

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

June 10, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

MAR 24 PM 3 27
Series PC-5, No. 39

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE PROVIDENCE, R. I., STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

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

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

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

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

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

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than any other age group, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 55 percent for this age group as compared with 9 percent for the total population. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population of the metropolitan area in 1950 was 32.2 years as compared with 30.9 years in 1940.

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

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

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

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

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

The people living in the metropolitan area in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 11 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 8 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 3 percent moved from another county or from abroad within the preceding year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in the Providence Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) increased by approximately 7 percent. An estimated 326,800 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 304,938 in 1940. (See table 7.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The expansion in the number of employed persons living in the metropolitan area occurred mostly among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose by 22 percent to a level of 273,400 in 1950. Self-employed workers, who are mainly independent business and professional people, numbered 27,900 in 1950. This group, therefore, constituted approximately one-tenth of the total employed in 1950, or about the same proportion as in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical and sales workers, skilled craftsmen, and semi-skilled operatives living in the metropolitan area. In the case of the clerical and sales group, the increase was largely concentrated among the clerical workers. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 36,142 to 47,100 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 18,682 to 24,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 11.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 8 percent of the employed female residents of the metropolitan area were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 3 percent were so employed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

An estimated 245,200 metropolitan area residents 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their own home housework (145,400 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 32,200 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 35,600 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 30,600 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability of labor force data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

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

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

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

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

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

variability is about 4,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 31,600 and 39,600.

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

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

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

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	200,000	Total population
Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
Metropolitan area							
2 or 98	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	6	4	3	2	1	1	1
10 or 90	9	6	4	3	2	1	1
25 or 75	13	9	6	4	3	2	1
50	15	10	7	5	3	2	1
Central city							
2 or 98	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
5 or 95	4	3	2	1	1	1	1
10 or 90	5	4	3	2	1	1	1
25 or 75	8	5	4	3	2	1	1
50	9	6	4	3	2	1	1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total, 14 years and over....	571,900	326,800	326,300	302,200	24,100	245,200	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	117,500	60,700	60,500	53,000	7,500	56,900	19	31
25 to 34 years.....	119,000	78,900	78,600	73,600	5,000	40,200	24	21
35 to 44 years.....	106,600	73,100	73,000	68,900	4,100	33,500	22	17
45 to 64 years.....	163,400	99,700	99,700	93,400	6,300	63,700	31	26
65 years and over.....	65,400	14,500	14,500	13,300	1,200	50,900	4	5
Male, 14 years and over.....	272,200	213,800	213,400	195,600	17,800	58,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	59,200	30,800	30,700	25,600	5,000	28,400	14	28
25 to 34 years.....	57,500	53,300	53,200	49,400	3,800	4,200	25	21
35 to 44 years.....	50,500	48,600	48,600	45,300	3,300	2,000	23	19
45 to 64 years.....	76,800	69,800	69,800	65,100	4,700	7,100	33	26
65 years and over.....	28,100	11,200	11,200	10,200	1,000	16,900	5	6
Female, 14 years and over.....	299,700	113,000	112,900	106,600	6,300	186,700	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	58,300	29,800	29,800	27,400	2,500	28,500	26	40
25 to 34 years.....	61,500	25,500	25,400	24,200	1,200	36,000	23	19
35 to 44 years.....	56,000	24,500	24,500	23,600	900	31,600	22	14
45 to 64 years.....	86,600	29,900	29,900	28,300	1,600	56,700	26	25
65 years and over.....	37,200	3,300	3,300	3,100	200	34,000	3	3
PROVIDENCE CITY								
Total, 14 years and over....	196,700	108,300	108,000	96,500	11,500	88,400	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	43,000	19,900	19,800	16,600	3,200	23,000	18	28
25 to 34 years.....	40,000	26,400	26,300	23,600	2,700	13,600	24	23
35 to 44 years.....	34,200	23,300	23,200	21,100	2,100	10,900	22	18
45 to 64 years.....	54,900	33,200	33,200	30,000	3,200	21,700	31	28
65 years and over.....	24,700	5,500	5,500	5,100	400	19,200	5	3
Male, 14 years and over.....	93,500	69,000	68,700	60,000	8,700	24,500	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	22,500	10,500	10,300	8,000	2,300	12,000	15	26
25 to 34 years.....	18,900	17,000	16,900	14,900	2,000	2,000	25	23
35 to 44 years.....	16,200	15,400	15,400	13,700	1,700	900	22	20
45 to 64 years.....	25,300	22,200	22,100	19,700	2,500	3,200	32	29
65 years and over.....	10,500	4,000	4,000	3,700	300	6,500	6	3
Female, 14 years and over.....	103,200	39,300	39,300	36,500	2,800	63,900	100	100
14 to 24 years.....	20,500	9,500	9,500	8,600	900	11,000	24	32
25 to 34 years.....	21,000	9,400	9,400	8,800	600	11,600	24	21
35 to 44 years.....	17,900	7,900	7,900	7,400	500	10,000	20	18
45 to 64 years.....	29,600	11,000	11,000	10,400	700	18,500	28	25
65 years and over.....	14,200	1,500	1,500	1,400	100	12,700	4	4

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

Area and age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
PROVIDENCE STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Total, 14 years and over.....	57	79	38	7	8	6
14 to 19 years.....	35	32	39	16	22	11
20 to 24 years.....	68	74	63	10	14	7
25 to 34 years.....	66	93	41	6	7	5
35 to 44 years.....	69	96	44	6	7	4
45 to 54 years.....	67	94	41	6	7	4
55 to 64 years.....	53	86	27	7	7	7
65 years and over.....	22	40	9	8	9	6
PROVIDENCE CITY						
Total, 14 years and over.....	55	74	38	11	13	7
14 to 19 years.....	32	31	33	23	30	12
20 to 24 years.....	60	60	60	14	19	8
25 to 34 years.....	66	90	45	10	12	6
35 to 44 years.....	68	95	44	9	11	6
45 to 54 years.....	64	91	42	10	12	6
55 to 64 years.....	56	83	32	9	11	7
65 years and over.....	22	38	11	7	8	7

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

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

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

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

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

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

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

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

¹ See footnote 1 on table 1.

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

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

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