U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For p.m. papers)

May 17, 1951 Washington 25, D. C. Series PC-5, No. 18

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE DENVER, COLO., 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)

PRELIMINARY

A doubling of the 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 Denver Standard Metropolitan Area[1] reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the metropolitan area were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 407,768 on April 1, 1940, to 563,500 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 155,750, or 38 percent. (See table 1.) During the same period, the city of Denver increased from 322,412 to 415,400, representing a gain of about 93,000, or 29 percent. Females outnumbered males, 292,000 to 271,500, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area, 93 males per 100 females, was about the same as in 1940.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than any other age group, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 123 percent for this age group as compared with 38 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for persons 10 years old and over was less than that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 31.0 years as compared with 32.0 years in 1940, a decline of one year.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 67 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-one percent were single, and 12 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 134,700 married couples in the metropolitan area, 8,100, or 6 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. In Denver city the same proportion of the married couples were without their own household. (See table 3.)

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 149,700. In addition, there were 55,100 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or

[1] The Denver Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, and Jefferson Counties, Colo.

with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 10 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole and 12 percent of the population of the central city. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was only 3.1 persons. For the city the average household size, 3.0 persons in 1950, remained about the same as in 1940. This fact indicates that household formation proceeded at about the same pace during the period as the growth of population.

Approximately 99,800 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was only 76,515 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, 23 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 18 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 25 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 13 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 12 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 Denver Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 37 percent. An estimated 231,800 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 169,143 in 1940. In the city of Denver itself, the labor force increased by 29 percent in the past decade to reach a total of 177,700 in 1950. (See table 7.)

The expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to population growth, an increase since 1940 in the proportion of both men and women in the labor force. In 1950, 159,500 males, or 80 percent of the male population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force, as compared with 122,104, or 77 percent, in 1940. About 72,300 women, or 33 percent of the total 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with the 47,039 women workers, or 28 percent, recorded in the previous census. A similar increase was noted among city residents. The proportion of males living within the city who were in the labor force rose over this 10-year period from 77 to 79 percent, and that for women, from 30 to 35 percent.

In 1950, as at earlier dates, participation in the labor force by women varied with age. It was at a maximum in the age group 20 to 24 years; 51 percent of the women between those ages in the city of Denver were in the labor force in 1950. This proportion was considerably lower, approximately 40 percent, for women 25 to 54 years old, the age group in which family responsibilities are a major factor limiting labor force activity. The labor force proportion was lowest for teen-age girls and for women 55 years and over. (See table 9.)

In the Denver labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 7,600 persons, or 3 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 25,784, or approximately 16 percent of the workers, were unemployed. Unemployment rates in the city followed a pattern similar to that of the metropolitan area as a whole, declining from 15 to 4 percent over this period. The number of unemployed city residents dropped to 6,500 in 1950 from the 20,705 recorded in the previous census.

The number of employed civilians living in the Denver Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 221,700 in 1950, or 58 percent above 1940. Of the 1950 total, 87 percent, or 193,100, were working full time (35 hours or more) during the census week. Of the remainder, 21,900 were working only part time and 6,700 were temporarily absent from their jobs all week because of illness, vacation leave, bad weather, labor dispute, or for similar reasons. (See table 6.) The percentage increase of employed persons living within the city of Denver was 47 percent, somewhat smaller than that of the metropolitan area as a whole; 169,500 city residents were

employed at civilian jobs in April 1950 as compared with 115,038 reported 10 years earlier.

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose by 66 percent to 192,700 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, however, increased by only 20 percent to a 1950 level of 27,100. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a considerably smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

Among residents of Denver city, the number of persons employed by government increased by 64 percent over the last decade. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 11,987 in 1940 to 19,600 in 1950. During the same period, the number of private wage and salary workers increased by 51 percent, to a level of 130,400.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and semi-skilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 18,206 to 32,800 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 16,436 to 28,300 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 13 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 5 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 61,600 of the workers living in the Denver Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in the service industries. This number was 43 percent higher than the 1940 figure. The rates of increase in other industry groups, however, were generally much higher. Employment rises of 80 and 56 percent occurred in manufacturing and trade, respectively. These gains brought the number of workers employed in manufacturing in 1950 up to 37,700 and in trade to 54,500. In addition, construction employment doubled over the decade, and the number of workers in the public administration industry increased by 81 percent. As the result of these changes, the service industries declined significantly in importance as a field of employment among the various broad industry groups, whereas construction particularly rose in relative importance over the decade. (See table 12.)

The 1950 industrial distribution of employed residents of Denver city was generally similar to those of the residents of the entire metropolitan area. Aside from the fact that a significant number of those living outside the city were engaged in agricultural activities, the most marked difference existed in the proportion of workers employed in the service industries. This proportion stood at 31 percent for residents of the city, as compared with 28 percent for residents of the metropolitan area as a whole.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Denver Standard Metropolitan Area was $3,426. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was considerably lower ($2,897). Approximately 18 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of $5,000 or more, whereas 33 percent of the total had incomes under $2,000. (See table 13.)

An estimated 190,100 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (115,400 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 31,600 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 24,600 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 17,700 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The industry category entitled "Public administration" includes those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and

medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category. The residual category "All other industries" includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining.

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 14,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 110 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

To illustrate, there were an estimated 31,700 males under 5 years in the area. The sampling variability is about 2,500. 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 29,200 and 34,200.

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.

To illustrate, of the estimated 20,000 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 34 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 29 percent and 39 percent.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
	Metropolitan area						
2 or 98	4	3	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	5	4	2	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	7	5	3	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	10	7	4	3	2	2	1
50	11	8	5	4	3	2	1
	Central city						
2 or 98	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	5	4	2	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	8	6	3	2	2	1	1
50	9	6	4	3	2	1	1

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

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

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

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
All ages	563,500	271,500	292,000	407,768	200,161	207,607	38	36	41
Under 5 years	64,300	31,700	32,600	28,864	14,721	14,143	123	115	131
5 to 9 years	48,000	24,000	24,000	28,168	14,201	13,967	70	69	72
10 to 14 years	36,800	19,100	17,800	30,211	15,165	15,046	22	26	18
15 to 24 years	77,200	33,500	43,700	68,681	33,109	35,572	12	1	23
25 to 34 years	93,000	46,100	46,900	68,302	32,908	35,394	36	40	33
35 to 44 years	81,300	40,400	40,900	60,363	29,532	30,831	35	37	33
45 to 64 years	116,700	56,800	59,800	89,059	44,461	44,598	31	28	34
65 years and over	46,100	20,000	26,200	34,120	16,064	18,056	35	25	45
Median age.....years	31.0	31.0	[3]30.9	32.0	32.0	32.1	...	...	...
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years	11	12	11	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years	9	9	8	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years	7	7	6	7	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years	14	12	15	17	17	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	17	17	16	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years	14	15	14	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years	21	21	20	22	22	21	...	...	...
65 years and over	8	7	9	8	8	9	...	...	...
DENVER CITY									
All ages	415,400	197,100	218,300	322,412	155,635	166,777	29	27	31
Under 5 years	42,800	21,000	21,700	21,236	10,737	10,499	102	96	107
5 to 9 years	31,900	17,000	15,000	20,855	10,483	10,372	53	62	45
10 to 14 years	25,000	13,000	11,900	22,651	11,256	11,395	10	15	4
15 to 24 years	56,900	24,400	32,500	53,810	25,186	28,624	6	-3	14
25 to 34 years	67,500	32,600	34,900	54,778	26,084	28,694	23	25	22
35 to 44 years	60,800	29,100	31,700	48,381	23,271	25,110	26	25	26
45 to 64 years	92,100	43,900	48,200	72,344	35,552	36,792	27	23	31
65 years and over	38,500	16,100	22,400	28,357	13,066	15,291	36	23	46
Median age.....years	32.6	32.1	33.0	32.8	32.7	32.8	...	...	...
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years	10	11	10	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years	8	9	7	6	7	6	...	...	...
10 to 14 years	6	7	5	7	7	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years	14	12	15	17	16	17	...	...	...
25 to 34 years	16	17	16	17	17	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years	15	15	15	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years	22	22	22	22	23	22	...	...	...
65 years and over	9	8	10	9	8	9	...	...	...

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

Marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years old and over	421,900	200,100	221,800	100	100	100
Single	87,500	43,000	44,500	21	21	20
Married	283,200	141,700	141,500	67	71	64
Widowed or divorced	51,200	15,300	35,900	12	8	16
DENVER CITY						
Persons 14 years old and over	320,700	148,200	172,500	100	100	100
Single	68,100	32,100	36,000	21	22	21
Married	209,900	104,100	105,900	65	70	61
Widowed or divorced	42,700	12,100	30,700	13	8	18

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

Subject	Denver Standard Metropolitan Area	Denver city	Subject	Denver Standard Metropolitan Area	Denver city
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total	134,700	98,600	Total	204,800	160,400
With own household	126,500	92,500	Families	149,700	110,800
Without own household	8,100	6,100	Unrelated individuals	55,100	49,600
Percent	100	100			
With own household	94	94	HOUSEHOLDS		
Without own household	6	6	Households	170,600	129,400
			Population in households	530,200	386,000
			Population per household	3.1	3.0

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total, 5 to 24 years	162,100	99,800	62	127,060	76,515	60	30
5 to 13 years	77,300	63,000	82	52,218	46,190	88	36
14 to 17 years	28,200	24,000	85	25,405	21,470	85	12
18 to 24 years	56,600	12,800	23	49,437	8,855	18	45
DENVER CITY							
Total, 5 to 24 years	113,800	70,200	62	97,316	58,684	60	20
5 to 13 years	51,900	42,800	82	38,897	34,936	90	23
14 to 17 years	19,100	16,400	86	19,146	16,355	85	...
18 to 24 years	42,800	11,000	26	39,273	7,393	19	49

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

Residence in 1949	Denver Standard Metropolitan Area		Denver city	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over	550,400	100	406,700	100
Same house as in 1950	403,800	73	305,500	75
Different house, same county	69,600	13	56,400	14
Different county or abroad	67,400	12	36,600	9
Residence not reported	9,700	2	8,300	2

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over	421,900	200,100	221,800	100	100	100
Total labor force	231,800	159,500	72,300	55	80	33
Civilian labor force	229,300	157,000	72,300	54	78	33
Employed	221,700	151,600	70,100	53	76	32
Unemployed	7,600	5,400	2,100	2	3	1
Not in labor force	190,100	40,600	149,500	45	20	67
Keeping house	116,300	900	115,400	28	...	52
Unable to work or inmate of institution	17,700	11,000	6,700	4	5	3
Other and not reported	56,100	28,700	27,400	13	14	12
14 to 19 years	24,600	9,900	14,700	6	5	7
20 to 64 years	19,200	11,100	8,100	5	6	4
65 years and over	12,400	7,800	4,600	3	4	2
Civilian labor force	229,300	157,000	72,300	100	100	100
Employed	221,700	151,600	70,100	97	97	97
At work	215,000	147,800	67,200	94	94	93
35 hours or more	193,100	136,500	56,600	84	87	78
15 to 34 hours	16,800	8,800	7,900	7	6	11
1 to 14 hours	5,100	2,400	2,700	2	2	4
With a job but not at work	6,700	3,800	2,900	3	2	4
Unemployed	7,600	5,400	2,100	3	3	3
DENVER CITY						
Persons 14 years and over	320,700	148,200	172,500	100	100	100
Total labor force	177,700	117,500	60,200	55	79	35
Civilian labor force	176,000	115,700	60,200	55	78	35
Employed	169,500	111,000	58,500	53	75	34
Unemployed	6,500	4,700	1,800	2	3	1
Not in labor force	143,000	30,800	112,200	45	21	65
Keeping house	85,700	400	85,400	27	...	50
Unable to work or inmate of institution	12,900	8,100	4,700	4	5	3
Other and not reported	44,400	22,200	22,200	14	15	13
14 to 19 years	17,400	6,800	10,600	5	5	6
20 to 64 years	16,600	9,300	7,300	5	6	4
65 years and over	10,400	6,100	4,300	3	4	2
Civilian labor force	176,000	115,700	60,200	100	100	100
Employed	169,500	111,000	58,500	96	96	97
At work	164,900	108,600	56,300	94	94	94
35 hours or more	149,000	100,800	48,300	85	87	80
15 to 34 hours	11,800	6,100	5,700	7	5	9
1 to 14 hours	4,100	1,800	2,300	2	2	4
With a job but not at work	4,600	2,400	2,200	3	2	4
Unemployed	6,500	4,700	1,800	4	4	3

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over	421,900	200,100	221,800	100	100	100
Total labor force	231,800	159,500	72,300	55	80	[illegible]
Civilian labor force	229,300	157,000	72,300	54	78	[illegible]
Employed	221,700	151,600	70,100	53	76	[illegible]
Unemployed	7,600	5,400	2,100	2	3	[illegible]
Not in labor force	190,100	40,600	149,500	45	20	[illegible]
1940						
Persons 14 years and over	326,686	159,193	167,493	100	100	100
Total labor force	169,143	122,104	47,039	52	77	[illegible]
Civilian labor force	165,943	118,904	47,039	51	75	[illegible]
Employed	140,159	98,944	41,215	43	62	[illegible]
Unemployed	25,784	19,960	5,824	8	13	[illegible]
Not in labor force	157,543	37,089	120,454	48	23	[illegible]
DENVER CITY						
1950						
Persons 14 years and over	320,700	148,200	172,500	100	100	100
Total labor force	177,700	117,500	60,200	55	79	[illegible]
Civilian labor force	176,000	115,700	60,200	55	78	[illegible]
Employed	169,500	111,000	58,500	53	75	[illegible]
Unemployed	6,500	4,700	1,800	2	3	[illegible]
Not in labor force	143,000	30,800	112,200	45	21	[illegible]
1940						
Persons 14 years and over	262,279	125,457	136,822	100	100	100
Total labor force	137,393	96,230	41,163	52	77	[illegible]
Civilian labor force	135,743	94,580	41,163	52	75	[illegible]
Employed	115,038	78,897	36,141	44	63	[illegible]
Unemployed	20,705	15,683	5,022	8	13	[illegible]
Not in labor force	124,886	29,227	95,659	48	23	[illegible]

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

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

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

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	421,900	231,800	229,300	221,700	7,600	190,100	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	84,800	39,200	38,400	36,200	2,200	45,600	17	29
25 to 34 years.....	93,000	57,600	56,200	54,600	1,600	35,400	25	21
35 to 44 years.....	81,300	53,800	53,500	52,100	1,400	27,500	23	18
45 to 64 years.....	116,700	72,100	72,000	69,900	2,100	44,600	31	28
65 years and over.....	46,100	9,200	9,200	8,900	200	37,000	4	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	200,100	159,500	157,000	151,600	5,400	40,600	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	36,800	22,400	21,700	20,400	1,300	14,400	14	24
25 to 34 years.....	46,100	41,300	39,900	38,700	1,200	4,800	26	22
35 to 44 years.....	40,400	37,700	37,400	36,300	1,100	2,700	24	20
45 to 64 years.....	56,800	51,300	51,200	49,500	1,700	5,500	32	31
65 years and over.....	20,000	6,800	6,800	6,700	100	13,100	4	2
Female, 14 years and over.....	221,800	72,300	72,300	70,100	2,100	149,500	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	48,000	16,800	16,800	15,800	900	31,200	23	...
25 to 34 years.....	46,900	16,300	16,300	15,900	400	30,600	23	...
35 to 44 years.....	40,900	16,100	16,100	15,800	400	24,800	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	59,800	20,800	20,800	20,400	400	39,100	29	...
65 years and over.....	26,200	2,300	2,300	2,200	100	23,800	3	...
DENVER CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	320,700	177,700	176,000	169,500	6,500	143,000	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	61,900	29,500	28,900	27,100	1,900	32,400	17	29
25 to 34 years.....	67,500	42,500	41,700	40,400	1,300	25,000	24	20
35 to 44 years.....	60,800	40,300	40,100	38,600	1,400	20,500	23	22
45 to 64 years.....	92,100	57,600	57,500	55,900	1,600	34,500	32	25
65 years and over.....	38,500	7,800	7,800	7,600	200	30,700	4	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	148,200	117,500	115,700	111,000	4,700	30,800	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	26,500	15,800	15,200	14,000	1,200	10,700	13	26
25 to 34 years.....	32,600	29,000	28,200	27,100	1,000	3,600	25	21
35 to 44 years.....	29,100	27,200	27,000	25,900	1,100	1,900	23	23
45 to 64 years.....	43,900	39,800	39,700	38,500	1,300	4,100	34	28
65 years and over.....	16,100	5,600	5,600	5,500	100	10,400	5	2
Female, 14 years and over.....	172,500	60,200	60,200	58,500	1,800	112,200	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	35,400	13,700	13,700	13,100	600	21,700	23	...
25 to 34 years.....	34,900	13,500	13,500	13,200	300	21,400	22	...
35 to 44 years.....	31,700	13,100	13,100	12,700	400	18,600	22	...
45 to 64 years.....	48,200	17,800	17,800	17,400	400	30,400	30	...
65 years and over.....	27,400	2,200	2,200	2,100	100	20,200	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 DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA AND DENVER CITY: 1950

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over	55	80	33	3	3	[illegible]
14 to 19 years	33	44	25	8	9	[illegible]
20 to 24 years	59	78	45	4	5	[illegible]
25 to 34 years	62	90	35	3	3	[illegible]
35 to 44 years	66	93	39	3	3	[illegible]
45 to 54 years	66	93	39	3	3	[illegible]
55 to 64 years	56	87	30	3	4	[illegible]
65 years and over	20	34	9	2	1	[illegible]
DENVER CITY						
Total, 14 years and over	55	79	35	4	4	[illegible]
14 to 19 years	32	41	26	10	12	[illegible]
20 to 24 years	62	76	51	5	7	[illegible]
25 to 34 years	63	89	39	3	4	[illegible]
35 to 44 years	66	93	41	3	4	[illegible]
45 to 54 years	67	93	41	2	2	[illegible]
55 to 64 years	57	87	32	3	4	[illegible]
65 years and over	20	35	10	3	2	[illegible]

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, year, and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	221,700	151,600	70,100	100	100	[illegible]
Private wage and salary workers	167,700	111,100	56,600	76	73	[illegible]
Government workers	25,000	16,500	8,600	11	11	[illegible]
Self-employed workers	27,100	23,300	3,800	12	15	[illegible]
Unpaid family workers	1,900	700	1,200	1	...	[illegible]
1940						
Employed	140,159	98,944	41,215	100	100	[illegible]
Private wage and salary workers; Government workers	116,162	79,542	36,620	83	80	[illegible]
Self-employed workers	22,554	18,784	3,770	16	19	[illegible]
Unpaid family workers	1,443	618	825	1	1	[illegible]
DENVER CITY						
1950						
Employed	169,500	111,000	58,500	100	100	[illegible]
Private wage and salary workers	130,400	82,800	47,600	77	75	[illegible]
Government workers	19,600	12,200	7,400	12	11	[illegible]
Self-employed workers	19,300	16,000	3,300	11	14	[illegible]
Unpaid family workers	200	...	200	...	...	...
1940						
Employed	115,038	78,897	36,141	100	100	[illegible]
Private wage and salary workers	86,122	57,671	28,451	75	73	[illegible]
Government workers	11,987	7,941	4,046	10	10	[illegible]
Self-employed workers	16,328	13,154	3,174	14	17	[illegible]
Unpaid family workers	601	131	470	1	...	[illegible]

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

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

Area, year, and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	221,700	151,600	70,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	28,300	17,400	10,900	13	11	16
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	30,000	26,300	3,700	14	17	5
Clerical and kindred workers	37,000	12,200	24,800	17	8	35
Sales workers	17,800	12,500	5,300	8	8	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	32,800	31,300	1,500	15	21	2
Operatives and kindred workers	32,900	24,900	8,000	15	16	11
Private household workers	3,900	400	3,500	2	...	5
Service workers, except private household	20,700	10,900	9,700	9	7	14
Laborers, except mine	15,400	14,100	1,400	7	9	2
Occupation not reported	3,000	1,600	1,400	1	1	2
1940						
Employed	140,159	98,944	41,215	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	16,436	10,103	6,333	12	10	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	20,008	17,287	2,721	14	17	7
Clerical and kindred workers } Sales workers	34,986	19,794	15,192	25	20	37
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	18,206	17,762	444	13	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers	19,412	15,550	3,862	14	16	9
Private household workers	5,651	249	5,402	4	...	13
Service workers, except private household	14,153	7,900	6,253	10	8	15
Laborers, except mine	9,886	9,401	485	7	10	1
Occupation not reported	1,421	898	523	1	1	1
DENVER CITY						
1950						
Employed	169,500	111,000	58,500	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	23,400	13,600	9,800	14	12	17
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	21,400	18,300	3,100	13	16	5
Clerical and kindred workers	31,800	10,600	21,200	19	10	36
Sales workers	15,200	10,900	4,300	9	10	7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	21,500	20,500	1,100	13	18	2
Operatives and kindred workers	23,800	17,700	6,200	14	16	11
Private household workers	3,600	300	3,300	2	...	6
Service workers, except private household	17,900	9,800	8,100	11	9	14
Laborers, except mine	8,700	8,200	500	5	7	1
Occupation not reported	2,300	1,400	900	1	1	2
1940						
Employed	115,038	78,897	36,141	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	14,361	8,867	5,494	12	11	15
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	14,341	12,080	2,261	12	15	6
Clerical and kindred workers	19,380	8,436	10,944	17	11	30
Sales workers	12,021	9,219	2,802	10	12	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	14,611	14,210	401	13	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers	15,758	12,399	3,359	14	16	9
Private household workers	4,946	211	4,735	4	...	13
Service workers, except private household	12,700	7,219	5,481	11	9	15
Laborers, except mine	5,732	5,519	213	5	7	1
Occupation not reported	1,188	737	451	1	1	1

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

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

Area, year, and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
DENVER STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
1950						
Employed	221,700	151,600	70,100	100	100	100
Construction	19,300	18,600	700	9	12	1
Manufacturing	37,700	28,700	9,000	17	19	13
Durable goods	14,100	12,100	2,000	6	8	3
Nondurable goods	22,500	15,800	6,700	10	10	10
Not specified manufacturing	1,100	800	300	...	1	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	23,200	19,200	4,000	10	13	6
Wholesale and retail trade	54,500	35,900	18,500	25	24	26
Service industries	61,600	30,100	31,500	28	20	45
Public administration	13,400	9,800	3,600	6	6	5
All other industries	7,900	6,900	1,000	4	5	1
Industry not reported	4,000	2,200	1,800	2	1	3
1940						
Employed	140,159	98,944	41,215	100	100	100
Construction	8,224	8,096	128	6	8	...
Manufacturing	20,937	17,161	3,776	15	17	9
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	14,720	13,044	1,676	11	13	4
Wholesale and retail trade	34,954	24,485	10,469	25	25	25
Service industries	43,009	21,011	21,998	31	21	53
Public administration	7,387	5,804	1,583	5	6	4
All other industries	8,041	7,531	510	6	8	1
Industry not reported	2,887	1,812	1,075	2	2	3
1950						
Employed	169,500	111,000	58,500	100	100	100
Construction	12,600	12,000	600	7	11	1
Manufacturing	27,600	20,200	7,400	16	18	13
Durable goods	9,000	7,400	1,600	5	7	3
Nondurable goods	17,800	12,300	5,500	11	11	9
Not specified manufacturing	800	500	300	...	...	1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	18,500	15,000	3,500	11	14	6
Wholesale and retail trade	42,900	27,700	15,200	25	25	26
Service industries	52,000	24,900	27,200	31	22	46
Public administration	10,700	7,600	3,100	6	7	5
All other industries	2,100	1,900	200	1	2	...
Industry not reported	3,000	1,800	1,300	2	2	2
1940						
Employed	115,038	78,897	36,141	100	100	100
Construction	6,247	6,125	122	5	8	...
Manufacturing	17,365	14,104	3,261	15	18	9
Durable goods	5,998	5,315	683	5	7	2
Nondurable goods	10,975	8,506	2,469	10	11	7
Not specified manufacturing	392	283	109	...	...	...
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	12,631	11,163	1,468	11	14	4
Wholesale and retail trade	30,316	21,005	9,311	26	27	26
Service industries	37,563	18,062	19,501	33	23	54
Public administration	6,647	5,248	1,399	6	7	4
All other industries	1,787	1,676	111	2	2	...
Industry not reported	2,482	1,514	968	2	2	3

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

Income level	Denver Standard Metropolitan Area				Denver city			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution		Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Percent distribution	
			Families and unrelated individuals	Families			Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total	204,800	149,700	...	...	160,400	110,800	...	...
Number reporting	193,900	143,500	100	100	150,800	105,600	100	100
Under $500	19,600	7,000	10	5	16,000	5,300	11	5
$500 to $999	14,900	5,000	8	3	12,600	3,800	8	4
$1,000 to $1,499	14,000	8,000	7	6	11,400	5,900	8	6
$1,500 to $1,999	15,000	8,900	8	6	11,800	6,500	8	6
$2,000 to $2,499	19,000	13,400	10	9	14,400	8,900	10	8
$2,500 to $2,999	18,200	14,200	9	10	14,400	10,500	10	10
$3,000 to $3,499	20,300	17,900	10	12	14,500	12,200	10	12
$3,500 to $3,999	15,100	13,600	8	9	11,100	9,800	7	9
$4,000 to $4,499	11,900	11,300	6	8	8,200	7,700	5	7
$4,500 to $4,999	9,600	9,100	5	6	7,000	6,500	5	6
$5,000 to $5,999	12,200	11,800	6	8	9,600	9,200	6	9
$6,000 to $6,999	7,700	7,600	4	5	6,100	6,100	4	6
$7,000 to $9,999	8,400	8,200	4	6	6,800	6,600	5	6
$10,000 and over	7,900	7,500	4	5	6,800	6,400	5	6
Income not reported	10,900	6,200	...	...	9,600	5,200	...	...
Median income	$2,897	$3,426	...	...	$2,819	$3,488	...	...

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