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PRELIMINARY

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF THE RICHMOND, 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)

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 Richmond 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 but were 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 262,991 on April 1, 1940, to 328,100 on April 1, 1950. These figures indicate a gain of about 65,100, or 25 percent. (See table 1.)

The white population constituted 70 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 188,436 to 230,900, a gain of 23 percent. The nonwhite population increased at an even greater rate, 30 percent, from 74,555 in 1940 to 97,200 in 1950. Females outnumbered males, 173,400 to 154,700, in the metropolitan area. The sex ratio in the metropolitan area in 1950, 89 males per 100 females, was about the same as in 1940.

Children under 5 years old increased between 1940 and 1950 at a more rapid rate than any other age group, largely because of high birth rates during recent years. The increase was 100 percent for this age group as compared with 25 percent for the total population. The increase was about the same for whites as for nonwhites. 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 31.5 years as compared with 30.1 years in 1940. It was 30.3 years for males and 32.5 years for females in 1950. The nonwhite population was somewhat younger, on the average, than the white population.

A large proportion of persons 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area were married, namely, 65 percent. (See table 2.) Twenty-four percent were single, and 12 percent were widowed or divorced. Of the 73,700 married couples in the metropolitan area, 9,200, or 12 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 82,100. In addition, there were 29,500 "unrelated individuals," who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 9 percent of the total population of the metropolitan area. The average size of household in 1950 for the metropolitan area was 3.6 persons.

Approximately 54,900 persons 5 to 24 years old were enrolled in public and private schools in this metropolitan area in 1950; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 48,666 in 1940. (See table 4.) The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 82 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, 86 percent were enrolled. This age group includes 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 12 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were

[1] The Richmond Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Richmond city and Chesterfield and Henrico Counties, Va.

20701

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 highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 17 percent were reported as living in a different house in April 1950 from that in April 1949. (See table 5.) About 9 percent moved from one house to another in the same county, and 8 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 of the labor force in the Richmond Standard Metropolitan Area. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 18 percent. An estimated 145,700 residents of the metropolitan area were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 123,856 in 1940. (See table 7.)

This expansion was solely the result of the increase in population. About 91,300 men, or 79 percent of the male population 14 years old and over in the metropolitan area, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with 80,433, or 81 percent, in 1940. The proportion of women in the labor force remained constant--39 percent at both dates. However, the number of women in the labor force rose from 43,423 to 54,400 along with the growth in population. In both 1940 and 1950, the proportion of nonwhite women in the metropolitan area who were in the labor force was significantly greater than for white women. However, by 1950 the proportion for nonwhite women had declined--from 54 to 46 percent--lessening the gap considerably.

In the Richmond labor force, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 7,500 persons, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force of the metropolitan area, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 13,134, or 11 percent of the workers, were unemployed. The proportion of nonwhite workers in the metropolitan area who were unemployed similarly declined from 16 to 10 percent during the past decade.

The number of employed civilians living in the Richmond Standard Metropolitan Area reached a total of 137,800 in 1950, or 24 percent above 1940. The expansion in employment over the 10-year period occurred almost entirely among wage and salary workers. This group, which includes both private and government wage and salary workers, rose from 98,618 to 125,600 during the decade. The number of self-employed persons, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and was estimated at 11,700 in 1950. As a result, this group, which is made up mainly of independent business and professional people, constituted a somewhat smaller proportion of the total employed in 1950 than in 1940. (See table 10.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by an increase of 12,000 in the number of employed clerical and sales workers. Most of the gain in this group, which numbered 36,400 in 1950, was probably concentrated among the clerical workers. There was also a substantial rise from 13,299 to 16,800 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. This increase is of special significance because the craftsmen group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 9,260 to 14,500 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, 23 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 14 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 40,900 of the workers living in the Richmond Standard Metropolitan Area were engaged in the service industries, an increase of 8,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade similarly rose by 8,000, reaching a level of 30,600 in 1950. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and public utility industries. Employment in manufacturing, on the other hand, was at about the same level in 1950 as it was in 1940. Despite these changes however, the distribution of employed workers in each of the various broad industry groups was approximately the same in both 1940 and 1950, except for manufacturing which declined significantly in relative importance as a field of employment. (See table 12.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in the Richmond Standard Metropolitan Area was $3,396. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower ($2,727). Approximately 21 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the metropolitan area received incomes of $5,000 or more, whereas 36 percent had 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 white families and individuals ($3,466) was more than twice that received by nonwhite families and individuals ($1,495).

An estimated 107,700 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 (64,700 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 13,700 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 15,500 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 13,100 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 3,200 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 92 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the standard metropolitan area. Although the figures are based on data obtained from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

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

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

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

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

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
2,500.....	600	100,000.....	3,000
5,000.....	800	150,000.....	3,300
10,000.....	1,100	200,000.....	3,200
25,000.....	1,800	250,000.....	2,800
50,000.....	2,400	300,000.....	1,900

The above figures reflect the sampling variability of the total population and the white population. Characteristics of the nonwhite population have about two and one-half times the variability shown above.

Data on residence in 1949 also have about two and one-half times the variability shown above.

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

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

To illustrate, of the estimated 9,800 males 65 and over in the metropolitan area, 49 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 43 percent and 55 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

20701

Table 1.--COLOR AND AGE, BY SEX, FOR THE RICHMOND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950 AND 1940
(Percent change, 1940 to 1950, not shown where less than 1 or 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.....	328,100	154,700	173,400	262,991	124,705	138,286	25	24	25
COLOR									
White.....	230,900	108,300	122,700	188,436	90,046	98,390	23	20	25
Nonwhite.....	97,200	46,500	50,700	74,555	34,659	39,896	30	34	27
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
White.....	70	70	71	72	72	71	...	...	...
Nonwhite.....	30	30	29	28	28	29	...	...	...
AGE--TOTAL									
Under 5 years.....	33,400	18,300	15,100	16,738	8,382	8,356	100	118	81
5 to 9 years.....	25,200	12,900	12,200	18,247	9,161	9,086	38	41	34
10 to 14 years.....	20,400	10,300	10,100	21,049	10,331	10,718	-3	...	-6
15 to 24 years.....	47,300	21,100	26,200	50,123	23,452	26,671	-6	-10	-2
25 to 34 years.....	58,400	27,700	30,600	49,546	23,443	26,103	18	18	17
35 to 44 years.....	51,400	23,700	27,700	41,086	19,367	21,719	25	22	28
45 to 64 years.....	68,400	30,700	37,700	51,064	24,142	26,922	34	27	40
65 years and over.....	23,600	9,800	13,800	15,138	6,427	8,711	56	52	58
Median age.....years..	31.5	30.3	32.5	30.1	29.7	30.5	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	10	12	9	6	7	6	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	8	7	7	7	7	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	6	7	6	8	8	8	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	14	14	15	19	19	19	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	18	18	19	19	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	16	15	16	16	16	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	21	20	22	19	19	19	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	6	8	6	5	6	...	...	...
AGE--NONWHITE									
Under 5 years.....	10,900	6,100	4,800	5,487	2,693	2,794	99	127	72
5 to 9 years.....	8,000	4,200	3,800	6,239	3,084	3,155	28	36	20
10 to 14 years.....	7,700	3,800	3,900	6,777	3,242	3,535	14	17	10
15 to 24 years.....	15,600	6,800	8,800	15,272	6,739	8,533	2	1	3
25 to 34 years.....	17,500	8,000	9,500	13,752	6,313	7,439	27	27	28
35 to 44 years.....	14,700	6,900	7,900	11,590	5,275	6,315	27	31	25
45 to 64 years.....	18,300	8,800	9,500	12,397	5,960	6,437	48	48	48
65 years and over.....	4,400	1,900	2,500	3,041	1,353	1,688	45	...	...
Median age.....years..	28.7	27.9	29.3	27.5	27.5	27.6	...	...	...
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	11	13	9	7	8	7	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	8	9	7	8	9	8	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	8	8	8	9	9	9	...	...	...
15 to 24 years.....	16	15	17	20	19	21	...	...	...
25 to 34 years.....	18	17	19	18	18	19	...	...	...
35 to 44 years.....	15	15	16	16	15	16	...	...	...
45 to 64 years.....	19	19	19	17	17	16	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	5	4	5	4	4	4	...	...	...

26701

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

Color and marital status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	253,300	115,400	138,000	100	100	100
Single.....	59,800	29,000	30,800	24	25	22
Married.....	163,800	79,800	84,000	65	69	61
Widowed or divorced.....	29,800	6,600	23,200	12	6	17
Nonwhite, 14 years and over.....	72,000	33,200	38,900	100	100	100
Single.....	19,400	9,800	9,600	27	30	25
Married.....	43,300	20,700	22,600	60	62	58
Widowed or divorced.....	9,300	2,700	6,600	13	8	17

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

Subject	Total	Nonwhite	Subject	Total	Nonwhite
MARRIED COUPLES			FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
Total.....	73,700	17,400	Total.....	111,500	30,900
With own household.....	64,500	13,700	Families.....	82,100	21,400
Without own household.....	9,200	3,600	Unrelated individuals.....	29,500	9,500
			HOUSEHOLDS		
Percent.....	100	100	Households.....	87,500	23,200
With own household.....	88	79	Population in households.....	310,800	91,500
Without own household.....	12	21	Population per household.....	3.6	3.9

Table 4.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS 5 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND COLOR, FOR THE RICHMOND 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.....	92,900	54,900	59	89,419	48,666	54	13
5 to 13 years.....	41,400	34,000	82	34,846	29,962	86	13
14 to 17 years.....	15,900	13,600	86	18,508	14,335	77	-5
18 to 24 years.....	35,600	7,300	21	36,065	4,369	12	67
Nonwhite, 5 to 24 years....	31,400	17,800	57	28,288	14,103	50	26
5 to 13 years.....	14,300	12,200	85	11,612	9,690	83	26
14 to 17 years.....	5,800	4,500	78	5,725	3,738	65	20
18 to 24 years.....	11,200	1,100	10	10,951	675	6	...

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

Residence in 1949	Total		Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Persons 1 year old and over.....	321,700	100	95,100	100
Same house as in 1950.....	264,400	82	81,700	86
Different house, same county.....	28,400	9	8,100	9
Different county or abroad.....	24,300	8	4,200	4
Residence not reported.....	4,500	1	1,000	1

20701

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE RICHMOND 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	253,300	115,400	138,000	100	100	100
Total labor force	145,700	91,300	54,400	58	79	39
Civilian labor force	145,300	91,000	54,300	57	79	39
Employed	137,800	86,700	51,100	54	75	37
Unemployed	7,500	4,400	3,200	3	4	2
Not in labor force	107,700	24,100	83,600	43	21	61
Keeping house	65,400	700	64,700	26	1	47
Unable to work or inmate of institution	13,100	8,200	4,900	5	7	4
Other and not reported	29,200	15,200	14,000	12	13	10
14 to 19 years	15,500	7,900	7,600	6	7	6
20 to 64 years	10,100	5,300	4,800	4	5	3
65 years and over	3,600	2,000	1,700	1	2	1
Civilian labor force	145,300	91,000	54,300	100	100	100
Employed	137,800	86,700	51,100	95	95	94
At work	133,900	84,600	49,300	92	93	91
35 hours or more	118,600	78,400	40,100	82	86	74
15 to 34 hours	12,700	5,300	7,400	9	6	14
1 to 14 hours	2,700	900	1,800	2	1	3
With a job but not at work	3,900	2,100	1,800	3	2	3
Unemployed	7,500	4,400	3,200	5	5	6
NONWHITE						
Persons 14 years and over	72,000	33,200	38,900	100	100	100
Total labor force	43,400	25,400	18,000	60	77	46
Civilian labor force	43,300	25,300	18,000	60	76	46
Employed	39,100	23,000	16,100	54	69	41
Unemployed	4,200	2,300	1,900	6	7	5
Not in labor force	28,600	7,700	20,900	40	23	54
Keeping house	15,100	100	15,000	21	...	39
Unable to work or inmate of institution	5,200	3,400	1,800	7	10	5
Other and not reported	8,300	4,300	4,100	12	13	11
14 to 19 years	5,200	2,600	2,600	7	8	7
20 to 64 years	2,600	1,300	1,300	4	4	3
65 years and over	500	300	200	1	1	1
Civilian labor force	43,300	25,300	18,000	100	100	100
Employed	39,100	23,000	16,100	90	91	89
At work	38,100	22,700	15,400	88	90	86
35 hours or more	30,600	20,200	10,400	71	80	58
15 to 34 hours	6,100	2,100	4,000	14	8	22
1 to 14 hours	1,400	400	1,000	3	2	6
With a job but not at work	1,000	300	700	2	1	4
Unemployed	4,200	2,300	1,900	10	9	11

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Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY COLOR AND SEX, FOR THE RICHMOND 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	253,300	115,400	138,000	100	100	100
Total labor force	145,700	91,300	54,400	58	79	39
Civilian labor force	145,300	91,000	54,300	57	79	39
Employed	137,800	86,700	51,100	54	75	37
Unemployed	7,500	4,400	3,200	3	4	2
Not in labor force	107,700	24,100	83,600	43	21	61
Total--1940						
Persons 14 years and over	211,407	99,008	112,399	100	100	100
Total labor force	123,856	80,433	43,423	59	81	39
Civilian labor force	123,856	80,433	43,423	59	81	39
Employed	110,722	72,181	38,541	52	73	34
Unemployed	13,134	8,252	4,882	6	8	4
Not in labor force	87,551	18,575	68,976	41	19	61
Nonwhite--1950						
Persons 14 years and over	72,000	33,200	38,900	100	100	100
Total labor force	43,400	25,400	18,000	60	77	46
Civilian labor force	43,300	25,300	18,000	60	76	46
Employed	39,100	23,000	16,100	54	69	41
Unemployed	4,200	2,300	1,900	6	7	5
Not in labor force	28,600	7,700	20,900	40	23	54
Nonwhite--1940						
Persons 14 years and over	57,456	26,320	31,136	100	100	100
Total labor force	37,927	21,051	16,876	66	80	54
Civilian labor force	37,927	21,051	16,876	66	80	54
Employed	31,866	17,339	14,527	55	66	47
Unemployed	6,061	3,712	2,349	11	14	8
Not in labor force	19,529	5,269	14,260	34	20	46

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

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	253,300	145,700	145,300	137,800	7,500	107,700	100	100
14 to 24 years	51,500	24,500	24,500	21,900	2,600	27,000	17	35
25 to 34 years	58,400	38,400	38,200	36,400	1,800	20,000	26	24
35 to 44 years	51,400	34,900	34,900	33,700	1,100	16,500	24	15
45 to 64 years	68,400	41,700	41,700	40,000	1,700	26,700	29	23
65 years and over	23,600	6,100	6,100	5,900	300	17,500	4	4
Male, 14 years and over	115,400	91,300	91,000	86,700	4,400	24,100	100	100
14 to 24 years	23,300	12,600	12,500	11,300	1,300	10,700	14	30
25 to 34 years	27,700	24,900	24,800	23,700	1,100	2,800	27	25
35 to 44 years	23,700	22,100	22,100	21,400	700	1,600	24	16
45 to 64 years	30,700	26,900	26,800	25,800	1,100	3,900	29	25
65 years and over	9,800	4,800	4,800	4,600	200	5,000	5	5

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

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	138,000	54,400	54,300	51,100	3,200	83,600	100	100
14 to 24 years	28,200	12,000	11,900	10,600	1,300	16,200	22	41
25 to 34 years	30,600	13,400	13,400	12,700	700	17,200	25	22
35 to 44 years	27,700	12,800	12,800	12,300	400	14,900	24	13
45 to 64 years	37,700	14,900	14,900	14,200	700	22,800	27	22
65 years and over	13,800	1,300	1,300	1,300	100	12,500	2	3

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

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

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	58	79	39	5	5	6
14 to 19 years	29	30	28	16	17	19
20 to 24 years	65	79	55	8	8	7
25 to 34 years	66	90	44	5	4	5
35 to 44 years	68	93	46	3	3	3
45 to 54 years	65	92	44	4	4	5
55 to 64 years	55	81	33	4	4	4
65 years and over	26	49	9	5	4	...

Table 10.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE RICHMOND 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	137,800	86,700	51,100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers	109,000	67,700	41,300	79	78	81
Government workers	16,600	9,000	7,600	12	10	15
Self-employed workers	11,700	9,900	1,800	8	11	4
Unpaid family workers	500	100	400	...	...	1
1940						
Employed	110,722	72,181	38,541	100	100	100
Private wage and salary workers, Government workers	98,618	63,033	35,585	89	87	92
Self-employed workers	11,408	8,888	2,520	10	12	7
Unpaid family workers	696	260	436	1	...	1

20701

Table 11.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE RICHMOND 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	137,800	86,700	51,100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	14,500	8,300	6,200	11	10	12
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	14,400	12,300	2,000	10	14	4
Clerical and kindred workers	24,200	8,700	15,600	18	10	31
Sales workers	12,200	8,300	4,000	9	10	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	16,800	15,900	900	12	18	2
Operatives and kindred workers	23,300	15,000	8,200	17	17	16
Private household workers	7,300	400	6,900	5	...	14
Service workers, except private household	12,600	6,500	6,100	9	7	12
Laborers, except mine	11,400	10,500	900	8	12	2
Occupation not reported	1,100	800	300	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	110,722	72,181	38,541	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	9,260	5,137	4,123	8	7	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, incl. farm	11,193	10,007	1,186	10	14	3
Clerical and kindred workers } Sales workers	24,500	13,720	10,780	22	19	28
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	13,299	12,966	333	12	18	1
Operatives and kindred workers	23,215	14,411	8,804	21	20	23
Private household workers	9,240	548	8,692	8	1	23
Service workers, except private household	10,161	6,115	4,046	9	8	10
Laborers, except mine	9,428	9,005	423	9	12	1
Occupation not reported	426	272	154	...	...	...

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

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

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed	137,800	86,700	51,100	100	100	100
Construction	9,900	9,600	300	7	11	1
Manufacturing	30,100	20,700	9,400	22	24	18
Durable goods	6,600	5,700	900	5	7	2
Nondurable goods	23,300	14,700	8,500	17	17	17
Not specified manufacturing	300	200	100	...	...	...
Transport., commun., and other public utilities	14,200	11,700	2,500	10	13	5
Wholesale and retail trade	30,600	19,300	11,300	22	22	22
Service industries	40,900	17,100	23,800	30	20	47
All other industries	10,900	7,700	3,200	8	9	6
Industry not reported	1,100	500	500	1	1	1
1940						
Employed	110,722	72,181	38,541	100	100	100
Construction	6,989	6,855	134	6	9	...
Manufacturing	29,323	19,955	9,368	26	28	24
Transport., commun., and other public utilities	9,892	8,814	1,078	9	12	3
Wholesale and retail trade	22,594	16,143	6,451	20	22	17
Service industries	32,915	13,269	19,646	30	18	51
All other industries	8,121	6,524	1,597	7	9	4
Industry not reported	888	621	267	1	1	1

20701

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

(Percent not shown where less than 1)

Income level	Total	White	Nonwhite	Percent distribution		
				Total	White	Nonwhite
Families and unrelated individuals....						
Number reporting.....	111,500	80,700	30,900	...	...	...
Under $500.....	105,800	75,900	29,900	100	100	100
$500 to $999.....	12,900	7,300	5,700	12	10	19
$1,000 to $1,499.....	7,400	3,200	4,100	7	4	14
$1,500 to $1,999.....	8,600	3,400	5,200	8	4	17
$2,000 to $2,499.....	9,900	4,700	5,200	9	6	17
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10,200	6,600	3,500	10	9	12
$3,000 to $3,499.....	8,600	6,500	2,000	8	9	7
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8,300	6,700	1,600	8	9	5
$4,000 to $4,499.....	7,600	6,700	900	7	9	3
$4,500 to $4,999.....	6,300	5,600	700	6	7	2
$5,000 to $5,999.....	4,900	4,600	300	5	6	1
$6,000 to $6,999.....	7,600	7,200	300	7	9	1
$7,000 to $9,999.....	4,800	4,500	300	5	6	1
$10,000 and over.....	5,000	4,900	100	5	6	...
Income not reported.....	3,900	3,900	...	4	5	...
Median income.....	5,700	4,800	1,000	...	...	...
	$2,727	$3,466	$1,495	...	...	...
Families.....						
Number reporting.....	82,100	60,700	21,400	...	...	...
Under $500.....	78,000	57,300	20,800	100	100	100
$500 to $999.....	5,400	2,500	2,900	7	4	14
$1,000 to $1,499.....	3,100	1,200	1,900	4	2	9
$1,500 to $1,999.....	4,600	1,600	3,000	6	3	14
$2,000 to $2,499.....	6,700	2,700	4,000	9	5	19
$2,500 to $2,999.....	6,900	4,000	3,000	9	7	14
$3,000 to $3,499.....	6,600	4,700	2,000	8	8	10
$3,500 to $3,999.....	7,200	5,600	1,600	9	10	8
$4,000 to $4,499.....	6,900	6,100	900	9	11	4
$4,500 to $4,999.....	5,700	5,000	700	7	9	3
$5,000 to $5,999.....	4,500	4,200	300	6	7	1
$6,000 to $6,999.....	7,300	7,000	300	9	12	1
$7,000 to $9,999.....	4,500	4,300	200	6	8	1
$10,000 and over.....	4,800	4,700	100	6	8	...
Income not reported.....	3,800	3,800	...	5	7	...
Median income.....	4,000	3,400	700	...	...	...
	$3,396	$4,025	$1,825	...	...	...

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