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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE WHEELING (W. VA.)-STEUBENVILLE (OHIO) 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 sharp decline in number of young adults yet a large proportion of married persons, an increase of about 3 years in the median age of the population, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Wheeling-Steubenville 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 shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the area who were enumerated elsewhere 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 decreased during the last decade from 364,132 on April 1, 1940, to 354,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a loss of about 10,000, or 3 percent. (See table 1.) Females approximately equalled males, 179,500 as compared with 174,700, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area

¹ The Wheeling (W. Va.)-Steubenville (Ohio) Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, and Ohio Counties, W. Va., and Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio.

dropped from 105 males per 100 females in 1940 to 97 in 1950.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 by 21 percent, as compared with a loss of 3 percent for the total population. At the same time, the number of young adults declined appreciably and the oldest age group, 65 and over, increased by 38 percent. As a consequence, the median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 31.0 years as compared with 28.2 years in 1940, a rise of approximately 3 years.

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 85,500 married couples in the metropolitan area, 5,800, or 7 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 92,900. In addition, there were 18,500 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 5 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.5 persons.

Approximately 67,100 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. There was a substantial decrease from the corresponding number, 77,005, 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

P R E L I M I N A R Y

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, 18 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 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 9 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 4 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above brought about a slight decline in the size of the labor force in the Wheeling-Steubenville Standard Metropolitan Area. An estimated 134,000 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 138,629 in 1940. (See table 7.)

There was an increase in the number of women workers during the past decade, but this was more than offset by a drop in the number of men in the labor force. About 32,400 women were in the labor force in 1950 as compared with 28,537 in 1940. The number of men in the labor force declined from 110,092 to 101,500 over this period.

Although the size of the labor force was not markedly changed from the level of a decade ago, proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 6,300, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 24,975 persons, or approximately 18 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Wheeling-Steubenville Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 127,500 in 1950, or 12 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 97,291 to 112,300 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons remained stable, at a level of about 14,000. 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 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 16,399 to 22,500 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 16 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 8 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 48,300 of the workers living in the Wheeling-Steubenville Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 6,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade also rose by 6,000, reaching a level of 23,200 in 1950. In addition, substantial gains in employment occurred in the construction and public utility industries. The number of persons engaged in mining, on the other hand, decreased over the 10-year period. As a result, mining declined markedly in importance among the various broad industry groups. In 1950, only 8 percent of all employed workers were in mining, as compared with 11 percent in 1940. (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 Wheeling-Steubenville Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,175. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,868). Approximately 15 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 32 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 131,300 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 (83,400 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 11,700 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 20,400 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 15,100 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.

52311

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

2/

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 12,200 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 90 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts in the area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

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

To illustrate, there were an estimated 16,400 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 1,600. 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 14,800 and 18,000.

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:						
	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	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	8	6	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	11	8	6	4	3	2	1
50	13	9	7	4	3	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 15,900 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 38 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 32 percent and 44 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.

LIST OF TABLES

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

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE WHEELING (W. VA.)-STUBENVILLE (OHIO) 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.....	354,200	174,700	179,500	364,132	186,203	177,929	-3	-6	1
Under 5 years.....	36,000	16,400	19,600	29,644	15,106	14,538	21	9	35
5 to 9 years.....	30,100	15,700	14,400	28,701	14,495	14,206	5	8	1
10 to 14 years.....	28,600	15,100	13,500	34,303	17,323	16,980	-17	-13	-20
15 to 24 years.....	49,600	23,400	26,200	70,692	35,112	35,580	-30	-33	-26
25 to 34 years.....	54,300	26,000	28,300	58,819	29,652	29,167	-8	-12	-3
35 to 44 years.....	51,100	24,900	26,200	47,619	24,689	22,930	7	1	14
45 to 64 years.....	72,900	37,300	35,600	71,277	38,207	33,070	2	-2	8
65 years and over.....	31,800	15,900	15,800	23,077	11,619	11,458	38	37	38
Median age.....years..	31.0	31.4	30.7	28.2	28.7	27.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	9	11	8	8	8	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	8	8	8	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	8	9	8	9	9	10	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	15	19	19	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	15	15	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	15	13	13	13	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	21	20	20	21	19	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	9	9	9	6	6	6	...	...	...

Table 2.--MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY SEX, FOR THE WHEELING (W. VA.)-STUBENVILLE (OHIO) STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	265,300	130,500	134,800	100	100	100
Single.....	61,100	32,800	28,300	23	25	21
Married.....	178,400	89,000	89,400	67	68	66
Widowed or divorced.....	25,800	8,600	17,100	10	7	13

Table 3.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR THE WHEELING (W. VA.)-STUBENVILLE (OHIO) STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	85,500	Total.....	111,400
With own household.....	79,700	Families.....	92,900
Without own household.....	5,800	Unrelated individuals.....	18,500
Percent.....	100	HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	93	Households.....	100,700
Without own household.....	7	Population in households.....	347,600
		Population per household.....	3.5

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE WHEELING (W. VA.)-STEUBENVILLE (OHIO) 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.....	108,200	67,100	62	133,696	77,005	58	-13
5 to 13 years.....	53,000	4,700	82	55,766	47,532	85	-8
14 to 17 years.....	20,600	18,000	87	28,761	24,283	84	-26
18 to 24 years.....	34,600	5,500	16	49,169	5,190	11	6

Table 5.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR THE WHEELING (W. VA.)-STEUBENVILLE (OHIO) STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	347,300	100
Same house as in 1950.....	299,300	86
Different house, same county.....	29,900	9
Different county or abroad.....	12,700	4
Residence not reported.....	5,400	2

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE WHEELING (W. VA.)-STEUBENVILLE (OHIO) STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	265,300	130,500	134,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	134,000	101,500	32,400	51	78	24
Civilian labor force.....	133,800	101,400	32,400	50	78	24
Employed.....	127,500	96,500	30,900	48	74	23
Unemployed.....	6,300	4,800	1,500	2	4	1
Not in labor force.....	131,300	29,000	102,300	49	22	76
Keeping house.....	84,100	600	83,400	32	...	62
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	15,100	10,200	4,900	6	8	4
Other and not reported.....	32,100	18,100	14,000	12	14	10
14 to 19 years.....	20,400	10,200	10,200	8	8	8
20 to 64 years.....	7,200	4,500	2,700	3	3	2
65 years and over.....	4,500	3,400	1,100	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	133,800	101,400	32,400	100	100	100
Employed.....	127,500	96,500	30,900	95	95	95
At work.....	123,900	93,700	30,200	93	92	93
35 hours or more.....	107,400	83,900	23,500	80	83	73
15 to 34 hours.....	13,200	8,200	5,000	10	8	15
1 to 14 hours.....	3,300	1,700	1,600	2	2	5
With a job but not at work.....	3,500	2,800	800	3	3	2
Unemployed.....	6,300	4,800	1,500	5	5	5

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR THE WHEELING (W. VA.)--STEUBENVILLE (OHIO)
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	265,300	130,500	134,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	134,000	101,500	32,400	51	78	24
Civilian labor force.....	133,800	101,400	32,400	50	78	24
Employed.....	127,500	96,500	30,900	48	74	23
Unemployed.....	6,300	4,800	1,500	2	4	1
Not in labor force.....	131,300	29,000	102,300	49	22	76
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	278,722	142,927	135,795	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	138,629	110,092	28,537	50	77	21
Civilian labor force.....	138,629	110,092	28,537	50	77	21
Employed.....	113,654	89,375	24,279	41	63	18
Unemployed.....	24,975	20,717	4,258	9	14	3
Not in labor force.....	140,093	32,835	107,258	50	23	79

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE WHEELING (W. VA.)--STEUBENVILLE (OHIO)
STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown for 1950 where base is less than 100 sample cases)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	265,300	134,000	133,800	127,500	6,300	131,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	55,200	22,700	22,600	20,500	2,100	32,500	17	33
25 to 34 years.....	54,300	32,000	32,000	30,400	1,600	22,300	24	25
35 to 44 years.....	51,100	31,200	31,200	30,400	800	19,900	23	13
45 to 64 years.....	72,900	40,800	40,800	39,300	1,500	32,100	30	24
65 years and over.....	31,800	7,200	7,200	6,800	300	24,600	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	130,500	101,500	101,400	96,500	4,800	29,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	26,400	14,300	14,200	12,700	1,500	12,200	14	31
25 to 34 years.....	26,000	24,600	24,500	23,300	1,200	1,400	24	25
35 to 44 years.....	24,900	24,000	24,000	23,500	500	900	24	10
45 to 64 years.....	37,300	32,700	32,700	31,300	1,400	4,600	32	29
65 years and over.....	15,900	6,000	6,000	5,800	200	9,900	6	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	134,800	32,400	32,400	30,900	1,500	102,300	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	28,900	8,500	8,500	7,900	600	20,400	26	...
25 to 34 years.....	28,300	7,400	7,400	7,100	400	20,800	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	26,200	7,200	7,200	6,900	300	19,000	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	35,600	8,100	8,100	8,000	100	27,400	25	...
65 years and over.....	15,800	1,200	1,200	1,100	100	14,700	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 WHEELING (W. VA.)-STEUBENVILLE (OHIO) STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	51	78	24	5	5	5
14 to 19 years.....	25	29	22	12	14	9
20 to 24 years.....	60	85	38	8	9	6
25 to 34 years.....	59	95	26	5	5	5
35 to 44 years.....	61	96	27	3	2	4
45 to 54 years.....	60	94	26	4	5	2
55 to 64 years.....	51	80	19	3	4	4
65 years and over.....	23	38	8	4	3	8

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE WHEELING (W. VA.)-STEUBENVILLE (OHIO) 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.....	127,500	96,500	30,900	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	104,900	79,600	25,300	82	82	82
Government workers.....	7,400	4,600	2,800	6	5	9
Self-employed workers.....	14,000	12,000	2,100	11	12	7
Unpaid family workers.....	1,100	400	700	1	...	2
1940						
Employed.....	113,654	89,375	24,279	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	97,291	74,915	22,376	86	84	92
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....						
	14,794	13,281	1,513	13	15	6
	1,569	1,179	390	1	1	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE WHEELING (W. VA.)-STEUBENVILLE (OHIO) 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.....	127,500	96,500	30,900	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	8,100	4,600	3,400	6	5	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	14,200	12,800	1,400	11	13	5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	12,800	5,300	7,500	10	5	24
Sales workers.....	10,100	5,000	5,100	8	5	17
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	22,500	22,200	300	18	23	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	33,300	27,800	5,500	26	29	18
Private household workers.....	2,500	100	2,400	2	...	8
Service workers, except private household.....	8,100	4,100	4,100	6	4	13
Laborers, except mine.....	14,600	13,900	700	11	14	2
Occupation not reported.....	1,200	700	500	1	1	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE WHEELING (W. VA.)--STEUBENVILLE (OHIO)
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.....	113,654	89,375	24,279	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7,284	3,988	3,296	6	4	14
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	13,384	12,393	991	12	14	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	16,393	9,334	7,059	14	10	29
Sales workers.....	16,399	16,168	231	14	18	1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	33,188	28,077	5,111	29	31	21
Operatives and kindred workers.....	4,082	88	3,994	4	...	16
Private household workers.....	6,714	4,016	2,698	6	4	11
Service workers, except private household.....	15,189	14,646	543	13	16	2
Laborers, except mine.....	1,021	665	356	1	1	1
Occupation not reported.....						

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE WHEELING (W. VA.)--STEUBENVILLE (OHIO)
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.....	127,500	96,500	30,900	100	100	100
Mining.....	10,400	10,300	100	8	11	...
Construction.....	5,500	5,500	100	4	6	...
Manufacturing.....	48,300	41,100	7,200	38	43	23
Durable goods.....	41,300	36,500	4,900	32	38	16
Nondurable goods.....	6,700	4,500	2,200	5	5	7
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	100	100	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	9,900	8,400	1,500	8	9	5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	23,200	13,100	10,000	18	14	32
Service industries.....	19,900	9,200	10,800	16	10	35
All other industries.....	8,900	8,300	700	7	9	2
Industry not reported.....	1,300	700	700	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	113,654	89,375	24,279	100	100	100
Mining.....	12,807	12,714	93	11	14	...
Construction.....	3,734	3,653	81	3	4	...
Manufacturing.....	41,887	35,631	6,256	37	40	26
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	7,241	6,443	798	6	7	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	17,042	11,824	5,218	15	13	21
Service industries.....	19,417	8,741	10,676	17	10	44
All other industries.....	9,994	9,415	579	9	11	2
Industry not reported.....	1,532	954	578	1	1	2

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR THE WHEELING (W. VA.)-
STEUBENVILLE (OHIO) STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	111,400	92,900	...	...
Number reporting.....	106,700	89,500	100	100
Under \$500.....	12,900	7,100	12	8
\$500 to \$999.....	8,100	4,500	8	5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6,500	4,900	6	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6,800	5,400	6	6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11,400	9,700	11	11
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10,400	9,300	10	10
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11,800	11,000	11	12
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	9,100	8,600	9	10
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7,300	7,100	7	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5,700	5,500	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6,600	6,500	6	7
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	3,800	3,700	4	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	3,700	3,700	3	4
\$10,000 and over.....	2,500	2,400	2	3
Income not reported.....	4,800	3,400	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,868	\$3,175

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE WILKES-BARRE--HAZLETON, PA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

A sharp decline in the number of young adults, an increase of about 5 years in the median age of the population, and a small average size of household are among the many facts about the population of the Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton 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 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 decreased during the last decade from 441,518 on April 1, 1940 to 392,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a loss of about 49,300, or 11 percent. (See table 1.) Females outnumbered males, 201,400 to 190,800, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area dropped from 100 males per 100 females in 1940 to 95 in 1950.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a moderate rate, 13

percent. The percentage changes in population by age indicate that there was a substantial migration out of the metropolitan area during the decade of persons in the reproductive age groups. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 and over was quite high, 38 percent. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 31.6 years as compared with 27.0 years in 1940.

Among persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, 62 percent were married, 28 percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. (See table 2.) Of the 88,900 married couples in the metropolitan area, 8,700, or 10 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers.

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 101,100. In addition, there were 15,900 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 4 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 70,500 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. This represents a marked decline from the corresponding number, 105,334, in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 82 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a similar proportion, 85 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, 12 percent were enrolled in 1950, or

¹ The Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Luzerne County, Pa.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

about the same proportion 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. 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 not very mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 8 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 6 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. As previously mentioned, however, many persons had left the metropolitan area during the decade.

The population changes since 1940 noted above brought about a 14-percent decline in the size of the labor force in the Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton Standard Metropolitan Area. An estimated 149,000 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force (that is, were employed, unemployed, or in the armed forces) in April 1950 as compared with 173,290 in 1940. (See table 7.)

The proportion of women living in the metropolitan area who were in the labor force increased over this period--from 24 to 27 percent--but this change was more than offset by the marked drop in the proportion for males--from 79 to 73 percent. The decline for males was due, in part, to the migration out of the metropolitan area of young male adults, most of whom usually work, and to a relatively large increase in the number 65 years old and over.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 10,700, or 7 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 53,339 persons, or approximately 31 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 138,100 in 1950, or 15 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 106,401 to 125,500 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons remained stable, at approximately the 12,000 level in both 1940 and 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 particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and semi-

skilled operatives. 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 12,295 to 17,700 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 12 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 3 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 36,800 of the workers living in the Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 15,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 5,000 in wholesale and retail trade, and 3,000 in construction. As a result of these increases, there were 24,200 workers employed in trade in 1950 and 6,900 in construction. The number of persons engaged in mining, however, decreased over the 10-year period, falling from 39,052 to 31,700. As a result of these changes, the distribution of workers among the various broad industry groups in 1950 differed greatly from the 1940 distribution. In 1940, 33 percent of all employed workers were in mining; in 1950, only 23 percent were in mining. Manufacturing, on the other hand, rose sharply in relative importance. In 1950, manufacturing had 27 percent of the employed workers, in comparison with 19 percent in 1940. (See table 12.)

Further evidence of economic conditions in the Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton Standard Metropolitan Area is furnished by the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the metropolitan area was \$2,841. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,644). Approximately 13 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 34 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 152,300 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 (91,200 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 17,000 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 24,100 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 19,000 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 12,000 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
2,500.....	400	50,000.....	2,800
5,000.....	700	100,000.....	3,700
10,000.....	1,200	200,000.....	4,300
25,000.....	2,100	300,000.....	3,600

To illustrate, there were an estimated 18,500 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling

variability is about 1,700. 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 16,800 and 20,200.

Data on residence in 1949 have somewhat higher variability than the figures in the above table.

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:						
	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	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	6	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	11	7	5	3	2	1	1
50	13	9	6	3	2	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 13,600 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 28 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 23 percent and 33 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.

LIST OF TABLES

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

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE WILKES-BARRE--HAZLETON 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.....	392,200	190,800	201,400	441,518	220,940	220,578	-11	-14	-9
Under 5 years.....	36,000	18,500	17,600	31,937	16,199	15,738	13	14	12
5 to 9 years.....	30,800	15,400	15,400	36,618	18,532	18,086	-16	-17	-15
10 to 14 years.....	29,700	15,200	14,500	46,264	23,272	22,992	-36	-35	-37
15 to 24 years.....	58,100	28,000	30,100	91,595	45,285	46,310	-37	-38	-35
25 to 34 years.....	62,500	29,800	32,700	73,379	36,439	36,940	-15	-18	-11
35 to 44 years.....	58,100	28,200	29,900	57,273	28,578	28,695	1	-1	4
45 to 64 years.....	85,800	42,200	43,600	81,736	41,833	39,903	5	1	9
65 years and over.....	31,300	13,600	17,700	22,716	10,802	11,914	38	26	49
Median age.....years..	31.6	31.1	32.1	27.0	27.0	26.9	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	9	10	9	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	8	8	7	10	11	10	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	15	15	21	20	21	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	16	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	15	13	13	13	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	22	19	19	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	7	9	5	5	5	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	301,300	144,300	157,000	100	100	100
Single.....	85,100	44,600	40,500	28	31	26
Married.....	185,400	92,000	93,400	62	64	59
Widowed or divorced.....	30,800	7,800	23,000	10	5	15

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	88,900	Total.....	116,900
With own household.....	80,200	Families.....	101,100
Without own household.....	8,700	Unrelated individuals.....	15,900
Percent.....	100	HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	90	Households.....	108,100
Without own household.....	10	Population in households.....	387,300
		Population per household.....	3.6

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, FOR THE WILKES-BARRE--HAZLETON 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.....	118,500	70,500	59	174,477	105,334	60	-33
5 to 13 years.....	54,900	45,100	82	72,979	64,073	88	-30
14 to 17 years.....	24,200	20,500	85	39,738	34,454	87	-41
18 to 24 years.....	39,400	4,900	12	61,760	6,807	11	-28

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	385,600	100
Same house as in 1950.....	352,700	91
Different house, same county.....	22,000	6
Different county or abroad.....	7,300	2
Residence not reported.....	3,600	1

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

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	301,300	144,300	157,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	149,000	105,900	43,100	49	73	27
Civilian labor force.....	148,800	105,700	43,100	49	73	27
Employed.....	138,100	96,900	41,200	46	67	26
Unemployed.....	10,700	8,900	1,800	4	6	1
Not in labor force.....	152,300	38,500	113,900	51	27	73
Keeping house.....	92,200	1,100	91,200	31	1	58
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	19,000	13,000	6,000	6	9	4
Other and not reported.....	41,100	24,400	16,700	14	17	11
14 to 19 years.....	24,100	12,000	12,100	8	8	8
20 to 64 years.....	13,000	9,600	3,500	4	7	2
65 years and over.....	4,000	2,900	1,100	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	148,800	105,700	43,100	100	100	100
Employed.....	138,100	96,900	41,200	93	92	96
At work.....	134,700	94,600	40,100	91	89	93
35 hours or more.....	112,600	81,000	31,600	76	77	73
15 to 34 hours.....	19,000	11,600	7,400	13	11	17
1 to 14 hours.....	3,100	1,900	1,200	2	2	3
With a job but not at work.....	3,500	2,300	1,100	2	2	3
Unemployed.....	10,700	8,900	1,800	7	8	4

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	301,300	144,300	157,000	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	149,000	105,900	43,100	49	73	27
Civilian labor force.....	148,800	105,700	43,100	49	73	27
Employed.....	138,100	96,900	41,200	46	67	26
Unemployed.....	10,700	8,900	1,800	4	6	1
Not in labor force.....	152,300	38,500	113,900	51	27	73
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	336,602	167,935	168,667	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	173,290	132,067	41,223	51	79	24
Civilian labor force.....	173,290	132,067	41,223	51	79	24
Employed.....	119,951	91,108	28,843	36	54	17
Unemployed.....	53,339	40,959	12,380	16	24	7
Not in labor force.....	163,312	35,868	127,444	49	21	76

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

(Percent not shown where less than 100 cases)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	301,300	149,000	148,800	138,100	10,700	152,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	63,600	27,800	27,700	24,600	3,200	35,900	19	36
25 to 34 years.....	62,500	37,300	37,200	34,300	2,900	25,200	25	27
35 to 44 years.....	58,100	36,100	36,000	34,100	1,900	22,000	24	18
45 to 64 years.....	85,800	43,200	43,200	40,900	2,300	42,600	29	21
65 years and over.....	31,300	4,600	4,600	4,200	400	26,700	3	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	144,300	105,900	105,700	96,900	8,900	38,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	30,600	14,100	14,100	11,600	2,500	16,400	13	28
25 to 34 years.....	29,800	26,500	26,400	24,000	2,400	3,200	25	27
35 to 44 years.....	28,200	26,600	26,600	24,900	1,700	1,600	25	19
45 to 64 years.....	42,200	34,800	34,800	32,900	1,900	7,400	33	21
65 years and over.....	13,600	3,800	3,800	3,500	300	9,800	4	3
Female, 14 years and over.....	157,000	43,100	43,100	41,200	1,800	113,900	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	33,100	13,600	13,600	13,000	700	19,400	32	...
25 to 34 years.....	32,700	10,700	10,700	10,300	500	22,000	25	...
35 to 44 years.....	29,900	9,500	9,500	9,200	200	20,400	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	43,600	8,400	8,400	8,000	400	35,100	19	...
65 years and over.....	17,700	800	800	800	...	16,900	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 WILKES-BARRE--HAZLETON STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950
(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	49	73	27	7	8	4
14 to 19 years.....	25	23	26	19	30	9
20 to 24 years.....	66	76	58	8	13	2
25 to 34 years.....	60	89	33	8	9	5
35 to 44 years.....	62	94	32	5	6	2
45 to 54 years.....	57	90	25	6	6	5
55 to 64 years.....	42	73	12	6	5	4
65 years and over.....	15	28	5	9	8	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE WILKES-BARRE--HAZLETON 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.....	138,100	96,900	41,200	100	100	100
Private and salary workers.....	115,500	80,300	35,200	84	83	85
Government workers.....	10,000	6,000	4,000	7	6	10
Self-employed workers.....	11,900	10,300	1,600	9	11	4
Unpaid family workers.....	800	400	400	1	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	119,951	91,108	28,843	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	106,401	79,430	26,971	89	87	94
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....	1,186	815	371	1	1	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE WILKES-BARRE--HAZLETON 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.....	138,100	96,900	41,200	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,000	5,000	4,000	7	5	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	10,400	8,800	1,600	8	9	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	12,000	5,600	6,400	9	6	16
Sales workers.....	10,000	6,400	3,600	7	7	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	17,700	17,000	700	13	18	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	60,800	41,000	19,800	44	42	48
Private household workers.....	1,600	200	1,400	1	...	1
Service workers, except private household.....	7,400	4,300	3,200	5	4	8
Laborers, except mine.....	8,000	7,700	300	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,300	800	500	1	1	1

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE WORCESTER, MASS., 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 Worcester 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 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 252,752 on April 1, 1940, to 274,600 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 21,850, or 9 percent. (See table 1.) Females outnumbered males, 140,700 to 133,800, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area in 1950, 95 males per 100 females, was about the same as in 1940.

¹ The Worcester Standard Metropolitan Area comprises in Worcester County, Mass., Worcester city, Auburn, East Brookfield, Grafton, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Northborough, North Brookfield, Shrewsbury, Spencer, Westborough, and West Boylston towns.

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 62 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 32.6 years, approximately equal to that in 1940.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 64 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-six percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 64,100 married couples in the metropolitan area, 4,100, or 6 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 70,700. In addition, there were 17,000 "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. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.5 persons.

Approximately 48,400 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 corresponding number was about the same 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 similar proportion were enrolled; this age group includes some

P R E L I M I N A R Y

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 16 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 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 were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Worcester 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 111,500 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 103,990 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to the relatively moderate population growth in the metropolitan area, an increase since 1940 in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 77,100 males, or 78 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force, as compared with 74,039, or 75 percent, in 1940. About 34,400 women, or 31 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 29,951, or 29 percent, 10 years earlier.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 6,300, or 6 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 15,704 persons, or approximately 15 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Worcester Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 104,900 in 1950, or 19 percent above 1940. The expansion 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, rose by 20 percent to a level of 96,300 in 1950. Self-employed workers, who are mainly independent business and professional people, numbered 8,500 in 1950. This group, therefore, constituted about 8 percent of the total employed in 1950, or about the same proportion as in 1940. (See table 10.)

53245

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by a particularly large increase of 6,000 in the number of employed clerical and sales workers. Most of this increase was probably concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 14,568 to 18,500 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 8,505 to 9,900 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 10 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 3 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 44,900 of the workers living in the Worcester Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 18 percent over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 39 percent to a 1950 level of 21,100. A substantial gain in employment also occurred in the construction industry. Despite these changes, however, the distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was generally the same in 1950 as it was in 1940, except for trade, which rose 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 Worcester Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,271. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$2,945). Approximately 15 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 30 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 99,600 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 (61,800 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 11,300 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 13,700 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 12,000 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 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 11,400 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.....	900	50,000.....	2,600
10,000.....	1,300	100,000.....	3,300
25,000.....	1,900	200,000.....	3,100

To illustrate, there were an estimated 14,700 males under 5 years in the metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 1,500. 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 13,200 and 16,200.

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

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						Total population
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
2 or 98	3	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	6	4	3	2	1	1
50	9	7	4	3	2	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 11,500 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.

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

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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

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

Age	1950			1940 ¹			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages.....	274,600	133,800	140,700	252,752	123,916	128,836	9	8	9
Under 5 years.....	26,500	14,700	11,800	16,354	8,278	8,076	62	78	46
5 to 9 years.....	23,300	13,100	10,200	17,063	8,634	8,429	37	52	21
10 to 14 years.....	17,200	9,400	7,800	20,524	10,497	10,027	-16	-10	-22
15 to 24 years.....	36,100	16,700	19,400	45,103	22,162	22,941	-20	-25	-15
25 to 34 years.....	45,000	20,400	24,600	38,797	19,054	19,743	16	7	25
35 to 44 years.....	38,500	18,900	19,500	35,475	17,172	18,303	9	10	7
45 to 64 years.....	61,100	29,100	32,000	58,077	28,667	29,410	5	2	9
65 years and over.....	26,800	11,500	15,400	21,359	9,452	11,907	25	22	29
Median age.....years..	32.6	31.4	33.6	32.0	31.5	32.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	8	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	10	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	13	12	14	18	18	18	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	15	17	15	15	15	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	22	22	23	23	23	23	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	10	9	11	8	8	9	...	...	...

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 WORCESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	211,100	98,400	112,700	100	100	100
Single.....	54,400	26,200	28,200	26	27	25
Married.....	135,700	66,000	69,700	64	67	62
Widowed or divorced.....	21,000	6,100	14,900	10	6	13

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	64,100	Total.....	87,700
With own household.....	60,000	Families.....	70,700
Without own household.....	4,100	Unrelated individuals.....	17,000
Percent.....	100	HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	94	Households.....	76,300
Without own household.....	6	Population in households.....	264,000
		Population per household.....	3.5

52245

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

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	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	76,600	48,400	63	82,690	50,014	60	-3
5 to 13 years.....	36,900	30,700	83	33,224	30,100	91	2
14 to 17 years.....	13,500	12,000	89	17,653	14,766	84	-19
18 to 24 years.....	26,200	5,700	22	31,813	5,148	16	11

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	268,900	100
Same house as in 1950.....	240,700	90
Different house, same county.....	21,100	8
Different county or abroad.....	5,100	2
Residence not reported.....	2,000	1

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

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	211,100	98,400	112,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	111,500	77,100	34,400	53	78	31
Civilian labor force.....	111,200	76,900	34,400	53	78	31
Employed.....	104,900	71,700	33,200	50	73	29
Unemployed.....	6,300	5,100	1,200	3	5	1
Not in labor force.....	99,600	21,300	78,300	47	22	69
Keeping house.....	62,500	700	61,800	30	1	55
Unable to work or inmate of institution..	12,000	7,000	5,000	6	7	4
Other and not reported.....	25,000	13,500	11,500	12	14	10
14 to 19 years.....	13,700	6,600	7,100	6	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	7,200	4,300	2,900	3	4	3
65 years and over.....	4,100	2,600	1,500	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	111,200	76,900	34,400	100	100	100
Employed.....	104,900	71,700	33,200	94	93	97
At work.....	103,000	70,500	32,500	93	92	94
35 hours or more.....	92,800	66,400	26,400	83	86	77
15 to 34 hours.....	8,300	3,200	5,100	7	4	15
1 to 14 hours.....	1,700	800	900	2	1	3
With a job but not at work.....	1,900	1,200	700	2	2	2
Unemployed.....	6,300	5,100	1,200	6	7	3

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	211,100	98,400	112,700	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	111,500	77,100	34,400	53	78	31
Civilian labor force.....	111,200	76,900	34,400	53	78	31
Employed.....	104,900	71,700	33,200	50	73	29
Unemployed.....	6,300	5,100	1,200	3	5	1
Not in labor force.....	99,600	21,300	78,300	47	22	69
1940 ¹						
Persons 14 years and over.....	203,174	98,795	104,379	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	103,990	74,039	29,951	51	75	29
Civilian labor force.....	103,990	74,039	29,951	51	75	29
Employed.....	88,286	62,630	25,656	43	63	25
Unemployed.....	15,704	11,409	4,295	8	12	4
Not in labor force.....	99,184	24,756	74,428	49	25	71

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

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

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	211,100	111,500	111,200	104,900	6,300	99,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	39,800	18,000	18,000	16,100	1,800	21,800	16	29
25 to 34 years.....	45,000	27,000	26,800	25,600	1,300	18,000	24	21
35 to 44 years.....	38,500	24,900	24,900	23,800	1,000	13,600	22	16
45 to 64 years.....	61,100	36,000	36,000	34,200	1,800	25,100	32	29
65 years and over.....	26,800	5,600	5,600	5,300	300	21,300	5	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	98,400	77,100	76,900	71,700	5,100	21,300	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	18,500	9,200	9,200	7,800	1,400	9,300	12	27
25 to 34 years.....	20,400	19,000	18,800	17,800	1,000	1,400	25	20
35 to 44 years.....	18,900	18,000	18,000	17,000	900	900	23	18
45 to 64 years.....	29,100	26,300	26,200	24,700	1,600	2,800	34	31
65 years and over.....	11,500	4,600	4,600	4,400	200	6,900	6	4
Female, 14 years and over.....	112,700	34,400	34,400	33,200	1,200	78,300	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	21,200	8,800	8,800	8,300	500	12,400	26	...
25 to 34 years.....	24,600	8,000	8,000	7,700	300	16,600	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	19,500	6,900	6,900	6,700	200	12,600	20	...
45 to 64 years.....	32,000	9,800	9,700	9,500	200	22,300	28	...
65 years and over.....	15,400	1,000	1,000	900	...	14,400	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 WORCESTER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	53	78	31	6	7	3
14 to 19 years.....	28	28	28	13	16	10
20 to 24 years.....	63	73	55	9	15	3
25 to 34 years.....	60	93	33	5	5	4
35 to 44 years.....	65	95	35	4	5	3
45 to 54 years.....	63	91	36	5	6	3
55 to 64 years.....	55	89	24	5	6	...
65 years and over.....	21	40	6	5	4	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE WORCESTER 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.....	104,900	71,700	33,200	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	86,300	58,000	28,300	82	81	85						
Government workers.....	10,000	6,100	3,900	10	9	12						
Self-employed workers.....	8,500	7,500	900	8	10	3						
Unpaid family workers.....	100	...	100	...	...	...			
1940 ¹												
Employed.....	88,286	62,630	25,656	100	100	100						
Private wage and salary workers.....	80,496	56,041	24,455	91	89	95						
Government workers.....												
Self-employed workers.....							7,502	6,451	1,051	8	10	4
Unpaid family workers.....							288	138	150	1

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE WORCESTER 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.....	104,900	71,700	33,200	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9,900	5,500	4,400	9	8	13
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	8,500	7,600	900	8	11	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	15,600	5,500	10,100	15	8	30
Sales workers.....	8,400	5,500	2,900	8	8	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	18,500	17,900	600	18	25	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	28,500	18,800	9,700	27	26	29
Private household workers.....	1,100	...	1,100	1	...	3
Service workers, except private household.....	8,400	5,600	2,800	8	8	8
Laborers, except mine.....	5,200	4,800	400	5	7	1
Occupation not reported.....	700	500	200	1	1	1

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE WORCESTER 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 ¹						
Employed.....	88,286	62,630	25,656	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	8,505	4,479	4,026	10	7	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	6,981	6,393	588	8	10	2
Clerical and kindred workers.....	17,841	9,610	8,231	20	15	32
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	14,568	14,240	328	17	23	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,854	17,527	6,327	27	28	25
Private household workers.....	2,694	63	2,631	3	...	10
Service workers, except private household.....	7,385	4,565	2,820	8	7	11
Laborers, except mine.....	5,156	4,953	203	6	8	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,302	800	502	1	1	2

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE WORCESTER 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.....	104,900	71,700	33,200	100	100	100
Construction.....	6,000	5,800	200	6	8	1
Manufacturing.....	44,900	32,300	12,600	43	45	38
Durable goods.....	27,600	22,300	5,300	26	31	16
Nondurable goods.....	17,100	9,900	7,200	16	14	22
Not specified manufacturing.....	100	100	...	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6,200	5,100	1,100	6	7	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	21,100	14,300	6,800	20	20	20
Service industries.....	20,800	9,800	11,000	20	14	33
All other industries.....	5,100	3,800	1,300	5	5	3
Industry not reported.....	900	500	400	1	1	1
1940 ¹						
Employed.....	88,286	62,630	25,656	100	100	100
Construction.....	3,337	3,251	86	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	38,087	29,963	8,124	43	48	32
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	4,686	4,119	567	5	7	2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	15,189	10,970	4,219	17	18	16
Service industries.....	19,834	8,897	10,937	22	14	43
All other industries.....	4,469	3,862	607	5	6	2
Industry not reported.....	2,684	1,568	1,116	3	3	4

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	87,700	70,700	...	...
Number reporting.....	83,700	67,600	100	100
Under \$500.....	9,000	3,700	11	5
\$500 to \$999.....	5,100	2,200	6	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4,700	2,800	6	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5,700	4,100	7	6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8,800	7,300	11	11
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9,600	8,600	11	13
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10,500	9,400	13	14
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7,400	7,100	9	11
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5,800	5,700	7	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,300	4,200	5	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5,800	5,700	7	8
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	2,900	2,900	3	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	2,700	2,700	3	4
\$10,000 and over.....	1,400	1,400	2	2
Income not reported.....	3,800	3,100
Median income.....	\$2,945	\$3,271

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For a.m. papers)

May 14, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

1951 MAR 24 PM 3 36
Series PC-5, No. 357CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, 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 Youngstown Standard Metropolitan Area¹ reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of the metropolitan area shown in this report is based primarily on the preliminary field count of the 1950 Census; to this count have been added the residents of the area who were enumerated elsewhere 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 473,605 on April 1, 1940, to 528,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 54,900, or 12 percent. (See table 1.) In 1950, the number of males in the metropolitan area, 264,700, was about the same as the number of females, 263,800. The sex ratio in the area dropped from 104 males per 100 females in 1940 to 100 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 69 percent for this age group as compared with 12 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 and over, 41 percent, also exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 30.9 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 68 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-two percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 130,500 married couples in the metropolitan area, 11,700, or 9 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 137,100. In addition, there were 23,300 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 4 percent of the total population of the area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the standard metropolitan area was 3.6 persons.

Approximately 91,300 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 was 103,297 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, 90 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left

¹ The Youngstown Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, Ohio, and Mercer County, Pa.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 13 percent were enrolled in 1950, the same 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, 13 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 4 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 Youngstown Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 14 percent. An estimated 213,600 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 187,920 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, a marked increase in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 164,300 males, or 83 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force, as compared with 149,785, or 79 percent, in 1940. About 49,400 women, or 25 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 38,135, or 21 percent, 10 years earlier.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 11,100, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 36,757 persons, or approximately 20 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

The number of employed civilians living in the Youngstown Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 202,500 in 1950, or 34 percent above 1940. The expansion 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, increased by 38 percent, to reach 180,200 in 1950. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, rose by only 10 percent, and was estimated at 20,400 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 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. 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 27,158 to 41,300 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 16 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 5 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 100,100, or half, of all the employed workers living in the Youngstown Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in manufacturing, an increase of 28,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 12,000 to a 1950 level of 35,500. In addition, gains in employment occurred in the service and public utility industries. In general, however, the proportion of workers in each of the various broad industry groups was about the same in both 1940 and 1950. (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 Youngstown Standard Metropolitan Area was \$3,448. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,250). Approximately 20 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 23 percent had incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 184,500 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 (126,400 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 14,700 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 26,400 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 16,500 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 14,400 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.....	900	200,000.....	4,700
10,000.....	1,300	300,000.....	4,800
25,000.....	2,000	400,000.....	4,100
50,000.....	3,000	500,000.....	2,200
100,000.....	3,800		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 28,900 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling 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 26,700 and 31,100.

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:

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	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	6	4	2	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	10	6	3	2	2	1	1
50	11	7	4	3	2	1	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 26,900 persons between the ages of 14 and 17, 90 percent were enrolled in school. The sampling variability was about 2 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 88 percent and 92 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.

LIST OF TABLES

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

Table 1.--AGE BY SEX, FOR THE YOUNGSTOWN 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.....	528,500	264,700	263,800	473,605	241,862	231,743	12	9	14
Under 5 years.....	57,700	28,900	28,800	34,182	17,438	16,744	69	66	72
5 to 9 years.....	42,800	21,500	21,300	35,102	17,736	17,366	22	21	23
10 to 14 years.....	36,700	18,900	17,800	44,403	22,434	21,969	-17	-16	-19
15 to 24 years.....	72,500	35,600	36,800	95,164	47,773	47,391	-24	-25	-22
25 to 34 years.....	93,200	43,700	49,600	74,136	37,015	37,121	26	18	34
35 to 44 years.....	75,000	38,700	36,400	63,241	32,013	31,228	19	21	17
45 to 64 years.....	110,900	56,800	54,000	99,206	53,292	45,914	12	7	18
65 years and over.....	39,700	20,600	19,100	28,171	14,161	14,010	41	45	36
Median age.....years..	30.9	31.3	30.5	28.8	29.2	28.3	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	11	11	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	7	7	9	9	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	13	14	20	20	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	17	19	16	15	16	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	15	14	13	13	13	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	21	20	21	22	20	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	8	8	7	6	6	6	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years old and over.....	398,200	199,100	199,100	100	100	100
Single.....	89,000	50,300	38,700	22	25	19
Married.....	271,200	135,500	135,700	68	68	68
Widowed or divorced.....	38,000	13,300	24,700	10	7	12

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

Subject	Number	Subject	Number
MARRIED COUPLES		FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
Total.....	130,500	Total.....	160,500
With own household.....	118,800	Families.....	137,100
Without own household.....	11,700	Unrelated individuals.....	23,300
Percent.....	100	HOUSEHOLDS	
With own household.....	91	Households.....	145,300
Without own household.....	9	Population in households.....	521,000
		Population per household.....	3.6

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

(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where less than 1)

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.....	151,900	91,300	60	174,669	103,297	59	-12
5 to 13 years.....	72,600	60,100	83	70,153	60,308	86	...
14 to 17 years.....	26,900	24,200	90	38,142	34,065	89	-29
18 to 24 years.....	52,400	7,000	13	66,374	8,924	13	-22

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

Residence in 1949	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	516,400	100
Same house as in 1950.....	446,100	86
Different house, same county.....	48,900	9
Different county or abroad.....	18,100	4
Residence not reported.....	3,300	1

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

Employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Persons 14 years and over.....	398,200	199,100	199,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	213,600	164,300	49,400	54	83	25
Civilian labor force.....	213,600	164,200	49,400	54	82	25
Employed.....	202,500	156,000	46,400	51	78	23
Unemployed.....	11,100	8,200	2,900	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	184,500	34,900	149,700	46	18	75
Keeping house.....	127,000	600	126,400	32	...	63
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	16,500	10,900	5,600	4	5	3
Other and not reported.....	41,100	23,400	17,600	10	12	9
14 to 19 years.....	26,400	13,500	12,900	7	7	6
20 to 64 years.....	8,100	4,800	3,200	2	2	2
65 years and over.....	6,600	5,100	1,500	2	3	1
Civilian labor force.....	213,600	164,200	49,400	100	100	100
Employed.....	202,500	156,000	46,400	95	95	94
At work.....	196,200	151,600	44,700	92	92	90
35 hours or more.....	176,100	138,800	37,300	82	85	76
15 to 34 hours.....	17,300	11,200	6,200	8	7	13
1 to 14 hours.....	2,900	1,600	1,200	1	1	2
With a job but not at work.....	6,200	4,400	1,800	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	11,100	8,200	2,900	5	5	6

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

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	398,200	199,100	199,100	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	213,600	164,300	49,400	54	83	25
Civilian labor force.....	213,600	164,200	49,400	54	82	25
Employed.....	202,500	156,000	46,400	51	78	23
Unemployed.....	11,100	8,200	2,900	3	4	1
Not in labor force.....	184,500	34,900	149,700	46	18	75
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	369,270	189,038	180,232	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	187,920	149,785	38,135	51	79	21
Civilian labor force.....	187,920	149,785	38,135	51	79	21
Employed.....	151,163	120,560	30,603	41	64	17
Unemployed.....	36,757	29,225	7,532	10	15	4
Not in labor force.....	181,350	39,253	142,097	49	21	79

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

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

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over....	398,200	213,600	213,600	202,500	11,100	184,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	79,300	37,800	37,800	32,900	4,900	41,500	18	44
25 to 34 years.....	93,200	55,000	54,900	52,400	2,500	38,300	26	23
35 to 44 years.....	75,000	47,700	47,700	46,200	1,500	27,300	22	14
45 to 64 years.....	110,900	63,100	63,100	61,300	1,800	47,800	30	16
65 years and over.....	39,700	10,100	10,100	9,700	400	29,600	5	4
Male, 14 years and over.....	199,100	164,300	164,200	156,000	8,200	34,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	39,300	23,500	23,500	20,300	3,200	15,800	14	39
25 to 34 years.....	43,700	41,700	41,600	39,700	2,000	2,000	25	24
35 to 44 years.....	38,700	37,800	37,800	36,700	1,100	800	23	13
45 to 64 years.....	56,800	52,200	52,200	50,600	1,500	4,700	32	18
65 years and over.....	20,600	9,100	9,100	8,700	400	11,600	6	5
Female, 14 years and over.....	199,100	49,400	49,400	46,400	2,900	149,700	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	40,000	14,300	14,300	12,500	1,700	25,700	29	...
25 to 34 years.....	49,600	13,300	13,300	12,800	500	36,300	27	...
35 to 44 years.....	36,400	9,900	9,900	9,500	400	26,500	20	...
45 to 64 years.....	54,000	10,900	10,900	10,600	300	43,100	22	...
65 years and over.....	19,100	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	18,100	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 YOUNGSTOWN STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	54	83	25	5	5	6
14 to 19 years.....	30	34	25	18	18	20
20 to 24 years.....	67	89	46	10	12	9
25 to 34 years.....	59	95	27	5	5	4
35 to 44 years.....	64	98	27	3	3	4
45 to 54 years.....	59	95	24	3	3	3
55 to 64 years.....	55	88	15	3	3	3
65 years and over.....	25	44	5	4	4	...

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

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	202,500	156,000	46,400	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	168,800	130,700	38,100	83	84	82
Government workers.....	11,400	6,300	5,100	6	4	11
Self-employed workers.....	20,400	18,000	2,400	10	12	5
Unpaid family workers.....	1,900	1,000	900	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	151,163	120,560	30,603	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	130,781	102,803	27,978	87	85	91
Government workers.....						
Self-employed workers.....						
Unpaid family workers.....						
	18,548	16,630	1,918	12	14	6
	1,834	1,127	707	1	1	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE YOUNGSTOWN 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.....	202,500	156,000	46,400	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	13,100	8,300	4,800	6	5	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	20,300	18,300	2,000	10	12	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	24,000	10,400	13,500	12	7	29
Sales workers.....	13,600	7,700	5,900	7	5	13
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	41,300	40,400	900	20	26	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	48,700	40,400	8,300	24	26	18
Private household workers.....	2,500	100	2,400	1	...	5
Service workers, except private household.....	13,300	6,500	6,800	7	4	15
Laborers, except mine.....	23,500	22,600	900	12	14	2
Occupation not reported.....	2,200	1,400	800	1	1	2

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE YOUNGSTOWN 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.....	151,163	120,560	30,603	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	11,012	6,516	4,496	7	5	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	16,861	15,642	1,219	11	13	4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	24,158	13,863	10,295	16	11	34
Sales workers.....						
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	27,158	26,863	295	18	22	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	33,920	29,310	4,610	22	24	15
Private household workers.....	5,045	113	4,932	3	...	16
Service workers, except private household.....	9,248	5,345	3,903	6	4	13
Laborers, except mine.....	22,359	21,915	444	15	18	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,402	993	409	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE YOUNGSTOWN 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.....	202,500	156,000	46,400	100	100	100
Construction.....	7,800	7,600	200	4	5	...
Manufacturing.....	100,100	87,700	12,400	49	56	27
Durable goods.....	91,600	81,400	10,300	45	52	22
Nondurable goods.....	7,600	5,700	1,900	4	4	4
Not specified manufacturing.....	900	700	200	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12,900	11,400	1,500	6	7	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	35,500	21,600	13,800	18	14	30
Service industries.....	30,400	14,700	15,700	15	9	34
All other industries.....	13,300	11,400	1,900	7	7	4
Industry not reported.....	2,500	1,500	1,000	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	151,163	120,560	30,603	100	100	100
Construction.....	5,019	4,903	116	3	4	...
Manufacturing.....	71,744	65,497	6,247	47	54	20
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	9,471	8,564	907	6	7	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	23,301	15,698	7,603	15	13	25
Service industries.....	26,124	11,900	14,224	17	10	46
All other industries.....	13,494	12,664	830	9	11	3
Industry not reported.....	2,010	1,334	676	1	1	2

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

Income level	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	160,500	137,100	...	...
Number reporting.....	153,400	131,500	100	100
Under \$500.....	13,900	7,600	9	6
\$500 to \$999.....	7,100	3,500	5	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6,600	4,500	4	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7,900	6,200	5	5
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	13,100	10,600	9	8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	17,500	15,700	11	12
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	21,200	19,700	14	15
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	14,900	13,900	10	11
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	11,000	10,300	7	8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	8,600	8,400	6	6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12,900	12,700	8	10
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	7,200	7,200	5	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	8,100	8,000	5	6
\$10,000 and over.....	3,200	3,100	2	2
Income not reported.....	7,100	5,700	...	...
Median income.....	\$3,250	\$3,448	...	...