

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

June 17, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

1955 MAR 24 PM 3 21
Series PC-5, No. 31

LIBRARY

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE NASHVILLE, TENN., 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 Nashville 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 small differences between figures.

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 257,267 on April 1, 1940, to 321,700 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 64,450, or 25 percent. (See table 1.)

The white population constituted 79 percent of the total population in the metropolitan area in 1950. Between 1940 and 1950 the white population of the metropolitan area increased from 200,454 to 254,600, a gain of 27 percent. The nonwhite population increased from 56,813 in 1940 to 67,100 in 1950. Females outnumbered males, 168,700 to 153,000, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area, which was 91 males per 100 females in 1950, remained 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 78 percent

for this age group as compared with 25 percent for the total population. The increase was greater for whites than for nonwhites. At the same time, rates of increase for some of the older age groups exceeded the rate for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 29.6 years, about the same as in 1940. The nonwhite population was somewhat older, on the average, than the white population.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 68 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-one percent were single, and 12 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 76,700 married couples in the metropolitan area, 7,000, or 9 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.) Nonwhite couples more frequently had "doubled-up" living arrangements than white couples.

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 83,100. In addition, there were 26,700 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with non-relatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 8 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. Nonwhite households in the metropolitan area also averaged 3.5 persons.

Approximately 59,300 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 49,570 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 80 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, 87 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 26 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 15 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

¹ The Nashville Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Davidson County, Tenn.

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

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 24 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 17 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 7 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year. The proportion of persons in the metropolitan area who moved during the year before the enumeration was less among nonwhites than among the total population.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Nashville Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 24 percent. An estimated 133,000 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 107,366 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, a small increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. About 44,600 women, or 34 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 34,482, or 32 percent, in 1940. For men, the proportions were about the same in both years--approximately 78 percent--the number of male workers rising over this period from 72,884 to 88,400. In both 1940 and 1950, the proportion of nonwhite women who were in the labor force was significantly greater than for white women. There was, however, a small decline in this proportion for nonwhite women over the decade--from 49 to 46 percent. For nonwhite men, the proportion in the labor force remained relatively unchanged from the 75 percent recorded in the previous census.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 4,700, or 4 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 13,187 persons, or approximately 12 percent of the workers, were unemployed.

Civilian employment in the Nashville Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 127,400 in 1950, about 35 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 39 percent, to reach a level of 113,700 in 1950. The number of self-employed workers, on the other hand, increased by only 12 percent over the decade. This group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, was estimated at 13,100 in 1950. (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 semiskilled

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 11,943 to 19,100 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 7,986 to 12,100 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, 26 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 16 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 28,100 of the workers living in the Nashville Standard Metropolitan Area were employed in manufacturing, an increase of 6,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in the construction industry almost doubled over the decade. In addition, gains in employment of about 8,000 each occurred in the trade and service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 25,900 workers employed in trade in 1950 and 39,000 in the service industries. Despite these changes, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was about the same in 1950 as it was in 1940, with trade and construction showing some gains in relative importance over the decade. (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 Nashville Standard Metropolitan Area was \$2,875. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$2,351). Approximately 14 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of \$5,000 or more, whereas 43 percent received incomes under \$2,000. (See table 13.)

Nonwhite families and individuals have lower incomes, on the average, than the white population. In 1949 the median income of nonwhite families and individuals (\$1,214) in the Nashville Standard Metropolitan Area was only about 43 percent of that received by white families and individuals (\$2,811).

An estimated 111,200 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 (66,500 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 15,200 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 17,200 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 11,900 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.

5352

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

CSJ2

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 11,100 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 throughout the standard metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

Each of the figures for 1940 is the result of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

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

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

The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes (except for nonwhite). The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below.

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
2,500.....	600	100,000.....	3,000
5,000.....	800	150,000.....	3,200
10,000.....	1,100	200,000.....	3,200
25,000.....	1,800	250,000.....	2,700
50,000.....	2,300	300,000.....	1,600

The above figures reflect the sampling variability of characteristics of the total population and the white population. For the nonwhite population, sampling variability is somewhat

higher, ranging from no difference for estimates of 2,500, to about 2½ times the variability shown for estimates of 60,000.

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

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

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 17,900 males, 12 percent were under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 3 percent. 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 9 percent and 15 percent.

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

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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

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

Area, color, and age	1950			1940			Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population.....	321,700	153,000	168,700	257,267	123,180	134,087	25	24	26
Color									
White.....	254,600	123,400	131,200	200,454	96,831	103,623	27	27	27
Nonwhite.....	67,100	29,600	37,500	56,813	26,349	30,464	18	12	23
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	79	81	78	78	79	77	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	21	19	22	22	21	23	...	...	...
Age--Total									
Under 5 years.....	34,800	17,900	16,900	19,524	9,978	9,546	78	79	77
5 to 9 years.....	26,000	13,600	12,400	19,987	10,172	9,815	30	34	26
10 to 14 years.....	20,500	10,200	10,300	21,129	10,737	10,392	-3	-5	-1
15 to 24 years.....	53,500	24,400	29,000	47,460	22,175	25,285	13	10	15
25 to 34 years.....	57,000	27,000	30,000	49,333	23,068	26,265	16	17	14
35 to 44 years.....	46,900	22,700	24,300	38,052	17,868	20,184	23	27	20
45 to 64 years.....	60,000	27,900	32,100	45,972	22,023	23,949	31	27	34
65 years and over.....	23,000	9,300	13,700	15,810	7,159	8,651	45	30	58
Median age.....years..	29.6	28.9	30.3	29.2	28.7	29.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	10	8	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	7	8	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	8	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	17	16	17	18	18	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	18	18	19	19	20	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	14	15	15	15	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	19	18	19	18	18	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	6	8	6	6	6	...	...	...
Age--Nonwhite									
Under 5 years.....	6,400	3,200	3,200	3,704	1,869	1,835	73	71	74
5 to 9 years.....	4,900	2,300	2,600	4,105	2,033	2,072	19	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	4,700	2,500	2,300	4,335	2,148	2,187	8	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	10,700	4,400	6,200	10,628	4,802	5,826	1	8	6
25 to 34 years.....	10,900	4,600	6,300	11,112	4,976	6,136	-2	-8	-3
35 to 44 years.....	10,500	4,300	6,200	9,215	4,041	5,174	14	6	20
45 to 64 years.....	13,800	6,000	7,900	10,142	4,823	5,319	36	24	49
65 years and over.....	5,000	2,200	2,800	3,572	1,657	1,915	40	...	...
Median age.....years..	31.3	30.2	32.1	30.1	29.7	30.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	11	9	7	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	7	8	7	7	8	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	7	8	6	8	8	7	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	15	17	19	18	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	16	16	17	20	19	20	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	17	16	15	17	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	20	21	18	18	17	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	7	7	6	6	6	...	...	...

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

Color and marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	244,200	113,300	130,800	100	100	100
Single.....	50,800	25,700	25,100	21	23	19
Married.....	164,900	81,400	83,500	68	72	64
Widowed or divorced.....	28,500	6,200	22,300	12	5	17
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....	51,900	22,100	29,800	100	100	100
Single.....	10,900	5,200	5,700	21	24	19
Married.....	32,500	15,000	17,500	63	68	59
Widowed or divorced.....	8,500	1,800	6,600	16	8	22

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

Subject	Total	Nonwhite	Subject	Total	Nonwhite
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	76,700	13,000	Total.....	109,700	24,000
With own household.....	69,700	10,900	Families.....	83,100	16,100
Without own household.....	7,000	2,100	Unrelated individuals.....	26,700	7,900
Percent.....	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household.....	91	84	Households.....	89,000	18,800
Without own household.....	9	16	Population in households.....	307,500	65,000
			Population per household.....	3.5	3.5

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

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

Color and age	1950			1940			Percent change in number enrolled in school, 1940 to 1950
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
Total, 5 to 24 years.....	100,000	59,300	59	88,576	49,570	56	20
5 to 13 years.....	42,700	34,100	80	36,758	30,482	83	12
14 to 17 years.....	16,800	14,600	87	17,962	14,072	78	4
18 to 24 years.....	40,500	10,600	26	33,856	5,016	15	111
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years.....	20,300	12,000	59	19,068	9,628	50	25
5 to 13 years.....	8,800	7,000	80	7,505	6,166	82	14
14 to 17 years.....	3,800	3,100	82	3,794	2,644	70	17
18 to 24 years.....	7,700	1,800	23	7,769	818	11	...

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Residence in 1949	Total		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	314,700	100	65,500	100
Same house as in 1950.....	237,200	75	54,600	83
Different house, same county.....	52,300	17	8,300	13
Different county or abroad.....	22,900	7	2,300	4
Residence not reported.....	2,300	1	300	...

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Area, color, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Total						
Persons 14 years and over.....	244,200	113,300	130,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	133,000	88,400	44,600	54	78	34
Civilian labor force.....	132,100	87,500	44,600	54	77	34
Employed.....	127,400	84,300	43,100	52	74	30
Unemployed.....	4,700	3,200	1,500	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	111,200	24,900	86,300	46	22	66
Keeping house.....	66,900	500	66,500	27	...	51
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	11,900	6,600	5,300	5	6	4
Other and not reported.....	32,300	17,800	14,500	13	16	11
14 to 19 years.....	17,200	8,300	8,900	7	7	7
20 to 64 years.....	12,200	7,500	4,700	5	7	4
65 years and over.....	3,000	2,000	1,000	1	2	1
Civilian labor force.....	132,100	87,500	44,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	127,400	84,300	43,100	96	96	97
At work.....	123,600	82,100	41,500	94	94	93
35 hours or more.....	109,300	75,600	33,600	83	86	75
15 to 34 hours.....	11,300	5,300	6,000	9	6	13
1 to 14 hours.....	3,100	1,200	1,900	2	1	4
With a job but not at work.....	3,800	2,200	1,600	3	3	4
Unemployed.....	4,700	3,200	1,500	4	4	3
Nonwhite						
Persons 14 years and over.....	51,900	22,100	29,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	30,600	17,000	13,600	59	77	46
Civilian labor force.....	30,600	16,900	13,600	59	76	46
Employed.....	29,000	16,100	12,900	56	73	43
Unemployed.....	1,500	800	700	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	21,300	5,100	16,200	41	23	54
Keeping house.....	11,300	100	11,100	22	...	37
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	3,500	1,700	1,800	7	8	6
Other and not reported.....	6,500	3,300	3,200	13	15	11
14 to 19 years.....	3,900	1,700	2,100	8	8	7
20 to 64 years.....	2,300	1,300	1,000	4	6	3
65 years and over.....	400	200	100	1	1	...
Civilian labor force.....	30,600	16,900	13,600	100	100	100
Employed.....	29,000	16,100	12,900	95	95	95
At work.....	28,000	15,500	12,500	92	92	92
35 hours or more.....	22,700	13,900	8,800	74	82	65
15 to 34 hours.....	4,600	1,500	3,100	15	9	23
1 to 14 hours.....	800	200	700	3	1	5
With a job but not at work.....	1,000	500	400	3	3	3
Unemployed.....	1,500	800	700	5	5	5

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

Color, year, and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Total--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	244,200	113,300	130,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	133,000	88,400	44,600	54	78	34
Civilian labor force.....	132,100	87,500	44,600	54	77	34
Employed.....	127,400	84,300	43,100	52	74	33
Unemployed.....	4,700	3,200	1,500	2	3	1
Not in labor force.....	111,200	24,900	86,300	46	22	66
Total--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	200,985	94,503	106,482	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	107,366	72,884	34,482	53	77	32
Civilian labor force.....	107,366	72,884	34,482	53	77	32
Employed.....	94,179	63,558	30,621	47	67	29
Unemployed.....	13,187	9,326	3,861	7	10	4
Not in the labor force.....	93,619	21,619	72,000	47	23	68
Nonwhite--1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	51,900	22,100	29,800	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	30,600	17,000	13,600	59	77	46
Civilian labor force.....	30,600	16,900	13,600	59	76	46
Employed.....	29,000	16,100	12,900	56	73	43
Unemployed.....	1,500	800	700	3	4	2
Not in labor force.....	21,300	5,100	16,200	41	23	54
Nonwhite--1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	45,604	20,775	24,829	100	100	100
Total labor force.....	27,752	15,674	12,078	61	75	49
Civilian labor force.....	27,752	15,674	12,078	61	75	49
Employed.....	23,257	12,735	10,522	51	61	42
Unemployed.....	4,495	2,939	1,556	10	14	6
Not in labor force.....	17,852	5,101	12,751	39	25	51

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE NASHVILLE 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....	244,200	133,000	132,100	127,400	4,700	111,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	57,300	24,600	24,300	22,800	1,500	32,700	18	32
25 to 34 years.....	57,000	35,100	34,600	33,600	1,000	22,000	26	21
35 to 44 years.....	46,900	32,100	32,000	31,100	900	14,800	24	19
45 to 64 years.....	60,000	36,100	36,100	34,900	1,200	23,900	27	26
65 years and over.....	23,000	5,100	5,100	4,900	200	17,800	4	4
Male, 14 years and over.....								
	113,300	88,400	87,500	84,300	3,200	24,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	26,500	14,600	14,400	13,500	900	11,800	17	28
25 to 34 years.....	27,000	23,900	23,400	22,800	700	3,100	27	22
35 to 44 years.....	22,700	21,400	21,200	20,700	600	1,300	24	19
45 to 64 years.....	27,900	24,700	24,600	23,700	900	3,200	28	28
65 years and over.....	9,300	3,800	3,800	3,700	100	5,500	4	3

5382

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

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

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
Female, 14 years and over.....	130,800	44,600	44,600	43,100	1,500	86,300	100	...
14 to 24 years.....	30,800	9,900	9,900	9,400	600	20,900	22	...
25 to 34 years.....	30,000	11,100	11,100	10,800	300	18,900	25	...
35 to 44 years.....	24,300	10,700	10,700	10,500	300	13,500	24	...
45 to 64 years.....	32,100	11,500	11,500	11,200	300	20,700	26	...
65 years and over.....	13,700	1,300	1,300	1,200	100	12,400	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 NASHVILLE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

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

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	54	78	34	4	4	3
14 to 19 years.....	28	34	23	8	9	6
20 to 24 years.....	57	76	41	5	5	6
25 to 34 years.....	62	89	37	3	3	3
35 to 44 years.....	68	94	44	3	3	3
45 to 54 years.....	64	92	41	3	3	1
55 to 64 years.....	54	83	29	5	5	3
65 years and over.....	22	41	9	4	3	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NASHVILLE 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.....	127,400	84,300	43,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	100,600	64,300	36,300	79	76	84
Government workers.....	13,100	8,400	4,700	10	10	11
Self-employed workers.....	13,100	11,400	1,700	10	14	4
Unpaid family workers.....	500	200	300	...	...	1
1940						
Employed.....	94,179	63,558	30,621	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers.....	81,717	53,523	28,194	87	84	92
Government workers.....	11,709	9,625	2,084	12	15	7
Self-employed workers.....	753	410	343	1	1	1

5352

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

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	127,400	84,300	43,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	12,100	6,900	5,100	9	8	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	13,400	12,000	1,400	11	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	18,800	7,100	11,700	15	8	27
Sales workers.....	10,500	7,700	2,800	8	9	6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	19,100	18,200	800	15	22	2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,700	16,200	7,400	19	19	17
Private household workers.....	7,300	500	6,800	6	1	16
Service workers, except private household.....	12,300	6,500	5,900	10	8	14
Laborers, except mine.....	8,500	8,300	300	7	10	1
Occupation not reported.....	1,700	900	800	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	94,179	63,558	30,621	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	7,986	4,614	3,372	8	7	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm..	9,583	8,690	893	10	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	19,467	11,139	8,328	21	18	27
Sales workers.....	11,943	11,658	285	13	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	17,932	12,340	5,592	19	19	18
Private household workers.....	9,032	957	8,075	10	2	26
Service workers, except private household.....	8,983	5,493	3,490	10	9	11
Laborers, except mine.....	8,614	8,307	307	9	13	1
Occupation not reported.....	639	360	279	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NASHVILLE 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.....	127,400	84,300	43,100	100	100	100
Construction.....	11,300	11,100	300	9	13	1
Manufacturing.....	28,100	19,800	8,300	22	23	19
Durable goods.....	6,300	5,500	800	5	7	2
Nondurable goods.....	21,600	14,100	7,500	17	17	17
Not specified manufacturing.....	200	100	100	...	...	...
Transport., commun., and other public util.....	12,200	10,500	1,600	10	12	4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	25,900	17,000	8,900	20	20	21
Service industries.....	39,000	17,400	21,600	31	21	50
All other industries.....	9,400	7,700	1,700	7	9	4
Industry not reported.....	1,600	900	700	1	1	2
1940						
Employed.....	94,179	63,558	30,621	100	100	100
Construction.....	5,907	5,815	92	6	9	...
Manufacturing.....	21,884	16,238	5,646	23	26	18
Transport., commun., and other public util.....	8,196	7,241	955	9	11	3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	18,157	13,503	4,654	19	21	15
Service industries.....	30,520	12,806	17,714	32	20	58
All other industries.....	8,359	7,206	1,153	9	11	4
Industry not reported.....	1,156	749	407	1	1	1

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

Income level	Total	White	Nonwhite	Percent distribution		
				Total	White	Non-white
Families and unrelated individuals....	109,700	85,700	24,000	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	102,500	79,700	22,800	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	15,100	9,400	5,700	15	12	25
\$500 to \$999.....	9,300	5,100	4,200	9	6	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9,500	6,000	3,500	9	8	15
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9,900	6,800	3,100	10	9	14
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10,600	7,700	2,900	10	10	13
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9,000	7,800	1,200	9	10	5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8,500	7,700	900	8	10	4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6,500	6,100	400	6	8	2
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5,300	5,000	300	5	6	1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,200	4,000	200	4	5	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5,900	5,500	300	6	7	1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	2,900	2,900	100	3	4	...
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	3,300	3,100	200	3	4	1
\$10,000 and over.....	2,400	2,400	...	2	3	...
Income not reported.....	7,200	6,100	1,200	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,351	\$2,811	\$1,214	...	...	...
Families.....	83,100	67,000	16,100	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	77,800	62,800	15,100	100	100	100
Under \$500.....	5,300	2,900	2,400	7	5	16
\$500 to \$999.....	4,700	2,800	1,900	6	4	13
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6,400	3,900	2,500	8	6	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7,800	5,200	2,500	10	8	17
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8,700	6,200	2,500	11	10	17
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	8,000	6,900	1,100	10	11	7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8,000	7,200	800	10	11	5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6,000	5,700	400	8	9	3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5,000	4,700	300	6	7	2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4,100	3,900	200	5	6	1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	5,700	5,400	300	7	9	2
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	2,700	2,700	100	3	4	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	3,100	3,000	100	4	5	1
\$10,000 and over.....	2,300	2,300	...	3	4	...
Income not reported.....	5,200	4,200	1,000	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,875	\$3,243	\$1,650	...	...	...

5352