SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES : 1940

POPULATION

FAMILIES

Size of Family and Age of Head

Regions and Cities of 1,000,000 or More

Prepared under the supervision of
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## SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

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FOREWORD

This report is based on a tabulation of a sample of the population returns of the Sixteenth Decennial Census and presents statistics on the composition of families for regions and for cities of 1,000,000 or more. These data furnish the basis for an intensive analysis of the economic and social characteristics of families classified by size and cross-classified by age, marital status, and sex of the family head. This report was prepared by Dr. Paul C. Glick, Family Analyst, under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, Chief, Population Division, Mr. Howard G. Brunsman, Assistant Chief, and Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., Chief of General Population Statistics. The sampling procedures were under the direction of Dr. W. Edwards Deming, Mathematical Adviser.
FAMILIES, 1940
SIZE OF FAMILY AND AGE OF HEAD

INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics on families in the United States classified by size of family in combination with age, marital status, and sex of the family head, and cross-classified by other characteristics (e.g., race, nativity, parentage, relation to the family head, and size of household). These statistics are based on tabulations of a sample of the returns of the Sixteenth Decennial Census of Population, taken as of April 1, 1940. The family characteristics presented are race, migration status, and number of children under 21 years old, number of lodgers and subfamilies, size of household, family income, and receipt of other income. Statistics are presented for the United States by regions, urban and rural, and for cities of 1,000,000 or more.

Related reports.— This is one of a series of reports presenting statistics for families, based on tabulations of samples of the returns of the 1940 Censuses of Population and Housing. The specific titles of other reports in this series, and a brief summary of the subjects covered, are given below.

1 General Characteristics: Characteristics of families and of family heads for States, cities of 100,000 or more, and metropolitan districts of 600,000 or more are presented in this report. Heads of families are shown by race, nativity, parentage, citizenship, sex, marital status, age, highest grade of school completed, migration status and 1935 residence, employment status, and major occupation group. Families are classified according to tenure of home, size, number of children, labor force status of children 14 to 17 years old, number of lodgers and subfamilies, family employment status, class—worker composition, and family income in 1939. Statistics for quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, and lodgings, are also shown in this report.

2 Types of Families: Statistics are presented for families by marital status, age, color, and sex of head, and number of children under 18 years old, cross-classified by size of family, number of children under 10 years old, age of wife for male heads, highest grade of school completed by head, monthly rental value of home, and other characteristics. Figures are shown for regions and for cities of 1,000,000 or more.

3 Tenure and Rent: Data are shown for urban and rural—nonfarm families classified by tenure and rent and cross-classified by age and marital status of head, size of family, and other characteristics. Statistics are presented in this report for regions, cities of 1,000,000 or more, and metropolitan districts of 600,000 or more.

4 Employment Status: Data are presented for families by number and employment status of persons in the labor force, cross-classified by characteristics of the family and of the family head. Age and marital status of head and size of family are shown in this report by employment characteristics for regions and for cities of 1,000,000 or more.

5 Family Income or Salary Income: Statistics on wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, for families classified by characteristics of the family and of the head including age and marital status of head and size of family, are shown in this report for regions and for cities of 1,000,000 or more.

Income and Rent: Data on wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939 are shown in this report for urban and rural—nonfarm families classified by tenure and rent, and cross-classified by housing characteristics, family characteristics, and characteristics of the head (including marital status of head and size of family). Statistics are presented for regions and for metropolitan districts of 1,000,000 or more.

Characteristics of Rural—farm Families: Rural—farm families are classified in this report by tenure, occupation of head, and in some cases by value or rent, and cross-classified by size of family, age and marital status of head, and other characteristics. Statistics are presented for regions and geographic divisions.

Volume IV of the Reports on Population, entitled "Characteristics by Age—Marital Status, Relationship, Education, and Citizenship," deals with general population characteristics for States and cities of 80,000 or more. Data are presented for individuals by age, cross-classified by marital status and relationship (including the number of heads of private household), as well as other characteristics.

Sample data on the fertility of women 15 to 74 years old are presented in other reports for regions, States, and cities of 250,000 or more. In these reports, women are classified by number of children ever born, number of children under 5 and 5 to 9 years old, age, duration of marriage, and other characteristics.

Comparative data from the 1930 census.— Data on families tabulated in 1930 included statistics for White and Negro families classified by type, on the basis of the sex and marital status of the family head and number of children under 8 years old in the family. These statistics show types of families by race, nativity, and age of head, size of family, number of lodgers, number of children under 10 years old, number of gainful workers, tenure, and value or rent of home. Figures were tabulated for States, urban and rural, and for cities of 250,000 or more. In tables 10 to 14 of this report, summary data for the United States based on these 1930 tabulations are presented for comparison with the 1940 statistics. The only other reports in which figures based on these tabulations appear are the two 1940 reports, entitled "Types of Families" and "Families: Employment Status."

Sources of family statistics.— The 1940 family statistics shown in this report, except those in tables I and VIII, are based on tabulations of a sample of families, identified as Sample F. All of the classifications of 1940 family data shown in this report, except farm residence for rural families, are based on information obtained from the Population census schedule, where the individual members of a family were enumerated on consecutive lines. The classification of rural families in 1940 by farm residence is based on information obtained from the Housing census schedule. The statistics shown in some of the other reports on families are based on tabulations of Sample D and differ slightly from the statistics shown in this report. (See section on "Comparison between results of sample tabulations and complete count."

Arrangement of tables.— The 14 tables in this report are arranged into two groups. Tables 1 to 9 present statistics for 1940 and tables 10 to 14 show comparative data for 1930.

Availability of unpublished data.— The 1940 statistics shown for the United States, urban and rural, represent all of the detail tabulated in the count on which this report is based.
Similar statistics have been tabulated for the four regions, urban and rural (with color for each sex, for the five cities of 1,000,000 or more, and for Baltimore by color). Because of space limitations, the 1940 data on certain subjects covered in these tables for regions and cities are published in condensed form or omitted. As far as the data are sufficient, large enough to be significant, can be made available upon request, for the cost of preparing and reproducing them. Requests for these data, addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D.C., will receive a prompt reply, including an estimate of the cost of preparing the figures.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Urban and rural areas. — Urban population, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, is in general that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. In addition, certain densely populated townships or other civil divisions, not incorporated as municipalities, have been classified as urban under specified rules. The remainder of the population is classified as rural, and is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, without regard to occupation, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. (For further details for each State, see Population, Volume I, entitled "Number of Inhabitants" and comprising the first series of Population bulletins.)

Family, private household, and occupied dwelling unit. — The term "family," as defined in the Censuses of 1940, 1930, and 1920, is limited to private families and excludes the small number (about 80,000 in 1940) of institutions and other group households which were counted as families in the census taken since 1850. A private family comprises a family head and all other persons in the home who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption, and who live together and share common householding arrangements. A person living alone is counted as a one-person private family. A family head sharing his living accommodations with one or more unrelated persons is also counted as a one-person private family (with one or more "lodgers"). A group of related persons residing together for any specified period in a household is counted as a separate family.

A "private household" is used in the 1940 Population Census to include the related family members (who constitute the private family) and the lodgers, servants, or hired hands, if any, who regularly live in the home. Thus, the number of persons in private households is the same as the number of private families, but the total number of persons in private households includes some individuals who are not members of the private family. A family group reporting more than 10 lodgers is classified as a quasi household (specifically, as a lodging house), rather than as a private family or private household.

The term "occupied dwelling unit," as used in the 1940 Housing Census, is defined as the living quarters occupied by one household. The number of occupied dwelling units from the Housing census is approximately the same as the number of private families obtained from the Population census. The living quarters of about 115,000 families that were enumerated at some place other than their usual place of residence were not classified as occupied, but the related members of the nonresident household were counted as a private family. The small number (about 20,000) of lodgings places with more than 10 lodgers were counted as occupied units, but the heads of such lodging houses were not counted as heads of private families. (The living quarters occupied by other classes of quasi households were not counted as occupied dwelling units.) Discrepancies between the number of private families and the number of occupied units are numerically small and partly offsetting.

Head of family. — One person in each family was designated in the 1940 census as the family head, being usually the head of the family by the members of the family, the head of the household, or the legal owner of the house. The head of a private family is usually a married man and the chief breadwinner in the family. In some cases, however, the head is a parent of the chief earner, or is the only adult member of the household.

A quasi household is a group of persons not living in private families, such as those living in a lodging house with more than 10 lodgers, an institution, a school, a dormitory, or any other group of persons; or the transient population of a hotel or the crew of a vessel. The number of quasi households in 1940 is comparable with the number of quasi-family groups in 1930.

Families, 1940

Race of head. — Three major racial groups of family heads are designated in the report: White, Negro, and "other races." Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry are classified as definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were returned as white in 1940. Such persons were designated Mexican in 1930 (but not in previous censuses). The "other races" group constitutes the racial class of "other races." The 1940 data for white families shown in tables 10 to 14 by marital status of head are exclusive of Mexican families, as it has not been possible to adjust them to conform to the 1940 standard.

For the South, statistics are presented separately for white and nonwhite heads of families in tables 2, 4, 6, 7, and 9. Nonwhite family heads represent the total of Negro, Indian, Chinese (Manchus), and other nonwhite family heads. The great majority of the nonwhite population consists of Negroes, except in the Pacific States, where there are many Chinese and Japanese, and in Oklahoma and certain Mountain States where many of the nonwhites are Indians.

Sex and marital status of head. — All of the detailed tables in this report present family characteristics by sex and marital status of head. The classification of families by sex and marital status of head and number of children is designated "type of family." The statistics on marital status of the family head refer to the marital status at the time the census was taken. Heads of families classified as "married" comprise both those who have been married only once, and those who remarried after having been divorced or widowed. Since many divorced persons are reported as married, widowed, or single, the census returns doubtless understate somewhat the actual number of divorced heads of families who have not remarried. In some cases, there were instances in which the enumerated failed to report marital status. All these persons were not classified as single in 1940, whereas in 1930 the entire group of married persons was shown as "unknown." The 1940 figures given in the report by marital status exclude the small number of persons with marital status "unknown.

A male head was classified as "married, wife present," if his wife was reported as a member of the household in which he was enumerated. A female with a male head, married, wife present, is regarded as a "normal family." Normal families constituted 75.6 percent of all families in 1940 and 75.2 percent in 1930. Females were not classified as heads of families if their husbands were living in the household at the time the census was taken.

The group "married, husband absent" and the group "married, wife absent" consist of married heads whose husbands or wives were not living in the same household at the time of the census. These two groups include heads whose families have been broken by separation (often preceding divorce), immigrants whose husbands or wives were still abroad, husbands or wives of persons enumerated as inmates of institutions, and other married heads whose usual place of residence was not the same as that stated in the census. The number of dependents of single men and women whose husbands or wives have been among the first with dependents to be called into military service during the present war.

Several characteristics of families in 1930 are shown in tables 10 to 14 by detailed marital status and sex. These tables may be useful in analyzing similar tables in this report that present 1940 statistics for families with a more condensed classification by marital status and sex of head.

Age of head. — The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before April 1, 1940. Since the age of the person in completed months. In the 1940 censuses, the age of a person was not reported, it is based on the basis of other information on the Population schedules, such as marital status, school attendance, or number of other members in the family.

Table I gives the age distribution of family heads in 1940 and 1930 by five-year periods, by sex of head, for the United States. (The 1930 census in the only census prior to 1940 for which the data on age were given for single sex and sex of head.) More detailed statistics on families in 1940 by five-year age groups of heads are available in the report entitled "Type of Families." Tables 11 and 13 of the present
INTRODUCTION

The detailed tables in this report showing 1940 data give an abbreviated age classification for the groups of children. Age was not tabulated for the other classes of heads in the group on which these tables are based, because of the much smaller number of such families.

The classification of families by age of head permits the analysis of families as they pass through the usual family cycle. During the early stages of this cycle, there is an increasing number of children in the family, and during the later stages, a decreasing number of children. As families approach the later stages of the cycle, an increasing proportion of the members are nonagricultural, and the proportion of the head and wife is young men and women. This fact being the main reason heads of normal families are about 20 years younger, on the average, than the heads of other classes of families.

Size of family.—In the classification of families according to size, only the head of the family and persons related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption are counted. (See definition of family in section on "Family, private household, and occupied dwelling unit.")

Table II presents families by size in 1940 and 1920 for the United States. The distributions shown in this table illustrate the full detail tabulated from the two censuses. The detailed tables in this report show "7 or more in family" as the terminal class, because of the relatively small number of families comprising such persons and the large amount of cross-classification of size and family with other characteristics. Statistics on family size are presented for 1900 and 1930 in the census reports for those years and for 1970 in the "20th Century of Population Growth," but these figures are not exactly comparable with the 1920 and 1940 size data because loggers and other unrelated persons were included in the figures for 1900, 1930, and 1970, and in addition merchant seamen and Nativists were included in the figures for 1900 and 1930.

There were more two-person families in the United States than in any other size in both 1940 and 1930. Families comprising fewer than four persons constituted a larger proportion of all families in 1940 than in 1920; families comprising four persons constituted approximately the same proportion; and families comprising more than four persons constituted a smaller proportion of all families in 1940.

During these 10 years, the median size of family declined from 3.40 to 3.25 persons. The decline in family size during this period was unusually great, largely because of the sharp decrease in the birth rate under the adverse economic conditions that prevailed during the last part of the decade. The median size of family is attributable principally to the smaller number of children in families. This fact is illustrated by the figures on families in 1940 and 1920 by size and by number of children under 21 years old in Tables 2 and 3.

In connection with the median size of family, the general definition of the median as that item or value which stands at the middle of a series arranged according to the usual practice, must be modified somewhat, since this figure is presented with a decimal which can hardly be taken literally. For practical purposes, however, one need not be concerned with the interpretation of this median number, but may simply accept it as a convenient summary figure representing the size of family in the various areas and groups concerned.

Loggers and subfamilies.—In the classification of families according to the number of loggers in the household, certain persons have been counted as loggers, in addition to those specifically returned as loggers or roomers. The more important of these are unrelated persons sharing the living quarters of the head of the household: employees of the head, other than servants, such as hired hands living with the farm family; foster children and wards; and guests with no other usual place of residence. The distinction between a private family and many loggers or boarders and a lodging house is sometimes difficult to make, but, as stated above, households with more than 10 loggers are omitted in the classification of families. This line of division conforms to that used in the 1930 family tabulations.

The 1940 tabulations of families by number of loggers in the household are limited to a distinction between families with no loggers and families with one or more. The 1920 statistics shown in Table 14 present the distribution of families by number of loggers, with "0 or more loggers in household" as the terminal class.

The term "subfamily," as used in the 1940 census, refers to a married couple not including the head of the family, with or without children. Married couples classified as subfamilies are families related to the head and those living as loggers but excluding resident servants. In 1940, 4.6 percent of the families in the United States had one subfamily in the household and 0.2 percent had 2 or more. Slightly more than one-half of the subfamilies included a married son or daughter of the head.

Because of mechanical limitations, the presence or absence of subfamilies is shown in this report only for families with no lodgers in the household; these families represent, however, 91.9 percent of all families and 79.0 percent of those with subfamilies. All of the subfamilies shown were related to the family head. In two of the other reports on families, entitled "Families: General Characteristics" and "Families: Tenure and Rent," the number of families with both lodgers and subfamilies in the household is shown. Although the number of subfamilies in the United States in 1930 is not available, there is evidence, based on tabulations of individuals and family heads by marital status, that the proportion of married couples living as subfamilies increased slightly during the decade 1930 to 1940. This tendency may
reflect a readjustment in the pattern of family life partly as a result of the declining number of small children in the family. The fact that there is a subfamily in a given household is not in itself an indication of "doubling up," in the sense of the number of families in the two dwellings. Many of the "double dwelling households" are two families who normally occupy separate quarters, since factors such as choice or convenience, rather than economic necessity or scarcity of housing, often account for the composition of these complex households.

**Table III. Families by size, by number of lodgers in household, and occupied and dwelling units in size of households, for the United States: 1940**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Family or Size of Household</th>
<th>All Families</th>
<th>Families with lodgers</th>
<th>Families without lodgers</th>
<th>All Families</th>
<th>Families with lodgers</th>
<th>Families without lodgers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,096,920</td>
<td>3,246,792</td>
<td>26,850,128</td>
<td>30,096,920</td>
<td>3,246,792</td>
<td>26,850,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 person</td>
<td>2,968,006</td>
<td>2,968,006</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,968,006</td>
<td>2,968,006</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 persons</td>
<td>7,096,680</td>
<td>7,096,680</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,096,680</td>
<td>7,096,680</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 persons</td>
<td>7,702,960</td>
<td>7,702,960</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,702,960</td>
<td>7,702,960</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 persons</td>
<td>6,470,340</td>
<td>6,470,340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,470,340</td>
<td>6,470,340</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 persons</td>
<td>5,769,400</td>
<td>5,769,400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,769,400</td>
<td>5,769,400</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 persons</td>
<td>4,982,900</td>
<td>4,982,900</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,982,900</td>
<td>4,982,900</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 persons</td>
<td>4,482,700</td>
<td>4,482,700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,482,700</td>
<td>4,482,700</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 persons</td>
<td>4,005,700</td>
<td>4,005,700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,005,700</td>
<td>4,005,700</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 or more</td>
<td>2,391,100</td>
<td>2,391,100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,391,100</td>
<td>2,391,100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median number of persons</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>2.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The median size of family or household was computed by locating the midpoint in the distribution of these groups of persons by size, that is, in the distribution of families or households comprising one person, two persons, etc., as indicated above. The average (mean) size of family or private household was computed by dividing the population living in the type or group specified by the number of such groups. The ratio of the total population to the number of families, occupied dwelling units, private households, or private households comprised by a household, was computed by dividing the total population, whether or not living in the type of group specified, by the number of such groups.

The median size of family (based on families in Sample F) is smaller than the median size of household (based on occupied dwelling units), because the former represents related family members only, whereas the latter represents all members of the household including lodgers, resident servants, and hired hands. Similarly, the average size of family is smaller than the average size of private household, because the former represents related family members only, whereas the latter represents all members of the household.

The ratio of the total population to the number of families would be the same as the ratio of the total population to the number of private households, if it were not for sampling variations in the number of families, since a complete count of families should equal the complete count of private households, and since the total population used in the computation is identical for both measures. The ratio of the total population to the number of households or householders and quasi households combined is slightly smaller than the ratio of the total population to the number of private households because the number of quasi households is included in the computation of the former. The total population in 1940 included all 39,946,666 private households and all 5,242,205 members of the 80,128 quasi households. In 1920 there were 119,818,185 members of the 29,906,463 private households and 2,962,561 members of the 75,176 quasi households.

The ratio of the total population to the number of families, occupied dwelling units, or private households is used when figures are not available for presenting the median or the
average size of such groups. Thus, in some of the earlier publi-
cations on the returns of the 1940 Census of Population and Housing, statistics on family size were issued on the basis of
the ratio of the total population to the number of
occupied dwelling units ("Population per occupied dwelling
unit") with the ratio of the total population to the number of
families ("Population per family") in
1950 for comparison. In Volume VI of the 1940 Report on
Population the ratio of the total population to the number of pri-
vate households and quasi households combined ("Population per
family, including institutions, etc.") is presented for each
census year from 1890 to 1930.

The conclusion reached regarding the number of two groups has
the latest data, and it depends, in some cases, upon what is
measures of family size one employs. For instance, in 1940 the
median size of family was 3.72 for whites and 3.02 for non-
whites, but the ratio of the total population to the number of
private households and quasi households combined was 3.72 for
whites and 4.11 for nonwhites. This particular reversal may be
explained by the following facts: There are proportionally
more very small and more very large families among nonwhites
than among whites; nonwhites are not only more likely than
whites to have lodgers in their households, but also more likely
to have several of them; many nonwhite servants reside in white
households; and a larger proportion of nonwhites than of whites
reside in quasi households.

Children under 21 years old.—The count of children under 21
years old is computed in two ways: children living in the home
who are related to the head of the family by blood or
adoption. Stepchildren are included, but not foster chil-
dren or wards. Grandchildren, nephews, nieces, and other
related children neither sons nor daughters of the head
are included, but this number is relatively small. The count
excludes married children living with the family but includes the
small number of single persons under 21 who were heads of
families.

Table VI presents the results for all families by race, and for
families by race with the number of persons other than head, wife,
and children under 21 years old.

Table V. Familiers with More or Less Than 3 Children Under 21 Years Old, by Marital Status and Sex of Head and Number of Children, by Color, in Persons Other Than Head, Wife, and Children Under 21, for the United States: 1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 21 YEARS OLD</th>
<th>Total families</th>
<th>PERCENT OF TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>1 or more</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male head</td>
<td>24,112,940</td>
<td>2,530,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male head</td>
<td>963,912,940</td>
<td>2,530,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male head</td>
<td>963,912,940</td>
<td>2,530,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male head</td>
<td>963,912,940</td>
<td>2,530,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male head</td>
<td>963,912,940</td>
<td>2,530,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male head</td>
<td>963,912,940</td>
<td>2,530,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male head</td>
<td>963,912,940</td>
<td>2,530,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male head</td>
<td>963,912,940</td>
<td>2,530,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male head</td>
<td>963,912,940</td>
<td>2,530,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male head</td>
<td>963,912,940</td>
<td>2,530,970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures in this table were derived from data on fami-
lies in 1940 by type and size, as shown in table 3; similar
figures based on data for 1930, 1920, and 1910 are based on the
same tabulation and are to be found in similar form in table 2,
where families are also classified by type and size. The head and his wife represent
two of the persons in every normal family and the head represents
one of five persons in every family of any other size. The remaining
persons in the family are either children under 21 years old or adult relatives 21 years old and over. Hence,
the number of adult relatives is obtained by subtraction. The
number of adult relatives cannot be obtained directly from table 3,
however, for families in 1940 with 4 or more children under
21, because the exact number of persons in the family is
available only up to 6 persons. Furthermore, adult relatives
cannot be obtained directly from table 12 for families in 1940 with
more or 6 children, because the greatest number of children
is available only up to 2 children.

About three-fourths of all normal families in 1940 and in 1930 had adult relatives in the home. The presence of
minor children in the home apparently had little relation
to the number of adult relatives in normal families. About
60 percent of the adult relatives were sons and daughters of
the head of the family, 21 years old and over but who were still
living in the parental home.

Families other than normal families more often included
adult relatives when there were children under 21 years old
living in the home than when there were none. This tendency
was especially pronounced in the case of male heads of "other
marital status." Many of these families with children and adult
relatives included a widowed head and a subfamily.

Migration status and 1930 residence of head.—The 1940
census included a series of questions designed to provide data
on the movement of the population during the five-year period
between, April 1, 1935, and April 1, 1940. For this purpose,
information was obtained on the place of residence in 1935 of
all persons five years old and over. In the present report,
information is presented on the 1935 residence of the head of the family, the two basic groups being designated as migrants and nonmigrants.

Migrants are those persons who lived in different counties (or
states or counties) in 1940 and 1930, and nonmigrants are those
who lived in the same county in 1940 and 1930. In this report,
immigrants are included with the migrants, thus anyone who
were living in foreign countries or in the outlying terri-
tories or possessions of the United States in 1930. The
classification of migrants by place of residence is given in
separate data by size of farm, race, and urban-rural residence.

Nonmigrants are those persons who lived in the same county
(or urban county) in 1940 as in 1930. Among the nonmigrants, a
distinction is made between those living in the same house in
1940 as in 1935 and those living in a different house in 1940
than in 1935.

Statistics on migration here presented do not designate the specific areas in which the migrants lived in 1935, but
only their general classification. Furthermore, these statistics
do not indicate all the movements made by the families listed,
since many families changed their residence several times during that period. In some cases, of course, the family head returned to the city or county where he had lived in 1935, so that the head was classified as a non-
migrant who had moved long distances in rural
areas, particularly from rural-nonfarm areas, is corre-
spordinally understated.

Table VI indicates the median size of family in 1940 for
migrants and nonmigrants, by marital status, age, sex, and
urban-rural residence.

The figures indicate that nonmigrants had larger families
than migrants. This fact may be attributed in part to the
greater inconvenience and expense of moving a large family and
its household equipment. Moreover, the larger families tend to
have more community ties, for example, more jobs, memberships
in various social and cultural organizations. The largest
families were found among those living in the same house in 1940.

1 All classifications of place of residence in 1935, either as urban
or rural, or by city size, are based on the 1930 census.

2 In the reports on internal migration, immigrants are shown sepa-
   rately from migrants.
FAMILIES, 1940

as in 1935, while the families of nonmigrants living in a different house in 1940 were intermediate in size, and the families of migrants were the smallest. The occupational nature of these families, the migrants under 35 years old had particularly small families. Many of these migrants married and left the homes of their parents in the five-year period between 1935 and 1940.

Table VI. Median Size of Family by Marital Status, Age, Sex, and Householders of Head, in 1940, by Migration Status of Head, for the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Married, wife present</th>
<th>Married, wife absent</th>
<th>Total heads</th>
<th>Married, wife present</th>
<th>Married, wife absent</th>
<th>Total heads</th>
<th>Married, wife present</th>
<th>Married, wife absent</th>
<th>Total heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married, both</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married, wife</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married, husband</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table VII. Median Family Wage or Salary Income by Receipt of Other Income in 1940, for Families with Male Head, Married, Wife Present, by Age of Head and Size of Family, in 1940, for the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Head</th>
<th>Median Wage or Salary Income for Families with $1 or More</th>
<th>Median Wage or Salary Income for Families with $1 or More</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 25</td>
<td>$1,860</td>
<td>$1,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44</td>
<td>$2,100</td>
<td>$2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54</td>
<td>$2,200</td>
<td>$2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 and over</td>
<td>$2,300</td>
<td>$2,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes families, that is, those with 1935 residence in foreign countries or in the outlying territories or possessions of the United States.

Family wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1940. In the 1940 census, all persons 14 years old and over (except members of specified institutions) were asked to report (1) the amount of money wage or salary income received in 1939, and (2) whether income amounting to $50 or more was received in 1939 from sources other than money wages or salaries. The second question was included in order to identify those persons or families whose income from money wages or salaries represented all or nearly all of their income.

Wage or salary income as defined for the purpose of the 1940 census, includes all money received by persons as compensation for work or services performed as employees, including commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, bonuses, etc., as well as receipts commonly referred to as wages or salaries. Enumerators were instructed not to consider as wage or salary income receipts from business profits, fees, travel reimbursements, sale of crops, unemployment compensation, etc., nor compensation other than money wages or salaries, e.g., contributions from persons other than members of the immediate family, and income received in kind from sources other than the immediate family.

Families were classified as "with other income" if any related person 14 years old or over or in the same house reported the receipt of $50 or more of income from sources other than money wages or salaries. Families were classified as "without other income" if all members 14 years old and over reported that they had not received other income amounting to $50 or more.

In this report statistics for families with no report on the receipt of other income are combined with those for families with other income, in spite of the fact that the majority of the families with no report probably had no other income. This procedure was followed in order to keep the statistics on wage or salary income for families primarily dependent upon such income from being distorted by the inclusion of families which might have had less than $50 or more of income from nonwage sources.

Statistics on family income are presented by size of family cross-classified by age of head for normal families, which constitute three-fourths of all families. The cross-classification by age was not made for other families because of the relatively small number of these families. Data on family income are presented for families with all workers wage or salary workers by age of head in five-year periods in 1940, in a report, entitled "Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939." The table VII presents the median family or individual income by receipt of other income in 1929 for normal families by age of head and size of family in 1940, for the United States.

Among families in which the head was under 35 years old, the smaller families tended to have higher median incomes than the larger families. This tendency is a reflection of the fact that fertility varies inversely with family income. Most of the additional persons in these families, besides the head and his wife, were too young to contribute to the family income. Among families in which the head was 35 years old or older, the smaller families tended to have lower median incomes than the larger families. Many of the additional persons in these families were workers contributing to the family income. It should be noted, of course, that variables other than the number of persons over 14 years of age play a part in the determination of median income, as for example, occupation, industry, age, sex, and color of the workers.

Comparison Between Results of Sample Tabulations and Complete Count.

The 1940 family statistics shown in this report, except those in tables I and VIII, are based on tabulations of a sample of families, identified as Sample P. (See section on "Sources of family statistics.") Sample P was designed so that in each part of the census, either 2,500 or 2,000 persons were included. The data for the complete census, however, were available from the tabulations of Sample P and the sample data could be used to study the relationships among the variables. Unlike the individual numbers in the tabulations, the corresponding tabulations of Sample P differ from those given by the complete count by less than 5 percent, 95 percent of those between 10,000 and 25,000 will differ by less than 10 percent, 95 percent of the sample will differ by less than 15 percent, and 90 percent will differ by less than 20 percent. Somewhat larger variations may occur in the case of numbers below 2,500 but even here the majority of the differences are less than 15 percent.

There are two original sources of data for the characteristics based on the two samples, namely, the information contained in the Population schedule, and the information contained in the family schedule.
on the Housing schedule. The information for a family in Sample F was obtained in two ways: Data for several subjects were obtained from the entries on the Sample F transcription sheet which contained one line of information from the Population schedule for the family and the family head; data for the remaining subjects were reproduced mechanically from the E card for the corresponding occupied dwelling unit (data for the E cards were obtained from entries on the Housing schedule for occupied and vacant dwelling units). For approximately 116,000 family units who were enumerated at some place other than their usual place of residence, all of the items in Sample F were obtained from entries on the Sample F transcription sheet. (See section on "Family, private household, and occupied dwelling unit.")

The information for a family in Sample D was also obtained in two ways: Data for several subjects were obtained from entries on the Sample D transcription sheet which contained one line of information from the Population schedule for the family and the family head; data for the remaining subjects were reproduced mechanically from the card for the corresponding family head in Sample B (data for the B cards were obtained from entries on the Population schedule for the individuals in a five-percent sample, identified as Sample B).

Since the statistics on certain subjects were derived from different sources for Sample D and Sample F, it is to be expected that the results from the two samples on a given subject may differ by a small amount for any area. Moreover, even for data derived from the same original source, some differences will be observed between the two samples because the data from the two samples were processed separately, as is explained below.

Table VIII shows certain data from the complete count of private households and from tabulations of Samples D and F for the United States in 1940. For any area, the total number of families selected for Sample D was expected to be the same as the total number of families for Sample F. Likewise, it was expected that the total number of families shown from Samples D and F would agree with the total number of private households in the area, within the limits of sampling variation. Any differences among these total numbers for an area, therefore, are the outcome of sampling errors or systematic biases. For the United States as a whole, there were only 4,000 more families indicated by Sample F than by Sample D. Again, for the United States as a whole, there were 108,774 more families indicated by Sample D than there were private households in the complete count.

A larger proportion of the families in Sample F than in Sample D were classified as rural-farm. This difference is the result of a tendency for some of the nonfarm occupied dwelling units to be reported as farm units on the Housing schedule.

Characteristics of the head shown in Table VIII are marital status, age, sex, and race. All of these items were obtained for the complete count directly from entries on the Population schedule, for Sample D from information on the cards for Sample B and for Sample F from entries on the Sample F transcription sheet. The nature of the differences among the results from these sources may be illustrated by an inspection of the figures on color of head. Figures from Table B show a larger number of white family heads than those from Sample F. Similarly, figures from Sample D show a larger number of white family heads than those from the complete count, even if an allowance is made for the general tendency for the figures from Sample D to show more heads than those from the complete count. This bias resulted from a tendency in the coding of Sample B to classify persons as white at the expense of the nonwhite. More precisely, the bias was one in which persons in Sample B were sometimes coded as native white of native parentage, whereas they should have been classified in one of the other categories.

Table VIII. Comparison between results of Sample tabulations and complete count, for families and private households by urban-rural residence and marital status, age, color, and sex of head, for the United States: 1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>SEX AND MARITAL STATUS</th>
<th>FAMILIES</th>
<th>Based on Sample F</th>
<th>Based on Sample D</th>
<th>Percent of private households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family heads (based on complete count)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male head...</td>
<td>52,695,508</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>52,695,508</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female head...</td>
<td>52,695,508</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>52,695,508</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total...</td>
<td>52,695,508</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>52,695,508</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More of the deviations discussed in this section are relatively small, yet some are appreciably larger than would be expected to result from sampling variation alone. Such deviations, however, do not affect most of the relationships that may be deduced from the statistics presented in this report.

In a forthcoming technical report there will be a detailed exposition of the sampling method, descriptions of the various samples that were taken, and comparisons between the samples and complete count. The purpose of the report will be to assist in evaluating the data that are published on the basis of the samples.