U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

August 8, 1951 Washington 25, D. C. Series PC-5, No. 34

PRELIMINARY

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH, VA., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

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

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

The total population of the standard metropolitan area increased during the last decade from 258,927 on April 1, 1940, to 446,200 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 187,250, or 72 percent. (See table 1.)

The white population constituted 76 percent of the total population in the standard metropolitan area in 1950. Between 1940 and 1950 the white population of the metropolitan area increased from 171,571 to 337,800, a gain of 97 percent. The nonwhite population increased at a lesser rate, 24 percent, from 87,356 in 1940 to 108,400 in 1950.

Males outnumbered females, 236,900 to 209,300, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area increased from 102 males per 100 females in 1940 to 113 in 1950, indicating a substantial migration of males to the metropolitan area.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a far more rapid rate than any other age group, partly because of migration of young families into the area and partly because of high-birth rates during recent years. The increase was 168 percent for this age group as compared with 72 percent for the total population. The increase was greater for whites than for nonwhites. Furthermore, the rate of increase for persons 35 years old and over was lower than that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area declined from 28.8 years in 1940 to 27.6 years in 1950. It was 26.2 years for males and 29.1 years for females in 1950. The nonwhite population was about the same age, on the average, as the white population.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 66 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-four percent were single, and 10 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 98,400 married couples in the metropolitan area, 7,800, or 8 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others as relatives or as lodgers. (See table 3.) Nonwhite couples more frequently had "doubled-up" living arrangements than other couples.

Families in the metropolitan area numbered 110,400. In addition, there were 62,100 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 14 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area as a whole. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.4 persons. For nonwhites the average household size was about the same.

Approximately 71,500 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 47,285, was only about two-thirds as large. (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 similar proportion, 83 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years, 8 percent were enrolled in 1950, about the same as in 1940. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home.

[1] The Norfolk-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Norfolk, South Norfolk, and Portsmouth cities, and Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties, Va.

2499

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 23 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 12 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 11 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year. The proportion of persons moving was less among nonwhites within the metropolitan area than among the total population.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Norfolk-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 74 percent. An estimated 201,400 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 115,472 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, a slight increase in the proportion of men in the labor force. About 154,300 men, or 86 percent of the male population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 86,312, or 84 percent, in 1940. The rise in both the number and proportion of males in the labor force was due primarily to the large increase in the number of military personnel in the metropolitan area. The civilian male labor force also increased over this period--from 77,472 to 106,600--but solely as a result of population growth. The 47,200 women in the labor force in 1950 represented 30 percent of the total 14 years old and over, about the same proportion as in 1940 when there were 29,160 women in the labor force. During the past decade, there was a decline in the proportion of nonwhite males in the labor force--from 82 to 78 percent--due, in part, to the rise in school enrollment among persons 14 to 24 years old. The proportion for nonwhite women--43 percent in 1950--was, however, relatively unchanged from 1940.

Proportionately more of the workers were employed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 9,000, or 6 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 11,004 persons, or approximately 10 percent of the workers, were unemployed. The unemployment rate among nonwhite workers followed a similar pattern, declining from 16 percent in 1940 to 9 percent in 1950.

Civilian employment in the Norfolk-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of approximately 144,300 in 1950, or 51 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 85,231 in 1940 to 130,800 in 1950, a gain of 53 percent. The number of self-employed workers also increased over the decade, but at a considerably lower rate of 31 percent. This group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, numbered 12,700 in 1950, as compared with 9,673 in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, and skilled craftsmen. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was probably largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 15,031 to 28,900 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 6,350 to 9,600 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, 33 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 18 percent of the women were so employed.

Between 1940 and 1950, the industrial distribution of employed workers living in the metropolitan area changed considerably. Public administration and trade each had considerably greater proportions of the employed persons in 1950 than in 1940. Employment in public administration, which in the Norfolk-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Area consists mainly of civilian workers employed in military installations, increased by 169 percent over the decade. During the same period, employment in trade rose by 88 percent. The rate of increase in the service industries, however, was 33 percent, whereas manufacturing showed an increase of only 14 percent. As a result, manufacturing and the service industries, declined sharply in relative importance as fields of employment. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Norfolk-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Area was $3,083. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was considerably lower ($2,361). Approximately 13 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of $5,000 or more, whereas 42 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 ($1,230) in the Norfolk-Portsmouth Standard Metropolitan Area was only about 40 percent of that received by white families and individuals ($2,842).

An estimated 133,100 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 (88,400 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 15,300 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 18,400 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 10,500 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20848

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.

20899

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.

20898

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 17,300 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 95 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.

70898

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
2,500.....	700	100,000.....	3,700
5,000.....	900	200,000.....	4,500
10,000.....	1,300	300,000.....	4,200
25,000.....	2,100	400,000.....	2,700
50,000.....	2,800		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 25,400 males under 5 in the metropolitan area. The sampling variability is about 2,100. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 23,300 and 27,500.

The above figures reflect the sampling variability of the total population and the white population. For the nonwhite population the sampling variability is about 2 1/2 times the figures in the table.

Data on residence in 1949 also show somewhat higher variability.

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

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:					
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the differences 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	2	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	5	4	2	2	1	1
25 or 75	9	6	3	2	2	1
50	10	7	4	3	2	1

To illustrate, of the estimated 9,300 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 42 percent are in the labor force. The sampling variability is about 7 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 35 percent and 49 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 percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

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

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Color and age, by sex: 1950 and 1940.....	8
2.--Marital status of the population 14 years old and over, by color and sex: 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

2089f

Table 1.--COLOR AND AGE, BY SEX, FOR THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH 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, 1940 to 1950		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total population.....	446,200	236,900	209,300	258,927	131,030	127,897	72	81	64
COLOR									
White.....	337,800	184,900	152,900	171,571	88,843	82,728	97	108	85
Nonwhite.....	108,400	52,000	56,400	87,356	42,187	45,169	24	23	25
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	76	78	73	66	68	65	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	24	22	27	34	32	35	...	...	...
AGE--TOTAL									
Under 5 years.....	50,800	25,400	25,300	18,949	9,713	9,236	168	162	174
5 to 9 years.....	37,900	19,700	18,200	19,369	9,655	9,714	96	104	87
10 to 14 years.....	27,700	14,700	12,900	20,988	10,563	10,425	32	39	24
15 to 24 years.....	84,600	53,400	31,200	52,679	28,362	24,317	61	88	28
25 to 34 years.....	85,700	43,800	41,800	46,552	23,147	23,405	84	89	79
35 to 44 years.....	62,500	32,400	30,100	40,144	19,821	20,323	56	63	48
45 to 64 years.....	75,800	38,000	37,800	47,181	23,647	23,534	61	61	61
65 years and over.....	21,300	9,300	12,000	13,065	6,122	6,943	63	52	73
Median age.....years..	27.6	26.2	29.1	28.8	28.1	29.4	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	11	12	7	7	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	9	7	7	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	6	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	19	23	15	20	22	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	19	18	20	18	18	18	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	14	14	14	16	15	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	17	16	18	18	18	18	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	5	4	6	5	5	5	...	...	...
AGE--NONWHITE									
Under 5 years.....	12,400	6,100	6,300	7,079	3,564	3,515	75	71	79
5 to 9 years.....	10,800	5,300	5,500	7,481	3,694	3,787	44	43	45
10 to 14 years.....	8,500	4,200	4,400	8,324	4,084	4,240	2	3	4
15 to 24 years.....	16,700	8,200	8,500	17,237	8,289	8,948	-3	-1	-5
25 to 34 years.....	19,400	9,000	10,300	14,643	6,740	7,903	32	34	30
35 to 44 years.....	16,300	7,400	8,800	13,727	6,426	7,301	19	15	21
45 to 64 years.....	19,800	9,800	10,000	14,969	7,450	7,519	32	32	33
65 years and over.....	4,500	1,900	2,600	3,896	1,940	1,956	16	...	...
Median age.....years..	28.0	27.4	28.4	27.4	27.2	27.7	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	12	11	8	8	8	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	10	10	10	9	9	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	8	8	8	10	10	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	15	16	15	20	20	20	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	17	18	17	16	17	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	14	16	16	15	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	18	19	18	17	18	17	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	4	4	5	4	5	4	...	...	...

20818

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

Color and marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over	334,600	179,400	155,200	100	100	100
Single	80,000	56,600	23,400	24	32	15
Married	220,700	113,700	107,000	66	63	69
Widowed or divorced	33,900	9,100	24,700	10	5	16
Nonwhite, 14 years and over	78,500	37,300	41,200	100	100	100
Single	18,800	10,700	8,100	24	29	20
Married	48,600	23,800	24,800	62	64	60
Widowed or divorced	11,200	2,800	8,400	14	8	20

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

Subject	Total	Nonwhite	Subject	Total	Nonwhite
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total	98,400	19,400	Total	172,500	38,500
With own household	90,600	16,100	Families	110,400	24,500
Without own household	7,800	3,200	Unrelated individuals	62,100	14,000
Percent	100	100	HOUSEHOLDS		
With own household	92	83	Households	119,300	27,700
Without own household	8	16	Population in households	400,900	101,100
			Population per household	3.4	3.6

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND COLOR, FOR THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH 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	150,200	71,500	48	93,036	47,285	51	51
5 to 13 years	60,900	48,900	80	36,104	30,038	83	63
14 to 17 years	20,300	16,800	83	17,929	13,469	75	25
18 to 24 years	69,000	5,800	8	39,003	3,778	10	54
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years	36,100	19,600	54	33,042	16,670	50	18
5 to 13 years	17,600	13,700	78	14,120	11,521	82	19
14 to 17 years	6,400	4,800	75	6,914	4,365	63	10
18 to 24 years	12,200	1,100	9	12,008	784	7	...

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

Residence in 1949	Total		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over	436,100	100	105,800	100
Same house as in 1950	313,100	72	87,800	83
Different house, same county	50,400	12	11,400	11
Different county or abroad	46,300	11	3,500	3
Residence not reported	26,300	6	3,000	3

20898

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Color and employment status	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL						
Persons 14 years and over	334,600	179,400	155,200	100	100	100
Total labor force	201,400	154,300	47,200	60	86	30
Civilian labor force	153,300	106,600	46,700	46	59	30
Employed	144,300	100,800	43,500	43	56	28
Unemployed	9,000	5,800	3,200	3	3	2
Not in labor force	133,100	25,100	108,000	40	14	70
Keeping house	88,900	500	88,400	27	...	57
Unable to work or inmate of institution	10,500	5,900	4,700	3	3	3
Other and not reported	33,700	18,800	14,900	10	10	10
14 to 19 years	18,400	9,900	8,500	5	6	5
20 to 64 years	11,600	6,300	5,300	3	4	3
65 years and over	3,700	2,600	1,100	1	1	1
Civilian labor force	153,300	106,600	46,700	100	100	100
Employed	144,300	100,800	43,500	94	95	93
At work	140,400	98,100	42,300	92	92	91
35 hours or more	128,000	92,800	35,200	83	87	75
15 to 34 hours	10,300	4,300	6,000	7	4	13
1 to 14 hours	2,200	1,100	1,000	1	1	2
With a job but not at work	3,800	2,600	1,200	2	2	3
Unemployed	9,000	5,800	3,200	6	5	7
NONWHITE						
Persons 14 years and over	78,500	37,300	41,200	100	100	100
Total labor force	47,100	29,100	17,900	60	78	43
Civilian labor force	44,500	26,600	17,900	57	71	43
Employed	40,700	24,800	15,900	52	66	39
Unemployed	3,800	1,800	2,000	5	5	5
Not in labor force	31,400	8,200	23,300	40	22	57
Keeping house	16,600	200	16,500	21	1	40
Unable to work or inmate of institution	3,400	1,900	1,400	4	5	3
Other and not reported	11,500	6,100	5,400	15	16	13
14 to 19 years	6,100	3,400	2,700	8	9	7
20 to 64 years	4,700	2,300	2,400	6	6	6
65 years and over	700	400	300	1	1	1
Civilian labor force	44,500	26,600	17,900	100	100	100
Employed	40,700	24,800	15,900	91	93	89
At work	40,000	24,400	15,600	90	92	87
35 hours or more	33,700	22,200	11,500	76	83	64
15 to 34 hours	5,400	1,800	3,500	12	7	20
1 to 14 hours	900	400	600	2	2	3
With a job but not at work	700	400	300	2	2	2
Unemployed	3,800	1,800	2,000	9	7	11

20878

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH 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	334,600	179,400	155,200	100	100	100
Total labor force	201,400	154,300	47,200	60	86	30
Civilian labor force	153,300	106,600	46,700	46	59	30
Employed	144,300	100,800	43,500	43	56	28
Unemployed	9,000	5,800	3,200	3	3	2
Not in labor force	133,100	25,100	108,000	40	14	70
TOTAL--1940						
Persons 14 years and over	203,874	103,235	100,639	100	100	100
Total labor force	115,472	86,312	29,160	57	84	29
Civilian labor force	106,632	77,472	29,160	52	75	29
Employed	95,628	70,291	25,337	47	68	25
Unemployed	11,004	7,181	3,823	5	7	4
Not in labor force	88,402	16,923	71,479	43	16	71
NONWHITE--1950						
Persons 14 years and over	78,500	37,300	41,200	100	100	100
Total labor force	47,100	29,100	17,900	60	78	43
Civilian labor force	44,500	26,600	17,900	57	71	43
Employed	40,700	24,800	15,900	52	66	39
Unemployed	3,800	1,800	2,000	5	5	5
Not in labor force	31,400	8,200	23,300	40	22	57
NONWHITE--1940						
Persons 14 years and over	66,157	31,684	34,473	100	100	100
Total labor force	41,313	25,910	15,403	62	82	45
Civilian labor force	40,723	25,320	15,403	62	80	45
Employed	34,393	21,365	13,028	52	67	38
Unemployed	6,330	3,955	2,375	10	12	7
Not in labor force	24,844	5,774	19,070	38	18	55

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 NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

(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
Total, 14 years and over	334,600	201,400	153,300	144,300	9,000	133,100	100	100
14 to 24 years	89,300	53,600	24,800	22,500	2,300	35,700	27	26
25 to 34 years	85,700	55,700	40,800	38,300	2,500	30,000	28	28
35 to 44 years	62,500	42,300	38,500	36,800	1,700	20,200	21	19
45 to 64 years	75,800	45,100	44,400	42,100	2,300	30,700	22	26
65 years and over	21,300	4,800	4,800	4,500	300	16,500	2	3
Male, 14 years and over	179,400	154,300	106,600	100,800	5,800	25,100	100	100
14 to 24 years	55,800	43,600	15,100	13,900	1,200	12,200	28	21
25 to 34 years	43,800	42,700	28,000	26,600	1,500	1,100	28	26
35 to 44 years	32,400	31,100	27,400	26,200	1,200	1,300	20	21
45 to 64 years	38,000	32,900	32,200	30,500	1,800	5,100	21	31
65 years and over	9,300	3,900	3,900	3,700	200	5,400	3	3

26178

Table 8.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH 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	155,200	47,200	46,700	43,500	3,200	108,000	100	...
14 to 24 years	33,500	10,000	9,700	8,700	1,000	23,500	21	...
25 to 34 years	41,800	12,900	12,800	11,800	1,000	28,900	27	...
35 to 44 years	30,100	11,200	11,100	10,600	600	18,900	24	...
45 to 64 years	37,800	12,200	12,100	11,600	500	25,600	26	...
65 years and over	12,000	900	900	800	100	11,100	2	...

Table 9.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH 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	60	86	30	6	5	7
14 to 19 years	44	57	23	13	13	12
20 to 24 years	72	93	35	8	7	11
25 to 34 years	65	97	31	6	5	8
35 to 44 years	68	96	37	4	4	5
45 to 54 years	63	91	35	5	5	6
55 to 64 years	53	79	28	4	6	2
65 years and over	23	42	8	6	5	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH 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	144,300	100,800	43,500	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers	95,700	61,600	34,100	66	61	78
Government workers	35,100	28,100	6,900	24	28	16
Self-employed workers	12,700	10,800	1,900	9	11	4
Unpaid family workers	800	300	500	1	...	1
1940						
Employed	95,628	70,291	25,337	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers; Government workers	85,231	62,207	23,024	89	88	91
Self-employed workers	9,673	7,786	1,887	10	11	7
Unpaid family workers	724	298	426	1	...	2

20898

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

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

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed	144,300	100,800	43,500	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,600	5,300	4,200	7	5	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	15,200	13,200	2,000	11	13	5
Clerical and kindred workers	19,400	8,300	11,100	13	8	26
Sales workers	12,400	7,300	5,100	9	7	12
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	28,900	28,300	600	20	28	1
Operatives and kindred workers	23,100	18,400	4,700	16	18	11
Private household workers	7,800	200	7,700	5	...	18
Service workers, except private household	12,300	6,100	6,100	9	6	14
Laborers, except mine	14,300	12,700	1,600	10	13	4
Occupation not reported	1,300	1,000	300	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	95,628	70,291	25,337	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6,350	3,651	2,699	7	5	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	9,982	9,220	762	10	13	3
Clerical and kindred workers } Sales workers	15,595	9,420	6,175	16	13	24
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	15,031	14,871	160	16	21	1
Operatives and kindred workers	14,647	12,386	2,261	15	18	9
Private household workers	8,731	300	8,431	9	...	33
Service workers, except private household	9,102	5,933	3,169	10	8	13
Laborers, except mine	15,515	14,031	1,484	16	20	6
Occupation not reported	675	479	196	1	1	1

Table 12.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH 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	144,300	100,800	43,500	100	100	100
Construction	10,800	10,500	200	7	10	...
Manufacturing	24,600	21,400	3,200	17	21	7
Durable goods	16,200	15,200	900	11	15	2
Nondurable goods	8,200	6,100	2,100	6	6	5
Not specified manufacturing	200	100	100	...	...	...
Transport., commun., and other public utilities	16,400	14,300	2,200	11	14	5
Wholesale and retail trade	33,200	19,700	13,500	23	20	31
Service industries	31,800	12,900	18,900	22	13	43
Public Administration	20,500	16,900	3,600	14	17	8
All other industries	4,900	3,600	1,200	3	4	3
Industry not reported	2,000	1,400	600	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	95,628	70,291	25,337	100	100	100
Construction	4,763	4,670	93	5	7	...
Manufacturing	21,566	19,730	1,836	23	28	7
Transport., commun., and other public utilities	12,720	11,739	981	13	17	4
Wholesale and retail trade	17,682	12,624	5,058	18	18	20
Service industries	23,975	8,808	15,167	25	13	60
Public Administration	7,628	7,170	458	8	10	2
All other industries	6,018	4,673	1,345	6	7	5
Industry not reported	1,276	877	399	1	1	2

26898

Table 13.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY COLOR, FOR THE NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH 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....	172,500	134,000	38,500	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	159,700	123,800	35,900	100	100	100
Under $500.....	20,800	10,800	10,000	13	9	28
$500 to $999.....	11,700	6,100	5,600	7	5	16
$1,000 to $1,499.....	22,700	17,600	5,100	14	14	14
$1,500 to $1,999.....	13,100	8,300	4,900	8	7	14
$2,000 to $2,499.....	16,000	11,100	4,800	10	9	13
$2,500 to $2,999.....	14,000	11,700	2,300	9	9	6
$3,000 to $3,499.....	17,000	15,400	1,500	11	12	4
$3,500 to $3,999.....	11,200	10,700	500	7	9	1
$4,000 to $4,499.....	7,600	7,400	300	5	6	1
$4,500 to $4,999.....	5,400	5,200	200	3	4	1
$5,000 to $5,999.....	9,100	8,600	500	6	7	1
$6,000 to $6,999.....	4,600	4,600	100	3	4	...
$7,000 to $9,999.....	4,100	4,000	100	3	3	...
$10,000 and over.....	2,300	2,300	...	1	2	...
Income not reported.....	12,800	10,200	2,600	...	...	...
Median income.....	$2,361	$2,842	$1,230	...	...	...
Families.....	110,400	85,900	24,500	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	105,100	81,900	23,300	100	100	100
Under $500.....	8,500	3,800	4,700	8	5	20
$500 to $999.....	5,400	2,100	3,400	5	3	15
$1,000 to $1,499.....	6,900	3,600	3,300	7	4	14
$1,500 to $1,999.....	7,600	4,100	3,500	7	5	15
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11,200	7,500	3,600	11	9	15
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10,600	8,700	1,900	10	11	8
$3,000 to $3,499.....	14,100	12,700	1,400	13	16	6
$3,500 to $3,999.....	10,000	9,600	500	10	12	2
$4,000 to $4,499.....	7,100	6,800	200	7	8	1
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4,900	4,700	200	5	6	1
$5,000 to $5,999.....	8,500	8,100	400	8	10	2
$6,000 to $6,999.....	4,300	4,300	100	4	5	...
$7,000 to $9,999.....	3,900	3,800	100	4	5	...
$10,000 and over.....	2,200	2,200	...	2	3	...
Income not reported.....	5,200	4,000	1,200	...	...	...
Median income.....	$3,083	$3,439	$1,536	...	...	...

ac598