SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES : 1940

POPULATION and HOUSING

FAMILIES

General Characteristics, Tenure and Rent, Income and Rent, and Characteristics of Rural-farm Families

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Prepared under the supervision of
Dr. LEON E. TRUESDELL
Chief Statistician for Population

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1943

POPULATION AND HOUSING—FAMILIES

This volume consists of four reports, arranged as follows:

General Characteristics
Tenure and Rent
Income and Rent
Characteristics of Rural-farm Families

(See also volume entitled "Population—Families" for additional reports in this field)
6th Census
The United States
1940

Population and Housing
Families

General Characteristics
States, Cities of 100,000 or More, and Metropolitan Districts of 200,000 or More
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REPORTS ON POPULATION

Volume
I. Number of Inhabitants, by States.
II. Characteristics of the Population, by States.
IV. Characteristics by Age—Marital Status, Relationship, Education, and Citizenship, by States.

Statistics for Census Tracts (Including Housing Data).

Additional Reports—Internal Migration, Families (Including Housing Data), Fertility, Parentage, Mother Tongue, Further Statistics on The Labor Force, etc.

Special Reports.

REPORTS ON HOUSING

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

Special Reports.
FOREWORD

Sampling techniques were utilized in the Sixteenth Decennial Census for the first time in the history of the Population Census. The use of sampling methods permitted the collection of statistics on a larger number of inquiries than has heretofore been possible, the release of preliminary population statistics at an early date, and the tabulation of a great many social and economic characteristics of the population at a relatively low cost.

This report is based on the tabulation of samples of the census returns and presents statistics on the economic and other characteristics of families for regions, States, cities of 100,000 or more, and metropolitan districts of 200,000 or more. This report contains the only statistics from the 1940 Census on most of the family characteristics for States, cities of less than 1,000,000, and metropolitan districts of less than 500,000. This report was prepared under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, Chief Statistician for Population, and Dr. A. Ross Eckler, Assistant Chief Statistician, by Dr. Henry S. Shryock, Jr., William H. Mautz, Howard G. Brunsman, and Dr. Paul C. Glick. The sampling procedures were under the direction of Dr. W. Edwards Deming, Mathematical Adviser.
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FAMILIES
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics for the United States by States on a number of the characteristics of families and of their heads based on returns of the Sixteenth Decennial Census of Population, taken as of April 1, 1940.\(^1\) Families are classified according to tenure, size, number of children under 10, under 14, and under 21 years old, labor force status of children 14 to 17 years old, number of lodgers and subfamilies, number of persons in the labor force, number of employed workers, family employment status, class-of-worker composition, and family wage or salary income and receipt of other income. Heads of families are shown by race, nativity, parentage, citizenship, sex, marital status, age, highest grade of school completed, migration status and 1939 residence, employment status, and major occupation group. Statistics are presented for the United States, by regions and States; for the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of the United States, regions, and States; for cities of 100,000 or more; and for metropolitan districts of 200,000 or more.

Statistics for male heads of military age by number of dependents may be derived from the tables showing families classified by sex, marital status, and age of head, and number of children under 18 years old. These statistics are directly applicable to problems of deferment of men from military service, and allotments to dependents of men in the armed forces.

Related reports on families.—This is one of a series of reports presenting statistics for families, based on tabulations of samples of the returns of the 1940 Census of Population and Housing. Beginning with this report in the series, and a brief summary of the subjects covered, are given below.\(^2\)

Types of Families: Characteristics of families by family type, that is, by sex and marital status of head, and number of children, are presented in this report by age of head and other characteristics of the head and of the family. Statistics are shown for regions and cities of 1,000,000 or more.

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

Size of Family and Age of Head: Characteristics of families and of family heads, by type and size of family and age of head, are presented in this report for regions and cities of 1,000,000 or more.

Tenure and Rent: Data for urban and rural-nonfarm families classified by tenure and rent and cross-classified by family characteristics and characteristics of the head, are presented in this report for regions, cities of 1,000,000 or more, and metropolitan districts of 200,000 or more.

Income and Rent: Data on wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939 are shown in this report for

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

\(^2\) At the time this report goes to press (early in 1940) these reports are in various stages of completion, and the titles and contents may be somewhat altered before publication.

urban and rural-nonfarm families classified by tenure and rent, and cross-classified by housing characteristics, family characteristics, and characteristics of the head. Statistics are presented for regions, and 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 the head, and in some cases by value or rent, and cross-classified by selected housing characteristics, family characteristics, and characteristics of the head. Statistics are presented for regions and geographic divisions.

Related reports on population and housing.—The United States summaries of the second, third, and fourth series of Population bulletins show for individuals many of the characteristics given in the present report for families and family heads.

The second series of Population bulletins, entitled "Characteristics of the Population," present data on general population characteristics and condensed labor force statistics for States, counties, all urban places, and metropolitan districts. The third series of Population bulletins, entitled "The Labor Force—Occupation, Industry, Employment, and Income," gives more detailed data on the labor force for States and for cities of 100,000 or more. The fourth series of Population bulletins, entitled "Characteristics by Age—Marital Status, Relationship, Education, and Citizenship," deals with general population characteristics for States and cities of 20,000 or more, and presents data on marital status and relationship to head of household as well as other data less closely related to family characteristics. Other publications present characteristics of the migrant population for States and large cities.

Sample data on the fertility of women 15 to 74 years old are presented in other reports, for regions, divisions, states, and cities of 250,000 or more. In these publications, 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.

The first series of Housing bulletins, entitled "Data for Small Areas," and the second series of Housing bulletins, entitled "General Characteristics," present statistics on occupied dwelling units (the living quarters of families) for States, for counties, for incorporated places of 1,000 or more, for metropolitan districts, and, in the first series, for minor civil divisions.

Data from previous censuses.—The reports for each decennial census beginning with 1850 have included data on the number of families and the number of dwellings. Beginning with the Census of 1880, family statistics have been available on farm residence, tenure, and the number of Negro families. Data are also available for 1890, 1900, 1920, and 1930 on families by race and nativity of head. A classification of households by size was made in 1880 and 1900, but since lodgers and other unrelated members were included, as well as institutional groups, the figures are not comparable with the 1930 and 1940 data on family size. In addition, certain other family characteristics, such as population per family, were published in the reports for various censuses.

In recognition of the growing need for statistics on family characteristics, the Bureau of the Census published a separate detailed report on families in 1930. This report included data on families by race and nativity of head and tenure, cross-classified by size of family, value or rent, and number of children under 10 and under 21 years old, number of gainful workers, number of lodgers, and sex of head, with male heads by age. Family statistics were presented for each State, by counties, and for all incorporated places of 2,500 or more.
FAMILIES
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS
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and Housing. The specific titles of other reports in this
series, and a brief summary of the subjects covered, are given
below.8

Types of Families: Characteristics of families by family
type, that is, by sex and marital status of head, and number
of children, are presented in this report by age of head and
other characteristics of the head and of the family. Sta-
tistics are shown for regions and cities of 1,000,000 or
more.

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Income and Rent: Data on wage or salary income and
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1 The 1940 Population Census schedule is reproduced in Part 1 of
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these volumes.

2 At the time this report goes to press (early in 1945) these re-
ports are in various stages of completion, and the titles and contents
may be somewhat altered before publication.
FAMILIES, 1940

Unpublished 1920 tabulations include data on types of families, the distribution of families by number of children cross-classified by age of wife, duration of marriage, and other characteristics.

Sources of family statistics. - The 1940 family statistics are based on tabulations of the 1940 Census. Tabulations of Sample F were obtained from the entries on the Population schedule, where the individual members of a family were enumerated on consecutive lines. The tables in this report based on tabulations of Sample F include two items that are derived from the housing schedule, namely, farm residence for rural families, and family and individual population by age groups.

Nature of the sample data. - Each of the two samples, Sample D and Sample F, was designed so that in certain portions of the area shown, a 5-per cent sample was used (multiplied by a uniform factor of 20). Sample D differs slightly from Sample F by reason of differences in procedures used in deriving the data. Exact agreement is not to be expected between these tabulations and the corresponding tabulations of a complete count, but the sample data nevertheless include the relationships among 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 having a gainfully employed homemaker between 10,000 and 25,000 will differ by less than 10 percent, and 95 percent of those below 5,000 will differ by less than 10 percent. Somewhat larger variations may occur in the case of multivariate comparisons among ranges of the major characteristics. Differences are less than 15 percent. (See Appendix, "Comparison of sample and complete counts").

Arrangement of tables. - The tables in the present report are arranged in four groups according to area. Tables 1 to 20 present statistics for the United States as a whole and for 4 regions. Data for States are shown in tables 21 to 46. In tables 47 to 71 appear statistics for areas of 100,000 or more, and in tables 72 to 81, for the 60 metropolitan districts of 200,000 or more. For several subjects, less detailed statistics are presented for the smaller areas than for the larger areas. In each group of areas, for types of areas by tabulation of Sample D precede those based on tabulations of Sample F.

Availability of unpublished data. - The statistics in this report presented for the United States and regions represent nearly all of the detail tabulated for these areas in the counts upon which the report is based. With the exception of the figures shown in tables 19 and 20, similar statistics have been tabulated for cities of 100,000 or more, for metropolitan districts (for those subjects presented by metropolitan districts), and for the urban, rural, and rural-farm remainder of each State. For all areas in the South and in the States of Missouri, and for cities in the North and West with 50,000 or more nonwhite inhabitants, or with 10 percent or more nonwhite inhabitants, the divisions appear in tabular form. The areas between 10 and 20 and 20 are based on data collected in the first year for which data were collected: the data are based on a special tabulation that was made only for regions, urban and rural. Because of space limitations, the data on certain subjects for States, cities, and metropolitan districts are published in condensed form, but can be made available, full detail for the cost of preparing and reproducing them. Request 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. - 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 by the rural-farm rules. The rural-farm 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-farm population, which is composed of workers residing in urban areas. (For further details for each State, see Population, Volume I, entitled "Number of Inhabitants" and comprising the first series of Population bulletins for States.)

Metropolitan districts. - A metropolitan district has been set up for use in the 1940 Censuses of Population and Housing in the United States, with 200,000 or more inhabitants of which a majority such cities sometimes being in one district. In the present report, family statistics are shown in several of the tables included in the metropolitan divisions of two or more districts. The general plan is to include in the district, in addition to the central city or cities, all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 100,000 or more. In some metropolitan districts a few less densely populated contiguous divisions are included on the basis of special qualifications. Only a portion of a minor civil division is included if the minor civil division has a population of 100,000 or more. The metropolitan area is in a small section near the central city with the more remote sections being sparsely settled. In such cases, the unit considered is not the minor civil division but component enumeration districts. A metropolitan district is thus not a political unit but rather an area including all the thickly settled territory in and around a city or group of cities. It tends to be a more or less integrated area with common economic, social, and often administrative interests.

Family, private household, and occupied dwelling unit. - The term "family," as defined in the 1940, 1930, and 1880 censuses, is limited to private families and excludes the small number (about 80,000) of institutions and other quasi households which were counted as families in the other censuses since 1870 (see "Institutions, Nonhousehold groups, and other nonfamilies" of the "Household classification of the 1940 Census of Population"). 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 economic resources. A lodger (or other person living in a one-person private family. A family head sharing his living accommodations with one or more unrelated persons, or providing room, board, or lodging, servants, or hired hands, is also counted as a one-person private family. 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 house. Thus the number of private households in the United States represents the number of private families, but the total number of persons in private households includes some individuals who are not members of 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. Statistics on the number of private households for States and cities of 50,000 or more are shown in the tables on relationship to head of household in the fourth series of Population bulletins.

The term "occupied dwelling unit," as used in the 1940 Housing Census, is defined as a living quarters within an occupied building, having a separate entrance, and occupied by one household. The number of occupied dwelling units obtained from the Housing Census is approximately the same as the number of private households obtained from the Population Census. The term "lodging unit" of 20,000 real estate parcels is used to denote at some place other than their usual place of residence were not classified as occupied, but the related members of the household were separated by some means and counted as a separate household. The term "nonhousehold groups" of 20,000 or more persons are included as occupied dwelling units. These differences between the number of private households and the number of occupied units are numerically much larger and partially offsetting.

Quasi household. - A quasi household is a group of persons not living in private families, such as those living in a boarding or lodging house, an institution, a school, a labor camp, a military or naval base, or the transient population of a hotel, or the crew of a vessel.

Heads of quasi households are usually managers or officers of institutions, hotels, lodging houses, or similar establishments. In a few instances where no logical head was returned for the quasi household the first member of the household was arbitrarily designated as the head. Thus, the number of heads of quasi households is not equal to the number of quasi households. This number is comparable with the number of quasi-family groups in 1920.

In this report, statistics are presented on quasi households in the United States, urban and rural, and for areas of 100,000 or more inhabitants. Since lodging houses are the only quasi households with living quarters classified as occupied dwelling units, more detailed statistics are presented for them. Lodging houses are shown by
sex of head, tenure and value or rent, and number of rooms. These statistics furnish a basis for comparing the proportion of families and lodging houses with female heads, and for comparing the proportion of occupied dwelling units and lodging houses with high values or rents and large number of rooms.

Head of family.—One person in each family was designated in the 1940 census as the head of the family, that is, 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.

Race of head.—Three major racial groups of family heads are distinguished in certain tables: White, Negro, and "Other races."1 Persons of the "Other races" of the United States, Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos, are shown separately for the United States and for regions in table 7. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were returned as white in 1940.

For southern States and for the 14 cities with 20,000 or more nonwhite families, statistics are presented separately for nonwhite heads of families, that is, for 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 a large number of the nonwhites are Indians.

Nativity and parentage.—In certain tables, white families are classified according to the nativity and parentage of the heads of the families. The families were classified into native, white and foreign parentage, native and foreign born. In this classification by nativity, a family head born in the United States or in any of its territories or possessions is counted as native. In the classification by parentage, which is applied only to the native white population, there are three primary groups as follows: (1) native parentage (both parents born in the United States or in the outlying possessions); (2) foreign parentage (both parents foreign born); and (3) mixed parentage (one parent native and the other foreign born).

Table 1 shows the number of families in continental United States in 1940, 1930, 1920, 1910, and 1900, by race and nativity of the head in comparison with the population by race and nativity and the population per family by race in the same years. The percentage of family heads classified as foreign-born white has consistently been higher than the percentage of households classified as foreign-born white. The difference arises because most of the children of foreign-born white heads are born in this country and are, therefore, native.

Marital status of head.—Several family characteristics are shown by sex of head, because of the importance of this classification for the interpretation of the statistics. The classification of families by sex and marital status of head and number of children enumerated 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 totals should be treated as minimum. The number of married heads of families who have not remarried is the small number of persons whose marital status was not reported and could not be determined from the evidence given on the record of single.

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. Pedigrees of families in which the husband was living in the household at the time the census was taken. A family with a male head, married, wife present is regarded as a "normal family." Normal families comprised 75.8 percent of all families in 1940 and 79.2 percent in 1930.

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 the census was taken. These two groups include married heads whose families had been broken by separation (often preceding divorce), immigrants whose husbands or wives are abroad, husbands or wives of school completed are shown in this report for heads of families, the great majority of whom have completed their formal education.

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 major groups being designated as migrants and nonmigrants.

Migrants are those persons who lived in different counties (or quasistates) in 1940 and 1935. In this classification, all persons 100,000 or more are migrants, as a quasistate, 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 living elsewhere in the same county in 1935; and (c) those living in a city of 100,000 or more in 1935 but living

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1 All classifications of place of residence in 1935, either as urban or rural, or by city size, are based on the 1920 census.
elsewhere in the same county in 1940. In this report, im-
migrants are included with the immigrants. Those who
were living in foreign countries or in the outlying territ-
ories or possessions of the United States in 1930 or of
1931 are classified as migrants by place of residence in
1930 shows separately urban areas by four size groups, rural-nonfarm
areas, and rural-farm areas.
Nonmigrants are those persons who lived in the same
county or (rural 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 this subject do not indicate the partic-
ular areas in which the migrants lived in 1935. 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, the family head returned to the city
county where he had lived in 1930, but the head was class-
ed as nonmigrant even though he had moved at least twice
in the five-year period 1925 to 1930.

Tenure.—Families are classified by tenure into two groups
owning or renting. A family is classified as owning or renting
the home was owned either wholly or in part by the head of the
family or by some related member of his family living in
the home. All other families are classified as tenant families
whether or not cash rent was actually paid for the
home. Families residing in rent-free quarters or in
living accommodations which were received in payment or for
which free services were performed are thus included in the
comparative data for the period 1930 to 1940 on families
with head and tenures are shown in Table II for farm
nonfarm areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>RACE OF HEAD, AND TENURE</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>Family</td>
<td>30,089,960</td>
<td>39,409,667</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>20,099,552</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>15,262,880</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>6,035,107</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>15,560,356</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>All families</td>
<td>35,963,200</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>21,255,070</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>14,445,860</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>6,799,605</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>16,707,155</td>
<td>80.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Reporting families</td>
<td>20,099,552</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>15,262,880</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>6,035,107</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>15,560,356</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Owner</td>
<td>20,099,552</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>15,262,880</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>6,035,107</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>15,560,356</td>
<td>73.6</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Tenant</td>
<td>11,859,748</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>7,272,799</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>3,482,979</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>9,156,539</td>
<td>53.4</td>
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<td>Reporting family</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Statistics for 1930 not available.

Children under 10, under 18, and under 21 years old. — The
tabulation of children under 10 years old includes all children
within this age class who are related to the head of the family
either by blood or by adoption. Stepchildren are included, but
not foster children or wards. Grandchildren, nephews, nieces,
and other related children not some non-natural children of the
head are included, but the number is relatively small. The count
of children under 21 is useful as a measure of fertility and also as an
indication of the number of women who are unable to accept jobs
because of responsibility for the care of young children.

Statistics on families by number of children under 18 years old are
significant principally because the great majority of such
children are still financially dependent upon their parents.
The data on families by number of children under 21 years old indicate the
number of families in which there are minor children.

Size of family.—The classification of families according to size,
also the number of the head and families related persons
living in the home, or the managing or occupation are counted.
Lodgers, resident servants, guests, and foster children or wards are
excluded from the number of persons in the family but are included
in the number of persons in the household as shown in the
published series of Housing bulletins. Most of the one-person
families shown in the classification represent persons living
alone. A number of so-called partnership families, however,
are also included in this group; in such families one person
has been classified as the head, and the others have been
counted as lodgers.

The median size of a family in 1940 and 1930 is presented
in Table III for the United States by regions, urb
and rural (with color for the South). In connection with
the median size of family the general definition of the median
that item or value which stands at the midpoint of a series
arranged according to size or value is qualified somewhat
since this figure is presented with a decimal which can not
be taken literally. For practical purposes, however, one
may be concerned with the theoretical interpretation of the
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 residents.—In the classification of family:
according to number of lodgers, certain persons have been
counted as lodgers besides those directly returned as lodges
or roomers. The more important of these are unrelated persons
sharing the living quarters of the family head; employees
of the head, other than servants, such as hired hands living in
the farm family; foster children and wards; and guests with
other usual place of residence. The distinction between
private family with lodger and family with a lodging house
cannot be sharply defined but, as stated in previous years,
holds with more than 10 lodgers are excluded from the classi-
cation of private families. This line of division conforms
more or less with the 1940 family tabulations. In 1940, 8.1 per
of the families had one or more lodgers, as opposed with
percent in 1930.

In the reports on internal migration, immigrants are shown sepa-
ately from natives.
INTRODUCTION

The term "subfamily," as used in the 1940 census, is defined as a married couple not including the head of the family, with or without children. Married couples who are lodgers are counted as subfamilies, but not those who are resident servants. Subfamilies related to the head of the family have been subdivided into three groups: (a) those whose names appear as children or grandchildren of the head; (b) those whose names appear as parents of the head, and (c) those whose names appear as "other related persons." The first group of subfamilies is designated "parents of head" and includes the parents of the head or of his wife. The second group of subfamilies is designated "children of head" and includes the children of the head. The third group of subfamilies is designated "other related persons" and includes all related subfamilies in which the relationship to the head of the family does not belong in either of the two preceding groups.

The extent of "doubling up" among families, that is, the extent to which families are found in an area, is not always a valid indication of the amount of housing demand in the area. Factors such as choice or convenience rather than economic necessity often account for the presence of a subfamily.

In the labor force, the table in this report, Families are classified according to the number of related persons 14 years old and over who were in the labor force during the week of March 24 to March 30, 1940. The labor force of the U.S. consists of persons 14 years old and over who were employed for pay or profit or engaged in unpaid family work, public emergency work, or seeking work during the census week. (For definitions of these employment status categories, see "Employment Status," below.) Persons not in the labor force comprise all other persons 14 years old and over, including those reported as engaged in own home work, those in school, unable to work, others not at work and not having a job, not in public emergency work, and not seeking work, and persons for whom employment status was not reported.

The classification of families by number of persons in the labor force by number of the number of workers normally contributing to the support of the family. In many cases, however, the members of the family are financially more or less independent of one another, so that the family does not function as a single economic unit. It should also be borne in mind that many persons not in the labor force derive income from sources such as pensions, investments, and public assistance payments, and that some of the laborforce, and sometimes all, of the family's means of support. Most of the families with no members in the labor force presumably derive their support from such sources; the heads of such families are widows and elderly men who have retired from the labor force.

Comparison of 1940 data on persons in the labor force with 1930 data on gainful workers shows considerable differences. The number of families on gainful workers in the labor force of 1930 data on families by number of gainful workers, is presented in table 13. The statistics for the two years are not directly comparable, partly because of differences in definition and partly because of differences in the types of questions upon which the data were based. The gainful worker statistics were obtained by means of questions regarding occupation rather than employment status. 'Gainful workers' were queried whether they had done any paid work during the week with a job, seeking work, or on public emergency work in that week. Certain classes of persons, such as retired workers, recently incapacitated workers, and seasonal workers not then working, were frequently included among gainful workers in 1930, but in general, such persons are not in the 1940 labor force. On the other hand, the 1940 labor force includes persons seeking work without previous work experience, that is, new workers. Most of the relatively few new workers at the time of the 1930 census were probably not counted as gainful workers.

These differences in definition may have had an appreciable effect upon the distribution of families by number of persons in the labor force, in comparison with the 1930 distribution by number of gainful workers. The apparent sharp increase in the percentage of all families with workers in the labor force may be partly the more nearly uniform exclusion of retired and disabled persons from the labor force in 1940. On the other hand, the increases may have been due partly to the presence of elderly workers made possible by the Social Security System.
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greatly from State to State. Among the factors that were responsible for the classification were confusion of the enumerators and respondents regarding the classification of certain types of public emergency work, and reluctance on the part of some persons to report that they were on emergency work.

The most common type of misclassification was the reporting of emergency workers as "employed" (except in emergency work). Persons in the NYS Student Work Program were very frequently returned as in school and not in the labor force. There is also evidence that a considerable number of emergency workers were classified as seeking work. As a result of these misclassifications, the data on employment presented in this report tend to underestimate the amount of complete and partial family unemployment at the time of the census.

Number of employed workers. — A classification of families according to the number of persons in the family who were employed during the census week, without regard to the total number in the labor force, is presented in some of the tables. These data provide an indication of the number of persons in the family who were earning income or were engaged in unpaid family work at the time of the census (excluding those working on public emergency projects).

Employment status of head. — Families are classified according to employment status of the family head, showing separately families in which the head was employed, on public emergency work, on emergency work, or not in the labor force during the census week. Since the family head is usually the principal breadwinner, this classification is useful as an added indication of the economic impact of unemployment upon families. In some families, the head was dependent, such as the son, daughter, or father or mother supported by the children. Many of the heads who were not in the labor force were probably dependents.

Families of head with paid employees, the classification according to the current major occupation group of the family head gives an indication of the general economic and social status of the family, which tends to be closely associated with the occupation of the head.

Data on the occupational characteristics of all family heads in the labor force are not shown in this report because of the difficulty of interpreting an aggregate consisting of (1) current occupations for employed heads; (2) occupations pursued on emergency work projects (for heads on public emergency work); and (3) latest occupations (for heads seeking work), which may represent work that ended a week before the census date or many years in the past.

In classifying occupation returns for 1940, the Bureau of the Census used a classification system with 400 occupation titles. For a list of the occupations included in each major group, see the United States Summary of the second series of Population bulletins.

"Force status of children 14 to 17 years old."—A classification of families according to labor force status of children 14 to 17 years old is presented in several of the tables. These tables give the number of families in each of the three categories: (1) with one or more children 14 to 17 years old in the labor force; (2) with one or more children 14 to 17 years old in the labor force, and the number of children in the labor force during the census week. Because of the variations among States in the provisions of the law and because of rapid changes in the labor force status of children over this four-year period, similar data are also presented for families by labor force status of children 14 and 15 years old, and by labor force status of children 15 and 16 years old.

The census data on labor force status of children 14 to 17 years old should be used with caution. Many students working part-time after school hours were probably reported as in school and not in the labor force; and it was doubly difficult in many cases to determine whether a person attending school was also seeking work. A very large proportion of youths in the NYS Student Work Program were not included in the labor force. Many of these youths followed the motto, "in school" instead of "on public emergency work." On the other hand, a considerable number of students in farming areas, who participated in farm work, were included erroneously in the labor force as unpaid family workers.

The interpretation of the data for children, it should also be borne in mind that the employment of persons in this age class is highly seasonal. If the census had been taken during the summer months, a much larger number of families, especially in farm areas, would have reported one or more children 14 to 17 years old in the labor force.

Family wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1940.—In 1940, inquiries concerning income were made for the first time in the history of the Population Census, in order to provide statistics regarding the adequacy of employment and the economic well-being of the people. All persons 14 years old and over were asked to report (1) the amount of money wage or salary income received in 1939, and (2) whether $50 or more of income other than money wages or salaries was received in 1939.

Wage or salary income defined for the purpose of the 1940 census, includes all money received by persons as compensation for work or services performed as employees, including wages, salaries, tips, piece-rate payments, bonuses, etc., as well as regular, common wages or salary. Enumerators were instructed not to consider as wage or salary income receipts from business profits, fees, travel reimbursements, or other forms of business income, i.e., no compensation in forms other than money, such as meals, lodging, clothing, fuel, etc.

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. Families were classified as having wage or salary income not reported when no report on wage or salary income was obtained for one or more members who were (1) in the labor force and classified as wage or salary workers, or (2) not in the labor force but who reported 1 or more weeks worked in 1939. When the question on wage or salary income was not answered for employers, own-account workers, unpaid family workers, new workers, or for persons not in the labor force other than those mentioned above, it was assumed that they had no wage or salary income.

The classification of persons classified as working for wages or salaries in 1940, and the enumerator left the column blank in most cases because he believed that the question on wage or salary income was inappropriate.

"Other income," as defined in the 1940 census, includes all income other than money wages or salaries, such as income from business or property, shares in profits, 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. "Other income" does not include receipts in the form of barter, housework, or incidentals, i.e., free meals, occasional gifts of goods or money, inheritances, receipts or purses from the sale of properties (unless the person earned his living by buying and selling such properties), or reimbursements for travel expenses. The purpose of the inquiry concerning other income was to segregate those persons or families whose income from money wages or salaries represented all or nearly all of their income.

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 received no other income. Persons engaged in home housework or in any other activity not classified as family income in the labor force were considered to have received no other income.

Families were classified in the category "other income not reported" if one or more members, other than those engaged in home housework or in any other activity not considered family income in the labor force, reported that they had received other income. Since relatively few persons engaged in home housework or in school received any type of income, it is probable that many enumerators assumed that the question on the receipt of other income was inapplicable and accordingly made no entries for such persons.

In this report statistics for families with other income not reported 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 may incidentally receive $50 or more of income from sources other than wages or salaries.

Class-of-worker composition. — An inquiry relating to class of worker was made for all experienced persons in the labor force in the week of March 24 to 30, 1940. For employed workers wage or salary workers were classified as wage or salary workers. The classification of each worker refers to the current week or job during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940. For experienced workers seeking work, the classification refers to the type of work they have reported for the last 9 months. The composition of each category is described below:

Wage or salary workers. — This class consists of persons who, in their current or last job, worked as employees for money wages or salaries (including tips). It includes not only factory operatives, laborers, clerks, etc., who worked for
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wages, but also persons working for tips or for room and
board, salesmen and other employees working for commissions,
and salaried business managers, corporation executives, and
government officials.

Employers and own-account workers.—This group consists
of persons who, in their current or latest work, operated
their own businesses. It includes not only the
owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establish-
ments, but also small merchants, independent craftsmen,
farmers, professional men, peddlers, and other persons con-
ducting enterprises of their own. It does not include
managers paid to operate businesses owned by other persons
or by corporations; such workers are classified as wage or
salary workers.

Unpaid family workers.—This class is composed of persons
who assisted without pay on farms or in stores or other
enterprises operated by other members of their families.
The great majority of unpaid family workers are farm laborers.

On the basis of the class-of-worker designations for the
family members, families were classified into the following
three groups:

1. Families with all workers wage or salary workers.—
   This category includes those families in which all members
   in the labor force were classified as wage or salary
   workers.

2. Families with some workers wage or salary workers.—
   This class includes those families in which some members in
   the labor force were classified as wage or salary workers
   and some were classified as employers, own-account workers,
or unpaid family workers.

3. Families with no wage or salary workers.—This
category includes those families in which no members in the
labor force were classified as wage or salary workers and
those families having no members in the labor force.

Persons in the labor force for whom class of worker was
not reported have been included among wage or salary workers,
unless there was evidence to the contrary. Families with
one or more persons in the labor force without previous work
experience (new workers) were classified on the basis of the
entries on class of worker for the experienced workers in
the family.