,800	49,000	34,800	22	26	19
Married	240,000	123,100	116,900	64	64	63
Widowed or divorced	53,800	19,600	34,300	14	10	18

51824

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

Subject	Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area	Seattle city	Subject	Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area	Seattle city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total	182,500	114,100	Total	293,400	204,700
With own household	174,100	107,800	Families	200,200	126,700
Without own household	8,400	6,300	Unrelated individuals	93,200	78,000
Percent	100	100			
With own household	95	94	HOUSEHOLDS		
Without own household	5	6	Households	240,900	158,600
			Population in households	696,000	434,000
			Population per household	2.9	2.7

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

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	
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years	188,100	118,100	63	141,343	88,207	62	34
5 to 13 years	91,500	74,600	82	53,886	47,725	89	56
14 to 17 years	26,700	24,300	91	28,821	26,776	93	-9
18 to 24 years	69,900	19,200	27	58,636	13,706	23	40
SEATTLE CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years	114,300	71,000	62	99,147	61,771	62	15
5 to 13 years	48,300	40,200	83	35,636	32,351	91	24
14 to 17 years	16,100	15,200	94	19,806	18,523	94	-18
18 to 24 years	49,900	15,700	31	43,705	10,897	25	44

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

Residence in 1949	Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area		Seattle city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over	717,800	100	458,600	100
Same house as in 1950	525,900	73	335,000	73
Different house, same county	124,700	17	79,000	17
Different county or abroad	51,300	7	31,500	7
Residence not reported	15,800	2	13,100	3

S 1824

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

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over	563,200	284,900	278,200	100	100	100
Total labor force	313,300	221,000	92,300	56	78	33
Civilian labor force	307,400	215,400	92,100	55	76	33
Employed	283,100	196,500	86,700	50	69	31
Unemployed	24,300	18,900	5,400	4	7	2
Not in labor force	249,800	64,000	185,900	44	22	67
Keeping house	156,800	3,500	153,300	28	1	55
Unable to work or inmate of institution	25,500	16,500	9,000	5	6	3
Other and not reported	67,500	44,000	23,600	12	15	8
14 to 19 years	25,300	12,500	12,800	4	4	5
20 to 64 years	26,400	19,100	7,200	5	7	3
65 years and over	15,900	12,400	3,500	3	4	1
Civilian labor force	307,400	215,400	92,100	100	100	100
Employed	283,100	196,500	86,700	92	91	94
At work	272,800	189,000	83,700	89	88	91
35 hours or more	239,100	170,300	68,800	78	79	75
15 to 34 hours	24,500	13,600	10,900	8	6	12
1 to 14 hours	9,100	5,100	4,000	3	2	4
With a job but not at work	10,400	7,400	3,000	3	3	3
Unemployed	24,300	18,900	5,400	8	9	6
SEATTLE CITY						
Persons 14 years and over	377,600	191,600	186,000	100	100	100
Total labor force	216,300	147,200	69,100	57	77	37
Civilian labor force	211,700	142,700	69,000	56	74	37
Employed	194,700	129,600	65,100	52	68	35
Unemployed	17,000	13,200	3,800	5	7	2
Not in labor force	161,300	44,400	116,900	43	23	63
Keeping house	94,500	1,200	93,300	25	1	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution	18,600	12,400	6,200	5	6	3
Other and not reported	48,200	30,800	17,400	13	16	9
14 to 19 years	16,200	7,400	8,800	4	4	5
20 to 64 years	21,100	15,300	5,800	6	8	3
65 years and over	10,900	8,000	2,900	3	4	2
Civilian labor force	211,700	142,700	69,000	100	100	100
Employed	194,700	129,600	65,100	92	91	94
At work	187,400	124,100	63,300	89	87	92
35 hours or more	164,100	110,600	53,500	78	78	78
15 to 34 hours	16,600	9,500	7,100	8	7	10
1 to 14 hours	6,700	3,900	2,800	3	3	4
With a job but not at work	7,300	5,500	1,800	3	4	3
Unemployed	17,000	13,200	3,800	8	9	6

S1524

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over	563,200	284,900	278,200	100	100	100
Total labor force	313,300	221,000	92,300	56	78	33
Civilian labor force	307,400	215,400	92,100	55	76	33
Employed	283,100	196,500	86,700	50	69	31
Unemployed	24,300	18,900	5,400	4	7	2
Not in labor force	249,800	64,000	185,900	44	22	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over	421,265	212,977	208,288	100	100	100
Total labor force	224,153	165,978	58,175	53	78	28
Civilian labor force	222,853	164,678	58,175	53	77	28
Employed	190,940	139,157	51,783	45	65	25
Unemployed	31,913	25,521	6,392	8	12	3
Not in labor force	197,112	46,999	150,113	47	22	72
SEATTLE CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over	377,600	191,600	186,000	100	100	100
Total labor force	216,300	147,200	69,100	57	77	37
Civilian labor force	211,700	142,700	69,000	56	74	37
Employed	194,700	129,600	65,100	52	68	35
Unemployed	17,000	13,200	3,800	5	7	2
Not in labor force	161,300	44,400	116,900	43	23	63
1940						
Persons 14 years and over	313,033	155,795	157,238	100	100	100
Total labor force	170,991	121,921	49,070	55	78	31
Civilian labor force	170,141	121,071	49,070	54	78	31
Employed	147,102	103,208	43,894	47	66	28
Unemployed	23,039	17,863	5,176	7	11	3
Not in labor force	142,042	33,874	108,168	45	22	69

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

51824

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SEATTLE 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
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	563,200	313,300	307,400	283,100	24,300	249,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	96,600	46,500	44,800	40,600	4,200	50,100	15	17
25 to 34 years.....	125,700	78,200	75,500	70,600	4,900	47,500	25	20
35 to 44 years.....	109,100	73,800	72,900	68,000	4,900	35,300	24	20
45 to 64 years.....	160,800	97,700	97,000	87,900	9,100	63,100	31	37
65 years and over.....	71,000	17,200	17,200	16,000	1,200	53,800	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	284,900	221,000	215,400	196,500	18,900	64,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	46,200	27,400	25,700	22,900	2,900	18,700	12	15
25 to 34 years.....	62,100	56,400	53,900	50,300	3,600	5,800	26	19
35 to 44 years.....	56,000	52,700	51,800	48,100	3,800	3,300	24	20
45 to 64 years.....	84,300	70,800	70,200	62,600	7,600	13,500	32	40
65 years and over.....	36,300	13,700	13,700	12,600	1,100	22,600	6	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	278,200	92,300	92,100	86,700	5,400	185,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	50,400	19,000	19,000	17,700	1,400	31,400	21	26
25 to 34 years.....	63,600	21,800	21,600	20,300	1,400	41,700	24	26
35 to 44 years.....	53,100	21,100	21,100	20,000	1,100	32,000	23	20
45 to 64 years.....	76,500	26,900	26,800	25,400	1,500	49,500	29	28
65 years and over.....	34,700	3,500	3,500	3,400	100	31,200	4	2
SEATTLE CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	377,600	216,300	211,700	194,700	17,000	161,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	66,000	33,600	32,000	28,900	3,100	32,400	16	18
25 to 34 years.....	77,800	51,200	49,500	46,300	3,200	26,600	24	19
35 to 44 years.....	69,900	48,100	47,400	44,100	3,300	21,800	22	19
45 to 64 years.....	114,700	71,400	70,900	64,500	6,400	43,400	33	38
65 years and over.....	49,100	12,000	12,000	11,000	1,000	37,200	6	6
Male, 14 years and over.....	191,600	147,200	142,700	129,600	13,200	44,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	32,200	19,300	17,600	15,700	1,900	12,900	13	14
25 to 34 years.....	40,200	35,600	34,000	31,600	2,300	4,500	24	17
35 to 44 years.....	35,800	32,900	32,100	29,500	2,600	2,900	22	20
45 to 64 years.....	59,000	50,200	49,800	44,400	5,400	8,800	34	41
65 years and over.....	24,500	9,200	9,200	8,400	900	15,300	6	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	186,000	69,100	69,000	65,100	3,800	116,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	33,800	14,400	14,400	13,200	1,100	19,500	21	29
25 to 34 years.....	37,700	15,600	15,600	14,700	900	22,000	23	24
35 to 44 years.....	34,200	15,200	15,200	14,600	600	19,000	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	55,700	21,200	21,100	20,100	1,000	34,500	31	26
65 years and over.....	24,600	2,700	2,700	2,600	100	21,900	4	3

51154

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

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over	56	78	33	8	9	6
14 to 19 years	34	41	27	11	11	12
20 to 24 years	59	75	46	8	11	5
25 to 34 years	62	91	34	6	7	6
35 to 44 years	68	94	40	7	7	5
45 to 54 years	65	87	39	7	9	4
55 to 64 years	56	80	31	12	14	8
65 years and over	24	38	10	7	8	3
SEATTLE CITY						
Total, 14 years and over	57	77	37	8	9	6
14 to 19 years	36	44	28	11	11	13
20 to 24 years	62	71	53	9	11	7
25 to 34 years	66	89	41	6	7	6
35 to 44 years	69	92	44	7	8	4
45 to 54 years	66	88	42	7	9	3
55 to 64 years	58	81	34	11	13	7
65 years and over	24	38	11	8	10	4

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SEATTLE 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
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	283,100	196,500	86,700	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers	210,600	143,100	67,400	74	73	78
Government workers	36,900	24,300	12,700	13	12	15
Self-employed workers	34,000	28,500	5,500	12	15	6
Unpaid family workers	1,600	500	1,100	1	...	1
1940						
Employed	190,940	139,157	51,783	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers, Government workers	157,073	112,426	44,647	82	81	86
Self-employed workers	30,976	25,972	5,004	16	19	10
Unpaid family workers	2,891	759	2,132	2	1	4
SEATTLE CITY						
1950						
Employed	194,700	129,600	65,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers	145,400	94,100	51,300	75	73	79
Government workers	27,400	18,000	9,500	14	14	15
Self-employed workers	21,100	17,200	3,800	11	13	6
Unpaid family workers	800	300	500	...	...	1
1940						
Employed	147,102	103,208	43,894	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers	107,425	73,303	34,122	73	71	78
Government workers	16,164	11,768	4,396	11	11	10
Self-employed workers	21,818	17,852	3,966	15	17	9
Unpaid family workers	1,695	285	1,410	1	...	3

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SEATTLE 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
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	283,100	196,500	86,700	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	32,900	20,400	12,500	12	10	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	36,100	30,800	5,200	13	16	6
Clerical and kindred workers	46,800	15,800	31,100	17	8	36
Sales workers	27,000	18,200	8,800	10	9	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	43,300	41,600	1,600	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers	40,500	33,300	7,100	14	17	8
Private household workers	5,000	200	4,800	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household	27,800	14,000	13,800	10	7	16
Laborers, except mine	20,500	19,600	900	7	10	1
Occupation not reported	3,200	2,400	800	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	190,940	139,157	51,783	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	19,256	11,946	7,310	10	9	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	27,638	23,744	3,894	14	17	8
Clerical and kindred workers	44,344	24,571	19,773	23	18	38
Sales workers						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	29,008	28,464	544	15	20	1
Operatives and kindred workers	27,626	22,394	5,232	14	16	10
Private household workers	5,863	298	5,565	3	...	11
Service workers, except private household	18,926	10,627	8,299	10	8	16
Laborers, except mine	16,753	16,123	630	9	12	1
Occupation not reported	1,526	990	536	1	1	1
SEATTLE CITY						
1950						
Employed	194,700	129,600	65,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	24,700	15,400	9,300	13	12	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	24,300	20,000	4,300	12	15	7
Clerical and kindred workers	36,300	11,600	24,700	19	9	38
Sales workers	19,000	13,100	5,900	10	10	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	26,100	25,100	1,000	13	19	2
Operatives and kindred workers	26,000	20,400	5,700	13	16	9
Private household workers	3,700	100	3,600	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household	20,300	11,000	9,300	10	8	14
Laborers, except mine	12,200	11,500	700	6	9	1
Occupation not reported	2,200	1,400	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	147,102	103,208	43,894	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	16,063	9,772	6,291	11	9	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	19,795	16,777	3,018	13	16	7
Clerical and kindred workers	22,767	9,567	13,200	15	9	30
Sales workers	15,163	11,048	4,115	10	11	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	21,085	20,614	471	14	20	1
Operatives and kindred workers	20,636	16,147	4,489	14	16	10
Private household workers	4,837	240	4,597	3	...	10
Service workers, except private household	16,218	9,037	7,181	11	9	16
Laborers, except mine	9,503	9,361	142	6	9	...
Occupation not reported	1,035	645	390	1	1	1

S182.4

Table 12.—MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SEATTLE 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
SEATTLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	283,100	196,500	86,700	100	100	100
Construction	20,300	19,100	1,200	7	10	1
Manufacturing	55,200	45,500	9,700	19	23	11
Durable goods	36,900	32,700	4,200	13	17	5
Nondurable goods	18,000	12,500	5,500	6	6	6
Not specified manufacturing	300	300	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	29,400	24,500	4,900	10	12	6
Wholesale and retail trade	69,800	44,500	25,300	25	23	29
Service industries	76,900	38,400	38,500	27	20	44
All other industries	26,800	21,400	5,400	9	11	6
Industry not reported	4,700	3,000	1,600	2	2	2
1940						
Employed	190,940	139,157	51,783	100	100	100
Construction	11,970	11,756	214	6	8	...
Manufacturing	38,526	33,535	4,991	20	24	10
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	20,011	17,608	2,403	10	13	5
Wholesale and retail trade	47,094	31,837	15,257	25	23	29
Service industries	52,713	27,010	25,703	28	19	50
All other industries	17,939	15,748	2,191	9	11	4
Industry not reported	2,687	1,663	1,024	1	1	2
SEATTLE CITY						
1950						
Employed	194,700	129,600	65,100	100	100	100
Construction	11,800	11,100	700	6	9	1
Manufacturing	34,500	28,100	6,400	18	22	10
Durable goods	21,800	19,300	2,500	11	15	4
Nondurable goods	12,500	8,600	3,900	6	7	6
Not specified manufacturing	200	200	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	22,100	17,800	4,300	11	14	7
Wholesale and retail trade	49,200	31,000	18,200	25	24	28
Service industries	57,600	27,700	29,900	30	21	46
All other industries	16,300	12,200	4,100	8	9	6
Industry not reported	3,200	1,700	1,500	2	1	2
1940						
Employed	147,102	103,208	43,894	100	100	100
Construction	8,056	7,871	185	5	8	...
Manufacturing	28,654	24,325	4,329	19	24	10
Durable goods	16,811	15,868	943	11	15	2
Nondurable goods	11,472	8,184	3,288	8	8	7
Not specified manufacturing	371	273	98	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	16,102	14,046	2,056	11	14	5
Wholesale and retail trade	38,670	25,632	13,038	26	25	30
Service industries	44,084	21,872	22,212	30	21	51
All other industries	9,630	8,348	1,282	7	8	3
Industry not reported	1,906	1,114	792	1	1	2

51824

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

Income level	Seattle Standard Metropolitan Area				Seattle 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	293,400	200,200	...	...	204,700	126,700	...	...
Number reporting	274,700	189,600	100	100	190,100	119,200	100	100
Under $500	26,800	8,400	10	4	19,100	4,900	10	4
$500 to $999	21,500	5,500	8	3	15,300	3,100	8	3
$1,000 to $1,499	18,300	9,000	7	5	13,500	5,500	7	5
$1,500 to $1,999	16,800	8,400	6	4	12,700	5,400	7	5
$2,000 to $2,499	20,400	11,400	7	6	14,700	6,700	8	6
$2,500 to $2,999	22,600	15,300	8	8	15,500	8,700	8	7
$3,000 to $3,499	32,000	25,900	12	14	19,900	14,500	10	12
$3,500 to $3,999	23,500	19,800	9	10	15,900	12,700	8	11
$4,000 to $4,499	19,200	17,000	7	9	12,500	10,500	7	9
$4,500 to $4,999	15,400	13,700	6	7	10,400	8,900	5	7
$5,000 to $5,999	22,900	22,100	8	12	15,700	15,000	8	13
$6,000 to $6,999	13,300	12,700	5	7	9,900	9,200	5	8
$7,000 to $9,999	14,500	13,700	5	7	9,900	9,200	5	8
$10,000 and over	7,500	6,900	3	4	5,300	4,800	3	4
Income not reported	18,700	10,700	...	...	14,600	7,600	...	...
Median income	$3,171	$3,775	...	...	$3,107	$3,925	...	...

51824