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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

J. C. CAPT, Director (Appointed May 22, 1941)

WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director (Retired January 31, 1941)

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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

REPORTS ON POPULATION

Volume

- I Number of Inhabitants, by States.
- II Characteristics of the Population, by States.
- III The Labor Force—Occupation, Industry, Employment, and Income, by States.
- IV Characteristics by Age—Marital Status, Relationship, Education, and Citizenship, by States.

REPORTS ON HOUSING

Volume

- I Data for Small Areas, by States.
Supplement: Block Statistics for Cities.
- II General Characteristics of Housing, by States.
- III Characteristics by Monthly Rent or Value, by States.
- IV Mortgages on Owner-Occupied Nonfarm Homes, by States.

SPECIAL REPORTS

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Statistics for Census Tracts (Including Housing Data):

A report for each of 60 tracted cities and suburbs.

Unincorporated Communities.

Institutional Population, 14 Years Old and Over.

*Families (Including Housing Data):

General Characteristics.

Tenure and Rent.

Income and Rent.

Characteristics of Rural-Farm Families.

Types of Families.

Size of Family and Age of Head.

Employment Status.

Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939.

*Differential Fertility, 1940 and 1910:

Fertility for States and Large Cities.

Standardized Fertility Rates and Reproduction Rates.

State of Birth of the Native Population.

Internal Migration, 1935 to 1940:

Color and Sex of Migrants.

Characteristics of the Nonwhite Population by Race.

*Nativity and Parentage of the White Population:

General Characteristics.

Country of Origin of the Foreign Stock.

Mother Tongue.

*The Labor Force (Sample Statistics):

Employment and Personal Characteristics.

Characteristics of Persons Not in the Labor Force.

Employment and Family Characteristics of Women.

Wage or Salary Income in 1939.

Education, Occupation, and Household Relationship of

Males 18 to 44 Years Old.

Industrial Characteristics.

Occupational Characteristics.

Usual Occupation.

Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940.

Estimates of Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment, in the United States, 1940 and 1930.

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.

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FAMILIES, 1940

SIZE OF FAMILY AND AGE OF HEAD

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

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 of the family. These statistics are based on tabulations of a sample of the returns of the Sixteenth Decennial Census of Population, taken as of April 1, 1940.¹ The family characteristics presented are race, migration status, and 1935 residence of the family head, number of children under 21 years old, number of lodgers and subfamilies, size of household, family wage or salary 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.

General Characteristics: Characteristics of families and of family heads for States, cities of 100,000 or more, and metropolitan districts of 200,000 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-of-worker composition, and family wage or salary income in 1939. Statistics for quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, and lodging houses, are also shown in this report.

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.

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 500,000 or more.

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.

Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939: 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 50,000 or more. Data are presented for individuals by age, cross-classified by marital status and relationship (including the number of heads of private households), 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 21 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.

¹ The 1940 Population Census schedule is reproduced in Part 1 of Volume III and Part 1 of Volume IV of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population. The instructions to enumerators are also reproduced in these volumes.

Similar statistics have been tabulated for the four regions, urban and rural (with color for the South), 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. The unpublished statistics, so far as the figures are 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 1900, is limited to private families and excludes the small number (about 80,000 in 1940) of institutions and other quasi-households which were counted as families in the other censuses since 1850.² 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 housekeeping 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 permanently or for an indefinite period in an apartment hotel is counted as a private family.

The term "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 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 families. 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 obtained 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 non-resident household were counted as a private family. The small number (about 20,000) of lodging 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.) These differences between the number of private families and the number of occupied units are numerically minor and partly offsetting.

Head of family.—One person in each family was designated in the 1940 census as the family head, being usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the family. The number of heads of families is, therefore, equal to the number of families. 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.

² 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 labor camp, or a military or naval post; 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.

Race of head.—Three major racial groups of family heads are distinguished in table 1: 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." The 1930 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 definition.

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, Japanese, 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 it is probable that some 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 both 1930 and 1940 there were a few persons for whom the enumerator failed to report marital status. All these persons were classified as single in 1940, whereas in 1930 only those under 18 were included among the single and the remainder were shown as "unknown." The 1930 figures shown in this 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 family with a male head, married, wife present is regarded as a "normal family." Normal families constituted 75.8 percent of all families in 1940 and 79.2 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 of their husbands or wives, including soldiers, sailors, men in labor camps, etc., and their wives.

A detailed classification of families by marital status and sex of head in 1940 is given in table 2 by size of family. This table furnishes information on the size of normal families, broken families, and families with a single person as the head in 1940. This table also gives some indication of the number of dependents of single men; these men 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, that is, the age of the person in completed years. In the 1940 census tabulations, when the age of a person was not reported, it was estimated on the basis of other information on the Population schedules, such as marital status, school attendance, employment status, and age of other members in the family.

Table 1 gives the age distribution of family heads in 1940 and in 1890 by five-year periods, by sex of head, for the United States. (The 1890 census is the only census prior to 1940 at which families of all races were tabulated by age and sex of head.) More detailed statistics on families in 1940 by five-year age groups of heads are available in the report entitled "Types of Families." Tables 11 and 13 of the present

report show distributions of white and Negro family heads in 1930 by five-year age periods. Classifications of families by age and sex of head in 1890 and by age of head in 1900 were published in the census reports for those years.

Table I. FAMILIES BY AGE AND SEX OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940 AND 1890

[1940 statistics are based on Sample D and differ slightly from 1940 statistics based on Sample F which are shown in the other tables in this report]

CENSUS YEAR AND AGE OF HEAD	NUMBER			PERCENT		
	All families	Families with male head	Families with female head	All families	Families with male head	Families with female head
1940						
All ages.....	35,087,440	29,734,200	5,353,240	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 25 years old....	1,401,280	1,271,440	129,840	4.0	4.3	2.4
25 to 29 years old....	3,155,860	2,956,780	199,080	9.0	9.9	3.7
30 to 34 years old....	3,897,380	3,593,400	293,980	11.1	12.1	5.5
35 to 39 years old....	4,112,040	3,695,320	416,720	11.7	12.4	7.8
40 to 44 years old....	4,119,920	3,628,360	491,560	11.7	12.2	9.2
45 to 49 years old....	4,087,700	3,523,860	563,840	11.7	11.9	10.5
50 to 54 years old....	3,771,620	3,172,220	599,400	10.7	10.7	11.2
55 to 59 years old....	3,135,300	2,597,070	538,230	8.9	8.6	10.8
60 to 64 years old....	2,599,220	2,008,320	590,900	7.4	6.8	10.9
65 to 69 years old....	2,112,400	1,599,990	512,410	6.0	5.2	10.7
70 to 74 years old....	1,428,440	983,760	444,680	4.1	3.3	8.3
75 years and over....	1,285,280	803,700	481,580	3.7	2.7	9.0
Median age of head....	46.06	44.62	54.25	-	-	-
1890						
All ages.....	12,690,152	10,857,249	1,832,903	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 25 years old....	631,289	572,139	59,150	5.0	5.3	3.2
25 to 29 years old....	1,428,634	1,332,427	96,207	11.3	12.3	5.2
30 to 34 years old....	1,768,134	1,629,579	138,555	13.9	15.0	7.3
35 to 39 years old....	1,743,347	1,565,219	178,128	13.7	14.4	9.7
40 to 44 years old....	1,525,827	1,317,378	208,449	12.0	12.1	11.4
45 to 49 years old....	1,406,455	1,181,319	225,136	11.1	10.9	12.4
50 to 54 years old....	1,241,890	1,002,800	239,090	9.8	9.2	13.0
55 to 59 years old....	986,870	741,991	244,879	7.4	6.8	10.6
60 years and over....	2,010,756	1,514,397	496,359	15.8	13.9	27.1
Median age of head....	42.55	41.25	50.29	-	-	-

The detailed tables in this report showing 1940 data give an abbreviated age classification for the heads of normal families. Age was not tabulated for the other classes of heads in the count 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 normal families are broken by the death of the husband or wife, this fact being the main reason heads of normal families are about 10 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 1930 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 more than six persons and the large amount of cross-classification of size of family with other characteristics. Statistics on family size are presented for 1900 and 1890 in the census reports for those years and for 1790 in the report entitled "A Century of Population Growth," but these figures are not exactly comparable with the 1930 and 1940 size data because lodgers and other unrelated persons were included in the figures for 1900, 1890, and 1790, and in addition members of quasi households were included in the figures for 1900 and 1890.

There were more two-person families in the United States than families of 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 1930; 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.

Table II. FAMILIES BY SIZE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940 AND 1930

[1940 statistics based on Sample F]

SIZE OF FAMILY	1940		1930	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All families.....	35,088,840	100.0	29,904,663	100.0
1 person in family.....	3,546,720	10.1	2,357,463	7.9
2 persons in family.....	9,008,680	25.7	6,982,835	23.4
3 persons in family.....	7,700,860	21.9	6,226,519	20.8
4 persons in family.....	6,153,620	17.5	5,234,696	17.5
5 persons in family.....	3,739,340	10.6	3,574,362	12.0
6 persons in family.....	2,168,200	6.2	2,273,800	7.6
7 persons in family.....	1,235,890	3.5	1,393,356	4.7
8 persons in family.....	700,820	2.0	842,669	2.8
9 or more in family.....	841,520	2.4	1,019,463	3.4
9 persons in family.....	(1)	-	493,174	1.6
10 persons in family.....	(1)	-	272,068	0.9
11 persons in family.....	(1)	-	138,816	0.5
12 or more in family.....	(1)	-	115,405	0.4
Median size of family.....	3.15	-	3.40	-

¹ Statistics for 1940 not available.

During these 10 years, the median size of family declined from 3.40 to 3.15 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 a considerable part of the decade. The decline in size of family is attributable principally to the smaller number of children in families. This fact is shown by the figures on families in 1940 and 1930 by size and by number of children under 21 years old presented in tables 3 and 12.

In connection with the median size of family, the general definition of the median as that item or value which stands at the midpoint of a series arranged according to size or value must be qualified 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 theoretical interpretation of this median, but may simply accept it as a convenient summary figure representing the size of family in the various areas and groups concerned.

Lodgers and subfamilies.—In the classification of families according to number of lodgers in the household, certain persons have been counted as lodgers, in addition to those specifically returned as lodgers or roomers. The more important of these are unrelated partners sharing the living quarters of the family head; 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 with many lodgers or boarders and a lodging house is sometimes difficult to make, but, as stated above, households with more than 10 lodgers are excluded from the classification of private families. This line of division conforms to that used in the 1930 family tabulations.

The 1940 tabulations of families by number of lodgers in the household are limited to a distinction between families with no lodgers and families with one or more. The 1930 statistics shown in table 14 present the distribution of families by number of lodgers, with "3 or more lodgers 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 include persons related to the head and those living as lodgers but exclude 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, therefore, 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 crowding into one dwelling unit of two families which would 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.

Size of household.—In the classification of families by size of household, lodgers, hired hands, servants, and related family members living in the home are counted. Because of mechanical limitations, cross-classifications of size of family by size of household are presented in this report only for families with one or more lodgers (including hired hands) in the household; size of family and size of household are identical, however, for families with no lodgers (or hired hands) and no servants (only about 1 family out of 60 maintained a resident servant).

Table III shows the distribution of families and households by size, for the United States in 1940.

Table III. FAMILIES BY SIZE, BY NUMBER OF LODGERS IN HOUSEHOLD, AND OCCUPIED DWELLING UNITS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

[Statistics for families based on Sample F]

SIZE OF FAMILY OR SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	SIZE OF FAMILY FOR--			SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD FOR--	
	All families	Families with no lodgers	Families with 1 or more lodgers	Families with 1 or more lodgers	All occupied dwelling units
Total.....	35,088,840	32,230,280	2,858,560	2,858,560	34,854,532
1 person.....	3,546,720	2,847,400	699,320	-	2,677,281
2 persons.....	9,008,680	8,215,380	793,300	406,340	8,630,461
3 persons.....	7,700,860	7,167,120	533,740	558,200	7,796,168
4 persons.....	6,153,620	5,776,120	377,500	595,560	6,324,525
5 persons.....	3,733,340	3,519,260	214,080	455,140	4,012,525
6 persons.....	2,168,200	2,052,220	115,980	302,160	2,359,857
7 or more.....	2,777,420	2,652,780	124,640	441,160	3,053,715
7 persons.....	1,235,380	(1)	(1)	186,980	1,340,555
8 persons.....	700,520	(1)	(1)	108,400	768,482
9 or more.....	841,520	(1)	(1)	145,780	944,678
Median number of persons..	3.15	3.20	2.42	4.11	3.28
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 person.....	10.1	8.8	24.5	-	7.7
2 persons.....	25.7	25.5	27.8	14.2	24.8
3 persons.....	21.9	22.2	18.7	23.0	22.4
4 persons.....	17.5	17.9	13.2	20.8	18.1
5 persons.....	10.6	10.9	7.5	15.9	11.5
6 persons.....	6.2	6.4	4.1	10.6	6.8
7 or more.....	7.9	8.2	4.4	15.4	8.8
7 persons.....	3.5	-	-	6.5	3.8
8 persons.....	2.0	-	-	3.8	2.2
9 or more.....	2.4	-	-	5.1	2.7

¹ Statistics not available.

The difference between the distribution by size of family and the distribution by size of household may be explained largely by the presence or absence of lodgers (and hired hands) in the household. Of the 5,496,378 individuals in the complete count of persons in private households in 1940 who were not related to the head, 4,462,606, or 81.2 percent, were lodgers and the remaining 1,033,772, or 18.8 percent, were servants or hired hands, with the number of servants probably at least twice as large as the number of hired hands.

The figures in table III show that there was a marked tendency for the families with lodgers in the household to be smaller, that is, to have fewer related family members, than those with no lodgers. Some of the one-person families with "lodgers" represent "partnership families" comprising two or more unrelated persons of the same sex. In 1940, 29.4 percent of the families with lodgers had a female head, as compared with 13.8 percent of those with no lodgers.

The distribution of occupied dwelling units by size of household presented in table III was obtained from the results of the Housing census. In this distribution, the one-person households represent the number of households in which the head was living entirely alone. The occupied dwelling units with households comprising 9 or more persons include about 20,000 quasi households with more than 10 lodgers; these quasi households are excluded from the count of families. (See section on

"Family, private household, and occupied dwelling unit.") In 1940 there were 435,780 occupied dwelling units with 9 persons in the household, 242,426 with 10 persons, and 266,472 with 11 or more.

Comparison of measures of family size.—In table IV, several measures of the number of persons per family and of the number of persons per household in the United States are presented in order to illustrate the extent and nature of the differences between them. For certain purposes, one of these types of measures would be preferred, but for other purposes, another type would be preferred. Statistics for 1940 are shown by color of head and by urban-rural residence, with 1930 figures for comparison where the figures are available.

Table IV. PERSONS PER FAMILY AND PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD, BY COLOR AND URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940 AND 1930

[Figures for white families and white population in 1930 revised to include Mexicans who were classified with nonwhites in the 1930 reports. 1940 statistics for families based on Sample F]

SUBJECT AND CENSUS YEAR	TOTAL			Urban	Rural-nonfarm	Rural-farm
	All classes	White	Non- white			
Median size of--						
Family: 1940.....	3.15	3.16	3.02	3.00	3.12	3.71
Family: 1930.....	3.40	3.42	3.16	3.26	3.28	4.02
Household: 1940.....	3.28	3.28	3.34	3.16	3.21	3.81
Average size of--						
Family: 1940.....	3.50	3.49	3.66	3.31	3.49	4.09
Private household: 1940.....	3.67	3.64	4.02	3.51	3.50	4.24
Private household: 1930.....	4.01	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ratio of total population to number of--						
Families: 1940.....	3.75	3.72	4.08	3.59	3.75	4.23
Families: 1930.....	4.11	4.09	4.27	3.97	3.99	4.57
Occupied dwelling units: 1940.....	3.78	3.75	4.09	3.61	3.78	4.25
Private households: 1940.....	3.77	3.73	4.12	3.60	3.74	4.27
Private households and quasi households combined: 1940...	3.76	3.72	4.11	3.59	3.73	4.27
Private households and quasi households combined: 1930...	4.10	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Statistics for 1930 not available.

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 of 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 and quasi households combined 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 private households 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 128,427,069 members of the 34,948,666 private households and all 3,242,206 members of the 80,122 quasi households. In 1930 there were 119,812,185 members of the 29,904,663 private households and 2,962,861 members of the 75,178 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 publications based on the returns of the 1940 Censuses 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") in 1940, together with the ratio of the total population to the number of families ("Population per private family") in 1930 for comparison. In Volume VI of the 1930 Reports on Population the ratio of the total population to the number of private 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 which of two groups has the largest families depends, in some cases, upon which of the measures of family size one employs. For instance, in 1940 the median size of family was 3.16 for whites and 3.02 for nonwhites, 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 includes all unmarried children within this age class who are related to the head of the family either by blood or adoption. Stepchildren are included, but not foster children 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. The data on families by number of children under 21 years old indicate the number of families in which there are minor children. Most of these children are financially dependent on their parents.

In table V, statistics are presented on families in 1940 having not more than 3 children under 21 years old, by type of family, cross-classified by number of adult relatives living in the home, that is, family members other than the head, his wife, and children under 21 years old.

Table V. FAMILIES WITH NOT MORE THAN 3 CHILDREN UNDER 21 YEARS OLD, BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX OF HEAD AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN, BY NUMBER OF PERSONS OTHER THAN HEAD, WIFE, AND CHILDREN, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

[Statistics based on Sample F]

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 21 YEARS OLD	Total families	FAMILIES WITH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS OTHER THAN HEAD, WIFE, AND CHILDREN UNDER 21			PERCENT OF TOTAL		
		None	1	2 or more	None	1	2 or more
Families with not more than 3 children under 21.....	31,646,800	22,013,400	5,864,480	3,768,920	69.6	18.5	11.9
Male head.....	26,618,940	19,389,720	4,515,540	2,763,680	72.7	17.0	10.4
Married, wife present....	23,672,760	17,505,940	3,914,520	2,252,300	73.9	16.5	9.5
No children under 21....	9,735,980	7,119,960	1,714,640	901,380	73.1	17.6	9.3
1 child under 21.....	6,486,480	4,766,480	1,065,060	656,940	73.5	16.4	10.1
2 children under 21....	4,864,420	3,693,480	782,940	488,400	75.9	15.1	9.0
3 children under 21....	2,583,980	1,926,020	402,280	255,680	74.5	15.6	9.9
Other marital status....	2,946,180	1,833,780	601,020	511,380	62.2	20.4	17.4
No children under 21....	2,382,700	1,623,160	458,220	305,320	68.1	19.0	12.9
1 child under 21.....	306,960	113,100	88,500	110,360	36.8	27.2	36.0
2 children under 21....	164,680	61,580	40,920	62,180	37.4	24.8	37.8
3 children under 21....	91,940	35,940	23,380	32,520	39.1	25.5	35.4
Female head.....	5,027,860	2,673,680	1,348,940	1,005,240	53.2	26.8	20.0
No children under 21....	3,422,860	1,900,000	944,080	577,480	55.5	27.6	16.9
1 child under 21.....	658,980	397,860	229,680	231,940	46.3	26.7	27.0
2 children under 21....	494,460	243,900	118,300	132,260	49.3	23.9	26.7
3 children under 21....	252,060	131,620	56,880	63,560	52.2	22.6	25.2

The figures in this table were derived from data on families in 1940 by type and size, as shown in table 3; similar figures for families having not more than 2 children under 21 in 1930 can be derived from table 12, 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 the persons in every family of any other class. 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 exact number of adult relatives can not be determined 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 determined from table 12 for families in 1930 with 3 or more children, because the exact number of children is available only up to 2 children.

About three-fourths of all normal families in 1940 and in 1930 had no adult relatives living in the household. 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 who were 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 1935 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, families are classified according to the migration status and 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 quasi counties) in 1940 and 1935. In this classification, a city of 100,000 or more inhabitants is treated as a quasi county, and the remainder of its county as another. Thus, migrants comprise: (a) those living in different counties in 1940 and 1935; (b) those living in a city of 100,000 or more in 1940 but living elsewhere in the same county in 1935; and (c) those living in a city of 100,000 or more in 1935 but living elsewhere in the same county in 1940. In this report, immigrants are included with the migrants. Immigrants are those who were living in foreign countries or in the outlying territories or possessions of the United States in 1935.⁴ The classification of migrants by place of residence in 1935 shows separately urban areas by three size groups, rural-nonfarm areas, and rural-farm areas.

Nonmigrants are those persons who lived in the same county (or quasi county) in 1940 as in 1935. 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.

The statistics on migration here presented do not indicate 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 family heads between 1935 and 1940, 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 nonmigrant, even though he had moved at least twice in the five-year period 1935 to 1940.

The number of migrants from cities of 100,000 or more and from the urban parts of States is undoubtedly overstated at the expense of rural areas. This overstatement results from a tendency of migrants from the suburbs of an urban place or from residences on RFD routes out of an urban place to give the urban place as their former residence, particularly migrants who had moved long distances. The number of migrants from rural areas, particularly from rural-nonfarm areas, is correspondingly 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 organizations, and personal relationships. The largest families were found among those living in the same house in 1940

³ All classifications of place of residence in 1935, either as urban or rural, or by city size, are based on the 1930 census.

⁴ In the reports on internal migration, immigrants are shown separately from migrants.

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. Among normal 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 URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE OF HEAD IN 1940, BY MIGRATION STATUS OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

[In this table, migrants comprise heads of families whose 1935 residence and 1940 residence were in different counties, or who moved to or from a city of 100,000 or more within the same county, and also immigrants. Statistics based on Sample F]

SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND 1940 RESIDENCE OF HEAD	All families	NONMIGRANT			Migration status not reported
		Total	1935 residence in— Same house as in 1940	Different house (same county or city)	
Total.....	3.15	3.18	3.24	3.13	2.97
Male head.....	3.32	3.36	3.46	3.27	3.09
Married, wife present...	3.45	3.51	3.64	3.41	3.23
Under 35 years old....	3.18	3.23	3.68	3.14	3.01
35 to 44 years old....	3.97	4.02	4.16	3.90	3.72
45 to 54 years old....	3.91	3.95	3.99	3.88	3.59
55 years and over.....	2.95	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.63
Other marital status....	1.43	1.48	1.83	1.32	1.19
Female head.....	2.06	2.09	2.12	2.05	1.73
1940 residence:					
Urban.....	3.00	3.04	3.14	2.97	2.76
Rural-nonfarm.....	3.12	3.14	3.06	3.21	3.04
Rural-farm.....	3.71	3.71	3.65	3.81	3.70

¹ Includes immigrants, 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 1939.—In the 1940 census, all persons 14 years old and over (except inmates 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 in forms other than money, such as meals, lodging, clothing, and fuel. Family wage or salary income was obtained by combining the wages and salaries reported by all related persons 14 years old and over in the family.

"Other income," as defined in the 1940 census, includes all income other than money wages or salaries, such as income from roomers or boarders, business profits, professional fees, receipts from the sale of farm products, rents, interest, dividends, unemployment compensation, direct relief, old-age assistance, pensions, annuities, royalties, regular 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 reported the receipt of \$50 or more of income from sources other than 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 on other income 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 \$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."

Table VII presents the median family wage or salary income by receipt of other income in 1939 for normal families by age of head and size of family in 1940, for the United States.

Table VII. MEDIAN FAMILY WAGE OR SALARY INCOME BY RECEIPT OF OTHER INCOME IN 1939, FOR FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD MARRIED, WIFE PRESENT, BY AGE OF HEAD AND SIZE OF FAMILY IN 1940, FOR THE UNITED STATES
[Statistics based on Sample F]

RECEIPT OF OTHER INCOME AND SIZE OF FAMILY	MEDIAN WAGE OR SALARY INCOME FOR FAMILIES WITH \$1 OR MORE				
	All families with male head married, wife present	Age of head—years			
		Under 35	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over
Total.....	\$1,319	\$1,171	\$1,449	\$1,481	\$1,243
2 persons in family.....	1,313	1,298	1,508	1,400	1,102
3 persons in family.....	1,341	1,188	1,602	1,566	1,188
4 persons in family.....	1,407	1,149	1,590	1,650	1,362
5 persons in family.....	1,343	1,011	1,434	1,549	1,423
6 persons in family.....	1,245	900	1,234	1,430	1,433
7 or more in family.....	1,050	804	944	1,190	1,343
Without other income..	1,399	1,221	1,527	1,627	1,399
2 persons in family.....	1,365	1,350	1,566	1,448	1,141
3 persons in family.....	1,413	1,223	1,653	1,694	1,440
4 persons in family.....	1,484	1,195	1,649	1,800	1,679
5 persons in family.....	1,431	1,068	1,498	1,744	1,769
6 persons in family.....	1,336	934	1,310	1,627	1,788
7 or more in family.....	1,206	852	1,074	1,587	1,700
With other income ¹	1,119	946	1,224	1,235	1,068
2 persons in family.....	1,131	1,040	1,207	1,278	1,013
3 persons in family.....	1,135	995	1,422	1,320	959
4 persons in family.....	1,219	945	1,401	1,382	1,125
5 persons in family.....	1,171	853	1,272	1,264	1,207
6 persons in family.....	1,090	800	1,056	1,172	1,225
7 or more in family.....	883	691	749	932	1,091

¹ Includes statistics for families for whom the receipt or nonreceipt of "Other income in 1939" was not reported.

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 55 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 workers 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 F. (See section on "Sources of family statistics.") Sample F was designed so that in certain portions of the areas shown, a 2½-percent sample was used (multiplied by a uniform factor of 40), and elsewhere a 5-percent sample was used (multiplied by a uniform factor of 20). Exact agreement is not to be expected between these tabulations and the corresponding tabulations of a complete count, but the sample data nevertheless indicate the relationships among the various characteristics involved. With regard to the individual numbers in the tables, comparisons thus far made indicate that 95 percent of the numbers above 25,000 will 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, and 95 percent of those between 2,500 and 10,000 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 on the Population schedule, and the information contained

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 115,000 families 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 1,400 more families indicated by Sample F than by Sample D. Again, for the United States as a whole, there were 138,774 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, color, and sex. 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 Sample D 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.

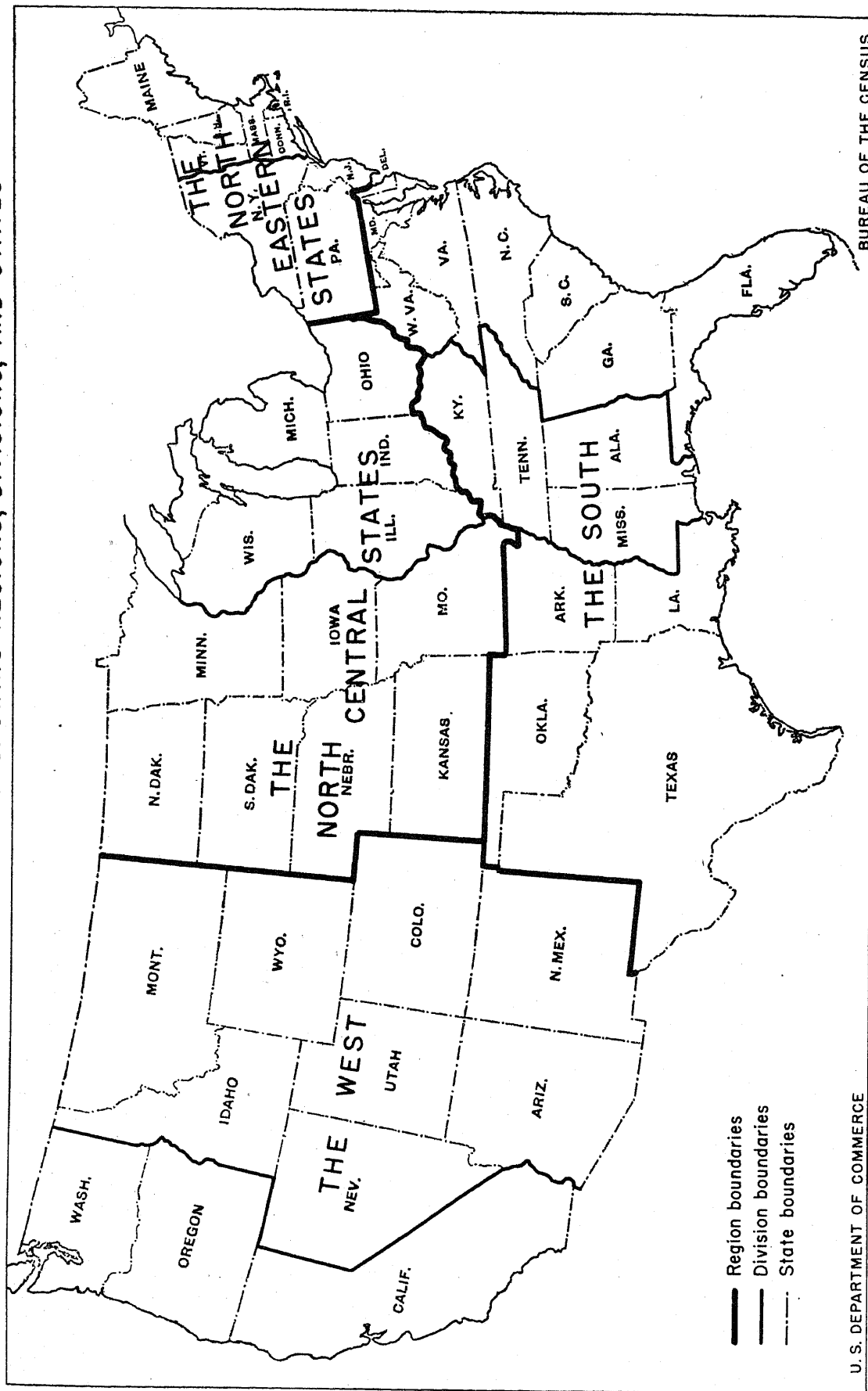
Table VIII. COMPARISON BETWEEN RESULTS OF SAMPLE TABULATIONS AND COMPLETE COUNT, FOR FAMILIES AND PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY URBAN-RURAL RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS, AGE, COLOR, AND SEX OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

AREA, SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND COLOR OF HEAD	Private households (based on complete count)	FAMILIES			
		Based on Sample F		Based on Sample D	
		Number	Percent of private households	Number	Percent of private households
AREA					
Total.....	34,943,666	35,088,940	100.40	35,087,440	100.40
Urban.....	20,648,432	20,735,200	100.42	20,749,200	100.49
Rural-nonfarm.....	7,225,899	7,211,120	99.80	7,261,340	100.49
Rural-farm.....	7,074,345	7,142,520	100.96	7,076,900	100.04
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS OF HEAD					
Male head.....	29,679,718	29,785,900	100.36	29,734,200	100.18
Married, wife present..	26,570,502	26,745,000	100.66	26,605,800	100.13
Other marital status..	3,109,216	3,040,900	97.80	3,128,400	100.62
Female head.....	5,263,948	5,302,940	100.65	5,353,240	101.60
SEX AND AGE OF HEAD					
Male head.....	29,679,718	29,785,900	100.36	29,734,200	100.18
Under 35 years old....	7,798,955	7,822,180	100.30	7,821,620	100.29
35 to 44 years old....	7,286,256	7,342,520	100.77	7,323,680	100.51
45 to 54 years old....	6,715,810	6,715,200	99.99	6,696,080	99.71
55 years and over.....	7,878,697	7,906,000	100.35	7,892,820	100.18
Female head.....	5,263,948	5,302,940	100.65	5,353,240	101.60
COLOR AND SEX OF HEAD					
White.....	31,679,766	31,794,900	100.36	31,815,320	100.43
Male head.....	27,142,306	27,231,700	100.33	27,202,440	100.22
Female head.....	4,537,460	4,563,200	100.57	4,612,880	101.66
Nonwhite.....	3,263,900	3,293,940	100.77	3,272,120	100.10
Male head.....	2,587,412	2,554,200	100.66	2,581,760	99.78
Female head.....	731,488	739,740	101.13	740,360	101.21

Most 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.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES SHOWING REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS