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PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA, PA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area and the city of Philadelphia shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to these counts have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere and crews of vessels docked within the metropolitan area but not included in the preliminary counts. 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 3,199,687 on April 1, 1940, to 3,672,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 472,850, or 15 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the

¹ The Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, Pa., and Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties, N. J.

city of Philadelphia increased from 1,931,334 to 2,071,600, representing a gain of about 140,250, or 7 percent. Females outnumbered males, 1,922,000 to 1,750,400, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 97 males per 100 females in 1940 to 91 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 57 percent for this age group as compared with 15 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for persons 35 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.8 years as compared with 31.4 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 65 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-five percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 844,000 married couples in the metropolitan area, 83,900, or 10 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Philadelphia city a similar proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 930,100. In addition, there were 238,700 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 6 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole

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and 9 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.5 persons. For the city the average household size declined, having been 3.7 persons in 1940 and 3.4 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 639,700 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 608,373, was somewhat smaller. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 85 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a similar proportion, 87 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, 16 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 11 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 10 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 7 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 3 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 Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 9 percent. An estimated 1,528,700 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 1,406,590 in 1940. (See table 7.)

The proportion of men living in the metropolitan area who were in the labor force declined slightly over the 10-year period. The 1,044,000 men in the labor force in 1950 constituted 78 percent of all males 14 years old and over; in 1940, 1,000,211, or 80 percent, were in

the labor force. The increase since 1940 in the proportion of women in the labor force that characterized many other areas did not occur in the Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Area. Approximately 32 percent of all women 14 years old and over were in the labor force in 1950, about the same proportion as in 1940. The number of women in the labor force, however, rose over the decade from 406,379 to 484,700, along with the growth in population.

In the city of Philadelphia itself, where the increase in population was more moderate, the 1950 labor force (888,500) was relatively unchanged from 1940. The proportion of male city residents in the labor force dropped from 81 to 78 percent over this period, a change similar to that observed in the metropolitan area as a whole. This was partially counterbalanced by an increase--from 33 to 35 percent--in the proportion for women living in the city.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 54 percent of the women between those ages in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in 1950. The proportion was considerably lower, approximately 35 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for teen-age girls and for women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Philadelphia labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 78,200 persons, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 241,833, or approximately 17 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, declining from 20 to 7 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 58,800 in 1950 from the 172,440 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 1,446,800 in 1950, or 25 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 91 percent, or 1,314,000, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 100,400 were working only part time and 32,300 were temporarily absent from their jobs

all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of Philadelphia, was 18 percent, somewhat smaller than that of the metropolitan area as a whole; 827,300 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 700,898 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred almost entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 1,013,491 in 1940 to 1,301,300 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons remained relatively stable and was estimated at 141,400 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a somewhat smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Philadelphia city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 24 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 58,661 in 1940 to 72,700 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 21 percent to a level of 673,500.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by an increase of 92,000 in the number of employed clerical and sales workers living in the metropolitan area. Most of the gain in this group, which numbered 332,300 in 1950, occurred among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial increase from 173,784 to 229,000 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. This increase is of special significance, because the craftsmen group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 101,391 to 149,500 in the number of workers employed in the professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 15 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 8 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 518,600 of the workers living in the Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Area were

employed in manufacturing, an increase of 93,000 over the decade. There were also employment gains of 60,000 in wholesale and retail trade and 40,000 in the service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 278,700 workers employed in trade in 1950 and 325,200 in the service industries. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility industries. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Philadelphia city were generally similar to those of the residents of the Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Area. The most marked difference concerned the semiskilled operatives, who constituted a significantly higher proportion of the total employed in the city than in the metropolitan area as a whole. In addition, occupational and industrial trends over the last decade were about the same in the city as in the entire metropolitan area.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,440. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$3,105). Approximately 23 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 29 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 1,319,000 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 (802,700 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 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 191,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 151,500 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.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 19,500 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 135 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
10,000.....	4,500	3,000
25,000.....	7,000	5,000
50,000.....	9,500	7,500
100,000.....	13,500	10,000
200,000.....	19,000	14,000
300,000.....	22,500	17,500
400,000.....	25,500	18,500
500,000.....	28,500	20,000
750,000.....	33,500	22,500
1,000,000.....	37,000	23,500
1,500,000.....	41,000	21,000
2,500,000.....	39,000	...
3,500,000.....	17,500	...

variability is about 17,000. 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 146,100 and 180,100.

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 130,200 males 65 and over in the standard metropolitan area, 47 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 7 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 40 percent and 54 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 163,100 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	25,000	50,000	100,000	300,000	600,000	2,000,000	Total population
Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
Metropolitan area							
2 or 98	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	7	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	9	6	5	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	12	9	6	4	3	1	1
50	15	10	7	4	3	2	1
Central city							
2 or 98	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	4	3	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	4	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	9	7	5	3	2	1	1
50	11	8	6	3	3	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.

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PHILADELPHIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	3,672,500	1,750,400	1,922,000	3,199,637	1,573,582	1,626,055	15	11	18
Under 5 years.....	328,600	163,100	165,500	209,092	106,243	102,849	57	54	61
5 to 9 years.....	297,800	149,000	148,800	222,815	113,068	109,747	34	32	36
10 to 14 years.....	241,100	123,200	117,900	260,414	131,178	129,236	-7	-6	-9
15 to 24 years.....	506,900	241,700	265,200	566,089	277,293	288,796	-10	-13	-8
25 to 34 years.....	592,100	279,000	313,000	530,741	256,168	274,573	12	9	14
35 to 44 years.....	572,000	257,000	315,000	486,172	239,340	246,832	18	7	28
45 to 64 years.....	846,500	407,300	439,200	695,807	347,704	348,103	22	17	26
65 years and over.....	287,600	130,200	157,400	228,507	102,388	125,919	26	27	25
Median age.....years..	32.8	32.1	33.4	31.4	31.2	31.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	9	9	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	14	18	18	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	16	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	16	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	23	23	22	22	21	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	8	7	7	8	...	...	...
PHILADELPHIA CITY									
All ages.....	2,071,600	993,500	1,078,100	1,931,334	942,550	988,784	7	5	9
Under 5 years.....	183,100	87,800	95,300	122,202	62,119	60,083	50	41	59
5 to 9 years.....	161,900	85,900	76,100	130,156	65,933	64,223	24	30	18
10 to 14 years.....	139,800	73,600	66,100	151,711	76,393	75,318	-8	-4	-12
15 to 24 years.....	274,200	128,500	145,700	338,870	163,722	175,148	-19	-22	-17
25 to 34 years.....	333,100	154,500	178,700	330,021	157,555	172,466	1	-2	4
35 to 44 years.....	319,600	145,900	173,700	299,785	147,056	152,729	7	-1	14
45 to 64 years.....	487,900	239,900	248,000	422,695	210,028	212,667	15	14	17
65 years and over.....	171,900	77,500	94,500	135,894	59,744	76,150	26	30	24
Median age.....years..	33.3	32.8	33.7	31.7	31.5	31.9	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	9	9	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	7	7	7	6	...	...	..
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	13	13	14	18	17	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	17	17	17	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	16	16	16	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	24	23	22	22	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	8	9	7	6	8	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PHILADELPHIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	2,847,700	1,336,300	1,511,400	100	100	100
Single.....	721,000	364,500	356,500	25	27	24
Married.....	1,848,600	896,400	952,200	65	67	63
Widowed or divorced.....	278,100	75,400	202,700	10	6	13
PHILADELPHIA CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	1,611,700	758,500	853,200	100	100	100
Single.....	415,900	210,700	205,200	26	28	24
Married.....	1,018,100	499,800	518,400	63	66	61
Widowed or divorced.....	177,700	48,000	129,700	11	6	15

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

Subject	Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Area	Philadelphia city	Subject	Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Area	Philadelphia city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	844,000	460,000	Total.....	1,168,900	695,700
With own household.....	760,000	407,900	Families.....	930,100	516,000
Without own household.....	83,900	52,200	Unrelated individuals.....	238,700	179,700
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	90	89	Households.....	1,001,400	578,400
Without own household.....	10	11	Population in households.....	3,527,600	1,989,700
			Population per household.....	3.5	3.4

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
PHILADELPHIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	1,045,700	639,700	61	1,049,318	608,373	58	5
5 to 13 years.....	496,200	420,200	85	429,445	376,679	88	12
14 to 17 years.....	187,500	162,600	87	220,052	185,878	84	-13
18 to 24 years.....	362,000	56,900	16	399,821	45,816	11	24
PHILADELPHIA CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	575,900	346,800	60	620,737	352,778	57	-2
5 to 13 years.....	276,800	234,700	85	250,662	220,633	88	6
14 to 17 years.....	99,600	83,800	84	127,737	107,884	84	-22
18 to 24 years.....	199,600	28,300	14	242,338	24,261	10	17

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

Residence in 1949	Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Area		Philadelphia city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	3,607,100	100	2,036,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	3,172,000	88	1,786,900	88
Different house, same county.....	268,700	7	172,800	8
Different county or abroad.....	114,600	3	39,600	2
Residence not reported.....	51,700	1	37,400	2

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PHILADELPHIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	2,847,700	1,336,300	1,511,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,528,700	1,044,000	484,700	54	78	32
Civilian labor force.....	1,525,000	1,040,400	484,600	54	78	32
Employed.....	1,446,800	980,700	466,100	51	73	31
Unemployed.....	78,200	59,700	18,500	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	1,319,000	292,300	1,026,700	46	22	68
Keeping house.....	807,500	4,900	802,700	28	...	53
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	151,500	85,700	65,900	5	6	4
Other and not reported.....	359,900	201,800	158,100	13	15	10
14 to 19 years.....	191,000	94,700	96,300	7	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	119,600	75,400	44,100	4	6	3
65 years and over.....	49,400	31,600	17,700	2	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	1,525,000	1,040,400	484,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	1,446,800	980,700	466,100	95	94	96
At work.....	1,414,500	959,200	455,300	93	92	94
35 hours or more.....	1,314,000	916,500	397,500	86	88	82
15 to 34 hours.....	82,100	35,100	47,000	5	3	10
1 to 14 hours.....	18,300	7,500	10,800	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	32,300	21,600	10,800	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	78,200	59,700	18,500	5	6	4
PHILADELPHIA CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,611,700	758,500	853,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	888,500	592,900	295,600	55	78	35
Civilian labor force.....	886,100	590,600	295,500	55	78	35
Employed.....	827,300	545,800	281,400	51	72	33
Unemployed.....	58,800	44,800	14,100	4	6	2
Not in labor force.....	723,100	165,600	557,600	45	22	65
Keeping house.....	429,600	2,300	427,300	27	...	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	81,500	42,700	38,800	5	6	5
Other and not reported.....	212,000	120,600	91,400	13	16	11
14 to 19 years.....	99,100	50,900	48,300	6	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	81,300	50,100	31,200	5	7	4
65 years and over.....	31,600	19,600	12,000	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	886,100	590,600	295,500	100	100	100
Employed.....	827,300	545,800	281,400	93	92	95
At work.....	808,300	533,800	274,500	91	90	93
35 hours or more.....	761,100	513,200	247,900	86	87	84
15 to 34 hours.....	42,100	18,000	24,100	5	3	8
1 to 14 hours.....	5,100	2,600	2,500	1	...	1
With a job but not at work.....	19,000	12,000	7,000	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	58,800	44,800	14,100	7	8	5

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PHILADELPHIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	2,847,700	1,336,300	1,511,400	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,528,700	1,044,000	484,700	54	78	32
Civilian labor force.....	1,525,000	1,040,400	484,600	54	78	32
Employed.....	1,446,800	980,700	466,100	51	73	31
Unemployed.....	78,200	59,700	18,500	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	1,319,000	292,300	1,026,700	46	22	68
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	2,561,100	1,250,151	1,310,949	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	1,406,590	1,000,211	406,379	55	80	31
Civilian labor force.....	1,402,210	995,831	406,379	55	80	31
Employed.....	1,160,377	821,188	339,189	45	66	26
Unemployed.....	241,833	174,643	67,190	9	14	5
Not in labor force.....	1,154,510	249,940	904,570	45	20	69
PHILADELPHIA CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,611,700	758,500	853,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	888,500	592,900	295,600	55	78	35
Civilian labor force.....	886,100	590,600	295,500	55	78	35
Employed.....	827,300	545,800	281,400	51	72	33
Unemployed.....	58,800	44,800	14,100	4	6	2
Not in labor force.....	723,100	165,600	557,600	45	22	65
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,558,470	753,773	804,697	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	876,138	607,296	268,842	56	81	33
Civilian labor force.....	873,138	604,296	268,842	56	80	33
Employed.....	700,698	482,086	218,612	45	64	27
Unemployed.....	172,440	122,210	50,230	11	16	6
Not in labor force.....	682,332	146,477	535,855	44	19	67

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

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

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

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
PHILADELPHIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	2,847,700	1,528,700	1,525,000	1,446,800	78,200	1,319,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	549,600	246,300	245,400	221,400	24,000	303,200	16	31
25 to 34 years.....	592,100	361,200	359,400	338,800	20,600	230,900	24	26
35 to 44 years.....	572,000	352,000	351,000	339,500	11,500	220,000	23	15
45 to 64 years.....	846,500	492,000	492,000	473,200	18,800	354,500	32	24
65 years and over.....	287,600	77,200	77,200	73,900	3,300	210,400	5	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	1,336,300	1,044,000	1,040,400	980,700	59,700	292,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	262,800	131,300	130,400	112,400	18,000	131,500	13	30
25 to 34 years.....	279,000	245,500	243,700	228,400	15,200	33,600	24	25
35 to 44 years.....	257,000	243,500	242,600	234,700	7,900	13,600	23	13
45 to 64 years.....	407,300	362,400	362,400	346,600	15,800	44,900	35	26
65 years and over.....	130,200	61,400	61,400	58,700	2,700	68,800	6	5
Female, 14 years and over.....	1,511,400	484,700	484,600	466,100	18,500	1,026,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	286,800	115,100	115,100	109,100	6,000	171,700	24	32
25 to 34 years.....	313,000	115,700	115,700	110,300	5,400	197,300	24	29
35 to 44 years.....	315,000	108,600	108,400	104,800	3,600	206,400	22	19
45 to 64 years.....	439,200	129,600	129,600	126,700	3,000	309,600	27	16
65 years and over.....	157,400	15,800	15,800	15,200	600	141,600	3	3
PHILADELPHIA CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	1,611,700	888,500	886,100	827,300	58,800	723,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	299,200	141,600	141,100	123,400	17,700	157,500	16	30
25 to 34 years.....	333,100	206,800	205,600	192,000	13,600	126,400	23	23
35 to 44 years.....	319,600	202,100	201,400	191,900	9,600	117,400	23	16
45 to 64 years.....	487,900	294,200	294,200	278,500	15,600	193,700	33	27
65 years and over.....	171,900	43,800	43,800	41,500	2,300	128,100	5	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	758,500	592,900	590,600	545,800	44,800	165,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	140,800	73,000	72,400	60,100	12,300	67,800	12	27
25 to 34 years.....	154,500	137,800	136,600	126,800	9,900	16,700	23	22
35 to 44 years.....	145,900	135,200	134,600	127,400	7,200	10,700	23	16
45 to 64 years.....	239,900	211,800	211,800	198,200	13,600	28,000	36	30
65 years and over.....	77,500	35,100	35,100	33,300	1,700	42,400	6	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	853,200	295,600	295,500	281,400	14,100	557,600	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	158,400	68,600	68,600	63,300	5,400	89,800	23	...
25 to 34 years.....	178,700	69,000	69,000	65,200	3,800	109,700	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	173,700	67,000	66,800	64,500	2,300	106,700	23	...
45 to 64 years.....	248,000	82,300	82,300	80,300	2,000	165,700	28	...
65 years and over.....	94,500	8,800	8,800	8,200	600	85,700	3	...

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE PHILADELPHIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PHILADELPHIA CITY: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PHILADELPHIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	54	78	32	5	6	4
14 to 19 years.....	28	29	27	13	18	9
20 to 24 years.....	63	72	54	8	12	3
25 to 34 years.....	61	88	37	6	6	5
35 to 44 years.....	62	95	34	3	3	3
45 to 54 years.....	60	92	33	4	4	3
55 to 64 years.....	55	86	25	4	5	1
65 years and over.....	27	47	10	4	4	4
PHILADELPHIA CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	55	78	35	7	8	5
14 to 19 years.....	29	29	29	16	20	12
20 to 24 years.....	66	77	57	11	16	6
25 to 34 years.....	62	89	39	7	7	6
35 to 44 years.....	63	93	39	5	5	3
45 to 54 years.....	64	91	37	5	6	3
55 to 64 years.....	56	85	28	5	7	1
65 years and over.....	25	45	9	5	5	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE PHILADELPHIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PHILADELPHIA 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
PHILADELPHIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	1,446,800	980,700	466,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,185,200	776,000	409,200	82	79	88
Government workers.....	116,100	81,600	34,500	8	8	7
Self-employed workers.....	141,400	122,400	19,000	10	12	4
Unpaid family workers.....	4,100	800	3,300	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	1,160,377	821,188	339,189	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,013,491	696,720	316,771	87	85	91
Government workers.....	138,450	120,262	18,188	12	15	5
Self-employed workers.....	8,436	4,206	4,230	1	1	1
Unpaid family workers.....						
PHILADELPHIA CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	827,300	545,800	281,400	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	673,500	423,100	250,400	81	78	89
Government workers.....	72,700	54,200	18,500	9	10	7
Self-employed workers.....	79,100	68,400	10,700	10	13	4
Unpaid family workers.....	1,900	100	1,700	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	700,698	482,086	218,612	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	557,223	369,137	188,086	80	77	86
Government workers.....	58,661	42,560	16,101	8	9	7
Self-employed workers.....	80,113	68,539	11,574	11	14	5
Unpaid family workers.....	4,701	1,850	2,851	1	...	1

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PHILADELPHIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	1,446,800	980,700	466,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	149,500	95,900	53,600	10	10	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	150,800	135,100	15,700	10	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	221,800	84,600	137,300	15	9	29
Sales workers.....	110,500	76,400	34,100	8	8	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	229,000	218,500	10,500	16	22	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	328,000	203,800	124,200	23	21	27
Private household workers.....	41,800	2,500	39,400	3	...	8
Service workers, except private household.....	107,800	68,800	39,000	7	7	8
Laborers, except mine.....	91,500	85,600	5,900	6	9	1
Occupation not reported.....	15,900	9,600	6,400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	1,160,377	821,188	339,189	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	101,391	61,785	39,606	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	111,238	100,803	10,435	10	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	240,372	141,119	99,253	21	17	29
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	173,784	168,875	4,909	15	21	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	279,036	185,745	93,291	24	23	28
Private household workers.....	54,168	3,487	50,681	5	...	15
Service workers, except private household.....	96,636	62,098	34,538	8	8	10
Laborers, except mine.....	93,761	90,932	2,829	8	11	1
Occupation not reported.....	9,991	6,344	3,647	1	1	1
PHILADELPHIA CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	827,300	545,800	281,400	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	65,200	43,200	22,100	8	8	8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	73,000	64,600	8,400	9	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	131,600	49,000	82,600	16	9	29
Sales workers.....	58,400	38,300	20,100	7	7	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	131,900	125,800	6,100	16	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	211,800	126,300	85,500	26	23	30
Private household workers.....	22,500	900	21,600	3	...	8
Service workers, except private household.....	77,200	50,300	27,000	9	9	10
Laborers, except mine.....	46,400	43,000	3,300	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	9,300	4,500	4,800	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	700,698	482,086	218,612	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	57,423	33,542	23,881	8	7	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	57,370	50,970	6,400	8	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	97,674	46,481	51,193	14	10	23
Sales workers.....	58,829	43,138	15,691	8	9	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	104,135	100,454	3,681	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	177,907	116,293	61,614	25	24	28
Private household workers.....	29,943	1,471	28,472	4	...	13
Service workers, except private household.....	70,773	46,342	24,431	10	10	11
Laborers, except mine.....	40,776	39,691	1,085	6	8	...
Occupation not reported.....	5,868	3,704	2,164	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE PHILADELPHIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PHILADELPHIA 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
PHILADELPHIA STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	1,446,800	980,700	466,100	100	100	100
Construction.....	94,500	91,600	2,800	7	9	1
Manufacturing.....	518,600	360,500	158,100	36	37	34
Durable goods.....	216,500	180,900	35,600	15	18	8
Nondurable goods.....	295,600	176,500	119,100	20	18	26
Not specified manufacturing.....	6,500	3,100	3,400	...	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	112,700	92,400	20,300	8	9	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	278,700	182,200	96,500	19	19	21
Service industries.....	325,200	162,000	163,200	22	17	35
All other industries.....	94,800	78,100	16,600	7	8	4
Industry not reported.....	22,400	13,900	8,500	2	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	1,160,377	821,188	339,189	100	100	100
Construction.....	57,343	56,025	1,318	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	425,380	316,402	108,978	37	39	32
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	81,731	71,961	9,770	7	9	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	218,871	160,381	58,490	19	20	17
Service industries.....	285,288	140,967	144,321	25	17	43
All other industries.....	68,058	61,373	6,685	6	7	2
Industry not reported.....	23,706	14,079	9,627	2	2	3
PHILADELPHIA CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	827,300	545,800	281,400	100	100	100
Construction.....	52,900	51,000	1,900	6	9	1
Manufacturing.....	287,500	188,100	99,400	35	34	35
Durable goods.....	107,900	88,800	19,100	13	16	7
Nondurable goods.....	174,900	97,100	77,800	21	18	28
Not specified manufacturing.....	4,600	2,200	2,500	1	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	68,500	56,200	12,300	8	10	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	177,600	114,200	63,500	21	21	23
Service industries.....	179,100	91,000	88,100	22	17	31
All other industries.....	48,400	38,100	10,300	6	7	4
Industry not reported.....	13,200	7,200	5,900	2	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	700,698	482,086	218,612	100	100	100
Construction.....	33,747	32,830	917	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	248,307	177,907	70,400	35	37	32
Durable goods.....	89,201	77,893	11,308	13	16	5
Nondurable goods.....	153,212	95,903	57,309	22	20	26
Not specified manufacturing.....	5,894	4,111	1,783	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	50,997	44,817	6,180	7	9	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	151,138	108,933	42,205	22	23	19
Service industries.....	174,088	85,636	88,452	25	18	40
All other industries.....	27,014	23,260	3,754	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	15,407	8,703	6,704	2	2	3

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

Income level	Philadelphia Standard Metropolitan Area				Philadelphia 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.....	1,168,900	930,100	...	...	695,700	516,000	...	...
Number reporting.....	1,082,000	876,200	100	100	639,000	488,400	100	100
Under \$500.....	132,600	71,000	12	8	76,800	35,100	12	7
\$500 to \$999.....	57,200	25,300	5	3	42,400	18,000	7	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	55,800	33,700	5	4	40,100	22,300	6	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	70,600	50,300	7	6	44,200	28,700	7	6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	102,200	79,900	9	9	66,900	48,100	10	10
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	97,100	82,800	9	9	55,500	45,400	9	9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	121,500	108,000	11	12	71,000	62,300	11	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	79,000	73,100	7	8	46,900	42,600	7	9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	67,900	65,300	6	7	39,000	37,100	6	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	50,700	47,900	5	5	27,200	25,600	4	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	93,000	90,400	9	10	50,700	49,100	8	10
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	53,500	51,700	5	6	27,100	25,600	4	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	58,600	57,100	5	7	29,700	28,500	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	42,400	39,700	4	5	21,400	20,000	3	4
Income not reported.....	86,900	53,900	...	...	56,700	27,500	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,105	\$3,440	\$2,942	\$3,374

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE PITTSBURGH, PA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 2,082,556 on April 1, 1940, to 2,213,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 130,650, or 6 percent. (See table 1.)

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

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

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than any other age group, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 43 percent for this age group as compared with 6 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age groups 45 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. As a consequence, the median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.1 years as compared with 28.8 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 66 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-five percent were single, and 9 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 532,000 married couples in the metropolitan area, 40,500, or 8 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. Similarly, in Pittsburgh city 9 percent of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

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

P R E L I M I N A R Y

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

Approximately 383,400 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in the metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 450,848, was somewhat larger. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 85 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat larger proportion, 90 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 19 percent were enrolled in 1950, the same percentage as in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 10 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 8 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 2 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

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

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

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

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

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied considerably with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 50 percent of the women between those ages in the Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 25 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

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

The number of employed civilians living in the Pittsburgh Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 821,400 in 1950, or 24 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 88 percent, or 721,500, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 77,500 were working only part time and 22,400 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase

of employed persons living within the city of Pittsburgh was smaller, 19 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 265,900 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 223,056 reported 10 years earlier.

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

Among residents of Pittsburgh city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 17 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 17,033 in 1940 to 20,000 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 23 percent, to a level of 224,500. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, and skilled craftsmen living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 94,509 to 143,200 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 58,698 to 88,700 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 17 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 6 percent of the women were so employed.

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

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

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

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

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

An estimated 838,200 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (531,500 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 90,700 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 115,100 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 98,000 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and public administration groups. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 22,500 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 160 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
5,000.....	2,200	1,300
10,000.....	3,100	1,800
25,000.....	4,800	2,900
50,000.....	6,800	4,000
100,000.....	9,500	4,800
200,000.....	13,000	7,000
300,000.....	15,600	7,600
400,000.....	17,500	7,500
500,000.....	19,000	6,700
600,000.....	20,200	4,900
1,000,000.....	22,700	...
1,400,000.....	21,900	...
1,800,000.....	17,700	...

variability is about 3,100. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 27,600 and 33,800.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	624,800	383,400	61	757,248	450,848	60	-15
5 to 13 years.....	286,500	242,900	85	308,313	268,708	87	-10
14 to 17 years.....	108,700	97,800	90	163,453	126,922	78	-23
18 to 24 years.....	229,600	42,600	19	285,482	55,218	19	-23
PITTSBURGH CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	189,400	116,200	61	227,093	135,013	59	-14
5 to 13 years.....	83,900	72,100	86	89,954	80,864	90	-11
14 to 17 years.....	31,600	28,300	90	47,560	42,551	89	-33
18 to 24 years.....	73,900	15,900	22	89,579	11,598	13	37

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

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

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PITTSBURGH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	51	79	24	6	6	5
14 to 19 years.....	26	29	23	17	22	12
20 to 24 years.....	64	81	50	10	12	6
25 to 34 years.....	57	94	26	6	5	6
35 to 44 years.....	59	95	24	3	4	2
45 to 54 years.....	58	91	23	4	4	4
55 to 64 years.....	51	84	16	3	4	1
65 years and over.....	22	40	6	4	5	2
PITTSBURGH CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	53	79	30	6	6	5
14 to 19 years.....	29	31	27	15	16	14
20 to 24 years.....	60	74	50	9	13	5
25 to 34 years.....	60	91	32	6	7	6
35 to 44 years.....	63	95	33	5	5	3
45 to 54 years.....	59	91	29	4	5	2
55 to 64 years.....	56	85	25	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	23	42	8	5	6	5

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For a.m. papers)

May 10, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

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Series PC-8, 30.298CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE PORTLAND, OREG., STANDARD
METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Portland Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the metropolitan area and the central city shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field counts of the 1950 Census; to these counts have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere and crews of vessels docked within the metropolitan 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 501,275 on April 1, 1940, to 705,400 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 204,150, or 41 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Portland increased from 305,394 to 373,700, representing a gain of about 68,300, or 22

percent. In 1950, the number of males in the metropolitan area, 351,100, was about the same as the number of females, 354,300.

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 140 percent for this age group as compared with 41 percent for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 33.8 years as compared with 34.4 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely 70 percent. (See table 2.) Eighteen percent were single, and 12 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 184,600 married couples in the metropolitan area, 8,700, or 5 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. Similarly, in Portland city 5 percent of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 199,500. In addition, there were 69,100 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 10 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 14 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 2.7 persons in 1950, approximately equal to the 1940 figure. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at

¹ The Portland Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, Wash., and Clark County, Oreg.

about the same pace during the period as the growth of population.

Approximately 119,500 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 85,777 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 84 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, 94 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, 22 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 19 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. (See table 5.) About 15 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 9 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 Portland Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 39 percent. An estimated 304,100 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 219,491 in 1940. In the city of Portland itself, the labor force increased by 23 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 175,000 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, an increase in the proportion of women in the labor force since 1940. About 90,700 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 55,903, or 27 percent, in 1940. A large increase was also noted

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among women living within the city; the proportion in the labor force rose from 31 to 38 percent over this 10-year period. For men, the proportions were about the same, approximately 80 percent, in both years for city residents, as well as 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. A relatively large proportion, 47 percent, of the women 20 to 24 years of age in the Portland Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, 32 percent, for women 25 to 34 years old, the age group in which the responsibility for the care of small children is a major factor limiting labor force activity. This responsibility is generally less prevalent among women beyond 35 years of age. Consequently, the proportion of women between the ages of 35 and 54 who were in the labor force was somewhat higher, approximately 39 percent. The labor force proportion was lowest for women 65 years and over (10 percent). (See table 9.)

In the Portland labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 21,100 persons, or 7 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 33,038, or approximately 15 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, declining from 15 to 8 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 13,100 in 1950 from the 21,528 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Portland Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 282,200 in 1950, or 53 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 82 percent, or 231,900, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 36,800 were working only part time and 13,600 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of Portland was considerably smaller, 34 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 161,500 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 120,389 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 145,835 to 238,900 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, rose by only 3,000 to a 1950 level of 39,400. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 14 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 20 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Portland city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 65 percent over the decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 10,613 to 17,500 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 40 percent to a level of 126,100.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers and skilled craftsmen living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 23,817 to 43,800 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 17,849 to 30,200 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, 12 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 5 percent were so employed.

The 1950 occupational distribution of employed residents of Portland city was somewhat different from that of the residents of the entire metropolitan area. Among the employed residents of the city, there was a considerably higher proportion of clerical workers, and, conversely, lower proportions of skilled craftsmen and unskilled laborers, than in the metropolitan area as a whole.

In 1950, 52,500 of the workers living in the Portland Standard Metropolitan Area were em-

ployed in manufacturing, an increase of 15,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 25,000 in the service industries and 21,000 in wholesale and retail trade. As a result, there were 72,200 workers employed in the service industries in 1950, and 64,100 in trade. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility industries. The number of workers engaged in agriculture, on the other hand, tended to remain stable over the 10-year period. In general, however, the proportion of workers in each of the various broad industry groups was about the same in both 1940 and 1950, except for agriculture, which declined significantly in relative importance. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Portland Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,465. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,050). Approximately 19 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 32 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

The average income of families living within the city of Portland was higher than that of those living outside the city in the metropolitan area. As a result, the median income of the families residing in the city (\$3,759) was higher than the median for all families in the Portland Standard Metropolitan Area.

An estimated 239,500 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 household work (155,900) 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 32,600 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 29,000 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 20,700 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.

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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.

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Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 12,500 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 125 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
2,500.....	800	600
5,000.....	1,100	800
10,000.....	1,500	1,100
25,000.....	2,300	1,700
50,000.....	3,200	2,300
100,000.....	4,400	3,000
150,000.....	5,100	3,300
200,000.....	5,800	3,400
250,000.....	6,000	3,200
300,000.....	6,300	2,700
500,000.....	5,800	...
700,000.....	1,100	...

variability is about 2,800. 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 34,700 and 40,300.

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 33,900 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 38 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 4 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 34 percent and 42 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 37,500 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

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	5	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	10	7	4	3	2	2	1
50	11	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	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
50	8	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.

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PORTLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	705,400	351,100	354,300	501,275	251,726	249,549	41	39	42
Under 5 years.....	72,300	37,500	34,800	30,115	15,365	14,750	140	144	136
5 to 9 years.....	54,200	27,800	26,500	28,994	14,694	14,300	87	89	85
10 to 14 years.....	43,800	24,500	19,300	33,817	17,086	16,731	30	43	15
15 to 24 years.....	88,100	41,200	46,900	81,221	39,875	41,346	8	3	13
25 to 34 years.....	107,000	51,600	55,400	80,917	39,839	41,078	32	30	35
35 to 44 years.....	104,900	50,300	54,700	73,870	36,359	37,511	42	38	46
45 to 64 years.....	165,900	84,400	81,500	126,705	65,822	60,883	31	28	34
65 years and over.....	69,100	33,900	35,200	45,636	22,686	22,950	51	49	53
Median age.....years..	33.8	33.6	34.0	34.4	34.7	34.2	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	10	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	5	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	12	12	13	16	16	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	15	15	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	15	15	14	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	24	23	25	26	24	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	10	10	9	9	9	...	...	...
PORTLAND CITY									
All ages.....	373,700	182,100	191,600	305,394	149,135	156,259	22	22	23
Under 5 years.....	34,100	18,400	15,700	15,990	8,128	7,862	113	126	100
5 to 9 years.....	24,600	12,700	11,900	14,877	7,395	7,482	65	72	59
10 to 14 years.....	19,600	10,500	9,100	17,674	8,865	8,809	11	18	3
15 to 24 years.....	47,800	20,500	27,300	48,665	22,638	26,027	-2	-9	5
25 to 34 years.....	55,700	27,200	28,500	51,458	24,855	26,603	8	9	7
35 to 44 years.....	57,800	27,800	30,100	46,731	22,579	24,152	24	23	25
45 to 64 years.....	93,700	46,600	47,000	81,359	41,372	39,987	15	13	18
65 years and over.....	40,300	18,400	21,900	28,640	13,303	15,337	41	38	43
Median age.....years..	35.9	35.6	36.1	35.9	36.2	35.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	8	5	5	5	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	6	5	5	5	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	6	5	6	6	6	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	13	11	14	16	15	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	15	15	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	16	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	25	26	25	27	28	26	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	11	10	11	9	9	10	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PORTLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	543,600	266,100	277,500	100	100	100
Single.....	99,400	54,600	44,800	18	21	16
Married.....	378,900	192,000	186,900	70	72	67
Widowed or divorced.....	65,300	19,500	45,800	12	7	17
PORTLAND CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	299,100	142,600	156,500	100	100	100
Single.....	60,700	30,500	30,200	20	21	19
Married.....	195,200	99,900	95,400	65	70	61
Widowed or divorced.....	43,200	12,200	31,000	14	9	20

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PORTLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	705,400	351,100	354,300	501,275	251,726	249,549	41	39	42
Under 5 years.....	72,300	37,500	34,800	30,115	15,365	14,750	140	144	136
5 to 9 years.....	54,200	27,800	26,500	28,994	14,694	14,300	87	89	85
10 to 14 years.....	43,800	24,500	19,300	33,817	17,086	16,731	30	43	15
15 to 24 years.....	88,100	41,200	46,900	81,221	39,875	41,346	8	3	13
25 to 34 years.....	107,000	51,600	55,400	80,917	39,839	41,078	32	30	35
35 to 44 years.....	104,900	50,300	54,700	73,870	36,359	37,511	42	38	46
45 to 64 years.....	165,900	84,400	81,500	126,705	65,822	60,883	31	28	34
65 years and over.....	69,100	33,900	35,200	45,636	22,686	22,950	51	49	53
Median age.....years..	33.8	33.6	34.0	34.4	34.7	34.2	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	10	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	5	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	12	12	13	16	16	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	15	15	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	15	15	14	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	24	23	25	26	24	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	10	10	9	9	9	...	...	...
PORTLAND CITY									
All ages.....	373,700	182,100	191,600	305,394	149,135	156,259	22	22	23
Under 5 years.....	34,100	18,400	15,700	15,990	8,128	7,862	113	126	100
5 to 9 years.....	24,600	12,700	11,900	14,877	7,395	7,482	65	72	59
10 to 14 years.....	19,600	10,500	9,100	17,674	8,865	8,809	11	18	3
15 to 24 years.....	47,800	20,500	27,300	48,665	22,638	26,027	-2	-9	5
25 to 34 years.....	55,700	27,200	28,500	51,458	24,855	26,603	8	9	7
35 to 44 years.....	57,800	27,800	30,100	46,731	22,579	24,152	24	23	25
45 to 64 years.....	93,700	46,600	47,000	81,359	41,372	39,987	15	13	18
65 years and over.....	40,300	18,400	21,900	28,640	13,303	15,337	41	38	43
Median age.....years..	35.9	35.6	36.1	35.9	36.2	35.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	8	5	5	5	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	6	5	5	5	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	6	5	6	6	6	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	13	11	14	16	15	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	15	15	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	16	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	25	26	25	27	28	26	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	11	10	11	9	9	10	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PORTLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	543,600	266,100	277,500	100	100	100
Single.....	99,400	54,600	44,800	18	21	16
Married.....	378,900	192,000	186,900	70	72	67
Widowed or divorced.....	65,300	19,500	45,800	12	7	17
PORTLAND CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	299,100	142,600	156,500	100	100	100
Single.....	60,700	30,500	30,200	20	21	19
Married.....	195,200	99,900	95,400	65	70	61
Widowed or divorced.....	43,200	12,200	31,000	14	9	20

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

Subject	Portland Standard Metropolitan Area	Portland city	Subject	Portland Standard Metropolitan Area	Portland city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	184,600	95,400	Total.....	268,600	158,300
With own household.....	175,800	91,000	Families.....	199,500	106,400
Without own household.....	8,700	4,400	Unrelated individuals.....	69,100	51,800
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	95	95	Households.....	233,400	129,700
Without own household.....	5	5	Population in households.....	680,800	353,500
			Population per household.....	2.9	2.7

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
PORTLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	186,200	119,500	64	144,032	85,777	60	39
5 to 13 years.....	89,500	75,400	84	55,562	47,686	86	58
14 to 17 years.....	31,500	29,600	94	30,411	26,940	89	10
18 to 24 years.....	65,100	14,500	22	58,059	11,151	19	30
PORTLAND CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	92,000	58,100	63	81,216	47,567	59	22
5 to 13 years.....	40,400	33,400	83	28,695	25,227	88	32
14 to 17 years.....	15,500	14,700	95	16,676	14,955	90	-2
18 to 24 years.....	36,100	10,000	28	35,845	7,385	21	35

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

Residence in 1949	Portland Standard Metropolitan Area		Portland city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	689,700	100	366,000	100
Same house as in 1950.....	515,300	75	273,600	75
Different house, same county.....	103,300	15	58,100	16
Different county or abroad.....	60,600	9	28,500	8
Residence not reported.....	10,500	2	5,800	2

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PORTLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	543,600	266,100	277,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	304,100	213,400	90,700	56	80	33
Civilian labor force.....	303,300	212,500	90,700	56	80	33
Employed.....	282,200	197,600	84,600	52	74	30
Unemployed.....	21,100	14,900	6,200	4	6	2
Not in labor force.....	239,500	52,700	186,800	44	20	67
Keeping house.....	157,200	1,300	155,900	29	...	56
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	20,700	13,700	7,000	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	61,600	37,800	23,800	11	14	9
14 to 19 years.....	29,000	15,000	14,100	5	6	5
20 to 64 years.....	17,300	10,600	6,700	3	4	2
65 years and over.....	15,300	12,200	3,100	3	5	1
Civilian labor force.....	303,300	212,500	90,700	100	100	100
Employed.....	282,200	197,600	84,600	93	93	93
At work.....	268,600	188,700	79,800	89	89	88
35 hours or more.....	231,900	167,400	64,400	76	79	71
15 to 34 hours.....	27,200	15,500	11,700	9	7	13
1 to 14 hours.....	9,600	5,900	3,700	3	3	4
With a job but not at work.....	13,600	8,900	4,800	4	4	5
Unemployed.....	21,100	14,900	6,200	7	7	7
PORTLAND CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	299,100	142,600	156,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	175,000	115,800	59,200	59	81	38
Civilian labor force.....	174,600	115,400	59,200	58	81	38
Employed.....	161,500	105,800	55,600	54	74	36
Unemployed.....	13,100	9,500	3,600	4	7	2
Not in labor force.....	124,100	26,800	97,300	41	19	62
Keeping house.....	79,200	500	78,700	26	...	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	7,500	4,500	3,100	3	3	2
Other and not reported.....	37,300	21,800	15,500	12	15	10
14 to 19 years.....	14,800	6,800	8,100	5	5	5
20 to 64 years.....	12,000	7,300	4,700	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	10,500	7,800	2,700	4	5	2
Civilian labor force.....	174,600	115,400	59,200	100	100	100
Employed.....	161,500	105,800	55,600	92	92	94
At work.....	152,200	100,200	52,000	87	87	88
35 hours or more.....	133,900	90,400	43,500	77	78	73
15 to 34 hours.....	13,300	6,900	6,400	8	6	11
1 to 14 hours.....	5,000	2,900	2,100	3	3	4
With a job but not at work.....	9,300	5,600	3,600	5	5	6
Unemployed.....	13,100	9,500	3,600	8	8	6

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PORTLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	543,600	266,100	277,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	304,100	213,400	90,700	56	80	33
Civilian labor force.....	303,300	212,500	90,700	56	80	33
Employed.....	282,200	197,600	84,600	52	74	30
Unemployed.....	21,100	14,900	6,200	4	6	2
Not in labor force.....	239,500	52,700	186,800	44	20	67
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	415,598	208,252	207,346	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	219,491	163,588	55,903	53	79	27
Civilian labor force.....	217,891	161,988	55,903	52	78	27
Employed.....	184,853	136,005	48,848	44	65	24
Unemployed.....	33,038	25,983	7,055	8	12	3
Not in labor force.....	196,107	44,664	151,443	47	21	73
PORTLAND CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	299,100	142,600	156,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	175,000	115,800	59,200	59	81	38
Civilian labor force.....	174,600	115,400	59,200	58	81	38
Employed.....	161,500	105,800	55,600	54	74	36
Unemployed.....	13,100	9,500	3,600	4	7	2
Not in labor force.....	124,100	26,800	97,300	41	19	62
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	260,709	126,683	134,026	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	142,167	100,176	41,991	55	79	31
Civilian labor force.....	141,867	99,876	41,991	54	79	31
Employed.....	120,339	83,502	36,837	46	66	27
Unemployed.....	21,528	16,374	5,154	8	13	4
Not in labor force.....	118,542	26,507	92,035	45	21	69

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

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Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE PORTLAND, OREG., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PORTLAND 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
PORTLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	543,600	304,100	303,300	282,200	21,100	239,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	96,700	47,400	47,400	42,300	5,100	49,300	16	24
25 to 34 years.....	107,000	66,800	66,300	63,000	3,300	40,200	22	16
35 to 44 years.....	104,900	68,600	68,300	63,500	4,800	36,300	23	23
45 to 64 years.....	165,900	104,800	104,800	98,200	6,600	61,100	34	31
65 years and over.....	69,100	16,500	16,500	15,200	1,300	52,600	5	6
Male, 14 years and over.....	266,100	213,400	212,500	197,600	14,900	52,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	46,000	27,400	27,300	24,500	2,900	18,600	13	19
25 to 34 years.....	51,600	49,000	48,500	46,300	2,200	2,600	23	15
35 to 44 years.....	50,300	47,900	47,600	44,100	3,500	2,400	22	23
45 to 64 years.....	84,400	76,200	76,200	70,900	5,300	8,200	36	36
65 years and over.....	33,900	13,000	13,000	11,900	1,100	20,900	6	7
Female, 14 years and over.....	277,500	90,700	90,700	84,600	6,200	186,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	50,700	20,000	20,000	17,800	2,200	30,700	22	35
25 to 34 years.....	55,400	17,800	17,800	16,700	1,100	37,600	20	18
35 to 44 years.....	54,700	20,700	20,700	19,400	1,300	33,900	23	21
45 to 64 years.....	81,500	28,600	28,600	27,300	1,300	52,900	32	21
65 years and over.....	35,200	3,500	3,500	3,300	200	31,700	4	3
PORTLAND CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	299,100	175,000	174,600	161,500	13,100	124,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	51,600	26,400	26,300	23,800	2,500	25,200	15	19
25 to 34 years.....	55,700	37,100	36,800	34,600	2,200	18,600	21	17
35 to 44 years.....	57,800	40,000	39,900	36,800	3,100	17,800	23	24
45 to 64 years.....	93,700	61,300	61,300	57,100	4,200	32,400	35	32
65 years and over.....	40,300	10,300	10,300	9,200	1,100	30,000	6	8
Male, 14 years and over.....	142,600	115,800	115,400	105,800	9,500	26,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	22,600	13,200	13,200	11,900	1,200	9,400	11	13
25 to 34 years.....	27,200	25,800	25,500	24,000	1,500	1,400	22	16
35 to 44 years.....	27,800	26,700	26,600	24,200	2,400	1,100	23	25
45 to 64 years.....	46,600	42,300	42,300	38,800	3,500	4,300	37	37
65 years and over.....	18,400	7,800	7,800	6,900	900	10,600	7	9
Female, 14 years and over.....	156,500	59,200	59,200	55,600	3,600	97,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	29,000	13,200	13,200	11,800	1,300	15,800	22	36
25 to 34 years.....	28,500	11,300	11,300	10,600	700	17,200	19	19
35 to 44 years.....	30,100	13,300	13,300	12,600	700	16,800	22	19
45 to 64 years.....	47,000	19,000	19,000	18,300	700	28,000	32	19
65 years and over.....	21,900	2,500	2,500	2,300	200	19,400	4	6

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE PORTLAND, OREG., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PORTLAND 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
PORTLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	56	80	33	7	7	7
14 to 19 years.....	33	34	32	14	13	15
20 to 24 years.....	65	86	47	9	10	8
25 to 34 years.....	62	95	32	5	5	2
35 to 44 years.....	65	95	38	7	7	6
45 to 54 years.....	67	95	39	6	6	5
55 to 64 years.....	58	84	31	7	8	5
65 years and over.....	24	38	10	8	8	6
PORTLAND CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	59	81	38	8	8	6
14 to 19 years.....	35	36	35	16	13	13
20 to 24 years.....	66	79	56	6	8	5
25 to 34 years.....	67	95	40	6	6	6
35 to 44 years.....	69	96	44	8	9	5
45 to 54 years.....	69	94	45	6	8	4
55 to 64 years.....	61	87	35	7	9	3
65 years and over.....	26	42	11	11	12	8

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE PORTLAND, OREG., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PORTLAND 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
PORTLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA 1950						
Employed.....	282,200	197,600	84,600	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	210,000	145,300	64,700	74	74	76
Government workers.....	28,900	18,500	10,300	10	9	12
Self-employed workers.....	39,400	33,200	6,100	14	17	7
Unpaid family workers.....	3,900	500	3,400	1	...	4
1940						
Employed.....	184,853	136,005	48,848	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	145,835	103,743	42,092	79	76	86
Government workers.....	36,099	31,070	5,029	20	23	10
Self-employed workers.....	2,919	1,192	1,727	2	1	4
Unpaid family workers.....						
PORTLAND CITY 1950						
Employed.....	161,500	105,800	55,600	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	126,100	81,900	44,300	78	77	80
Government workers.....	17,500	10,300	7,100	11	10	13
Self-employed workers.....	17,300	13,600	3,700	11	13	7
Unpaid family workers.....	600	...	500	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	120,339	83,502	36,837	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	90,316	61,568	28,748	75	74	78
Government workers.....	10,613	6,998	3,615	9	8	10
Self-employed workers.....	18,254	14,764	3,490	15	18	9
Unpaid family workers.....	1,156	172	984	1	...	3

Table 11.—MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE PORTLAND, OREG., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PORTLAND 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
PORTLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	282,200	197,600	84,600	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	30,200	17,000	13,200	11	9	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	41,800	36,000	5,900	15	18	7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	39,700	12,900	26,800	14	7	32
Sales workers.....	24,000	17,000	7,100	9	9	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	43,800	42,500	1,200	16	22	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	42,700	34,400	8,300	15	17	10
Private household workers.....	4,600	600	4,000	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	25,100	12,900	12,200	9	7	14
Laborers, except mine.....	27,000	22,500	4,500	10	11	5
Occupation not reported.....	3,200	1,900	1,400	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	184,853	136,005	48,848	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	17,849	10,479	7,370	10	8	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	31,876	28,167	3,709	17	21	8
Clerical and kindred workers.....	39,533	22,059	17,474	21	16	36
Sales workers.....	23,817	23,291	526	13	17	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	28,130	22,700	5,430	15	17	11
Operatives and kindred workers.....	5,945	216	5,729	3	...	12
Private household workers.....	16,593	9,165	7,428	9	7	15
Service workers, except private household.....	19,321	18,683	638	10	14	1
Laborers, except mine.....	1,789	1,245	544	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
PORTLAND CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	161,500	105,800	55,600	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	19,900	10,800	9,100	12	10	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	22,700	18,700	4,000	14	18	7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	28,300	8,200	20,000	18	8	36
Sales workers.....	14,800	10,300	4,500	9	10	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	21,300	20,700	500	13	20	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,600	18,500	5,100	15	17	9
Private household workers.....	2,900	300	2,600	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	17,300	8,500	8,800	11	8	16
Laborers, except mine.....	9,300	8,900	400	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,400	900	600	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	120,339	83,502	36,837	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	13,376	7,891	5,485	11	9	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	15,963	13,481	2,482	13	16	7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	18,708	7,870	10,838	16	9	29
Sales workers.....	13,011	9,641	3,370	11	12	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	15,717	15,304	413	13	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	18,212	14,213	3,999	15	17	11
Private household workers.....	4,031	125	3,906	3	...	11
Service workers, except private household.....	12,675	6,862	5,813	11	8	16
Laborers, except mine.....	7,548	7,369	179	6	9	...
Occupation not reported.....	1,098	746	352	1	1	1

Table 12. MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE PORTLAND OREG., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PORTLAND 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
PORTLAND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	282,200	197,600	84,600	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	17,600	13,200	4,400	6	7	5
Construction.....	23,000	21,700	1,200	8	11	1
Manufacturing.....	52,500	44,000	8,500	19	22	10
Durable goods.....	29,400	27,300	2,100	10	14	2
Nondurable goods.....	22,800	16,300	6,400	8	8	8
Not specified manufacturing.....	300	300	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	33,400	28,800	4,600	12	15	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	64,100	41,100	23,000	23	21	27
Service industries.....	72,200	35,000	37,300	26	18	44
All other industries.....	15,400	11,500	3,900	5	6	5
Industry not reported.....	3,900	2,300	1,600	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	184,853	136,005	48,848	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	16,553	15,661	892	9	12	2
Construction.....	10,399	10,234	165	6	8	...
Manufacturing.....	37,534	32,185	5,349	20	24	11
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	19,050	17,130	1,920	10	13	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	42,746	29,148	13,598	23	21	28
Service industries.....	47,291	23,002	24,289	26	17	50
All other industries.....	8,221	6,601	1,620	4	5	3
Industry not reported.....	3,059	2,044	1,015	2	2	2
PORTLAND CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	161,500	105,800	55,600	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	1,100	1,000	100	1	1	...
Construction.....	11,300	10,700	700	7	10	1
Manufacturing.....	27,500	22,300	5,200	17	21	9
Durable goods.....	14,300	12,600	1,600	9	12	3
Nondurable goods.....	13,000	9,500	3,500	8	9	6
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	200	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	20,500	16,800	3,600	13	16	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	42,700	26,600	16,100	26	25	29
Service industries.....	47,300	20,900	26,400	29	20	47
All other industries.....	9,300	6,500	2,800	6	6	5
Industry not reported.....	1,800	1,100	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	120,339	83,502	36,837	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	1,077	995	82	1	1	...
Construction.....	6,226	6,098	128	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	22,733	18,858	3,875	19	23	11
Durable goods.....	11,984	11,101	883	10	13	2
Nondurable goods.....	10,344	7,465	2,879	9	9	9
Not specified manufacturing.....	405	292	113	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14,178	12,645	1,533	12	15	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	32,698	21,911	10,787	27	26	29
Service industries.....	35,453	17,022	18,431	29	20	50
All other industries.....	6,007	4,733	1,274	5	6	3
Industry not reported.....	1,967	1,240	727	2	1	2

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

Income level	Portland Standard Metropolitan Area				Portland 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.....	268,600	199,500	...	...	158,300	106,400	...	...
Number reporting.....	259,300	194,500	100	100	153,500	104,300	100	100
Under \$500.....	28,000	10,600	11	5	18,000	5,100	12	5
\$500 to \$999.....	21,600	7,500	8	4	12,800	3,300	8	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	17,600	11,400	7	6	9,300	4,800	6	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	16,700	10,500	6	5	10,500	5,500	7	5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	21,300	15,700	8	8	11,500	6,400	7	6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	21,400	17,100	8	9	12,600	8,900	8	9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	30,400	26,300	12	14	15,700	12,500	10	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	22,900	20,500	9	11	13,100	10,900	9	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	19,400	18,100	7	9	10,500	9,500	7	9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	11,700	10,700	5	6	7,800	7,000	5	7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	19,900	19,100	8	10	13,100	12,400	9	12
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	9,900	9,400	4	5	6,800	6,400	4	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	10,900	10,600	4	5	7,300	7,100	5	7
\$10,000 and over.....	7,500	7,000	3	4	4,800	4,600	3	4
Income not reported.....	9,400	5,000	...	...	4,700	2,100	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,050	\$3,465	...	...	\$3,065	\$3,759	...	...

5-23-50

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

June 10, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

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Series PC-5, No. 39CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE PROVIDENCE, R. I., STANDARD
METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Providence Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area and of the city of Providence, shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field counts of the 1950 Census; to these counts have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere and crews of vessels docked within the metropolitan area but not included in the preliminary counts. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should

be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 678,786 on April 1, 1940, to 737,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 60,450, or 9 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Providence decreased from 253,504 to 248,600, representing a decline of about 4,900, or 2 percent. Females outnumbered males, 381,300 to 355,900, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area in 1950, 93 males per 100 females, was approximately equal to that of 1940.

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 55 percent for this age group as compared with 9 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.2 years as compared with 30.9 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 63 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-seven percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 171,700 married couples in the metropolitan area, 10,600, or 6 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Providence

¹ The Providence Standard Metropolitan Area comprises, in Providence County, R. I., Central Falls, Cranston, Pawtucket, Providence, and Woonsocket cities, and Cumberland, East Providence, Johnston, Lincoln, North Providence, North Smithfield, and Smithfield towns; in Washington County, R. I., North Kingston town; in Kent County, R. I., Warwick city, and East Greenwich and West Warwick towns; all of Bristol County, R. I.; in Bristol County, Mass., Attleboro city, and North Attleboro and Seekonk towns; in Norfolk County, Mass., Bellingham, Franklin, Plainville, and Wrentham towns; and in Worcester County, Mass., Blackstone and Millville towns.

city a similar proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 193,700. In addition, there were 47,800 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 6 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 11 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.4 persons. For the city the average household size declined, having been 3.7 persons in 1940 and 3.3 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 130,400 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The number was about the same in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 85 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, about the same proportion 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, 21 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 11 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects, in part, the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 11 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 8 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 3 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 Providence Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) increased by approximately 7 percent. An estimated 326,800 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 304,938 in 1940. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force in the metropolitan area reflects, in addition to

population growth, an increase since 1940 in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 113,000 women, or 38 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 98,512, or 35 percent, in 1940. Among male residents of the metropolitan area, the proportion in the labor force was about the same in both years, approximately 80 percent. The size of the 1950 male labor force, 213,800, was also relatively unchanged from the 1940 level.

In the city of Providence, where the population declined slightly over the last decade, the labor force decreased by about 8 percent since 1940. About 108,300 city residents were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 117,623 ten years earlier. The proportion of women living in the city who were in the labor force remained relatively unchanged over the decade--approximately 38 percent. On the other hand, there was a marked drop in the proportion for male city residents--from 80 to 74 percent. The decline in the proportion for males was greatest among those 20 to 24 years old, reflecting, in part, the increase cited above in the school enrollment of persons 18 to 24 years of age.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 63 percent of the women between those ages in the Providence Standard Metropolitan Area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was lower, about 42 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Providence labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 24,100 persons, or 7 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 54,462, or approximately 18 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, declining from 20 to 11 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 11,500 in 1950 from the 23,600 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Providence Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 302,200 in 1950, or 21 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 87 percent, or 261,500, were working full time (35 hours or more) during

the census week. Of the remainder, 32,200 were working only part time and 8,600 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 8.) In contrast to the increase in civilian employment observed in the metropolitan area as a whole, the number of employed civilians living within the city of Providence was about the same in 1950 (96,500) as in 1940.

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 by 22 percent to a level of 273,400 in 1950. Self-employed workers, who are mainly independent business and professional people, numbered 27,900 in 1950. This group, therefore, constituted approximately one-tenth of the total employed in 1950, or about the same proportion as in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and semi-skilled operatives 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 36,142 to 47,100 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 18,682 to 24,000 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, 8 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 3 percent were so employed.

The 1950 occupational distribution of employed residents of Providence city was generally similar to that of the residents of the entire metropolitan area. In the city of Providence, however, the clerical workers group constituted a higher percentage of the total employed than in the metropolitan area as a whole. In the metropolitan area, on the other hand, skilled craftsmen and semiskilled operatives were proportionately more important than in the city.

In 1950, 143,100, or 47 percent, of the employed workers living in the Providence Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in manufacturing,

an increase of 22,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 12,000 to a 1950 level of 54,300. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility industries. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 12.)

A comparison of the 1950 industrial distribution of the residents of Providence city with that of the residents of the entire metropolitan area reveals two marked differences. In the city of Providence, the service industries had a significantly greater proportion of the employed residents than in the metropolitan area as a whole. In the Providence Standard Metropolitan Area, however, manufacturing had a much larger proportion of the employed residents than in the city.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Providence Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,194. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$2,812). Approximately 16 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 31 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

The average income of families living within the city of Providence was lower than that of those living outside the city in the metropolitan area. As a result, the median income of the families residing in the city (\$2,976) was lower than the median for all families in the Providence Standard Metropolitan Area.

An estimated 245,200 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (145,400 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 32,200 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 35,600 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 30,600 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 17,500 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 140 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
5,000.....	1,500	900
10,000.....	2,200	1,200
25,000.....	3,400	1,800
50,000.....	4,700	2,400
100,000.....	6,500	3,000
200,000.....	8,300	2,400
300,000.....	9,300	...
400,000.....	9,400	...
500,000.....	8,900	...
600,000.....	7,200	...
700,000.....	4,100	...

variability is about 4,000. 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 31,600 and 39,600.

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 28,100 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 40 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 6 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 34 percent and 46 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 35,600 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

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	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	9	6	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	13	9	6	4	3	2	1
50	15	10	7	5	3	2	1
Central city							
2 or 98	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	5	4	3	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	8	5	4	3	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.

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

Area and age	1950			1940 ¹			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	737,200	355,900	381,300	676,766	329,352	347,414	9	8	10
Under 5 years.....	68,300	35,600	32,700	44,157	22,455	21,702	55	59	51
5 to 9 years.....	59,200	29,100	30,200	47,983	24,538	23,445	23	19	29
10 to 14 years.....	46,800	24,100	22,800	58,214	29,348	28,866	-20	-18	-21
15 to 24 years.....	108,400	54,100	54,300	124,266	61,385	62,881	-13	-12	-14
25 to 34 years.....	119,000	57,500	61,500	107,566	51,307	56,259	11	12	9
35 to 44 years.....	106,600	50,500	56,000	96,791	46,437	50,354	10	9	11
45 to 64 years.....	163,400	76,800	86,600	146,641	71,140	75,501	11	8	15
65 years and over.....	65,400	28,100	37,200	51,148	22,742	28,406	28	24	31
Median age.....years..	32.2	31.1	33.2	30.9	30.3	31.5	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	9	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	9	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	15	14	18	19	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	15	14	14	14	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	23	22	22	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	8	10	8	7	8	...	...	...
PROVIDENCE CITY									
All ages.....	248,600	118,800	129,800	253,504	121,797	131,707	-2	-2	-1
Under 5 years.....	22,400	10,700	11,700	15,651	7,891	7,760	43	36	51
5 to 9 years.....	17,300	8,800	8,500	17,035	8,712	8,323	2	1	2
10 to 14 years.....	15,000	7,200	7,800	20,867	10,519	10,348	-28	-32	-25
15 to 24 years.....	40,100	21,100	19,000	46,844	22,877	23,967	-14	-8	-21
25 to 34 years.....	40,000	18,900	21,000	41,205	19,284	21,921	-3	-2	-4
35 to 44 years.....	34,200	16,200	17,900	35,341	16,725	18,616	-3	-3	-4
45 to 64 years.....	54,900	25,300	29,600	56,835	27,221	29,614	-3	-7	...
65 years and over.....	24,700	10,500	14,200	19,726	8,568	11,158	25	23	27
Median age.....years..	32.4	31.1	33.5	31.4	30.7	32.1	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	9	9	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	18	15	18	19	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	16	16	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	21	23	22	22	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	9	11	8	7	8	...	...	...

¹ The 1940 figures for the standard metropolitan area include estimated data for some of the smaller towns for which separate 1940 tabulations were not available.

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	571,900	272,200	299,700	100	100	100
Single.....	157,000	79,200	77,800	27	29	26
Married.....	360,200	177,600	182,600	63	65	61
Widowed or divorced.....	54,700	15,400	39,300	10	6	13
PROVIDENCE CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	196,700	93,500	103,200	100	100	100
Single.....	61,500	31,100	30,400	31	33	29
Married.....	112,800	56,300	56,500	57	60	55
Widowed or divorced.....	22,500	6,200	16,300	11	7	16

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

Subject	Providence Standard Metropolitan Area	Providence city	Subject	Providence Standard Metropolitan Area	Providence city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	171,700	53,500	Total.....	241,500	89,100
With own household.....	161,000	49,500	Families.....	193,700	62,700
Without own household.....	10,600	4,000	Unrelated individuals.....	47,800	26,300
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	94	93	Households.....	211,900	71,300
Without own household.....	6	7	Population in households.....	714,400	233,800
			Population per household.....	3.4	3.3

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

Area and age	1950			1940 ¹			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	214,500	130,400	61	230,463	132,551	58	-2
5 to 13 years.....	96,900	81,900	85	93,912	83,845	89	-2
14 to 17 years.....	38,300	31,700	83	50,727	39,479	78	-20
18 to 24 years.....	79,300	16,800	21	85,824	9,227	11	82
PROVIDENCE CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	72,400	44,600	62	84,746	49,706	59	-10
5 to 13 years.....	29,500	25,100	85	33,444	30,879	92	-19
14 to 17 years.....	12,500	10,000	80	18,441	14,772	80	-32
18 to 24 years.....	30,500	9,600	31	32,861	4,055	12	37

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

Residence in 1949	Providence Standard Metropolitan Area		Providence city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	724,700	100	244,100	100
Same house as in 1950.....	640,100	88	212,700	87
Different house, same county.....	57,400	8	21,000	9
Different county or abroad.....	22,200	3	7,400	3
Residence not reported.....	5,000	1	3,000	1

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

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	571,900	272,200	299,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	326,800	213,800	113,000	57	79	38
Civilian labor force.....	326,300	213,400	112,900	57	78	38
Employed.....	302,200	195,600	106,600	53	72	36
Unemployed.....	24,100	17,800	6,300	4	7	2
Not in labor force.....	245,200	58,500	186,700	43	21	62
Keeping house.....	146,800	1,400	145,400	26	1	49
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	30,600	15,700	14,900	5	6	5
Other and not reported.....	67,800	41,400	26,400	12	15	9
14 to 19 years.....	35,600	19,400	16,200	6	7	5
20 to 64 years.....	22,000	15,100	6,900	4	6	2
65 years and over.....	10,200	6,900	3,300	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	326,300	213,400	112,900	100	100	100
Employed.....	302,200	195,600	106,600	93	92	94
At work.....	293,600	190,700	102,900	90	89	91
35 hours or more.....	261,500	175,600	85,900	80	82	76
15 to 34 hours.....	27,600	12,800	14,800	8	6	13
1 to 14 hours.....	4,600	2,300	2,300	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	8,600	4,900	3,700	3	2	3
Unemployed.....	24,100	17,800	6,300	7	8	6
PROVIDENCE CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	196,700	93,500	103,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	108,300	69,000	39,300	55	74	38
Civilian labor force.....	108,000	68,700	39,300	55	73	38
Employed.....	96,500	60,000	36,500	49	64	35
Unemployed.....	11,500	8,700	2,800	6	9	3
Not in labor force.....	88,400	24,500	63,900	45	26	62
Keeping house.....	47,800	500	47,300	24	1	46
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	10,400	5,200	5,300	5	6	5
Other and not reported.....	30,100	18,900	11,300	15	20	11
14 to 19 years.....	13,300	7,100	6,200	7	8	6
20 to 64 years.....	11,900	8,600	3,300	6	9	3
65 years and over.....	4,900	3,100	1,700	2	3	2
Civilian labor force.....	108,000	68,700	39,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	96,500	60,000	36,500	89	87	93
At work.....	93,200	58,000	35,200	86	84	90
35 hours or more.....	82,300	53,600	28,700	76	78	73
15 to 34 hours.....	9,100	3,600	5,500	8	5	14
1 to 14 hours.....	1,800	800	1,000	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	3,200	2,000	1,300	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	11,500	8,700	2,800	11	13	7

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	571,900	272,200	299,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	326,800	213,800	113,000	57	79	38
Civilian labor force.....	326,300	213,400	112,900	57	78	38
Employed.....	302,200	195,600	106,600	53	72	36
Unemployed.....	24,100	17,800	6,300	4	7	2
Not in labor force.....	245,200	58,500	186,700	43	21	62
1940 ¹						
Persons 14 years and over.....	538,697	259,172	279,525	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	304,938	206,426	98,512	57	80	35
Civilian labor force.....	304,938	206,426	98,512	57	80	35
Employed.....	250,476	167,183	83,293	46	65	30
Unemployed.....	54,462	39,243	15,219	10	15	5
Not in labor force.....	233,759	52,746	181,013	43	20	65
PROVIDENCE CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	196,700	93,500	103,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	108,300	69,000	39,300	55	74	38
Civilian labor force.....	108,000	68,700	39,300	55	73	38
Employed.....	96,500	60,000	36,500	49	64	35
Unemployed.....	11,500	8,700	2,800	6	9	3
Not in labor force.....	88,400	24,500	63,900	45	26	62
1940 ¹						
Persons 14 years and over.....	204,409	96,946	107,463	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	117,623	77,792	39,831	58	80	37
Civilian labor force.....	117,623	77,792	39,831	58	80	37
Employed.....	94,023	60,847	33,176	46	63	31
Unemployed.....	23,600	16,945	6,655	12	17	6
Not in labor force.....	86,786	19,154	67,632	42	20	63

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

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Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PROVIDENCE 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
PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	571,900	326,800	326,300	302,200	24,100	245,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	117,500	60,700	60,500	53,000	7,500	56,900	19	31
25 to 34 years.....	119,000	78,900	78,600	73,600	5,000	40,200	24	21
35 to 44 years.....	106,600	73,100	73,000	68,900	4,100	33,500	22	17
45 to 64 years.....	163,400	99,700	99,700	93,400	6,300	63,700	31	26
65 years and over.....	65,400	14,500	14,500	13,300	1,200	50,900	4	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	272,200	213,800	213,400	195,600	17,800	58,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	59,200	30,800	30,700	25,600	5,000	28,400	14	28
25 to 34 years.....	57,500	53,300	53,200	49,400	3,800	4,200	25	21
35 to 44 years.....	50,500	48,600	48,600	45,300	3,300	2,000	23	19
45 to 64 years.....	76,800	69,800	69,800	65,100	4,700	7,100	33	26
65 years and over.....	28,100	11,200	11,200	10,200	1,000	16,900	5	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	299,700	113,000	112,900	106,600	6,300	186,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	58,300	29,800	29,800	27,400	2,500	28,500	26	40
25 to 34 years.....	61,500	25,500	25,400	24,200	1,200	36,000	23	19
35 to 44 years.....	56,000	24,500	24,500	23,600	900	31,600	22	14
45 to 64 years.....	86,600	29,900	29,900	28,300	1,600	56,700	26	25
65 years and over.....	37,200	3,300	3,300	3,100	200	34,000	3	3
PROVIDENCE CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	196,700	108,300	108,000	96,500	11,500	88,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	43,000	19,900	19,800	16,600	3,200	23,000	18	28
25 to 34 years.....	40,000	26,400	26,300	23,600	2,700	13,600	24	23
35 to 44 years.....	34,200	23,300	23,200	21,100	2,100	10,900	22	18
45 to 64 years.....	54,900	33,200	33,200	30,000	3,200	21,700	31	28
65 years and over.....	24,700	5,500	5,500	5,100	400	19,200	5	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	93,500	69,000	68,700	60,000	8,700	24,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	22,500	10,500	10,300	8,000	2,300	12,000	15	26
25 to 34 years.....	18,900	17,000	16,900	14,900	2,000	2,000	25	23
35 to 44 years.....	16,200	15,400	15,400	13,700	1,700	900	22	20
45 to 64 years.....	25,300	22,200	22,100	19,700	2,500	3,200	32	29
65 years and over.....	10,500	4,000	4,000	3,700	300	6,500	6	3
Female, 14 years and over.....	103,200	39,300	39,300	36,500	2,800	63,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	20,500	9,500	9,500	8,600	900	11,000	24	32
25 to 34 years.....	21,000	9,400	9,400	8,800	600	11,600	24	21
35 to 44 years.....	17,900	7,900	7,900	7,400	500	10,000	20	18
45 to 64 years.....	29,600	11,000	11,000	10,400	700	18,500	28	25
65 years and over.....	14,200	1,500	1,500	1,400	100	12,700	4	4

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PROVIDENCE 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
PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	79	38	7	8	6
14 to 19 years.....	35	32	39	16	22	11
20 to 24 years.....	68	74	63	10	14	7
25 to 34 years.....	66	93	41	6	7	5
35 to 44 years.....	69	96	44	6	7	4
45 to 54 years.....	67	94	41	6	7	4
55 to 64 years.....	53	86	27	7	7	7
65 years and over.....	22	40	9	8	9	6
PROVIDENCE CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	55	74	38	11	13	7
14 to 19 years.....	32	31	33	23	30	12
20 to 24 years.....	60	60	60	14	19	8
25 to 34 years.....	66	90	45	10	12	6
35 to 44 years.....	68	95	44	9	11	6
45 to 54 years.....	64	91	42	10	12	6
55 to 64 years.....	56	83	32	9	11	7
65 years and over.....	22	38	11	7	8	7

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PROVIDENCE 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
PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	302,200	195,600	106,600	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	251,500	155,600	95,900	83	80	90
Government workers.....	21,900	15,300	6,600	7	8	6
Self-employed workers.....	27,900	24,400	3,400	9	12	3
Unpaid family workers.....	900	300	700	...	...	1
1940 ¹						
Employed.....	250,476	167,183	83,293	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	223,662	144,336	79,326	89	86	95
Government workers.....	25,188	21,976	3,212	10	13	4
Self-employed workers.....	1,626	871	755	1	1	1
Unpaid family workers.....						
PROVIDENCE CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	96,500	60,000	36,500	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	78,200	46,400	31,900	81	77	87
Government workers.....	9,100	6,000	3,200	9	10	9
Self-employed workers.....	8,900	7,600	1,400	9	13	4
Unpaid family workers.....	200	100	100	...	...	...
1940 ¹						
Employed.....	94,023	60,847	33,176	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	75,255	46,834	28,421	80	77	86
Government workers.....	7,839	4,904	2,935	8	8	9
Self-employed workers.....	10,378	8,867	1,511	11	15	5
Unpaid family workers.....	551	242	309	1	...	1

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PROVIDENCE 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
PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	302,200	195,600	106,600	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	24,000	14,000	10,000	8	7	9
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	26,300	23,000	3,300	9	12	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	40,000	14,700	25,300	13	8	24
Sales workers.....	19,800	13,300	6,600	7	7	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	47,100	44,000	3,100	16	22	3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	106,500	60,000	46,400	35	31	44
Private household workers.....	3,800	100	3,700	1	...	3
Service workers, except private household.....	19,700	13,400	6,300	7	7	6
Laborers, except mine.....	12,400	11,600	900	4	6	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,700	1,500	1,100	1	1	1
1940 ¹						
Employed.....	250,476	167,183	83,293	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	18,682	10,422	8,260	7	6	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	21,056	19,143	1,913	8	11	2
Clerical and kindred workers.....	44,992	23,998	20,994	18	14	25
Sales workers.....	36,142	34,753	1,389	14	21	2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	89,122	52,104	37,018	36	31	44
Operatives and kindred workers.....	6,891	177	6,714	3	...	8
Private household workers.....	17,902	12,065	5,837	7	7	7
Service workers, except private household.....	14,057	13,522	535	6	8	1
Laborers, except mine.....	1,632	999	633	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
PROVIDENCE CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	96,500	60,000	36,500	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	8,800	4,700	4,100	9	8	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	8,400	7,000	1,400	9	12	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	15,600	5,600	10,000	16	9	27
Sales workers.....	7,100	4,700	2,400	7	8	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	12,400	11,400	1,000	13	19	3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	28,700	16,200	12,500	30	27	34
Private household workers.....	1,700	...	1,700	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	8,600	5,900	2,700	9	10	7
Laborers, except mine.....	4,200	3,700	500	4	6	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,100	700	400	1	1	1
1940 ¹						
Employed.....	94,023	60,847	33,176	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	8,657	4,574	4,083	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	8,209	7,382	827	9	12	2
Clerical and kindred workers.....	12,065	4,674	7,391	13	8	22
Sales workers.....	7,972	5,695	2,277	8	9	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	12,453	11,809	644	13	19	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	28,061	16,672	11,389	30	27	34
Private household workers.....	3,304	95	3,209	4	...	10
Service workers, except private household.....	8,910	5,826	3,084	9	10	9
Laborers, except mine.....	4,078	3,931	147	4	6	...
Occupation not reported.....	314	189	125	...	...	...

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND PROVIDENCE 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
PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	302,200	195,600	106,600	100	100	100
Construction.....	16,500	16,000	500	5	8	...
Manufacturing.....	143,100	86,700	56,400	47	44	53
Durable goods.....	62,900	41,500	21,400	21	21	20
Nondurable goods.....	79,600	44,700	34,900	26	23	33
Not specified manufacturing.....	600	500	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	17,200	13,700	3,500	6	7	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	54,300	37,200	17,100	18	19	16
Service industries.....	50,900	25,900	25,000	17	13	23
All other industries.....	16,600	14,200	2,400	5	7	2
Industry not reported.....	3,600	2,000	1,700	1	1	2
1940 ¹						
Employed.....	250,476	167,183	83,293	100	100	100
Construction.....	11,471	11,257	214	5	7	...
Manufacturing.....	121,239	78,604	42,635	48	47	51
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12,045	10,266	1,779	5	6	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	42,695	31,700	10,995	17	19	13
Service industries.....	48,224	23,368	24,856	19	14	30
All other industries.....	11,629	10,059	1,570	5	6	2
Industry not reported.....	3,173	1,929	1,244	1	1	1
PROVIDENCE CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	96,500	60,000	36,500	100	100	100
Construction.....	4,400	4,200	200	5	7	1
Manufacturing.....	37,900	21,900	16,000	39	36	44
Durable goods.....	21,500	12,600	9,000	22	21	25
Nondurable goods.....	16,200	9,200	6,900	17	15	19
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	100	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7,000	5,400	1,500	7	9	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	19,000	13,000	6,000	20	22	16
Service industries.....	21,400	10,200	11,200	22	17	31
All other industries.....	5,400	4,300	1,000	6	7	3
Industry not reported.....	1,400	900	500	1	1	1
1940 ¹						
Employed.....	94,023	60,847	33,176	100	100	100
Construction.....	4,220	4,124	96	4	7	...
Manufacturing.....	36,684	23,398	13,286	39	38	40
Durable goods.....	20,921	13,968	6,953	22	23	21
Nondurable goods.....	15,596	9,317	6,279	17	15	19
Not specified manufacturing.....	167	113	54	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	5,420	4,576	844	6	8	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	19,833	14,455	5,378	21	24	16
Service industries.....	23,347	10,784	12,563	25	18	38
All other industries.....	3,908	3,138	770	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	611	372	239	1	1	1

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

Income level	Providence Standard Metropolitan Area				Providence city			
	Families and un-related individuals	Families	Percent distribution		Families and un-related individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and un-related individuals	Fami-lies			Families and un-related individuals	Fami-lies
Total.....	241,500	193,700	...	...	89,100	62,700	...	...
Number reporting.....	226,300	181,300	100	100	82,600	58,300	100	100
Under \$500.....	30,000	11,900	13	7	15,500	4,700	19	8
\$500 to \$999.....	14,000	7,500	6	4	6,100	2,300	7	4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	12,400	8,000	5	4	5,700	3,300	7	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	15,800	11,900	7	7	7,200	5,000	9	9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	25,400	20,200	11	11	9,000	7,000	11	12
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	24,900	22,700	11	13	8,100	7,200	10	12
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	24,100	21,800	11	12	7,300	6,500	9	11
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	16,700	16,000	7	9	5,000	4,400	6	8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	15,100	14,600	7	8	4,500	4,200	5	7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	11,200	10,900	5	6	3,300	3,200	4	5
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	14,500	14,200	6	8	4,500	4,300	5	7
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	9,000	8,800	4	5	2,300	2,200	3	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	8,400	8,200	4	5	2,300	2,200	3	4
\$10,000 and over.....	4,800	4,600	2	3	1,800	1,600	2	3
Income not reported.....	15,200	12,400	6,400	4,400
Median income.....	\$2,812	\$3,194	\$2,378	\$2,976

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

August 2, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

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Series PC-5, No. 40CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE RICHMOND, VA., STANDARD
METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Richmond 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 standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the metropolitan area who were enumerated elsewhere but were not included in the preliminary count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 262,991 on April 1, 1940, to 328,100 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 65,100, or 25 percent. (See table 1.)

The white population constituted 70 percent of the total population in the standard metropolitan area in 1950. Between 1940 and 1950, the white population of the metropolitan area increased from 188,436 to 230,900, a gain of 23 percent. The nonwhite population increased at an even greater rate, 30 percent, from 74,565 in 1940 to 97,200 in 1950. Females outnumbered males, 173,400 to 154,700, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area in 1950, 89 males per 100 females, was about the same as in 1940.

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 100 percent for this age group as compared with 25 percent for the total population. The increase was about the same for whites as for nonwhites. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 31.5 years as compared with 30.1 years in 1940. It was 30.3 years for males and 32.5 years for females in 1950. The nonwhite population was somewhat younger, on the average, than the white population.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 65 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-four percent were single, and 12 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 73,700 married couples in the metropolitan area, 9,200, or 12 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.) Nonwhite couples more frequently had "doubled-up" living arrangements than other couples.

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 82,100. In addition, there were 29,500 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 9 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.6 persons.

Approximately 54,900 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 48,666 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, 86 percent were enrolled. This age group includes children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 21 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 12 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were

¹ The Richmond Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Richmond city and Chesterfield and Henrico Counties, Va.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 17 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 9 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 8 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year. The proportion of persons moving was less among nonwhites within the metropolitan area than among the total population.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size of the labor force in the Richmond Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 18 percent. An estimated 145,700 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 123,856 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion was solely the result of the increase in population. About 91,300 men, or 79 percent of the male population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 80,433, or 81 percent, in 1940. The proportion of women in the labor force remained constant--39 percent at both dates. However, the number of women in the labor force rose from 43,423 to 54,400 along with the growth in population. In both 1940 and 1950, the proportion of nonwhite women in the metropolitan area who were in the labor force was significantly greater than for white women. However, by 1950 the proportion for nonwhite women had declined--from 54 to 46 percent--lessening the gap considerably.

In the Richmond labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 7,500 persons, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 13,134, or 11 percent of the workers, were unemployed. The proportion of nonwhite workers in the metropolitan area who were unemployed similarly declined from 16 to 10 percent during the past decade.

The number of employed civilians living in the Richmond Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 137,800 in 1950, or 24 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred almost entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 98,618 to 125,600 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 11,700 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a somewhat smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by an increase of 12,000 in

the number of employed clerical and sales workers. Most of the gain in this group, which numbered 36,400 in 1950, was probably concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 13,299 to 16,800 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. This increase is of special significance because the craftsmen group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 9,260 to 14,500 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, 23 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 14 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 40,900 of the workers living in the Richmond Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in the service industries, an increase of 8,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade similarly rose by 8,000, reaching a level of 30,600 in 1950. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility industries. Employment in manufacturing, on the other hand, was at about the same level in 1950 as it was in 1940. Despite these changes however, the distribution of employed workers in each of the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in both 1940 and 1950, except for manufacturing which declined significantly in relative importance as a field of employment. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Richmond Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,396. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$2,727). Approximately 21 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 36 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

Nonwhite families and individuals have lower incomes, on the average, than the white population. In 1949 the median income of white families and individuals (\$3,466) was more than twice that received by nonwhite families and individuals (\$1,495).

An estimated 107,700 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 (64,700 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 13,700 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 15,500 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 13,100 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 3,200 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 92 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the standard 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.

Each of the figures for 1940 is the result 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.

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

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--As indicated previously, the total population of the standard metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census, with some minor adjustments. Editing revisions may change this figure somewhat in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability.

The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes (except for nonwhite). 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
2,500.....	600	100,000.....	3,000
5,000.....	800	150,000.....	3,300
10,000.....	1,100	200,000.....	3,200
25,000.....	1,800	250,000.....	2,800
50,000.....	2,400	300,000.....	1,900

ulation have about two and one-half times the variability shown above.

Data on residence in 1949 also have about two and one-half times the variability shown 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:

The above figures reflect the sampling variability of the total population and the white population. Characteristics of the nonwhite pop-

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
2 or 98	3	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	4	3	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	10	7	5	3	2	2	1
50	12	8	6	4	3	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 9,800 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 49 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 6 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 43 percent and 55 percent.

The tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of persons for which data are presented. The 1940 figures are used as the base in computing the percent change. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these per-

centages 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.--COLOR AND AGE, BY SEX, FOR THE RICHMOND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940
(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where less than 1 or where 1950 figure is less than 100 sample cases)

Color and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population.....	328,100	154,700	173,400	262,991	124,705	138,286	25	24	25
COLOR									
White.....	230,900	108,300	122,700	188,436	90,046	98,390	23	20	25
Nonwhite.....	97,200	46,500	50,700	74,555	34,659	39,896	30	34	27
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	70	70	71	72	72	71	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	30	30	29	28	28	29	...	...	...
AGE--TOTAL									
Under 5 years.....	33,400	18,300	15,100	16,738	8,382	8,356	100	118	81
5 to 9 years.....	25,200	12,900	12,200	18,247	9,161	9,086	38	41	34
10 to 14 years.....	20,400	10,300	10,100	21,049	10,331	10,718	-3	...	-6
15 to 24 years.....	47,300	21,100	26,200	50,123	23,452	26,671	-6	-10	-2
25 to 34 years.....	58,400	27,700	30,600	49,546	23,443	26,103	18	18	17
35 to 44 years.....	51,400	23,700	27,700	41,086	19,367	21,719	25	22	28
45 to 64 years.....	68,400	30,700	37,700	51,064	24,142	26,922	34	27	40
65 years and over.....	23,600	9,800	13,800	15,138	6,427	8,711	56	52	58
Median age.....years..	31.5	30.3	32.5	30.1	29.7	30.5	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	12	9	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	15	19	19	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	18	18	19	19	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	20	22	19	19	19	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	6	8	6	5	6	...	...	...
AGE--NONWHITE									
Under 5 years.....	10,900	6,100	4,800	5,487	2,693	2,794	99	127	72
5 to 9 years.....	8,000	4,200	3,800	6,239	3,084	3,155	28	36	20
10 to 14 years.....	7,700	3,800	3,900	6,777	3,242	3,535	14	17	10
15 to 24 years.....	15,600	6,800	8,800	15,272	6,739	8,533	2	1	3
25 to 34 years.....	17,500	8,000	9,500	13,752	6,313	7,439	27	27	28
35 to 44 years.....	14,700	6,900	7,900	11,590	5,275	6,315	27	31	25
45 to 64 years.....	18,300	8,800	9,500	12,397	5,960	6,437	48	48	48
65 years and over.....	4,400	1,900	2,500	3,041	1,353	1,688	45	...	...
Median age.....years..	28.7	27.9	29.3	27.5	27.5	27.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	13	9	7	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	7	8	9	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	8	8	8	9	9	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	15	17	20	19	21	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	17	19	18	18	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	16	16	15	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	19	19	19	17	17	16	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	5	4	5	4	4	4	...	...	...

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

Color and marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	253,300	115,400	138,000	100	100	100
Single.....	59,800	29,000	30,800	24	25	22
Married.....	163,800	79,800	84,000	65	69	61
Widowed or divorced.....	29,800	6,600	23,200	12	6	17
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....	72,000	33,200	38,900	100	100	100
Single.....	19,400	9,800	9,600	27	30	25
Married.....	43,300	20,700	22,600	60	62	58
Widowed or divorced.....	9,300	2,700	6,600	13	8	17

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

Subject	Total	Nonwhite	Subject	Total	Nonwhite
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	73,700	17,400	Total.....	111,500	30,900
With own household.....	64,500	13,700	Families.....	82,100	21,400
Without own household.....	9,200	3,600	Unrelated individuals.....	29,500	9,500
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	88	79	Households.....	87,500	23,200
Without own household.....	12	21	Population in households.....	310,800	91,500
			Population per household.....	3.6	3.9

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

(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where 1950 figure is less than 100 sample cases)

Color 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	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	92,900	54,900	59	89,419	48,666	54	13
5 to 13 years.....	41,400	34,000	82	34,846	29,962	86	13
14 to 17 years.....	15,900	13,600	86	18,508	14,335	77	-5
18 to 24 years.....	35,600	7,300	21	36,065	4,369	12	67
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years....	31,400	17,800	57	28,288	14,103	50	26
5 to 13 years.....	14,300	12,200	85	11,612	9,690	83	26
14 to 17 years.....	5,800	4,500	78	5,725	3,738	65	20
18 to 24 years.....	11,200	1,100	10	10,951	675	6	...

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

Residence in 1949	Total		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	321,700	100	95,100	100
Same house as in 1950.....	264,400	82	81,700	86
Different house, same county.....	28,400	9	8,100	9
Different county or abroad.....	24,300	8	4,200	4
Residence not reported.....	4,500	1	1,000	1

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Color and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL						
Persons 14 years and over.....	253,300	115,400	138,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	145,700	91,300	54,400	58	79	39
Civilian labor force.....	145,300	91,000	54,300	57	79	39
Employed.....	137,800	86,700	51,100	54	75	37
Unemployed.....	7,500	4,400	3,200	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	107,700	24,100	83,600	43	21	61
Keeping house.....	65,400	700	64,700	26	1	47
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	13,100	8,200	4,900	5	7	4
Other and not reported.....	29,200	15,200	14,000	12	13	10
14 to 19 years.....	15,500	7,900	7,600	6	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	10,100	5,300	4,800	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	3,600	2,000	1,700	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	145,300	91,000	54,300	100	100	100
Employed.....	137,800	86,700	51,100	95	95	94
At work.....	133,900	84,600	49,300	92	93	91
35 hours or more.....	118,600	78,400	40,100	82	86	74
15 to 34 hours.....	12,700	5,300	7,400	9	6	14
1 to 14 hours.....	2,700	900	1,800	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	3,900	2,100	1,800	3	2	3
Unemployed.....	7,500	4,400	3,200	5	5	6
NONWHITE						
Persons 14 years and over.....	72,000	33,200	38,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	43,400	25,400	18,000	60	77	46
Civilian labor force.....	43,300	25,300	18,000	60	76	46
Employed.....	39,100	23,000	16,100	54	69	41
Unemployed.....	4,200	2,300	1,900	6	7	5
Not in labor force.....	28,600	7,700	20,900	40	23	54
Keeping house.....	15,100	100	15,000	21	...	39
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	5,200	3,400	1,800	7	10	5
Other and not reported.....	8,300	4,300	4,100	12	13	11
14 to 19 years.....	5,200	2,600	2,600	7	8	7
20 to 64 years.....	2,600	1,300	1,300	4	4	3
65 years and over.....	500	300	200	1	1	1
Civilian labor force.....	43,300	25,300	18,000	100	100	100
Employed.....	39,100	23,000	16,100	90	91	89
At work.....	38,100	22,700	15,400	88	90	86
35 hours or more.....	30,600	20,200	10,400	71	80	58
15 to 34 hours.....	6,100	2,100	4,000	14	8	22
1 to 14 hours.....	1,400	400	1,000	3	2	6
With a job but not at work.....	1,000	300	700	2	1	4
Unemployed.....	4,200	2,300	1,900	10	9	11

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

Color, year, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Total--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	253,300	115,400	138,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	145,700	91,300	54,400	58	79	39
Civilian labor force.....	145,300	91,000	54,300	57	79	39
Employed.....	137,800	86,700	51,100	54	75	37
Unemployed.....	7,500	4,400	3,200	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	107,700	24,100	83,600	43	21	61
Total--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	211,407	99,008	112,399	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	123,856	80,433	43,423	59	81	39
Civilian labor force.....	123,856	80,433	43,423	59	81	39
Employed.....	110,722	72,181	38,541	52	73	34
Unemployed.....	13,134	8,252	4,882	6	8	4
Not in labor force.....	87,551	18,575	68,976	41	19	61
Nonwhite--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	72,000	33,200	38,900	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	43,400	25,400	18,000	60	77	46
Civilian labor force.....	43,300	25,300	18,000	60	76	46
Employed.....	39,100	23,000	16,100	54	69	41
Unemployed.....	4,200	2,300	1,900	6	7	5
Not in labor force.....	28,600	7,700	20,900	40	23	54
Nonwhite--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	57,456	26,320	31,136	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	37,927	21,051	16,876	66	80	54
Civilian labor force.....	37,927	21,051	16,876	66	80	54
Employed.....	31,866	17,339	14,527	55	66	47
Unemployed.....	6,061	3,712	2,349	11	14	8
Not in labor force.....	19,529	5,269	14,260	34	20	46

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

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over.....	253,300	145,700	145,300	137,800	7,500	107,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	51,500	24,500	24,500	21,900	2,600	27,000	17	35
25 to 34 years.....	58,400	38,400	38,200	36,400	1,800	20,000	26	24
35 to 44 years.....	51,400	34,900	34,900	33,700	1,100	16,500	24	15
45 to 64 years.....	68,400	41,700	41,700	40,000	1,700	26,700	29	23
65 years and over.....	23,600	6,100	6,100	5,900	300	17,500	4	4
Male, 14 years and over.....								
	115,400	91,300	91,000	86,700	4,400	24,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	23,300	12,600	12,500	11,300	1,300	10,700	14	30
25 to 34 years.....	27,700	24,900	24,800	23,700	1,100	2,800	27	25
35 to 44 years.....	23,700	22,100	22,100	21,400	700	1,600	24	16
45 to 64 years.....	30,700	26,900	26,800	25,800	1,100	3,900	29	25
65 years and over.....	9,800	4,800	4,800	4,600	200	5,000	5	5

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

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Female, 14 years and over.....	138,000	54,400	54,300	51,100	3,200	83,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	28,200	12,000	11,900	10,600	1,300	16,200	22	41
25 to 34 years.....	30,600	13,400	13,400	12,700	700	17,200	25	22
35 to 44 years.....	27,700	12,800	12,800	12,300	400	14,900	24	13
45 to 64 years.....	37,700	14,900	14,900	14,200	700	22,800	27	22
65 years and over.....	13,800	1,300	1,300	1,300	100	12,500	2	3

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

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

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.....	58	79	39	5	5	6
14 to 19 years.....	29	30	28	16	17	19
20 to 24 years.....	65	79	55	8	8	7
25 to 34 years.....	66	90	44	5	4	5
35 to 44 years.....	68	93	46	3	3	3
45 to 54 years.....	65	92	44	4	4	5
55 to 64 years.....	55	81	33	4	4	4
65 years and over.....	26	49	9	5	4	...

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	137,800	86,700	51,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	109,000	67,700	41,300	79	78	81
Government workers.....	16,600	9,000	7,600	12	10	15
Self-employed workers.....	11,700	9,900	1,800	8	11	4
Unpaid family workers.....	500	100	400	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	110,722	72,181	38,541	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	98,618	63,033	35,585	89	87	92
Government workers.....	11,408	8,888	2,520	10	12	7
Self-employed workers.....	696	260	436	1	...	1
Unpaid family workers.....						

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

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

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	137,800	86,700	51,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	14,500	8,300	6,200	11	10	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm...	14,400	12,300	2,000	10	14	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	24,200	8,700	15,600	18	10	31
Sales workers.....	12,200	8,300	4,000	9	10	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	16,800	15,900	900	12	18	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,300	15,000	8,200	17	17	16
Private household workers.....	7,300	400	6,900	5	...	14
Service workers, except private household.....	12,600	6,500	6,100	9	7	12
Laborers, except mine.....	11,400	10,500	900	8	12	2
Occupation not reported.....	1,100	800	300	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	110,722	72,181	38,541	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,260	5,137	4,123	8	7	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm...	11,193	10,007	1,186	10	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	24,500	13,720	10,780	22	19	28
Sales workers.....	13,299	12,966	333	12	18	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	23,215	14,411	8,804	21	20	23
Operatives and kindred workers.....	9,240	548	8,692	8	1	23
Private household workers.....	10,161	6,115	4,046	9	8	10
Service workers, except private household.....	9,428	9,005	423	9	12	1
Laborers, except mine.....	426	272	154	...	...	...
Occupation not reported.....						

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

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

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	137,800	86,700	51,100	100	100	100
Construction.....	9,900	9,600	300	7	11	1
Manufacturing.....	30,100	20,700	9,400	22	24	18
Durable goods.....	6,600	5,700	900	5	7	2
Nondurable goods.....	23,300	14,700	8,500	17	17	17
Not specified manufacturing.....	300	200	100	...	...	...
Transport., commun., and other public utilities....	14,200	11,700	2,500	10	13	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	30,600	19,300	11,300	22	22	22
Service industries.....	40,900	17,100	23,800	30	20	47
All other industries.....	10,900	7,700	3,200	8	9	6
Industry not reported.....	1,100	500	500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	110,722	72,181	38,541	100	100	100
Construction.....	6,989	6,855	134	6	9	...
Manufacturing.....	29,323	19,955	9,368	26	28	24
Transport., commun., and other public utilities....	9,892	8,814	1,078	9	12	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	22,594	16,143	6,451	20	22	17
Service industries.....	32,915	13,269	19,646	30	18	51
All other industries.....	8,121	6,524	1,597	7	9	4
Industry not reported.....	888	621	267	1	1	1

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY COLOR, FOR THE RICHMOND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Income level	Total	White	Nonwhite	Percent distribution		
				Total	White	Non-white
Families and unrelated individuals....	111,500	80,700	30,900	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	105,800	75,900	29,900	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	12,900	7,300	5,700	12	10	19
\$500 to \$999.....	7,400	3,200	4,100	7	4	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8,600	3,400	5,200	8	4	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9,900	4,700	5,200	9	6	17
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10,200	6,600	3,500	10	9	12
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8,600	6,500	2,000	8	9	7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8,300	6,700	1,600	8	9	5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7,600	6,700	900	7	9	3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6,300	5,600	700	6	7	2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,900	4,600	300	5	6	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7,600	7,200	300	7	9	1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4,800	4,500	300	5	6	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5,000	4,900	100	5	6	...
\$10,000 and over.....	3,900	3,900	...	4	5	...
Income not reported.....	5,700	4,800	1,000	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,727	\$3,466	\$1,495	...	...	...
Families.....	82,100	60,700	21,400	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	78,000	57,300	20,800	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	5,400	2,500	2,900	7	4	14
\$500 to \$999.....	3,100	1,200	1,900	4	2	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4,600	1,600	3,000	6	3	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6,700	2,700	4,000	9	5	19
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6,900	4,000	3,000	9	7	14
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	6,600	4,700	2,000	8	8	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	7,200	5,600	1,600	9	10	8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6,900	6,100	900	9	11	4
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5,700	5,000	700	7	9	3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,500	4,200	300	6	7	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7,300	7,000	300	9	12	1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4,500	4,300	200	6	8	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	4,800	4,700	100	6	8	...
\$10,000 and over.....	3,800	3,800	...	5	7	...
Income not reported.....	4,000	3,400	700
Median income.....	\$3,396	\$4,025	\$1,825

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION**PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

(For p.m. papers)

May 17, 1951

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., STANDARD
METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Rochester Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total populations of the standard metropolitan area and the city of Rochester shown in this report are 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 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 438,230 on April 1, 1940, to 486,600 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 48,350, or 11 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Rochester increased from 324,975 to 332,500, representing a gain of about 7,500, or 2 percent. Fe-

males outnumbered males, 255,300 to 231,400, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 96 males per 100 females in 1940 to 91 in 1950, and in the city from 94 to 90.

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 84 percent for this age group as compared with 11 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 33.9 years as compared with 33.2 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely 67 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-three percent were single and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 118,600 married couples in the metropolitan area, 8,800, or 7 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. Similarly, in Rochester city 9 percent of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 128,300. In addition, there were 41,700 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 9 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 11 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household

¹ The Rochester Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Monroe County, N. Y.

in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.9 persons. For the city the average household size declined, being 3.5 persons in 1940 and 3.1 in 1950. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than the growth of population.

Approximately 76,900 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 83,344 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 83 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, 92 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 old, 26 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 18 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 fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 13 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 10 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 3 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 Rochester Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 10 percent. An estimated 212,300 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 192,828 in 1940. In the city of Rochester itself, where the number of residents 14 years old and over remained relatively unchanged since 1940, the labor force increased only slightly over the past decade to reach a total of 152,300 in 1950. (See table 7.)

For the metropolitan area as a whole, the expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, an in-

crease in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 141,800 males, or 80 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force, as compared with 135,784, or 78 percent, in 1940. About 70,500 women, or 34 percent of the female population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950; whereas in 1940 only 57,044, or 31 percent, had been in the labor force. A somewhat similar increase was noted among women living within the city; the proportion in the labor force rose from 34 to 38 percent over this 10-year period. For male city residents, the proportions were about the same--78 percent--in both years.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied considerably with age. A relatively large proportion--57 percent--of the women 20 to 24 years of age in the city of Rochester were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, 43 percent, for women 25 to 44 years old, the age group in which the responsibility for the care of small children is a major factor limiting labor force activity. This responsibility is generally less prevalent among women 45 to 54 years of age. Consequently, the proportion of women in the latter age group who were in the labor force was somewhat higher, approximately 50 percent. The labor force proportion was lowest for teen-age girls and for women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Rochester labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 10,600 persons, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 26,186, or approximately 14 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, declining from 15 to 6 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 9,000 in 1950 from the 21,724 recorded in the previous census.

Civilian employment in the Rochester Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 201,500 in 1950, or 21 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 88 percent, or 176,700, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 17,600 were working only part time and 7,200 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage

increase of employed persons living within the city of Rochester was somewhat smaller, 14 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 143,200 city residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 125,852 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 146,627 to 184,000 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, declined from 19,064 in 1940 to 16,900 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 8 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 11 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Rochester city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 23 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 9,115 in 1940 to 11,200 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 16 percent, to a level of 120,900.

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 semiskilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 29,474 to 34,300 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. This increase is of special significance because the skilled craftsmen group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 16,878 to 25,700 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 9 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 3 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 87,500 of the workers living in the Rochester Standard Metropolitan Area were

employed in manufacturing, an increase of 19,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 10,000 to a 1950 level of 38,400. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 12.)

The 1950 occupational and industrial distributions of employed residents of Rochester 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 Rochester Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,766. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,232). Approximately 22 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 28 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

The average income of families living within the city of Rochester was lower than that of those living outside the city in the metropolitan area. As a result, the median income of the families residing in the city (\$3,563) was less than the median for all families in the Rochester Standard Metropolitan Area.

An estimated 170,300 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 (106,200 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 22,900 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 22,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 18,200 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 14,700 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 110 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

variability is about 2,200. 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 22,000 and 26,400.

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 21,700 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 45 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 5 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 40 percent and 50 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 24,200 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

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

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

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

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	486,600	231,400	255,300	438,230	214,793	223,437	11	8	14
Under 5 years.....	48,200	24,200	24,000	26,189	13,424	12,765	84	80	88
5 to 9 years.....	35,300	18,900	16,400	27,692	14,033	13,659	27	35	20
10 to 14 years.....	25,800	13,200	12,600	32,474	16,428	16,046	-21	-20	-21
15 to 24 years.....	61,900	29,500	32,400	75,390	36,734	38,656	-18	-20	-16
25 to 34 years.....	81,200	36,300	44,900	70,308	33,798	36,510	15	7	23
35 to 44 years.....	72,100	33,700	38,400	66,043	32,238	33,805	9	5	14
45 to 64 years.....	112,900	53,900	59,000	104,576	52,213	52,363	8	3	13
65 years and over.....	49,300	21,700	27,700	35,558	15,925	19,633	39	36	41
Median age.....years..	33.9	33.2	34.4	33.2	32.9	33.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	10	9	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	6	6	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	6	5	7	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	13	13	13	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	16	18	16	16	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	23	23	24	24	23	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	9	11	8	7	9	...	...	...
ROCHESTER CITY									
All ages.....	332,500	157,400	175,100	324,975	157,574	167,401	2	...	5
Under 5 years.....	29,500	14,800	14,700	18,058	9,232	8,826	63	60	67
5 to 9 years.....	20,800	11,200	9,700	19,217	9,666	9,551	8	16	2
10 to 14 years.....	16,000	8,300	7,700	23,262	11,707	11,555	-31	-29	-33
15 to 24 years.....	46,500	21,700	24,900	57,931	27,837	30,094	-20	-22	-17
25 to 34 years.....	56,700	25,900	30,800	52,724	25,376	27,348	8	2	13
35 to 44 years.....	45,400	20,900	24,500	47,472	22,818	24,654	-4	-8	-1
45 to 64 years.....	79,700	38,500	41,300	79,690	39,345	40,345	...	-2	2
65 years and over.....	37,800	16,100	21,700	26,621	11,593	15,028	42	39	44
Median age.....years..	34.4	33.8	34.9	33.3	33.0	33.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	9	8	6	6	5	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	6	7	6	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	5	5	4	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	14	18	18	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	16	18	16	16	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	13	14	15	14	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	24	24	24	25	25	24	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	11	10	12	8	7	9	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	382,600	177,800	204,800	100	100	100
Single.....	89,100	43,800	45,300	23	25	22
Married.....	255,300	123,500	131,800	67	69	64
Widowed or divorced.....	38,200	10,500	27,800	10	6	14
ROCHESTER CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	269,400	124,900	144,500	100	100	100
Single.....	69,400	33,700	35,700	26	27	25
Married.....	169,500	82,700	86,800	63	66	60
Widowed or divorced.....	30,500	8,500	22,000	11	7	15

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

Subject	Rochester Standard Metropolitan Area	Rochester city	Subject	Rochester Standard Metropolitan Area	Rochester city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	118,600	78,400	Total.....	170,000	124,100
With own household.....	109,800	71,600	Families.....	128,300	86,500
Without own household.....	8,800	6,800	Unrelated individuals.....	41,700	37,600
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	93	91	Households.....	143,300	100,100
Without own household.....	7	9	Population in households.....	467,900	314,400
			Population per household.....	3.3	3.1

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	123,000	76,900	63	135,556	83,344	61	-8
5 to 13 years.....	55,800	46,100	83	53,409	48,292	90	-5
14 to 17 years.....	20,400	18,800	92	28,499	25,623	90	-27
18 to 24 years.....	46,700	12,000	26	53,648	9,429	18	27
ROCHESTER CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	83,400	49,700	60	100,410	60,441	60	-18
5 to 13 years.....	33,600	27,600	82	37,583	34,384	91	-20
14 to 17 years.....	13,800	12,400	90	20,819	18,897	91	-34
18 to 24 years.....	36,000	9,700	27	42,008	7,160	17	35

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

Residence in 1949	Rochester Standard Metropolitan Area		Rochester city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	477,500	100	326,700	100
Same house as in 1950.....	407,300	85	276,600	85
Different house, same county.....	47,800	10	33,000	10
Different county or abroad.....	13,900	3	10,000	3
Residence not reported.....	8,500	2	7,200	2

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

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total.	Male	Female
ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	382,600	177,800	204,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	212,300	141,800	70,500	55	80	34
Civilian labor force.....	212,100	141,600	70,500	55	80	34
Employed.....	201,500	134,700	66,800	53	76	33
Unemployed.....	10,600	6,900	3,700	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	170,300	36,000	134,300	45	20	66
Keeping house.....	107,200	1,000	106,200	28	1	52
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	18,200	9,700	8,500	5	5	4
Other and not reported.....	44,900	25,300	19,600	12	14	10
14 to 19 years.....	22,000	11,200	10,700	6	6	5
20 to 64 years.....	13,500	8,400	5,100	4	5	2
65 years and over.....	9,400	5,600	3,800	2	3	2
Civilian labor force.....	212,100	141,600	70,500	100	100	100
Employed.....	201,500	134,700	66,800	95	95	95
At work.....	194,300	130,400	63,800	92	92	90
35 hours or more.....	176,700	122,100	54,600	83	86	77
15 to 34 hours.....	12,900	5,900	6,900	6	4	10
1 to 14 hours.....	4,700	2,400	2,300	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	7,200	4,200	3,000	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	10,600	6,900	3,700	5	5	5
ROCHESTER CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	269,400	124,900	144,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	152,300	96,900	55,400	57	78	38
Civilian labor force.....	152,100	96,800	55,400	56	78	38
Employed.....	143,200	90,700	52,400	53	73	36
Unemployed.....	9,000	6,000	2,900	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	117,100	28,000	89,100	43	22	62
Keeping house.....	68,500	800	67,700	25	1	47
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	15,100	8,200	6,800	6	7	5
Other and not reported.....	33,500	18,900	14,600	12	15	10
14 to 19 years.....	15,300	8,000	7,300	6	6	5
20 to 64 years.....	11,000	6,900	4,100	4	6	3
65 years and over.....	7,100	3,900	3,100	3	3	2
Civilian labor force.....	152,100	96,800	55,400	100	100	100
Employed.....	143,200	90,700	52,400	94	94	95
At work.....	137,600	87,600	50,000	90	90	90
35 hours or more.....	124,700	81,700	43,100	82	84	78
15 to 34 hours.....	9,600	4,300	5,300	6	4	10
1 to 14 hours.....	3,300	1,600	1,700	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	5,600	3,100	2,500	4	3	5
Unemployed.....	9,000	6,000	2,900	6	6	5

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	382,600	177,800	204,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	212,300	141,800	70,500	55	80	34
Civilian labor force.....	212,100	141,600	70,500	55	80	34
Employed.....	201,500	134,700	66,800	53	76	33
Unemployed.....	10,600	6,900	3,700	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	170,300	36,000	134,300	45	20	66
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	358,632	174,300	184,332	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	192,828	135,784	57,044	54	78	31
Civilian labor force.....	192,828	135,784	57,044	54	78	31
Employed.....	166,642	115,987	50,655	46	67	27
Unemployed.....	26,186	19,797	6,389	7	11	3
Not in labor force.....	165,804	38,516	127,288	46	22	69
ROCHESTER CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	269,400	124,900	144,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	152,300	96,900	55,400	57	78	38
Civilian labor force.....	152,100	96,800	55,400	56	78	38
Employed.....	143,200	90,700	52,400	53	73	36
Unemployed.....	9,000	6,000	2,900	3	5	2
Not in labor force.....	117,100	28,000	89,100	43	22	62
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	269,334	129,405	139,929	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	147,576	100,470	47,106	55	78	34
Civilian labor force.....	147,576	100,470	47,106	55	78	34
Employed.....	125,852	84,202	41,650	47	65	30
Unemployed.....	21,724	16,268	5,456	8	13	4
Not in labor force.....	121,758	28,935	92,823	45	22	66

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ROCHESTER 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
ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	382,600	212,300	212,100	201,500	10,600	170,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	67,100	32,500	32,400	29,600	2,800	34,600	15	26
25 to 34 years.....	81,200	50,500	50,400	48,400	2,100	30,700	24	20
35 to 44 years.....	72,100	46,600	46,500	45,100	1,400	25,400	22	13
45 to 64 years.....	112,900	70,200	70,200	66,900	3,300	42,700	33	31
65 years and over.....	49,300	12,500	12,500	11,500	1,000	36,800	6	9
Male, 14 years and over.....								
14 to 24 years.....	32,200	17,100	17,000	15,300	1,700	15,100	12	25
25 to 34 years.....	36,300	33,800	33,700	32,400	1,400	2,500	24	20
35 to 44 years.....	33,700	32,500	32,500	31,600	800	1,200	23	12
45 to 64 years.....	53,900	48,600	48,600	46,400	2,200	5,300	34	32
65 years and over.....	21,700	9,800	9,800	9,000	800	11,900	7	12
Female, 14 years and over.....								
14 to 24 years.....	34,900	15,400	15,400	14,300	1,100	19,500	22	30
25 to 34 years.....	44,900	16,700	16,700	16,000	700	28,200	24	19
35 to 44 years.....	38,400	14,100	14,100	13,500	600	24,300	20	16
45 to 64 years.....	59,000	21,600	21,600	20,500	1,100	37,400	31	30
65 years and over.....	27,700	2,800	2,800	2,500	300	24,900	4	8
ROCHESTER CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	269,400	152,300	152,100	143,200	9,000	117,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	49,700	24,200	24,100	21,900	2,200	25,500	16	24
25 to 34 years.....	56,700	36,900	36,900	35,100	1,800	19,800	24	20
35 to 44 years.....	45,400	30,300	30,300	29,200	1,100	15,100	20	12
45 to 64 years.....	79,700	51,100	51,100	48,100	3,000	28,600	34	33
65 years and over.....	37,800	9,800	9,800	8,900	800	28,000	6	9
Male, 14 years and over.....								
14 to 24 years.....	23,400	12,000	11,900	10,500	1,300	11,400	12	22
25 to 34 years.....	25,900	23,800	23,800	22,600	1,200	2,100	25	20
35 to 44 years.....	20,900	20,100	20,100	19,400	700	800	21	12
45 to 64 years.....	38,500	33,800	33,800	31,700	2,100	4,600	35	35
65 years and over.....	16,100	7,200	7,200	6,500	600	9,000	7	10
Female, 14 years and over.....								
14 to 24 years.....	26,300	12,200	12,200	11,400	900	14,100	22	31
25 to 34 years.....	30,800	13,100	13,100	12,500	600	17,700	24	21
35 to 44 years.....	24,500	10,200	10,200	9,800	400	14,300	18	14
45 to 64 years.....	41,300	17,300	17,300	16,400	900	24,000	31	31
65 years and over.....	21,700	2,600	2,600	2,400	200	19,100	5	7

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ROCHESTER 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
ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	55	80	34	5	5	5
14 to 19 years.....	31	29	33	10	13	7
20 to 24 years.....	66	77	55	8	9	7
25 to 34 years.....	62	93	37	4	4	4
35 to 44 years.....	65	96	37	3	2	4
45 to 54 years.....	66	94	41	4	4	4
55 to 64 years.....	58	85	31	5	5	6
65 years and over.....	25	45	10	8	8	11
ROCHESTER CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	78	38	6	6	5
14 to 19 years.....	32	30	35	10	15	7
20 to 24 years.....	64	73	57	9	9	8
25 to 34 years.....	65	92	43	5	5	5
35 to 44 years.....	67	96	42	4	3	4
45 to 54 years.....	69	92	50	6	6	5
55 to 64 years.....	59	84	33	6	6	6
65 years and over.....	26	45	12	8	8	8

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ROCHESTER 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
ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	201,500	134,700	66,800	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	168,700	110,900	57,800	84	82	87
Government workers.....	15,300	9,100	6,200	8	7	9
Self-employed workers.....	16,900	14,300	2,500	8	11	4
Unpaid family workers.....	600	300	300	...	...	...
1940						
Employed.....	166,642	115,987	50,655	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	146,627	98,772	47,855	88	85	94
Government workers.....	19,064	16,722	2,342	11	14	5
Self-employed workers.....	951	493	458	1	...	1
Unpaid family workers.....						
ROCHESTER CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	143,200	90,700	52,400	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	120,900	75,200	45,700	84	83	87
Government workers.....	11,200	6,600	4,600	8	7	9
Self-employed workers.....	10,600	8,800	1,800	7	10	3
Unpaid family workers.....	500	200	300	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	125,852	84,202	41,650	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	104,354	68,251	36,103	83	81	87
Government workers.....	9,115	5,780	3,335	7	7	8
Self-employed workers.....	11,862	9,990	1,872	9	12	4
Unpaid family workers.....	521	181	340	...	...	...

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ROCHESTER 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
ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	201,500	134,700	66,800	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	25,700	15,300	10,400	13	11	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	19,700	17,200	2,500	10	13	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	31,200	10,600	20,600	15	8	31
Sales workers.....	15,900	11,200	4,800	8	8	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	34,300	31,700	2,500	17	24	4
Operatives and kindred workers.....	48,700	31,400	17,300	24	23	26
Private household workers.....	2,300	200	2,000	1	...	3
Service workers, except private household.....	14,200	8,800	5,300	7	7	8
Laborers, except mine.....	7,400	6,900	600	4	5	1
Occupation not reported.....	2,200	1,300	900	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	166,642	115,987	50,655	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	16,878	10,105	6,773	10	9	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	15,950	14,556	1,394	10	13	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	34,561	17,789	16,772	21	15	33
Sales workers.....	29,474	27,264	2,210	18	24	4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	40,526	27,840	12,686	24	24	25
Operatives and kindred workers.....	4,974	198	4,776	3	...	9
Private household workers.....	12,678	7,882	4,796	8	7	9
Service workers, except private household.....	9,276	8,853	423	6	8	1
Laborers, except mine.....	2,325	1,500	825	1	1	2
Occupation not reported.....						
ROCHESTER CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	143,200	90,700	52,400	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	17,000	8,800	8,200	12	10	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	11,800	9,900	1,900	8	11	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	23,000	7,800	15,200	16	9	29
Sales workers.....	10,400	6,500	3,900	7	7	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	23,300	21,500	1,800	16	24	3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	37,100	22,900	14,200	26	25	27
Private household workers.....	1,700	100	1,600	1	...	3
Service workers, except private household.....	12,000	7,400	4,600	8	8	9
Laborers, except mine.....	5,400	5,000	400	4	6	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,600	900	700	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	125,852	84,202	41,650	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	12,306	7,023	5,283	10	8	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	9,157	8,039	1,118	7	10	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	17,734	6,744	10,990	14	8	26
Sales workers.....	10,051	7,083	2,968	8	8	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	22,479	20,515	1,964	18	24	5
Operatives and kindred workers.....	32,951	21,859	11,092	26	26	27
Private household workers.....	3,408	130	3,278	3	...	8
Service workers, except private household.....	10,837	6,727	4,110	9	8	10
Laborers, except mine.....	5,121	4,944	177	4	6	...
Occupation not reported.....	1,808	1,138	670	1	1	2

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND ROCHESTER 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
ROCHESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	201,500	134,700	66,800	100	100	100
Construction.....	8,100	7,600	500	4	6	1
Manufacturing.....	87,500	61,600	25,800	43	46	39
Durable goods.....	60,800	44,900	15,800	30	33	24
Nondurable goods.....	26,100	16,400	9,700	13	12	15
Not specified manufacturing.....	700	400	300	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10,800	8,500	2,300	5	6	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	38,400	24,700	13,700	19	18	21
Service industries.....	42,500	20,800	21,700	21	15	32
All other industries.....	11,300	9,600	1,700	6	7	3
Industry not reported.....	2,900	1,700	1,100	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	166,642	115,987	50,655	100	100	100
Construction.....	7,243	7,111	132	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	68,766	49,867	18,899	41	43	37
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10,169	8,536	1,633	6	7	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	28,896	20,547	8,349	17	18	16
Service industries.....	36,169	17,537	18,632	22	15	37
All other industries.....	11,368	10,165	1,203	7	9	2
Industry not reported.....	4,031	2,224	1,807	2	2	4
ROCHESTER CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	143,200	90,700	52,400	100	100	100
Construction.....	5,800	5,600	300	4	6	1
Manufacturing.....	61,200	41,400	19,900	43	46	38
Durable goods.....	40,400	29,000	11,400	28	32	22
Nondurable goods.....	20,200	12,000	8,200	14	13	16
Not specified manufacturing.....	600	400	200	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7,200	5,700	1,500	5	6	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	28,400	17,500	11,000	20	19	21
Service industries.....	31,900	14,300	17,600	22	16	34
All other industries.....	6,300	5,100	1,300	4	6	3
Industry not reported.....	2,200	1,300	900	2	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	125,852	84,202	41,650	100	100	100
Construction.....	5,239	5,136	103	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	54,008	37,868	16,140	43	45	39
Durable goods.....	30,893	23,952	6,941	25	28	17
Nondurable goods.....	20,891	12,286	8,605	17	15	21
Not specified manufacturing.....	2,224	1,630	594	2	2	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7,509	6,159	1,350	6	7	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	23,209	16,143	7,066	18	19	17
Service industries.....	27,825	13,229	14,596	22	16	35
All other industries.....	4,789	3,902	887	4	5	2
Industry not reported.....	3,273	1,765	1,508	3	2	4

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

Income level	Rochester Standard Metropolitan Area				Rochester city			
	Families and un-related individuals	Families	Percent distribution		Families and un-related individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and un-related individuals	Families			Families and un-related individuals	Families
Total.....	170,000	128,300	...	...	124,100	86,500	...	...
Number reporting.....	157,500	119,700	100	100	114,800	80,600	100	100
Under \$500.....	17,100	6,300	11	5	14,400	4,900	13	6
\$500 to \$999.....	9,800	3,200	6	3	8,200	2,200	7	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8,700	4,500	6	4	7,300	3,200	6	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8,400	4,400	5	4	6,800	3,300	6	4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	12,700	8,800	8	7	10,300	6,700	9	8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	13,800	10,900	9	9	11,000	8,300	10	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	17,800	15,300	11	13	13,200	10,800	11	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	12,300	11,200	8	9	8,100	7,200	7	9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	12,700	12,300	8	10	8,600	8,200	7	10
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8,300	7,900	5	7	5,200	4,700	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	14,600	14,200	9	12	9,200	8,800	8	11
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	7,900	7,700	5	6	4,700	4,600	4	6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	8,400	8,300	5	7	4,900	4,700	4	6
\$10,000 and over.....	5,000	4,800	3	4	3,100	2,900	3	4
Income not reported.....	12,500	8,600	...	...	9,300	5,800	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,232	\$3,788	\$2,973	\$3,563

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE ST. LOUIS, MO., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 1,432,088 on April 1, 1940, to 1,681,300 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 249,200, or 17 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of St. Louis increased from 816,048 to 856,800,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approximately 279,300 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 258,815, was somewhat smaller. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 86 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a slightly smaller proportion, 83 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 17 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 12 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In addition, the increase in this group reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 14 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 9 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 5 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the St. Louis Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 12 percent. An estimated 709,100 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 632,200 in 1940. (See table 7.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An estimated 613,600 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (373,200 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 69,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 82,600 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 86,300 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 14,100 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 140 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

variability is about 7,900. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 68,500 and 84,300.

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 73,200 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 44 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 6 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 38 percent and 50 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 76,400 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	300,000	600,000	Total population
Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
Metropolitan area							
2 or 98	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	8	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	10	6	5	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	15	8	6	4	3	1	1
50	17	9	7	5	3	2	1
Central city							
2 or 98	3	2	1	1	1	...	1
5 or 95	5	3	2	1	1	...	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	1	...	1
25 or 75	9	6	4	3	1	...	1
50	10	7	5	3	2	...	1

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

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

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	1,681,300	782,100	899,200	1,432,088	697,357	734,731	17	12	22
Under 5 years.....	153,600	76,400	77,200	92,964	47,128	45,836	65	62	68
5 to 9 years.....	121,600	58,200	63,400	97,087	49,083	48,004	25	19	32
10 to 14 years.....	103,800	50,100	53,700	110,187	55,633	54,554	-6	-10	-2
15 to 24 years.....	238,400	116,100	122,300	233,949	112,040	121,909	2	4	...
25 to 34 years.....	268,900	122,400	146,500	251,002	118,665	132,337	7	3	11
35 to 44 years.....	253,300	111,800	141,500	229,352	111,623	117,729	10	...	20
45 to 64 years.....	367,100	173,900	193,200	314,384	156,223	158,161	17	11	22
65 years and over.....	174,600	73,200	101,400	103,163	46,962	56,201	69	56	80
Median age.....years..	33.3	32.4	34.1	32.2	32.1	32.3	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	9	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	15	14	16	16	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	16	18	17	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	21	22	22	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	9	11	7	7	8	...	...	...
ST. LOUIS CITY									
All ages.....	856,800	391,600	465,200	816,048	391,798	424,250	5	...	10
Under 5 years.....	74,500	38,400	36,100	48,330	24,514	23,816	54	57	52
5 to 9 years.....	55,100	26,100	29,000	49,933	25,182	24,751	10	4	17
10 to 14 years.....	48,400	22,500	25,900	57,413	28,677	28,736	-16	-22	-10
15 to 24 years.....	117,300	50,000	67,200	130,180	61,106	69,074	-10	-18	-3
25 to 34 years.....	139,800	65,200	74,600	147,177	69,056	78,121	-5	-6	-5
35 to 44 years.....	133,100	58,700	74,400	133,061	64,109	68,952	...	-8	8
45 to 64 years.....	199,300	92,300	107,000	188,040	91,668	96,372	6	1	11
65 years and over.....	89,400	38,400	51,000	61,914	27,486	34,428	44	40	48
Median age.....years..	34.5	34.0	35.0	33.3	33.2	33.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	6	7	6	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	14	16	16	16	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	17	16	18	18	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	23	24	23	23	23	23	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	10	11	8	7	8	...	...	...

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

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

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

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
ST. LOUIS STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	463,800	279,300	60	441,223	258,815	59	8
5 to 13 years.....	204,900	177,200	86	184,776	167,703	91	6
14 to 17 years.....	88,100	73,000	83	90,756	71,429	79	2
18 to 24 years.....	170,800	29,100	17	165,691	19,683	12	48
ST. LOUIS CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	220,800	128,800	58	237,526	135,467	57	-5
5 to 13 years.....	94,300	87,200	92	95,568	88,862	93	-2
14 to 17 years.....	36,500	28,900	79	47,850	37,028	77	-22
18 to 24 years.....	89,900	12,700	14	94,108	9,577	10	33

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

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

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the San Antonio Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 338,176 on April 1, 1940, to 500,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 162,300, or 48 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of San Antonio increased from 253,854 to 408,300,

representing a gain of about 154,450, or 61 percent. Females outnumbered males, 257,500 to 242,900, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 100 males per 100 females in 1940 to 94 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 155 percent for this age group as compared with 48 percent for the total population. There was also a marked gain in the older population, the increase among persons 65 years old and over in the area being 63 percent. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 28.8 years as compared with 27.8 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 67 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-one percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 111,400 married couples in the metropolitan area, 8,200, or 7 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. Similarly, in San Antonio city about the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 122,600. In addition, there were 33,300 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 7 percent of the total population

¹ The San Antonio Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Bexar County, Texas.

of the metropolitan area as a whole, the number of families in the central city in 1950 was 98,000. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.6 persons. For the city the average household size, also 3.6 persons, was about the same as in 1940. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at about the same pace during the period as the growth of population.

Approximately 86,500 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private school systems in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 62,225 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 75 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 similar proportion, 73 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 12 percent were enrolled in 1950. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 21 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 14 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 San Antonio Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 36 percent. An estimated 190,700 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 140,166 in 1940. In the city of San Antonio itself, the labor force increased by 47 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 156,300 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the metropolitan area labor force reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, a slight increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 55,800 women, or 30 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 35,987, or 28 percent, in 1940. Among women living within the city, however, the proportion in the labor force remained unchanged from the 30 percent recorded in the previous census. For men, the proportions were about the same--approximately 80 percent--in both years for city residents, as well as 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 relatively high for the age group 20 to 24 years; 43 percent of the women between those ages in the metropolitan area were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, 30 percent, for women 25 to 34 years old, the age group in which the responsibility for the care of small children is a major factor limiting labor force activity. This responsibility is generally less prevalent among women beyond 35 years of age. Consequently, the proportion of women between the ages of 35 and 54 who were in the labor force was somewhat higher, approximately 36 percent. The labor force proportion was lowest for teen-age girls and for women 55 years old and over. (See table 9.)

In the San Antonio labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 6,300 persons, or 4 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 21,058, or approximately 17 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city dropped from 19 to 4 percent over this period, with the number of unemployed city residents estimated at 5,600 in 1950 as compared with the 18,428 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the San Antonio Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 172,300 in 1950, or 70 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 90 percent, or 154,300, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 14,500 were working only part time and 3,500 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of San Antonio was somewhat greater, 78 percent, than for the metropolitan area as a whole; 139,200 city

residents were employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with the 78,386 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred almost entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 80,492 to 152,700 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons remained stable and was estimated at 19,100 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 11 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 19 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of San Antonio city, the number of persons employed by government quadrupled over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 7,015 in 1940 to 28,600 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by only two-thirds, from 57,503 to 96,000.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and semi-skilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 12,653 to 28,000 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 8,901 to 13,300 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, 1 out of every 4 working women in the metropolitan area was employed as a private household worker, whereas in 1950 only 1 out of 10 was so employed.

The 1950 occupational distribution of employed residents of San Antonio city was generally similar to that of the entire metropolitan area. Among the employed workers in the city, however, there was a significantly higher proportion of clerical workers than in the metropolitan area as a whole; conversely, laborers

constituted a smaller proportion of the employed in the city than in the metropolitan area.

In 1950, 44,800 of the workers living in the San Antonio Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in wholesale and retail trade, and 43,100 were employed in the service industries. Trade and the service industries, therefore, each provided employment for about one-fourth of all the employed workers. In the case of trade, this proportion was approximately the same as in 1940. For the service industries, however, the 1950 proportion represented a sharp decline in relative importance since, in 1940, they had one-third of the workers in the metropolitan area. The industry showing the greatest increase in relative importance over the decade was public administration, which, in the San Antonio Standard Metropolitan Area, consists mainly of the civilian workers employed on the various military installations in the metropolitan area. In 1950, this industry had 13 percent of the employed workers living in the metropolitan area, as compared with only 5 percent in 1940. (See table 12.)

The average (median) family income in 1949 in the San Antonio Standard Metropolitan Area was \$2,584. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,276). Approximately 10 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 43 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 160,200 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 8.) Women engaged in their own home housework (105,200 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 16,500 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 22,100 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 15,500 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.

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

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 residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining.

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 15,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 100 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	
	Metropolitan area	Central city
5,000.....	2,000	1,400
10,000.....	2,800	2,000
25,000.....	4,300	3,200
50,000.....	6,000	4,400
100,000.....	8,300	5,800
200,000.....	11,200	7,200
300,000.....	13,000	7,600
400,000.....	13,800	7,000
500,000.....	14,500	5,200
700,000.....	13,800	...
900,000.....	11,000	...
1,000,000.....	8,000	...

variability is about 4,400. 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 22,500 and 31,300.

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 23,000 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 47 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 10 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 37 percent and 57 percent.

To illustrate, there were an estimated 26,900 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	300,000	500,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
	Metropolitan area							
2 or 98	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	8	7	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	10	9	5	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	15	13	8	6	4	3	2	1
50	18	15	10	7	5	3	2	1
	Central city							
2 or 98	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	7	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	9	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	13	9	6	4	3	2	1	1
50	15	11	7	5	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.

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
SAN ANTONIO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages.....	500,500	242,900	257,500	338,176	169,316	168,860	48	43	52
Under 5 years.....	71,000	38,200	32,800	27,839	13,925	13,914	155	174	136
5 to 9 years.....	47,200	24,100	23,100	27,828	14,040	13,788	70	72	68
10 to 14 years.....	38,800	17,300	21,400	29,475	14,744	14,731	32	17	45
15 to 24 years.....	77,600	35,900	41,700	67,462	36,073	31,389	15	...	33
25 to 34 years.....	84,600	40,300	44,300	58,407	29,032	29,375	45	39	51
35 to 44 years.....	66,300	32,800	33,500	49,055	23,767	25,288	35	38	32
45 to 64 years.....	84,700	40,600	44,100	59,512	29,197	30,315	42	39	45
65 years and over.....	30,400	13,700	16,600	18,598	8,538	10,060	63	60	65
Median age.....years..	26.8	26.5	27.2	27.8	27.0	28.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	14	16	13	8	8	8	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	9	10	9	8	8	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	8	7	8	9	9	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	15	16	20	21	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	17	17	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	13	14	13	15	14	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	17	17	17	18	17	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	6	6	5	5	6	...	...	...
SAN ANTONIO CITY									
All ages.....	408,300	195,500	212,800	253,854	123,508	130,346	61	58	63
Under 5 years.....	54,300	27,400	26,900	20,983	10,441	10,542	159	162	155
5 to 9 years.....	36,800	19,100	17,700	20,737	10,432	10,305	77	83	72
10 to 14 years.....	29,200	14,200	15,000	22,236	11,099	11,137	31	28	35
15 to 24 years.....	65,500	30,500	35,000	49,924	25,045	24,879	31	22	41
25 to 34 years.....	68,600	33,300	35,400	44,025	21,320	22,705	56	56	56
35 to 44 years.....	54,900	26,300	28,500	36,754	17,400	19,354	49	51	47
45 to 64 years.....	72,700	33,200	39,500	44,831	21,429	23,402	62	55	69
65 years and over.....	26,300	11,500	14,800	14,364	6,342	8,022	83	81	84
Median age.....years..	27.7	27.0	28.3	28.0	27.2	28.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	13	14	13	8	8	8	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	9	10	8	8	8	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	7	9	9	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	16	16	20	20	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	17	17	17	17	17	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	13	13	13	14	14	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	18	17	19	18	17	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	6	6	7	6	5	6	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SAN ANTONIO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	350,900	166,300	184,500	100	100	100
Single.....	75,100	40,700	34,400	21	24	19
Married.....	235,500	115,600	120,000	67	70	65
Widowed or divorced.....	40,300	10,100	30,200	11	6	16
SAN ANTONIO CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	293,500	137,300	156,200	100	100	100
Single.....	65,300	35,500	29,800	22	26	19
Married.....	191,500	92,100	99,500	65	67	64
Widowed or divorced.....	36,700	9,700	27,000	13	7	17

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

Subject	San Antonio Standard Metropolitan Area	San Antonio city	Subject	San Antonio Standard Metropolitan Area	San Antonio city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	111,400	88,000	Total.....	155,800	129,400
With own household.....	103,200	80,800	Families.....	122,600	98,000
Without own household.....	8,200	7,300	Unrelated individuals.....	33,300	31,400
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	93	92	Households.....	134,200	108,400
Without own household.....	7	8	Population in households.....	484,400	392,800
			Population per household.....	3.6	3.6

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
SAN ANTONIO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	163,500	86,500	53	124,765	62,225	50	39
5 to 13 years.....	78,600	59,200	75	51,277	40,168	78	47
14 to 17 years.....	25,600	19,900	78	24,273	17,190	71	16
18 to 24 years.....	59,300	7,400	12	49,215	4,867	10	52
SAN ANTONIO CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	131,500	69,300	53	92,897	47,308	51	46
5 to 13 years.....	60,500	46,300	77	38,463	30,543	79	52
14 to 17 years.....	21,000	16,000	76	18,445	13,033	71	23
18 to 24 years.....	50,000	7,000	14	35,989	3,732	10	88

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

Residence in 1949	San Antonio Standard Metropolitan Area		San Antonio city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	486,500	100	397,100	100
Same house as in 1950.....	378,900	78	306,200	77
Different house, same county.....	68,200	14	56,400	14
Different county or abroad.....	34,600	7	29,800	8
Residence not reported.....	4,700	1	4,700	1

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE SAN ANTONIO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN ANTONIO CITY: 1950
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SAN ANTONIO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	350,900	166,300	184,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	190,700	134,900	55,800	54	81	30
Civilian labor force.....	178,600	123,000	55,600	51	74	30
Employed.....	172,300	118,000	54,300	49	71	29
Unemployed.....	6,300	5,000	1,400	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	160,200	31,400	128,700	46	19	70
Keeping house.....	106,100	900	105,200	30	1	57
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	15,500	9,600	5,900	4	6	3
Other and not reported.....	38,600	20,900	17,600	11	13	10
14 to 19 years.....	22,100	10,300	11,800	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	12,300	7,500	4,800	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	4,200	3,100	1,100	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	178,600	123,000	55,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	172,300	118,000	54,300	96	96	98
At work.....	168,800	115,900	52,900	95	94	95
35 hours or more.....	154,300	108,200	46,100	86	88	83
15 to 34 hours.....	12,100	6,500	5,600	7	5	10
1 to 14 hours.....	2,400	1,300	1,200	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	3,500	2,200	1,300	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	6,300	5,000	1,400	4	4	3
SAN ANTONIO CITY						
Persons 14 years and over.....	293,500	137,300	156,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	156,300	109,700	46,600	53	80	30
Civilian labor force.....	144,800	98,400	46,400	49	72	30
Employed.....	139,200	94,200	45,000	47	69	29
Unemployed.....	5,600	4,200	1,400	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	137,200	27,500	109,700	47	20	70
Keeping house.....	90,900	700	90,200	31	1	58
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	13,100	7,900	5,200	4	6	3
Other and not reported.....	33,200	18,900	14,300	11	14	9
14 to 19 years.....	18,400	8,800	9,600	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	11,000	6,900	4,000	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	3,800	3,100	700	1	2	...
Civilian labor force.....	144,800	98,400	46,400	100	100	100
Employed.....	139,200	94,200	45,000	96	96	97
At work.....	136,800	92,900	43,900	94	94	95
35 hours or more.....	124,800	86,900	38,000	86	88	82
15 to 34 hours.....	9,700	5,000	4,700	7	5	10
1 to 14 hours.....	2,300	1,100	1,200	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	2,400	1,200	1,200	2	1	3
Unemployed.....	5,600	4,200	1,400	4	4	3

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

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
SAN ANTONIO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	350,900	166,300	184,500	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	190,700	134,900	55,800	54	81	30
Civilian labor force.....	178,600	123,000	55,600	51	74	30
Employed.....	172,300	118,000	54,300	49	71	29
Unemployed.....	6,300	5,000	1,400	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	160,200	31,400	128,700	46	19	70
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	259,060	129,653	129,407	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	140,166	104,179	35,987	54	80	28
Civilian labor force.....	122,506	86,519	35,987	47	67	28
Employed.....	101,448	71,074	30,374	39	55	23
Unemployed.....	21,058	15,445	5,613	8	12	4
Not in labor force.....	118,894	25,474	93,420	46	20	72
SAN ANTONIO CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	293,500	137,300	156,200	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	156,300	109,700	46,600	53	80	30
Civilian labor force.....	144,800	98,400	46,400	49	72	30
Employed.....	139,200	94,200	45,000	47	69	29
Unemployed.....	5,600	4,200	1,400	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	137,200	27,500	109,700	47	20	70
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	194,408	93,815	100,593	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	106,014	75,488	30,526	55	80	30
Civilian labor force.....	96,814	66,288	30,526	50	71	30
Employed.....	78,386	52,952	25,434	40	56	25
Unemployed.....	18,428	13,336	5,092	9	14	5
Not in labor force.....	88,394	18,327	70,067	45	20	70

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

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO 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
BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	834,700	453,600	453,300	428,100	25,200	381,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	163,000	73,300	73,200	64,700	8,500	89,800	16	34
25 to 34 years.....	174,200	108,800	108,700	103,200	5,500	65,400	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	163,500	104,300	104,200	100,600	3,600	59,200	23	14
45 to 64 years.....	245,300	144,300	144,300	138,500	5,800	101,000	32	23
65 years and over.....	88,700	23,000	23,000	21,100	1,900	65,700	5	8
Male, 14 years and over.....	406,100	332,800	332,600	315,300	17,300	73,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	76,400	42,000	41,900	36,600	5,300	34,400	13	31
25 to 34 years.....	85,200	80,100	80,100	76,900	3,200	5,100	24	18
35 to 44 years.....	80,800	78,300	78,300	75,900	2,400	2,500	24	14
45 to 64 years.....	122,200	112,700	112,700	108,000	4,700	9,500	34	27
65 years and over.....	41,500	19,600	19,600	17,900	1,800	21,900	6	10
Female, 14 years and over.....	428,500	120,800	120,700	112,900	7,800	307,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	86,700	31,300	31,300	28,100	3,200	55,400	26	41
25 to 34 years.....	88,900	28,600	28,600	26,300	2,300	60,300	24	29
35 to 44 years.....	82,700	26,000	26,000	24,700	1,200	56,700	22	15
45 to 64 years.....	123,100	31,600	31,600	30,500	1,000	91,500	26	13
65 years and over.....	47,200	3,400	3,400	3,300	100	43,800	3	1
BUFFALO CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	455,000	253,400	253,300	237,100	16,200	201,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	90,500	44,200	44,200	39,600	4,600	46,200	17	28
25 to 34 years.....	92,800	60,000	60,000	56,500	3,500	32,900	24	22
35 to 44 years.....	84,900	53,800	53,700	51,300	2,400	31,100	21	15
45 to 64 years.....	137,300	82,200	82,200	77,700	4,500	55,200	32	28
65 years and over.....	49,500	13,300	13,300	12,100	1,200	36,200	5	7
Male, 14 years and over.....	219,300	178,900	178,800	167,300	11,400	40,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	40,900	23,200	23,200	20,200	2,900	17,700	13	25
25 to 34 years.....	46,500	43,300	43,300	41,300	2,000	3,200	24	18
35 to 44 years.....	40,800	39,100	39,000	37,500	1,600	1,700	22	14
45 to 64 years.....	68,100	62,200	62,200	58,400	3,800	5,900	35	33
65 years and over.....	23,000	11,100	11,100	9,900	1,100	12,000	6	10
Female, 14 years and over.....	235,600	74,500	74,500	69,800	4,700	161,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	49,600	21,000	21,000	19,400	1,600	28,500	28	34
25 to 34 years.....	46,300	16,600	16,600	15,100	1,500	29,700	22	32
35 to 44 years.....	44,100	14,600	14,600	13,800	800	29,500	20	17
45 to 64 years.....	69,200	20,000	20,000	19,300	700	49,200	27	15
65 years and over.....	26,500	2,200	2,200	2,100	100	24,200	3	2

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
SAN ANTONIO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	54	81	30	4	4	
14 to 19 years.....	32	42	23	10	11	
20 to 24 years.....	63	88	43	5	8	
25 to 34 years.....	60	93	30	3	3	
35 to 44 years.....	66	96	38	2	3	
45 to 54 years.....	62	91	34	2	2	
55 to 64 years.....	52	83	25	3	4	
65 years and over.....	20	36	7	3	2	
SAN ANTONIO CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	53	80	30	4	4	
14 to 19 years.....	33	42	26	10	11	
20 to 24 years.....	61	86	40	5	9	
25 to 34 years.....	60	93	29	4	3	
35 to 44 years.....	65	96	37	2	3	
45 to 54 years.....	59	89	33	3	3	
55 to 64 years.....	49	79	26	4	5	
65 years and over.....	20	37	7	4	2	

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SAN ANTONIO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN ANTONIO 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
SAN ANTONIO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	172,300	118,000	54,300	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	121,700	79,600	42,100	71	67	78
Government workers.....	31,000	22,900	8,100	18	19	15
Self-employed workers.....	19,100	15,500	3,600	11	13	7
Unpaid family workers.....	500	100	500	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	101,448	71,074	30,374	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	80,492	54,460	26,032	79	77	88
Government workers.....	18,826	15,387	3,439	19	22	11
Self-employed workers.....	2,130	1,227	903	2	2	1
Unpaid family workers.....						
SAN ANTONIO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	139,200	94,200	45,000	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	96,000	62,100	33,900	69	66	75
Government workers.....	28,600	20,700	7,900	21	22	18
Self-employed workers.....	14,100	11,400	2,700	10	12	6
Unpaid family workers.....	500	100	500	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	78,386	52,952	25,434	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	57,503	38,304	19,199	73	72	75
Government workers.....	7,015	4,272	2,743	9	8	11
Self-employed workers.....	13,052	10,102	2,950	17	19	12
Unpaid family workers.....	816	274	542	1	1	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SAN ANTONIO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND SAN ANTONIO 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
SAN ANTONIO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	172,300	118,000	54,300	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	13,300	7,000	5,600	8	7	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	19,000	15,800	3,200	11	13	6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	24,800	9,000	15,800	14	8	29
Sales workers.....	14,300	8,800	5,600	8	7	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	28,000	27,200	900	16	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	31,600	21,800	9,700	18	18	18
Private household workers.....	5,700	100	5,600	3	...	10
Service workers, except private household.....	16,500	9,300	7,200	10	8	13
Laborers, except mine.....	17,600	17,200	400	10	15	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,500	1,100	400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	101,448	71,074	30,374	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	8,901	4,866	4,035	9	7	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	14,508	12,806	1,702	14	18	6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	20,677	12,711	7,966	20	18	26
Sales workers.....	12,653	12,402	251	12	17	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	15,076	11,103	3,973	15	16	13
Operatives and kindred workers.....	8,347	1,006	7,341	8	1	24
Private household workers.....	11,153	6,660	4,493	11	9	15
Service workers, except private household.....	9,488	9,087	401	9	13	1
Laborers, except mine.....	645	433	212	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						
SAN ANTONIO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	139,200	94,200	45,000	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	12,600	7,200	5,400	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	15,100	12,800	2,300	11	14	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	23,900	9,000	14,900	17	10	33
Sales workers.....	13,200	8,400	4,800	9	9	11
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	22,500	21,800	700	16	23	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	22,300	15,700	6,600	16	17	15
Private household workers.....	3,600	100	3,600	3	...	8
Service workers, except private household.....	14,800	8,500	6,300	11	9	14
Laborers, except mine.....	9,800	9,700	200	7	10	...
Occupation not reported.....	1,300	900	400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	78,386	52,952	25,434	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7,255	3,868	3,387	9	7	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	9,050	7,695	1,355	12	15	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	8,612	3,968	4,644	11	7	18
Sales workers.....	8,756	6,617	2,139	11	12	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	9,570	9,354	216	12	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	12,629	9,014	3,615	16	17	14
Private household workers.....	6,605	675	5,930	8	1	23
Service workers, except private household.....	9,886	6,027	3,859	13	11	15
Laborers, except mine.....	5,477	5,371	106	7	10	...
Occupation not reported.....	546	363	183	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND BUFFALO 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
BUFFALO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed.....	428,100	315,300	112,900	100	100	100
Construction.....	19,800	19,200	600	5	6	1
Manufacturing.....	163,200	136,300	26,900	38	43	21
Durable goods.....	106,800	93,500	13,300	25	30	12
Nondurable goods.....	55,400	42,200	13,100	13	13	12
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,000	600	400	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	48,000	42,000	6,000	11	13	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	81,900	53,400	28,500	19	17	25
Service industries.....	82,400	37,600	44,800	19	12	40
All other industries.....	29,400	24,200	5,100	7	8	3
Industry not reported.....	3,500	2,600	1,000	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	329,030	245,885	83,145	100	100	100
Construction.....	12,555	12,266	289	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	124,100	106,197	17,903	38	43	21
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	30,625	27,792	2,833	9	11	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	61,783	42,335	19,448	19	17	21
Service industries.....	71,379	32,968	38,411	22	13	40
All other industries.....	23,980	21,570	2,410	7	9	3
Industry not reported.....	4,608	2,757	1,851	1	1	1
BUFFALO CITY						
1950						
Employed.....	237,100	167,300	69,800	100	100	100
Construction.....	10,300	9,900	400	4	6	1
Manufacturing.....	83,900	69,600	14,300	35	42	20
Durable goods.....	55,200	48,400	6,800	23	29	10
Nondurable goods.....	28,100	20,900	7,200	12	12	10
Not specified manufacturing.....	700	400	300	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	29,500	25,500	4,000	12	15	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	49,100	30,200	18,900	21	18	27
Service industries.....	51,400	22,000	29,300	22	13	40
All other industries.....	11,600	9,100	2,500	5	5	3
Industry not reported.....	1,300	900	400	1	1	1
1940						
Employed.....	195,944	141,267	54,677	100	100	100
Construction.....	7,178	6,982	196	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	67,935	56,826	11,109	35	40	20
Durable goods.....	40,855	36,277	4,578	21	26	10
Nondurable goods.....	25,772	19,539	6,233	13	14	11
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,308	1,010	298	1	1	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	20,788	18,781	2,007	11	13	6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	42,106	28,411	13,695	21	20	25
Service industries.....	46,150	21,388	24,762	24	15	45
All other industries.....	8,270	6,807	1,463	4	5	3
Industry not reported.....	3,517	2,072	1,445	2	1	1

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

Income level	San Antonio Standard Metropolitan Area				San Antonio 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.....	155,800	122,600	...	...	129,400	98,000	...	...
Number reporting.....	148,000	118,000	100	100	122,400	94,200	100	100
Under \$500.....	15,800	7,300	11	6	14,300	6,400	12	7
\$500 to \$999.....	13,600	8,200	9	7	11,600	6,500	9	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	15,300	10,600	10	9	12,500	8,200	10	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	19,800	16,300	13	14	13,900	10,800	11	11
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	17,200	14,500	12	12	14,700	11,900	12	13
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	14,200	12,500	10	11	10,900	9,200	9	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	13,500	12,500	9	11	11,100	10,100	9	11
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	11,000	10,300	7	9	8,600	7,900	7	8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7,100	6,700	5	6	6,000	5,600	5	6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,800	4,500	3	4	4,400	4,100	4	4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6,900	6,600	5	6	6,400	6,100	5	6
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	2,900	2,700	2	2	2,900	2,700	2	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	3,600	3,500	2	3	3,100	3,000	3	3
\$10,000 and over.....	2,100	1,800	1	2	2,100	1,800	2	2
Income not reported.....	7,800	4,500	...	...	6,900	3,800	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,276	\$2,584	\$2,303	\$2,679

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION**PRELIMINARY REPORTS**

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE SAN DIEGO, CALIF., STANDARD
METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

A record number of young children, a large proportion of married persons, and a very small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the San Diego Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 289,348 on April 1, 1940, to 556,800 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 267,450, or 92 percent. (See table 1.) The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 105 males per 100 females in 1940 to 97 in 1950. In 1950, the number of males in the metropolitan area, 274,400, was thus about the same as the number of females, 282,400.

Children under 5 years old were more than three times as numerous in 1950 as in 1940, increasing at a more rapid rate than any other age group, because of high birth rates among residents

of the area which included many young adults who migrated to the area during recent years. The increase was 236 percent for this age group as compared with 92 percent for the total population. At the same time, rates of increase for the oldest age groups did not equal the rate for the total population. As a consequence, the median age of the total population of the metropolitan area declined 2.5 years. In 1950 it was 29.7 years as compared with 32.2 years in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 70 percent. (See table 2.) Nineteen percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 138,100 married couples in the metropolitan area, only 5,600, or 4 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 150,000. In addition, there were 57,100 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with non-relatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 10 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was only 3.1 persons.

Approximately 98,600 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was only about one-half as large, 51,658, in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 83 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, 92 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, 22 percent were enrolled in 1950 as

¹ The San Diego Standard Metropolitan Area comprises San Diego County, Calif.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

compared with 17 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, 29 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 19 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 10 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 San Diego Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 83 percent. An estimated 221,100 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 121,142 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, an increase in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 161,700 males, or 80 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force, as compared with 93,034, or 77 percent, in 1940. About 59,300 women, or 28 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with the 28,058, or 24 percent, 10 years earlier.

Proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. At the time of the 1940 Census, when business activity was relatively slack, 13,846 persons, or approximately 13 percent of the civilian labor force, were unemployed. In April 1950, although about the same number of workers were unemployed (13,700), they constituted a much smaller proportion--7 percent--of the greatly expanded civilian labor force.

The number of employed civilians living in the San Diego Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 178,900 in 1950, or 98 percent above 1940. The increase in employment over the 10-year period occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, doubled over the decade to reach a level of 149,900 in 1950. The number of self-employed persons also rose sharply from 18,229 in 1940 to 27,100 in 1950, but the rate of increase was only about half that of the wage and salary group. As a result, the self-employed group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted only 15 percent of the total employed in 1950, in comparison with 20 percent in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends among civilians living in the metropolitan area, the

last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers and skilled craftsmen. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was probably largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 15,322 to 30,900 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 10,475 to 22,600 in the number of workers employed in the professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was an especially striking gain in the professional group, where their number increased from 4,068 in 1940 to 12,300 in 1950. As a result, women constituted 54 percent of all employed professional, technical, and kindred workers in 1950, as compared with only 39 percent in 1940.

In 1950, 50,300 of the workers living in the San Diego Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in the service industries, an increase of 23,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 18,000 to a 1950 level of 38,900. The greatest rates of gain, however, occurred in the construction and public administration industries. Employment in construction rose by 138 percent, and stood at 13,300 in 1950. The public administration industry, which in the San Diego Standard Metropolitan Area consists mainly of civilians working on military and naval installations, increased by 166 percent, to a 1950 figure of 22,300. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the San Diego Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,449. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,945). Approximately 17 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 35 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 193,300 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (124,800 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 28,600 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 24,200 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 14,200 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present series of reports cover the entire population, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the standard metropolitan area at the time of the enumeration. The reports present separate data for each city with a 1940 population of 250,000 or more.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population density and the volume of nonagricultural employment. In New England, standard metropolitan areas comprise groups of contiguous cities and towns.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white. For standard metropolitan areas containing a central city of at least 250,000 inhabitants, separate statistics are presented for nonwhites if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised at least 20 percent of the population of both the area and the central city. For other standard metropolitan areas statistics for nonwhites are presented if, in 1940, nonwhites comprised 20 percent of the population of the area as a whole.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. The new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, it includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The industry category entitled "Public administration" includes 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 residual category "All other industries" includes forestry, fisheries, and mining.

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 16,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 100 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
5,000.....	1,000	200,000.....	5,300
10,000.....	1,500	300,000.....	5,500
25,000.....	2,300	400,000.....	5,100
50,000.....	3,200	500,000.....	3,300
100,000.....	4,300		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 33,700 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 2,600. 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 31,100 and 36,300.

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

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:						
2 or-98	4	3	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	4	2	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	10	7	4	3	2	2	1
50	11	8	5	4	3	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 18,500 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 30 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 6 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 24 percent and 36 percent.

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

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

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

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

Age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	556,800	274,400	282,400	289,348	148,393	140,955	92	85	100
Under 5 years.....	67,000	33,700	33,300	19,957	10,201	9,756	236	230	241
5 to 9 years.....	48,500	24,200	24,200	18,208	9,169	9,039	166	164	168
10 to 14 years.....	33,700	17,700	16,000	19,255	9,724	9,531	75	82	68
15 to 24 years.....	79,400	40,200	39,200	51,145	28,818	22,327	55	39	76
25 to 34 years.....	106,200	51,500	54,800	50,340	26,094	24,246	111	97	126
35 to 44 years.....	79,000	40,000	39,000	41,533	21,285	20,248	90	88	93
45 to 64 years.....	100,400	48,700	51,700	61,674	30,337	31,337	63	61	65
65 years and over.....	42,600	18,500	24,100	27,236	12,765	14,471	56	45	67
Median age.....years..	29.7	29.2	30.2	32.2	31.2	33.2	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	12	12	12	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	9	9	9	6	6	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	15	14	18	19	16	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	19	19	19	17	18	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	15	14	14	14	14	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	18	18	18	21	20	22	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	9	9	9	10	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	414,400	202,300	212,000	100	100	100
Single.....	79,300	46,800	32,500	19	23	15
Married.....	290,400	143,300	147,100	70	71	69
Widowed or divorced.....	44,700	12,300	32,400	11	6	15

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	138,100	Total.....	207,200
With own household.....	132,500	Families.....	150,000
Without own household.....	5,600	Unrelated individuals.....	57,100
Percent.....	100	HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	96	Households.....	169,800
Without own household.....	4	Population in households.....	530,900
		Population per household.....	3.1

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

Age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	161,500	98,600	61	88,608	51,658	58	91
5 to 13 years.....	75,400	62,300	83	33,411	30,278	91	106
14 to 17 years.....	24,900	22,900	92	16,194	14,896	92	54
18 to 24 years.....	61,200	13,400	22	39,003	6,484	17	107

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	544,200	100
Same house as in 1950.....	376,700	69
Different house, same county.....	101,100	19
Different county or abroad.....	56,600	10
Residence not reported.....	9,800	2

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

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	414,400	202,300	212,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	221,100	161,700	59,300	53	80	28
Civilian labor force.....	192,600	133,500	59,100	46	66	28
Employed.....	178,900	124,800	54,100	43	62	26
Unemployed.....	13,700	8,700	5,000	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	193,300	40,600	152,700	47	20	72
Keeping house.....	126,400	1,600	124,800	31	1	59
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	14,200	8,100	6,100	3	4	3
Other and not reported.....	52,700	30,800	21,900	13	15	10
14 to 19 years.....	24,200	11,500	12,700	6	6	6
20 to 64 years.....	17,500	11,100	6,400	4	5	3
65 years and over.....	11,100	8,300	2,800	3	4	1
Civilian labor force.....	192,600	133,500	59,100	100	100	100
Employed.....	178,900	124,800	54,100	93	93	92
At work.....	170,400	119,500	50,900	88	90	86
35 hours or more.....	151,500	110,400	41,100	79	83	70
15 to 34 hours.....	13,600	6,700	6,900	7	5	12
1 to 14 hours.....	5,300	2,300	2,900	3	2	5
With a job but not at work.....	8,500	5,400	3,200	4	4	5
Unemployed.....	13,700	8,700	5,000	7	7	8

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	414,400	202,300	212,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	221,100	161,700	59,300	53	80	28
Civilian labor force.....	192,600	133,500	59,100	46	66	28
Employed.....	178,900	124,800	54,100	43	62	26
Unemployed.....	13,700	8,700	5,000	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	193,300	40,600	152,700	47	20	72
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	235,980	121,298	114,682	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	121,142	93,084	28,058	51	77	24
Civilian labor force.....	104,372	76,314	28,058	44	63	24
Employed.....	90,526	66,078	24,448	38	54	21
Unemployed.....	13,846	10,236	3,610	6	8	3
Not in labor force.....	114,838	28,214	86,624	49	23	76

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

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

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	414,400	221,100	192,600	178,900	13,700	193,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	86,100	41,400	29,000	25,500	3,500	44,600	19	26
25 to 34 years.....	106,200	64,600	53,000	49,700	3,300	41,600	29	24
35 to 44 years.....	79,000	51,500	47,600	45,000	2,600	27,600	23	19
45 to 64 years.....	100,400	56,200	55,600	52,000	3,700	44,200	25	27
65 years and over.....	42,600	7,300	7,300	6,700	700	35,300	3	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	202,300	161,700	133,500	124,800	8,700	40,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	43,700	28,500	16,100	13,900	2,200	15,100	18	25
25 to 34 years.....	51,500	49,400	37,900	36,000	1,900	2,100	31	22
35 to 44 years.....	40,000	38,000	34,200	32,500	1,700	2,000	24	20
45 to 64 years.....	48,700	40,300	39,800	37,300	2,500	8,400	25	29
65 years and over.....	18,500	5,600	5,600	5,000	500	12,900	3	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	212,000	59,300	59,100	54,100	5,000	152,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	42,400	12,900	12,900	11,600	1,300	29,500	22	26
25 to 34 years.....	54,800	15,300	15,100	13,700	1,400	39,500	26	28
35 to 44 years.....	39,000	13,500	13,400	12,500	900	25,600	23	18
45 to 64 years.....	51,700	15,900	15,900	14,600	1,200	35,900	27	24
65 years and over.....	24,100	1,800	1,800	1,700	100	22,300	3	2

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE SAN DIEGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases)

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.....	53	80	28	7	7	8
14 to 19 years.....	32	42	22	13	16	11
20 to 24 years.....	63	87	39	11	12	11
25 to 34 years.....	61	96	28	6	5	9
35 to 44 years.....	65	95	35	5	5	7
45 to 54 years.....	61	89	35	7	6	9
55 to 64 years.....	49	74	26	6	7	5
65 years and over.....	17	30	7	10	9	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE SAN DIEGO STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	178,900	124,800	54,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	115,700	77,400	38,400	65	62	71
Government workers.....	34,200	24,600	9,600	19	20	18
Self-employed workers.....	27,100	22,300	4,800	15	18	9
Unpaid family workers.....	1,900	500	1,400	1	...	3
1940						
Employed.....	90,526	66,078	24,448	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	70,724	50,921	19,803	78	77	81
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....						
	18,229	14,836	3,393	20	22	14
	1,573	321	1,252	2	...	5

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

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

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	178,900	124,800	54,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	22,600	10,500	12,200	13	8	23
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	25,200	21,800	3,400	14	17	6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	21,700	7,600	14,000	12	6	26
Sales workers.....	14,800	9,500	5,200	8	8	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	30,900	30,400	500	17	24	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,700	19,000	4,700	13	15	9
Private household workers.....	4,000	100	3,900	2	...	7
Service workers, except private household.....	15,900	7,600	8,300	9	6	15
Laborers, except mine.....	17,800	16,700	1,200	10	13	2
Occupation not reported.....	2,400	1,600	700	1	1	1

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

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

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1940						
Employed.....	90,526	66,078	24,448	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	10,475	6,407	4,068	12	10	17
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm...	14,649	12,253	2,396	16	19	10
Clerical and kindred workers.....	16,372	9,513	6,859	18	14	28
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	15,322	15,120	202	17	23	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	12,053	9,309	2,744	13	14	11
Private household workers.....	3,765	228	3,537	4	...	14
Service workers, except private household.....	8,049	4,010	4,039	9	6	17
Laborers, except mine.....	9,207	8,818	389	10	13	2
Occupation not reported.....	634	420	214	1	1	1

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

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

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	178,900	124,800	54,100	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	13,100	11,800	1,300	7	9	2
Construction.....	13,600	13,100	500	8	10	1
Manufacturing.....	25,600	20,900	4,700	14	17	9
Durable goods.....	16,400	14,400	2,000	9	12	4
Nondurable goods.....	9,100	6,500	2,700	5	5	5
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	100	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10,300	8,800	1,500	6	7	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	38,900	25,600	13,200	22	21	24
Service industries.....	50,300	22,500	27,800	28	18	51
Public administration.....	22,300	18,200	4,100	12	15	8
All other industries.....	2,100	2,100	...	1	2	...
Industry not reported.....	2,800	1,900	900	2	2	2
1940						
Employed.....	90,526	66,078	24,448	100	100	100
Agriculture.....	8,545	7,852	693	9	12	3
Construction.....	5,724	5,633	91	6	9	...
Manufacturing.....	12,263	10,652	1,611	14	16	7
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	4,634	4,037	597	5	6	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	21,288	14,914	6,374	24	23	26
Service industries.....	27,277	13,428	13,849	30	20	57
Public administration.....	8,389	7,532	857	9	11	4
All other industries.....	1,432	1,413	19	2	2	...
Industry not reported.....	974	617	357	1	1	1

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	207,200	150,000	...	...
Number reporting.....	196,000	144,700	100	100
Under \$500.....	21,300	7,300	11	5
\$500 to \$999.....	15,200	4,600	8	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	17,100	7,600	9	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	13,200	8,900	7	6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	15,800	12,000	8	8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	17,300	14,700	9	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	21,400	19,200	11	13
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	18,500	17,500	9	12
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	12,800	12,100	7	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	10,000	9,200	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	13,600	12,800	7	9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	7,400	7,100	4	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	7,500	7,100	4	5
\$10,000 and over.....	4,900	4,700	2	3
Income not reported.....	11,200	5,300
Median income.....	\$2,945	\$3,449

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