

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

In this volume, which constitutes Part 1 of Volume II, of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population, are presented the more important characteristics of the population as returned in the 1940 census, the States, arranged alphabetically, from Alabama to the District of Columbia, together with a Summary for the United States as a whole. The data for the States from Florida to Iowa are contained in Part 2 of Volume II. The data for the remaining States are contained in subsequent parts of this volume as follows: Part 3, Kansas to Michigan; Part 4, Minnesota to New Mexico; Part 5, New York to Oregon; Part 6, Pennsylvania to Texas; and Part 7, Utah to Wyoming. The material was first published in a series of State bulletins, each entitled "Population, Second Series, Characteristics of the Population." There was also issued a United States Summary Bulletin in which the more important data for the several States were brought together. These bulletins, with a few minor corrections, have been assembled and bound together as sections of the present volume.

Statistics are presented for each State by counties, and in varying degrees of detail of all incorporated places having 1,000 inhabitants or more, for the townships or other minor civil divisions into which the counties are divided, for the wards of cities of 50,000 or more, and for all metropolitan districts. The characteristics presented include urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence, sex, age, race, nativity, citizenship, country of birth, school attendance, highest grade of school completed, employment status, class of worker, major occupation group, and industry group.

The statistics for the outlying territories and possessions of the United States, except the Philippine Islands, are presented elsewhere. The Philippine Islands were not included in the territory covered by the Sixteenth Census. The results of an enumeration conducted by the Commonwealth of the Philippines in 1939 have been published by the Commission of the Census of the Commonwealth.

Related reports.—More detailed statistics on the characteristics of the labor force are to be presented in Volume III, entitled "The Labor Force—Occupation, Industry, Employment, and Income" and comprising the third series of Population bulletins for States; and on the characteristics of the general population in Volume IV, entitled "Characteristics by Age—Marital

Status, Relationship, Education, and Citizenship," comprising the fourth series of Population bulletins for States. Later publications will present statistics on internal migration and families, as well as detailed tabulations of sample data on additional characteristics of the labor force and of the general population.

The results of the count of the population returned in the 1940 census were first published in a series of State bulletins (Population, First Series) that gave the number of inhabitants for the State, and for all its political subdivisions, including counties, townships and other minor civil divisions, cities and other incorporated places, and wards of cities of 5,000 or more; and for metropolitan districts and census tracts. The total population figures for States, counties, and cities and other incorporated places having a population of 1,000 or more, were assembled and published in a summary bulletin (United States Summary, Population, First Series). The first series of Population bulletins for States, together with the United States Summary Bulletin, have been bound together in a volume that constitutes Volume I of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population (Population, Vol. I, Number of Inhabitants, 1940).

Arrangement of tables in State sections.—Since a description of the arrangement of tables in the United States Summary may be found on page 7, the present discussion is confined to a description of the arrangement of materials in the State sections. The tables in each State section are arranged on the basis of the areas for which figures are presented. Tables 1 to 20 present the figures for the State, and for the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm areas of the State. Tables 21 to 27 contain the figures for counties and for rural-nonfarm and rural-farm areas within counties. (Table 24, which shows the country of birth of the foreign-born white, and table 25, which shows Indians, Chinese, and Japanese by sex, include figures for cities of 10,000 to 100,000, as well as for counties.) They are followed by table 28, which shows the figures for minor civil divisions of counties. Beginning with table 29, figures are presented for incorporated places in accordance with size, as follows: Table 29 gives figures for places of 1,000 to 2,500, table 30 for places of 2,500 to 10,000, and tables 31 to 33 for places of 10,000 to 100,000. Table 34 presents the figures for cities of 50,000 or more by

wards. For States having cities of 100,000 or more, tables 35 to 43 show the figures for such cities. Likewise, tables 44 to 51 give statistics for each metropolitan district having its principal central city in the State if the district has either a gross population of 150,000 or more or a central city of 100,000 or more. Table 52 has summary data for each metropolitan district with its principal central city in the State. This table appears only when there are metropolitan districts in addition to those shown in tables 44 to 51.

The amount of detail presented in each State section is generally greater for the larger places than for the smaller ones, and data from earlier censuses on the subjects treated, so far as they are available, have been included for only the larger areas. Practically all of the data tabulated in the first phase of the 1940 tabulation program (the tabulations for small areas) are summarized and presented for States, for cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, and for the larger or "principal," metropolitan districts. Less detail is shown for counties and for cities having from 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, and still less for the rural-nonfarm and rural-farm parts of counties and for smaller urban places having 2,500 to 10,000 inhabitants. Finally, the least amount of detail is shown for minor civil divisions, for incorporated places having 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants, and for wards of cities of 50,000 or more. No figures are included for incorporated places of less than 1,000, for wards of cities of less than 50,000, or for census tracts. Data on the characteristics of the population and of housing in census tracts are shown in a separate series of bulletins—one for each tracted city.

Availability of unpublished data.—As is indicated above, the statistics presented in this volume for States, cities having 100,000 inhabitants or more, and the principal metropolitan districts represent practically all of the data tabulated in the initial phase of the 1940 tabulation program. Although similar statistics have been tabulated for counties, rural-nonfarm and rural-farm parts of counties, for all urban places, and for the secondary metropolitan districts, it is not possible, because of space limitations, to publish the data in full detail. Likewise, statistics identical with those shown for minor civil divisions and for incorporated places having 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants have been tabulated but not published for each of the approximately 154,000 enumeration districts into which the country was divided for census canvass purposes.

These statistics, however, can be made available, upon request, for the nominal cost of transcribing or reproducing them. If enumeration district data are desired, copies of maps showing enumeration district boundaries can also be furnished, usually at nominal cost. Requests for such unpublished statistics, addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C., will receive a prompt reply which will include an estimate of the cost of preparing the data.

Use of data for small areas.—Users of data for the smaller areas (5,000 inhabitants and under) should bear in mind that the data compiled for such areas represent the work of a very small number of enumerators (often only one or two). Consequently, the data for such areas are subject to a wider margin of error than is to be expected for larger areas. This qualification applies particularly to classifications involving complex definitions which require some judgment on the part of enumerators. The misinterpretation by an enumerator of instructions pertaining to a particular item may cause a significant bias in the statistics for a very small community, even though it would have a negligible effect upon the figures for a large area.

Schedule and instructions to enumerators.—The schedule used in enumerating the population in the 1940 census, and the instructions to enumerators, are shown as appendices to the United States Summaries of Volumes III and IV of the 1940 Reports on Population.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

The specific terms used in connection with the population characteristics are defined in the introduction to the United States Summary, pages 8 to 17. It is advisable that these brief explanatory paragraphs be read in connection with the study of actual figures as presented in the tables for any particular subject, such as age or employment status, for the various areas.

Since the United States Summary does not present statistics for minor civil divisions or for metropolitan districts, definitions of these types of areas are given below. They are followed by brief statements respecting the presentation in the State sections of statistics for sex and race, nativity, age, country of birth, occupation, and industry. Detailed definitions and explanations of these and other categories appear in the United States Summary section, as indicated above.

Minor civil divisions.—The Census Bureau applies the general term "minor civil divisions" to the primary political divisions into which counties are divided (townships, districts, precincts, etc.). The designation of these divisions varies from State to State, and a few States have more than one type. Ordinarily, incorporated places form secondary divisions of the minor civil divisions in which they are located. In some States, however, all or some of the incorporated places themselves constitute primary divisions of the counties; and the larger cities often contain all or part of several minor civil divisions. For the situation in a particular State, and for a map of each State showing minor civil divisions, see Volume I of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population. Those few minor civil divisions without population in 1940 are not shown in the present volume.

Metropolitan districts.—A metropolitan district has been set up for use in the 1940 Census of Population in connection with each city of 50,000 or more, two or more such cities sometimes being in one district. The general plan is to include in the district, in addition to the cen-

tral city or cities, all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. In some metropolitan districts a few less densely populated contiguous divisions are included on the basis of special qualifications. Only a portion of a minor civil division is included if the minor civil division has a large area and the principal concentration of population is in a small section near the central city with the more remote sections being sparsely settled. A metropolitan district is thus not a political unit but rather an area including all the thickly settled territory in and around a city or group of cities. It tends to be a more or less integrated area with common economic, social, and, often, administrative interests. Maps of the metropolitan districts, if any, appear at the end of the section for each State.

In those instances where a metropolitan district occupies territory in more than one State, the statistics and map for the district are presented only in the section for that State in which the largest central city is located.

As indicated above, greater detail is shown for larger, or "principal," metropolitan districts than for the smaller, or "secondary," districts. The principal metropolitan districts are those with a central city of 100,000 inhabitants or more, or with a gross population of 150,000 or more. The secondary metropolitan districts are those which do not qualify under the above definition.

Sex and race.—Because of the importance of the classification of population by sex, practically all of the data in this volume are presented separately for males and females. Moreover, as far as feasible, the data are also presented by race. Three major race classifications are distinguished in the tabulations, namely, white, Negro, and "other races." Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were returned as white in 1940. Such persons were designated Mexican in 1930 (but not in prior censuses) and were included in the general class of "other races." All statistics in this volume classifying the population by race are in accordance with the 1940 definition. In the 1930 publications, the figures for the white population for 1930 excluded Mexicans, but the 1930 data for whites published in this volume have been revised to include Mexicans. Special tables are shown for white and nonwhite (Negro and other nonwhite races) separately in the sections for the Southern States. Such tables are indicated by "a" or "b" following the table number.

Statistics for the individual races included in the classification "other races" are presented only for States, counties, cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more, and the principal metropolitan districts.

Nativity.—The classification of the white population by nativity is shown for all areas. The nativity

distribution of the nonwhite races and of the population as a whole, however, is given only for States, counties, cities of 10,000 or more, and principal metropolitan districts.

Age.—In the tables in the State sections showing the population by age for States, counties, urban places, and the larger metropolitan districts, the classification is by 5-year periods up to 75 years. Tables for minor civil divisions, for incorporated places having 1,000 to 2,500 inhabitants, for wards of cities of 50,000 or more, and for the smaller metropolitan districts present data for persons under 5 years of age, and then classify the population by 10-year intervals up to 65 years. Age data are also available in various tables for selected additional class intervals. In connection with the statistics relating to school attendance the following age classes are shown: 5, 6, 7-9, 10-13, 14, 15, 16-17, 18-19, 20, and 21-24. Data relating to the labor force include the age classification "14 and over"; the data relating to citizenship include the classification "21 and over"; and data relating to highest grade of school completed include the classification "25 and over." Finally, the classifications "under 1" and "21 and over" are included in a number of the age tables because of the frequent use made of these data.

Foreign-born white population by country of birth.—In the State sections the foreign-born white population is classified according to country of birth for the larger areas, that is, for States, counties, cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more, and principal metropolitan districts. Only for the State as a whole, and for cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, however, are figures presented for censuses prior to 1940.

Occupation statistics.—Statistics showing "Employed workers (except on public emergency work)" by major occupation group are presented for States, principal metropolitan districts, urban places, and counties. For certain areas in the 16 Southern States and in the District of Columbia, condensed occupation statistics are also shown for nonwhite workers (Negroes and other nonwhite racial groups).

Industry statistics.—The condensed industry statistics in this volume, like those presented for major occupation groups, are shown only for "Employed workers (except on public emergency work)." Industry data for other persons in the labor force are presented in the third series of Population bulletins. Industry statistics are presented in this volume for States, principal metropolitan districts, urban places with 10,000 inhabitants or more, and counties.

In some of the small areas covered by this volume, a few persons may be reported as employed in industries or occupations which are not carried on in these localities. These persons probably represent those who reside in one locality and are employed in another.

