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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF MISSOURI
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Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

An unprecedented proportion of married persons, a record number of young children, and a smaller average size of household are among the many developments in the population of Missouri during the last 10 years that are reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the State were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of Missouri shown in this report is the final count based on the 1950 Census. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final 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 Missouri increased by 170,336 in the last decade, rising from 3,784,664 on April 1, 1940, to 3,955,000 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) All of this gain must have been due to an excess of births over deaths, inasmuch as additional information indicates that there was a net migration out of the State during the decade. The rate of growth, 5 percent, was lower than that in any preceding decade except the periods 1930 to 1940 and 1910 to 1920. The urban population was 2,432,000 in 1950, or 61 percent of the whole, whereas the rural popu-

lation was 1,522,000, or 39 percent. These figures are based on the new definition of urban and rural residence used in the 1950 Census. The figure for the urban population under this new definition is larger than it would have been under the old definition used in the 1940 Census. (See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.")

Of the rural inhabitants, 832,000 were living on farms and 690,000 were living in nonfarm homes. The rural-farm population may be only roughly compared with that of 1940 largely because of the change in the definition of farm residence. As a result of this change in definition, the rural-farm population is smaller than it would have been under the 1940 farm definition. However, the difference between the 1950 figure and the 1940 figure probably exceeds the effect of the change in definition. On the basis of the estimate in this report and other estimates, a net migration from farms in the interval between the two censuses seems probable. Without such a movement the farm population would have increased because the number of births among persons on farms substantially exceeded the number of deaths.

A greater proportionate growth was experienced by the nonwhite population than by the white population. The nonwhite population rose from 245,477 to 315,000, a considerable gain during the decade, and constituted 8 percent of the 1950 population. The white population increased from 3,539,187 in 1940 to 3,640,000 in 1950, a 3-percent gain.

The average size of household in Missouri was 3.2 persons in 1950, as compared with 3.5 persons in 1940. This decrease in

P R E L I M I N A R Y

average household size is associated with the fact that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than did the growth of total population. The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the State, 2,051,000, and the percentage of persons who were married were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over, 68 percent in 1950 were married, as compared with 62 percent in 1940. Of the 970,000 married couples in the State, 40,000, or 4 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others. This was lower than the corresponding proportion for 1940, 6 percent.

The State contained 1,077,000 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 305,000 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 8 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 10 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 27 percent, was much higher than the 5-percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. At the same time, rates of increase in several of the oldest age groups exceeded that for the total population. As a consequence, the median age of the total population rose from 31.2 years in 1940 to about 33.7 years in 1950.

In 1950, 666,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private schools of the State; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 715,275 in 1940. The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 81 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 about the same proportion, 80 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 19 percent were enrolled in 1950, as compared with 12 percent in 1940. In this group the increase reflects, in part, the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the State in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and

over, 18 percent, or 689,000, were reported as having moved from one house to another between April 1949 and April 1950. (See table 3.) Of this number, 424,000 had not changed their county of residence. However, 265,000, or 7 percent of the population, had moved between counties within the State, or had entered the State from other States or from abroad during the year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above brought about relatively little change in the size of the labor force in Missouri. An estimated 1,546,000 residents of Missouri 14 years of age and over were employed, unemployed, or in the armed forces in 1950, approximately the same as the 1,521,086 in the labor force 10 years earlier.

There has been, however, a significant increase in the proportion of women in the labor force, matched by a decline in the proportion for men. An estimated 434,000 women, or 28 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 353,597, or 24 percent, in 1940. The 1,112,000 male workers in 1950 constituted 76 percent of the men of working age. In 1940 the male labor force of about the same size, 1,167,489, represented approximately 80 percent of the males 14 years old and over. The decline in the proportion in the labor force was greatest for males 20 to 24 years old, reflecting the considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

Urban women were much more likely to be members of the labor force than were those living in rural areas. Some 33 percent of the women living in urban places in the State were in the labor force, as compared with 22 percent for rural-nonfarm and 16 percent for rural-farm women. For men, the pattern of urban-rural differences differed from that observed for women. Approximately 84 percent of the rural-farm male residents were in the labor force; the percentage for males in urban centers was 76 percent and for rural-nonfarm residents only 67 percent. (See table 4.)

Proportionately fewer of the labor force members in the State were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 54,000 workers, or 4 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 223,992 persons or approximately 15 percent of the workers, were unemployed. (See table 5.) In 1950, unemployed persons tended to be concentrated in the unskilled laborers group. (See table 10.)

The number of employed civilians living in Missouri reached a total of 1,491,000 in 1950,

or 15 percent above the 1940 Census level. Although most of the 200,000 expansion in employment over the last decade occurred among private wage and salary workers, there was also a substantial increase in the number of persons employed by government. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 91,596 in 1940 to 134,000 in 1950. (See table 8.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical workers, skilled craftsmen, and semiskilled operatives. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 128,958 to 172,000 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 95,029 to 128,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 9.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 16 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 7 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 313,000 of Missouri's employed workers were in manufacturing, an increase of 70,000 over 1940. More than half of this increase occurred in durable goods manufacturing. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 50,000 to a level of 292,000. Gains in employment also occurred in the construction, public utility, and service industries. The number of persons engaged in agriculture, on the other hand, tended to decrease over the 10-year period. In general, however, the proportion of employed workers in each of the various broad industry groups was about the same in both 1940 and 1950, except for agriculture, which showed a marked decline in relative importance. (See table 11.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in Missouri was \$2,516. The median for families and unrelated individuals was somewhat lower (\$2,131). Approximately 47 percent of the families and unrelated individuals had incomes under \$2,000, whereas 11 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. (See table 12.)

An estimated 1,475,000 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 4.) Women engaged in their own home housework (890,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category of nonworkers. 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 169,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 186,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 224,000 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

It will be noted that 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 report cover the entire population of the State, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the State at the time of the enumeration. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Urban and rural residence.--According to the new definition adopted for the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns,¹ and villages; (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the old definition, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions)

¹ Except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are minor civil divisions of counties and are not necessarily densely settled centers like the towns in the other States.

classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

The preliminary sample figures for the urban population, as shown in this report, differ somewhat from the preliminary field count figures published in Series PC-3, No. 10. The sample figures incorporate rough estimates to take account of persons enumerated away from home and crews of vessels whereas the field count figures do not; furthermore, the field count figures incorporate a number of corrections that had not yet been made when the sample data were compiled.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. However, the method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 Census differs somewhat from that used in earlier censuses. In the 1950 Census, persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, and tourist courts were classified as nonfarm.

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.

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,

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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. For 1950, 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, the new definition 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 nonrelatives only. 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. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a significant number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed person was counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experienced is, therefore, probably overstated in the estimates presented here.

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) living in the State 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. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

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 forestry, fisheries, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

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

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

² See U. S. 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.

These improvements 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.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the State. Members of the armed forces living in the State in 1940 were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. 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. The appropriate 1940 figures shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the State at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "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 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 State regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the State 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 State where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the State 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. 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 8,800 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 930 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the State. Although the figures are based on data transcribed 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 thousand; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. Editing revisions may change these 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
25,000.....	8,000	1,000,000.....	43,000
50,000.....	11,000	2,000,000.....	50,000
100,000.....	16,000	3,000,000.....	42,000
250,000.....	24,000		
500,000.....	33,000	3,500,000.....	32,000

To illustrate, there were an estimated 395,000 persons under 5 years of age in Missouri in 1950. The sampling variability is about 29,000. 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 366,000 and 424,000.

Characteristics of the rural population show somewhat greater variability than is indicated in the table above.

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:							
	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,955,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
2 or 98	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
5 or 95	4.9	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
10 or 90	6.7	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8
25 or 75	9.7	6.8	4.3	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1
50	11.1	7.9	5.0	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.3

To illustrate, of the estimated 1,930,000 males in Missouri, 10.5 percent were under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1.1 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 9.4 percent and 11.6 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.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR MISSOURI, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
Total population.....	3,955,000	3,784,664	4.5	2,432,000	690,000	832,000	-	-	-	-	-
Percent by residence.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	61.5	17.4	21.0
COLOR											
Total.....	3,955,000	3,784,664	4.5	2,432,000	690,000	832,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	3,640,000	3,539,187	2.8	2,155,000	679,000	805,000	92.0	93.5	88.6	96.4	96.8
Nonwhite.....	315,000	245,477	28.3	277,000	11,000	27,000	8.0	6.5	11.4	1.6	3.2
Male.....	1,930,000	1,881,252	2.6	1,162,000	345,000	424,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	1,775,000	1,760,939	0.8	1,027,000	340,000	408,000	92.0	93.6	88.4	98.6	96.2
Nonwhite.....	155,000	120,313	29.7	135,000	5,000	16,000	8.1	6.4	11.6	1.4	3.8
Female.....	2,024,000	1,903,412	6.3	1,271,000	345,000	409,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	1,865,000	1,778,248	4.9	1,128,000	339,000	398,000	92.1	93.4	88.7	98.3	97.3
Nonwhite.....	159,000	125,164	27.0	142,000	6,000	11,000	7.9	6.6	11.2	1.7	2.7
AGE											
Total.....	3,955,000	3,784,664	4.5	2,432,000	690,000	832,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	395,000	279,471	41.3	244,000	66,000	86,000	10.0	7.4	10.0	9.6	10.3
5 to 9 years.....	326,000	289,988	12.4	185,000	65,000	76,000	8.2	7.7	7.6	9.4	9.1
10 to 14 years.....	265,000	316,184	-16.2	137,000	46,000	82,000	6.7	8.4	5.6	6.7	9.9
15 to 24 years.....	504,000	639,279	-21.2	309,000	91,000	104,000	12.7	16.9	12.7	13.2	12.5
25 to 34 years.....	560,000	593,654	-5.7	382,000	91,000	87,000	14.2	15.7	15.7	13.2	10.5
35 to 44 years.....	566,000	532,796	6.2	373,000	86,000	107,000	14.3	14.1	15.3	12.5	12.9
45 to 64 years.....	913,000	807,347	13.1	563,000	147,000	203,000	23.1	21.3	23.1	21.3	24.4
65 years and over.....	428,000	325,745	30.8	240,000	99,000	87,000	10.8	8.6	9.9	14.3	10.5
Median age.....years..	33.7	31.2	-	33.9	33.5	32.8	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	2,672,000	2,501,472	6.8	1,699,000	460,000	513,000	67.6	66.1	69.9	66.7	61.7
Male.....	1,930,000	1,881,252	2.6	1,162,000	345,000	424,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	203,000	142,003	43.0	127,000	35,000	42,000	10.5	7.5	10.9	10.1	9.9
5 to 9 years.....	158,000	147,274	7.3	96,000	31,000	35,000	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.5	6.5
10 to 14 years.....	141,000	160,353	-12.1	73,000	24,000	29,000	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5
15 to 24 years.....	242,000	314,678	-23.1	137,000	41,000	47,000	7.0	8.4	5.6	6.7	9.9
25 to 34 years.....	266,000	288,547	-7.8	165,000	41,000	41,000	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
35 to 44 years.....	275,000	261,544	5.1	169,000	41,000	41,000	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
45 to 64 years.....	443,000	406,045	9.1	263,000	66,000	76,000	12.0	11.0	12.0	11.0	11.0
65 years and over.....	203,000	160,808	26.2	127,000	35,000	42,000	10.5	7.5	10.9	10.1	9.9
Median age.....years..	33.3	31.1	-	33.3	33.3	32.8	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	1,286,000	1,233,772	4.2	794,000	229,000	262,000	66.6	65.6	68.3	66.4	61.8
Female.....	2,024,000	1,903,412	6.3	1,271,000	345,000	409,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	193,000	137,468	40.4	117,000	31,000	44,000	9.5	7.2	9.2	9.0	10.8
5 to 9 years.....	168,000	142,714	17.7	99,000	34,000	36,000	8.3	7.5	7.8	9.9	8.8
10 to 14 years.....	125,000	155,831	-19.8	57,000	25,000	42,000	6.2	8.2	4.5	7.2	10.3
15 to 24 years.....	261,000	324,601	-19.6	169,000	41,000	51,000	12.9	17.1	13.3	11.9	12.5
25 to 34 years.....	294,000	305,307	-3.7	201,000	43,000	50,000	14.5	16.0	15.8	12.5	12.2
35 to 44 years.....	292,000	271,252	7.6	202,000	41,000	49,000	14.4	14.3	15.9	11.9	12.0
45 to 64 years.....	469,000	401,302	16.9	294,000	79,000	97,000	23.2	21.1	23.1	22.9	23.7
65 years and over.....	228,000	164,937	35.2	132,000	51,000	40,000	11.0	8.7	10.4	14.8	9.8
Median age.....years..	34.0	31.3	-	34.6	34.7	31.3	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	1,386,000	1,267,700	9.3	904,000	231,000	250,000	68.5	66.6	71.1	67.0	61.1

Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR MISSOURI, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
MARITAL STATUS											
Male, 14 years and over.....	1,458,000	1,464,752	-0.5	886,000	262,000	310,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	339,000	468,079	-26.8	200,000	65,000	74,000	23.3	31.6	22.6	24.8	23.9
Married.....	1,013,000	910,847	11.2	620,000	177,000	216,000	69.5	62.2	70.0	67.6	69.7
Widowed or divorced.....	105,000	90,826	15.6	65,000	21,000	19,000	7.2	6.2	7.3	8.0	6.1
Female, 14 years and over....	1,564,000	1,499,430	4.3	1,007,000	261,000	296,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	280,000	373,528	-25.0	181,000	44,000	55,000	17.9	24.9	18.0	16.9	18.6
Married.....	1,033,000	910,827	14.0	649,000	174,000	216,000	66.4	60.7	64.4	66.7	73.0
Widowed or divorced.....	245,000	215,075	13.9	177,000	43,000	25,000	15.7	14.3	17.6	16.5	8.4
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Persons 5 to 24 years old..	1,095,000	1,245,451	-12.1	631,000	202,000	262,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	666,000	715,275	-6.9	374,000	121,000	171,000	60.8	57.4	59.3	59.9	65.3
Not enrolled in school.....	428,000	530,176	-19.3	256,000	81,000	91,000	39.1	42.6	40.6	40.1	34.7
Persons 5 to 13 years old....	538,000	541,011	-0.6	296,000	101,000	141,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	436,000	464,079	-6.1	240,000	82,000	114,000	81.0	85.8	81.1	81.2	80.9
Not enrolled in school.....	102,000	76,932	32.6	56,000	19,000	27,000	19.0	14.2	18.9	18.8	19.1
Persons 14 to 17 years old..	205,000	265,197	-22.7	101,000	37,000	67,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Enrolled in school.....	164,000	198,833	-17.5	85,000	28,000	52,000	80.0	75.0	84.2	-	-
Not enrolled in school.....	41,000	66,364	-38.2	16,000	9,000	15,000	20.0	25.0	15.8	-	-
Persons 18 to 24 years old...	352,000	439,243	-19.9	234,000	64,000	54,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Enrolled in school.....	66,000	52,363	26.0	49,000	12,000	6,000	18.8	11.9	20.9	-	-
Not enrolled in school.....	285,000	386,880	-26.3	185,000	52,000	48,000	81.0	88.1	79.1	-	-

Table 2.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR MISSOURI, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			
MARRIED COUPLES						
Total.....	970,000	859,366	11.6	586,000	172,000	211,000
With own household.....	929,000	816,543	13.8	558,000	168,000	203,000
Without own household.....	40,000	52,823	-24.3	28,000	4,000	8,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	95.8	93.9	-	95.2	97.7	96.2
Without own household.....	4.1	6.1	-	4.8	2.3	3.8
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total.....	1,381,000	(1)	-	895,000	241,000	245,000
Families.....	1,077,000	(1)	-	667,000	188,000	222,000
Unrelated individuals.....	305,000	(1)	-	227,000	52,000	25,000
HOUSEHOLDS						
Households.....	1,208,000	1,070,909	12.3	745,000	221,000	238,000
Population in household.....	3,802,000	3,699,349	2.8	2,309,000	661,000	832,000
Population per household.....	3.2	3.5	-	3.1	3.0	3.5

¹ Data not available.

Table 3.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR MISSOURI, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Residence in 1949	Residence in 1950				Percent distribution			
	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Persons 1 year old and over	3,880,000	2,384,000	679,000	817,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	3,128,000	1,914,000	529,000	686,000	80.6	80.3	77.9	84.0
Different house, same county.....	424,000	267,000	83,000	74,000	10.9	11.2	12.2	9.1
Different county or abroad.....	265,000	151,000	63,000	51,000	6.8	6.3	9.3	6.2
Residence not reported.....	63,000	51,000	5,000	6,000	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.7

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
THE STATE						
Persons 14 years and over.....	3,021,000	1,458,000	1,564,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,546,000	1,112,000	434,000	51.2	76.3	27.7
Civilian labor force.....	1,545,000	1,111,000	434,000	51.1	76.2	27.7
Employed.....	1,491,000	1,072,000	419,000	49.4	73.5	26.8
Unemployed.....	54,000	39,000	15,000	1.8	2.7	1.0
Not in labor force.....	1,475,000	345,000	1,130,000	48.8	23.7	72.3
Keeping house.....	895,000	6,000	890,000	29.6	0.4	56.9
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	224,000	139,000	85,000	7.4	9.5	5.4
Other and not reported.....	355,000	201,000	154,000	11.8	13.8	9.8
14 to 19 years old.....	186,000	97,000	90,000	6.2	6.7	5.8
20 to 64 years old.....	113,000	66,000	47,000	3.7	4.5	3.0
65 years old and over.....	56,000	39,000	17,000	1.9	2.7	1.1
Civilian labor force.....	1,545,000	1,111,000	434,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	1,491,000	1,072,000	419,000	96.5	96.5	96.5
At work.....	1,459,000	1,052,000	407,000	94.4	94.7	93.8
35 hours or more.....	1,259,000	937,000	322,000	81.5	84.3	74.2
15 to 34 hours.....	161,000	91,000	71,000	10.4	8.2	16.4
1 to 14 hours.....	89,000	25,000	14,000	2.5	2.3	3.2
With a job but not at work.....	33,000	20,000	13,000	2.1	1.8	3.0
Unemployed.....	54,000	39,000	15,000	3.5	3.5	3.5
Experienced workers.....	54,000	39,000	15,000	3.5	3.5	3.5
New workers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,892,000	886,000	1,007,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,008,000	677,000	331,000	53.3	76.4	32.9
Civilian labor force.....	1,007,000	676,000	331,000	53.2	76.3	32.9
Employed.....	967,000	647,000	320,000	51.1	73.0	31.8
Unemployed.....	40,000	29,000	11,000	2.1	3.3	1.1
Not in labor force.....	884,000	209,000	675,000	46.7	23.6	67.1
Keeping house.....	539,000	3,000	535,000	28.5	0.3	53.1
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	128,000	80,000	48,000	6.8	9.0	4.8
Other and not reported.....	218,000	125,000	93,000	11.5	14.1	9.1
14 to 19 years old.....	103,000	57,000	46,000	5.4	6.4	4.6
20 to 64 years old.....	79,000	45,000	35,000	4.2	5.1	3.5
65 years old and over.....	36,000	24,000	12,000	1.9	2.7	1.2
Civilian labor force.....	1,007,000	676,000	331,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	967,000	647,000	320,000	96.0	95.7	96.7
At work.....	947,000	635,000	312,000	94.0	93.9	94.3
35 hours or more.....	850,000	591,000	259,000	84.4	87.4	78.2
15 to 34 hours.....	78,000	35,000	43,000	7.7	5.2	13.0
1 to 14 hours.....	19,000	9,000	9,000	1.9	1.3	2.7
With a job but not at work.....	20,000	12,000	8,000	2.0	1.8	2.4
Unemployed.....	40,000	29,000	11,000	4.0	4.3	3.3

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
RURAL NONFARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	523,000	262,000	261,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	232,000	176,000	56,000	44.4	67.2	21.5
Civilian labor force.....	232,000	176,000	56,000	44.4	67.2	21.5
Employed.....	224,000	169,000	54,000	42.8	64.5	20.7
Unemployed.....	8,000	7,000	1,000	1.5	2.7	0.4
Not in labor force.....	292,000	87,000	205,000	55.8	33.2	78.5
Keeping house.....	153,000	2,000	150,000	29.3	0.8	57.5
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	68,000	42,000	26,000	13.0	16.0	10.0
Other and not reported.....	71,000	42,000	29,000	13.6	16.0	11.1
14 to 19 years old.....	34,000	17,000	17,000	6.5	6.5	6.5
20 to 64 years old.....	23,000	16,000	7,000	4.4	6.1	2.7
65 years old and over.....	15,000	10,000	5,000	2.9	3.8	1.9
Civilian labor force.....	232,000	176,000	56,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	224,000	169,000	54,000	96.6	96.0	-
At work.....	216,000	164,000	52,000	93.1	93.2	-
35 hours or more.....	179,000	139,000	40,000	77.2	79.0	-
15 to 34 hours.....	27,000	19,000	8,000	11.6	10.8	-
1 to 14 hours.....	10,000	6,000	4,000	4.3	3.4	-
With a job but not at work.....	8,000	5,000	3,000	3.4	2.8	-
Unemployed.....	8,000	7,000	1,000	3.4	4.0	-
RURAL FARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	606,000	310,000	296,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	307,000	260,000	47,000	50.7	83.9	15.9
Civilian labor force.....	306,000	259,000	47,000	50.5	83.5	15.9
Employed.....	301,000	256,000	45,000	49.7	82.6	15.2
Unemployed.....	5,000	3,000	2,000	0.8	1.0	0.7
Not in labor force.....	299,000	50,000	249,000	49.3	16.1	84.1
Keeping house.....	204,000	-	204,000	33.7	-	68.9
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	29,000	17,000	12,000	4.8	5.5	4.1
Other and not reported.....	66,000	33,000	33,000	10.9	10.6	11.1
14 to 19 years old.....	50,000	23,000	27,000	8.3	7.4	9.1
20 to 64 years old.....	11,000	5,000	5,000	1.8	1.6	1.7
65 years old and over.....	6,000	5,000	1,000	1.0	1.6	0.3
Civilian labor force.....	306,000	259,000	47,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	301,000	256,000	45,000	98.4	98.8	-
At work.....	296,000	252,000	44,000	96.7	97.3	-
35 hours or more.....	229,000	207,000	23,000	74.8	79.9	-
15 to 34 hours.....	56,000	36,000	20,000	18.3	13.9	-
1 to 14 hours.....	10,000	9,000	1,000	3.3	3.5	-
With a job but not at work.....	5,000	3,000	1,000	1.6	1.2	-
Unemployed.....	5,000	3,000	2,000	1.6	1.2	-

Table 5.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	3,021,000	1,458,000	1,564,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,546,000	1,112,000	434,000	51.2	76.3	27.7
Civilian labor force.....	1,545,000	1,111,000	434,000	51.1	76.2	27.7
Employed.....	1,491,000	1,072,000	419,000	49.4	73.5	26.8
Unemployed.....	54,000	39,000	15,000	1.8	2.7	1.0
Not in labor force.....	1,475,000	345,000	1,130,000	48.8	23.7	72.3
1940						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	2,964,182	1,464,752	1,499,430	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,521,086	1,167,489	353,597	51.3	79.7	23.6
Civilian labor force.....	1,519,986	1,166,389	353,597	51.3	79.6	23.6
Employed.....	1,292,994	987,541	305,453	43.7	67.4	20.6
Unemployed.....	226,992	178,848	48,144	7.6	12.2	3.0
Not in labor force.....	1,443,096	297,263	1,145,833	48.7	20.3	76.4

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

Table 6.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

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
Total, 14 years and over..	3,021,000	1,546,000	1,545,000	1,491,000	54,000	1,475,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	556,000	238,000	237,000	219,000	18,000	219,000	15.4	-
25 to 34 years.....	560,000	329,000	328,000	320,000	8,000	231,000	21.3	-
35 to 44 years.....	566,000	358,000	358,000	350,000	8,000	208,000	23.2	-
45 to 64 years.....	918,000	522,000	521,000	505,000	17,000	391,000	33.8	-
65 years and over.....	426,000	100,000	100,000	98,000	2,000	325,000	6.5	-
Male, 14 years and over.....								
	1,458,000	1,112,000	1,111,000	1,072,000	39,000	345,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	271,000	149,000	148,000	137,000	12,000	122,000	13.4	-
25 to 34 years.....	266,000	242,000	242,000	236,000	6,000	24,000	21.8	-
35 to 44 years.....	275,000	253,000	253,000	247,000	6,000	22,000	22.8	-
45 to 64 years.....	443,000	385,000	385,000	371,000	14,000	58,000	34.6	-
65 years and over.....	208,000	83,000	83,000	81,000	2,000	120,000	7.5	-
Female, 14 years and over...								
	1,564,000	434,000	434,000	419,000	15,000	1,130,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	286,000	89,000	89,000	88,000	6,000	197,000	20.5	-
25 to 34 years.....	294,000	86,000	86,000	84,000	2,000	208,000	19.8	-
35 to 44 years.....	292,000	105,000	105,000	108,000	2,000	187,000	24.2	-
45 to 64 years.....	469,000	137,000	137,000	134,000	3,000	333,000	31.6	-
65 years and over.....	223,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	-	206,000	8.9	-

Table 7.—PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950

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.....	51.2	76.3	27.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
14 to 19 years.....	30.9	35.9	26.5	9.6	9.1	10.0
20 to 24 years.....	56.5	79.7	36.3	5.6	6.4	4.1
25 to 34 years.....	58.8	91.0	29.3	2.4	2.5	3.5
35 to 44 years.....	63.3	92.0	36.0	2.2	2.4	1.9
45 to 54 years.....	60.3	91.0	32.8	2.8	3.5	1.2
55 to 64 years.....	58.6	82.4	24.7	3.4	3.3	3.7
65 years and over.....	23.5	40.9	7.6	3.0	2.4	-

Table 8.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	1,491,000	1,072,000	419,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	991,000	672,000	319,000	66.5	62.7	76.1
Government workers.....	134,000	86,000	48,000	9.0	8.0	11.5
Self-employed workers.....	321,000	297,000	25,000	21.5	27.7	6.0
Unpaid family workers.....	45,000	17,000	27,000	3.0	1.6	6.4
1940						
Employed.....	1,295,994	987,541	308,453	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	804,191	565,669	238,522	62.1	57.3	77.3
Government workers.....	91,596	58,145	33,451	7.1	5.9	10.8
Self-employed workers.....	358,105	330,672	27,433	27.6	33.5	8.9
Unpaid family workers.....	42,102	33,055	9,047	3.2	3.3	2.9

Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	1,491,000	1,072,000	419,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	128,000	77,000	51,000	8.6	7.2	12.2
Farmers and farm managers.....	188,000	185,000	3,000	12.6	17.3	0.7
Managers, officials, and proprs. exc. farm...	120,000	101,000	20,000	8.0	9.4	4.8
Clerical and kindred workers.....	174,000	71,000	103,000	11.7	6.6	24.6
Sales workers.....	109,000	72,000	37,000	7.3	6.7	8.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	172,000	166,000	6,000	11.5	15.5	1.4
Operatives and kindred workers.....	255,000	181,000	75,000	17.1	16.9	17.9
Private household workers.....	30,000	-	29,000	2.0	-	6.9
Service workers, except private household....	118,000	59,000	59,000	7.9	5.5	14.1
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	48,000	46,000	1,000	3.2	4.3	0.2
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	35,000	15,000	20,000	2.3	1.4	4.8
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	89,000	85,000	4,000	6.0	7.9	1.0
Occupation not reported.....	24,000	14,000	10,000	1.6	1.3	2.4
1940						
Employed.....	1,295,994	987,541	308,453	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..	95,029	55,659	39,370	7.3	5.6	12.8
Farmers and farm managers.....	214,612	210,361	4,251	16.6	21.3	1.4
Managers, officials, and proprs. exc. farm...	112,774	99,084	13,690	8.7	10.0	4.4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	132,385	62,613	69,772	10.2	6.3	22.6
Sales workers.....	90,640	68,090	22,550	7.0	6.9	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	128,958	125,682	3,276	10.0	12.7	1.1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	206,046	147,017	59,029	15.9	14.9	19.1
Private household workers.....	51,343	2,399	48,944	4.0	0.2	15.9
Service workers, except private household....	96,040	56,546	39,494	7.4	5.7	12.8
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	54,840	54,169	671	4.2	5.5	0.2
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	32,385	30,568	1,817	2.5	3.1	0.6
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	71,811	69,491	2,320	5.5	7.0	0.8
Occupation not reported.....	9,181	5,862	3,319	0.7	0.6	1.1

Table 10.—MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Experienced unemployed.....	54,000	39,000	15,000	-	-	-
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	6,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, kindred workers.....	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	8,000	5,000	3,000	-	-	-
Service workers, including private household.	5,000	2,000	3,000	-	-	-
Laborers, except mine.....	12,000	11,000	1,000	-	-	-
Occupation not reported.....	16,000	12,000	4,000	-	-	-

Table 11.—MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	1,491,000	1,072,000	419,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	277,000	251,000	26,000	18.6	23.4	6.2
Mining.....	10,000	9,000	-	0.7	0.8	-
Construction.....	75,000	74,000	1,000	5.0	6.9	0.2
Manufacturing.....	313,000	222,000	91,000	21.0	20.7	21.7
Durable goods.....	131,000	107,000	23,000	8.8	10.0	5.5
Nondurable goods.....	179,000	112,000	67,000	12.0	10.4	16.0
Not specified manufacturing.....	3,000	3,000	1,000	0.2	0.8	0.2
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	135,000	118,000	17,000	9.1	11.0	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	292,000	192,000	100,000	19.6	17.9	23.9
Service industries.....	300,000	140,000	160,000	20.1	13.1	38.2
All other industries.....	62,000	49,000	13,000	4.2	4.6	3.1
Industry not reported.....	27,000	16,000	10,000	1.8	1.5	2.4
1940						
Employed.....	1,295,994	987,541	308,453	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	305,488	298,281	7,207	23.6	30.2	2.3
Mining.....	12,458	12,328	132	1.0	1.2	-
Construction.....	56,498	55,649	844	4.4	5.6	0.3
Manufacturing.....	244,904	179,997	64,907	18.9	18.2	21.0
Durable goods.....	93,946	84,243	9,703	7.2	8.5	3.1
Nondurable goods.....	148,167	93,790	54,377	11.4	9.5	17.6
Not specified manufacturing.....	2,791	1,964	827	0.2	0.2	0.3
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	98,262	87,372	10,890	7.6	8.8	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	238,154	172,295	65,859	18.4	17.4	21.4
Service industries.....	284,058	137,744	146,314	21.9	13.9	47.4
All other industries.....	32,390	31,227	7,163	3.0	3.2	2.3
Industry not reported.....	17,787	12,650	5,137	1.4	1.3	1.7

Table 12.—INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR MISSOURI, BY RESIDENCE

Income level	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	1,381,000	1,077,000	1,185,000	855,000	-	-	-	-
Number reporting.....	1,276,000	996,000	1,042,000	785,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	221,000	117,000	166,000	74,000	17.8	11.7	15.9	9.4
\$500 to \$999.....	166,000	107,000	117,000	64,000	18.0	10.7	11.2	8.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	121,000	82,000	98,000	58,000	9.5	8.2	8.9	7.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	95,000	75,000	78,000	55,000	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	134,000	114,000	108,000	89,000	10.5	11.4	10.4	11.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	108,000	94,000	95,000	80,000	8.5	9.4	9.1	10.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	102,000	92,000	91,000	82,000	8.0	9.2	8.7	10.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	84,000	75,000	73,000	65,000	6.6	7.5	7.0	8.3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	89,000	65,000	61,000	57,000	5.4	6.5	5.9	7.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	40,000	38,000	34,000	33,000	3.1	3.8	3.3	4.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	54,000	54,000	51,000	51,000	4.2	5.4	4.9	6.5
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	29,000	29,000	28,000	28,000	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	34,000	34,000	35,000	33,000	2.7	3.4	3.2	4.2
\$10,000 and over.....	21,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.2
Income not reported.....	106,000	81,000	93,000	70,000	-	-	-	-
Median income.....	\$2,131	\$2,516	\$2,333	\$2,828	-	-	-	-

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