Population and Housing

Families

Tenure and Rent

Regions, Cities of 1,000,000 or More, and Metropolitan Districts of 500,000 or More
SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

POPULATION and HOUSING

FAMILIES

Tenure and Rent

Regions, Cities of 1,000,000 or More, and Metropolitan Districts of 500,000 or More

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

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1943
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

J. C. CAPT, Director (Appointed May 28, 1941)
WILLIAM LANE AUSTIN, Director (Retired January 31, 1941)
PHILIP M. HAUSER, Assistant Director

Population—Leon E. Truesdell, Chief Statistician.
A. Ross Eckler, Assistant Chief Statistician.

Occupation Statistics—Alba M. Edwards.
General Population Statistics—Henry S. Shryock, Jr.
Housing Statistics—Howard G. Brusnman.
Mathematical Adviser—W. Edwards Deming.
Technical Operations—Regis W. Holmberg.
Tabulation Expert—James L. McPherson.
Technical Editing—Bruce L. Jenkinson.
Technical Instructions—Jack B. Robertson.

Administrative Service—F. R. Pitman, Acting Chief.
Agriculture—Zelmer R. Pettet, Chief Statistician.
Business—John Albright, Chief Statistician.
Geography—Clarence E. Batschelet, Geographer.
Information and Publications—A. W. von Struve, Acting Chief.
Machine Tabulation—Ralph E. Galloway, Chief.
Manufactures—Thomas J. Fitzgerald, Chief Statistician.
Vital Statistics—Halbert L. Dunn, Chief Statistician.

SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

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.
III Characteristics by Monthly Rent or Value, by States.
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 characteristics of urban and rural-nonfarm families and heads of families in relation to the tenure and monthly rent of their dwelling units. The data provide a means for the analysis of the characteristics of families at different economic levels as measured by monthly rent. The report was prepared under the supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, Chief Statistician for Population, and Dr. A. Ross Eckler, Assistant Chief Statistician, by Howard G. Brunzman, Chief of Housing Statistics, and Edward P. Staudt, Housing Analyst. The sampling procedures were under the direction of Dr. W. Edwards Deming, Mathematical Adviser.
CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

General........................................... 1
Related reports on Families.......................... 1
Related reports on population and housing........... 1
Data from previous censuses......................... 1
Arrangement of tables................................... 1
Availability of unpublished data.................... 1
Definitions of terms and explanations................. 2
Urban and rural areas.................................. 2
Metropolitan districts................................. 2
Family, private household, and occupied dwelling
unit...................................................... 2
Tenure.................................................... 2
Rent....................................................... 2
Head of family.......................................... 2
Race..................................................... 2
Nativity and parentage.................................. 2
Citizenship............................................. 2
Definitions of terms and explanations—Continued
Sex and marital status of head....................... 2
Age of head............................................ 2
Migration status and 1935 residence of head........ 3
Children under 21 years old......................... 3
Size of family......................................... 3
Lodgers and subfamilies............................... 3
Persons in the labor force............................ 3
Family employment status............................ 3
Number of employed workers.......................... 4
Employment status of head............................ 4
Major occupation group of head....................... 4
Family wage or salary income and receipt of other
income in 1939.......................................... 4
Class-of-worker composition.......................... 4
Comparison between results of sample tabulation
and complete counts.................................... 5

MAP

Map of the United States showing regions, divisions,
and States............................................ 6

DETAILED TABLES

Table Page
1.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by race, nativity,
and citizenship of head, by tenure and rent, for
the United States: 1940............................... 7
2.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by size, by tenure
and rent, for the United States: 1940.............. 9
3.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by race and nativity
of head, and by size, by tenure and rent,
for regions (with color for the South), for
cities of 1,000,000 or more, and for metropolitan
districts of 500,000 or more: 1940.................... 10
4.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by number of
children under 5 years old, by tenure and rent,
for the United States: 1940............................ 23
5.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by number of
lodgers and subfamilies, by tenure and rent,
for the United States: 1940............................ 24
6.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by number of
children under 21 years old, and by number of
lodgers and subfamilies, by tenure and rent,
for regions (with color for the South), for
cities of 1,000,000 or more, and for metropolitan
districts of 500,000 or more: 1940.................... 26
7.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by marital status
and sex of head, by tenure and rent, for the
United States: 1940................................. 39
8.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by age of male
head and number of female heads, by tenure and
rent, for the United States: 1940..................... 41
9.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by sex of head,
marital status and age of male head, by tenure
and rent, for regions (with color for the South),
for cities of 1,000,000 or more, and for
metropolitan districts of 500,000 or more: 1940...... 48
10.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by number of persons
in labor force, and by number of employed
persons, by tenure and rent, for the United
States: 1940.................................. 54
11.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by number of persons
in labor force, and by number of employed
persons, by tenure and rent, for regions (with
color for the South), for cities of 1,000,000 or more,
and for metropolitan districts of 500,000 or more: 1940.... 57
12.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by class-of-work
er composition, and by family employment status,
by tenure and rent, for the United States: 1940...... 66
13.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by class-of-work
er composition, and by family employment status,
for regions (with color for the South), for
cities of 1,000,000 or more, and for
metropolitan districts of 500,000 or more: 1940...... 68
14.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by employment
status and major occupation group of head, by
 tenure and rent, for the United States: 1940........ 81
15.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by employment
status and major occupation group of head, by
tenure and rent, for regions (with color for the
South), for cities of 1,000,000 or more, and for
metropolitan districts of 500,000 or more: 1940...... 83
16.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by family wage or
salary income and receipt of other income in
1939, by tenure and rent in 1940, for the United
States............................................. 95
17.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by family wage or
salary income and receipt of other income in
1939, by tenure and rent in 1940, for regions
(with color for the South), for cities of
1,000,000 or more, and for metropolitan
districts of 500,000 or more: 1940..................... 102
18.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by migration
status and 1935 residence of head, by 1940 residence,
tenure and rent, for the United States: 1940...... 186
19.--Urban and rural-nonfarm families by migration
status and 1935 residence of head, by 1940 residence,
tenure and rent, for regions (with color for the South),
for cities of 1,000,000 or more, and for metropolitan
districts of 500,000 or more 126
FAMILIES

TENURE AND RENT

INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics on the characteristics of urban and rural-nonfarm families and heads of families in relation to the tenure and monthly rent of the dwelling units occupied by the families. The statistics are based on the tabulation of a sample of the returns of the Population and Housing Censuses, taken as of April 1, 1940.1 Families are classified by size, number of children under 21 years old, number of lodgers and subfamilies, number of persons in the labor force, number of employed workers, class-of-worker composition, family employment status, family wage or salary income, and receipt of other income. Heads of families are shown by race, nativity, citizenship, sex, marital status, age, employment status, major occupation group, migration status, and residence of migrant in 1935. Statistics are presented for the United States, for the four regions, for the urban and rural-nonfarm parts of the United States and regions, for cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants or more, and for metropolitan districts of 250,000 inhabitants or more.

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

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. Statistics are presented for regions and metropolitan districts 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 for regions and for cities of 1,000,000 or more.

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, 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.

Characteristics of Rural-farm Families: Rural-farm families are classified 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.

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 1940 Housing Census schedules are reproduced in Part 1 of Volume II of the Sixteenth Census Reports on Housing. The corresponding instructions to enumerators are also reproduced in these volumes.

2 At the time this report goes to press (May 1945) these reports are in various stages of completion, and the titles and contents may be somewhat altered before publication.
more or less tabulated in the same detail as for the United States. The data for families that migrated from urban places, as shown in tables 18 and 19, were tabulated by size of place in the following groups: 100,000 or more; 25,000 to 100,000; 10,000 to 25,000; and 2,500 to 10,000. Beyond this point, for reasons of space limitations, the data were published in condensed form. The unclassified statistics, so far as the figures are large enough to be significant, can be made available upon request, for the cost of reproduction and mailing. Requests should be addressed to the Office of the Superintendent of the Census, Washington, D. C., who will receive a prompt reply, which will include an estimate of the cost of preparing the data.

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. 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, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises all resident rural residents. In the present report figures are restricted to families in urban and rural-nonfarm areas. (For further details on the urban-rural classification, see Population, Volume I, entitled "Number of Inhabitants".)

Metropolitan districts. — A metropolitan district has been set up for use in the 1940 Census of Population and Housing in connection with each city of 50,000 or more, two or more such cities that are in the same county, and the area surrounding them. The district is to include the city, in addition to the central city or cities, all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more within a 10-mile radius. In some metropolitan districts a few less densely populated contiguous divisions are included on the basis of special qualifications. A metropolitan district is not a political unit, but rather an area including all the thinly 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. In the present report, statistics are shown for the 100 metropolitan districts of 500,000 inhabitants or more.

Family, private household, and occupied dwelling unit. — The term "family," as defined in the 1940, 1930, and 1920 censuses, is limited to private families and excludes the small number (about 8,000) of institutions and other quasi households which were counted as families in the other censuses. A private family comprises a family head and all other persons in the house who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption, and who live together and share housekeeping arrangements. A person living alone is counted as a family, if the person is a private family head. A head sharing his living accommodations with one or more unrelated persons 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 lived in the house. 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 private families. A group reporting more than 10 lodgers is classified as a private household, specifically, as a lodger household rather than as a private family or private household. Statistics on the number of private households for States and cities of 25,000 or more are shown in the tables on residence of head or household in Volume IV of the Reports on Population.

An "occupied dwelling unit," as the term is used in the 1940 Housing Census, is the living quarters occupied by one household. An occupied dwelling unit may be a detached house, a tenement, flat, or apartment in a larger building (an apartment house, an apartment hotel, or a section of a hotel devoted entirely to apartment rather than to transient use); a room in a structure primarily devoted to business or other nonresidential purposes; or a tourist cabin, trailer, railroad car, boat, tent, etc. It is occupied by persons living in no other place of residence. The number of occupied dwelling units obtained from the Census is approximately the same as the number of private families obtained from the Population census. About 115,000 families were enumerated at some place other than their usual place of residence; these were counted as private families, though their living quarters were not included in the classification of occupied dwelling units. On the other hand there were about 20,000 households with more than 10 lodgers whose quarters were included as occupied dwelling units, though the households were not classified as private families, but rather as lodging houses (quasi households). The living quarters of all other classes of quasi households such as institutions, schools, labor camps, military or naval posts, and the transient quarters of railroad workers were classified as occupied dwelling units. These differences between the number of private families and the number of occupied units are numerically minor and partly offsetting.

Tenure. — Families are classified by tenure into two groups: Owner and tenant. A family is classified as an owner family if the dwelling unit occupied was owned wholly or in part by the head of the family or by the immediate family living in the dwelling unit. All other families are classified as tenant families whether or not cash rent was actually paid for the dwelling quarters. Families residing in renter-tenant quarters or in living accommodations which were rented to someone for services performed are thus included with the tenant families.

Rent. — The rent data represent the reported contract rent of tenant-occupied dwelling units and the estimated rental value or owner-occupied dwelling units. For dwelling units for which no money rent was paid, the estimated monthly rental value based on the monthly rental paid for similar dwelling units in the same neighborhood was used.

Head of family. — One person in each family was designated in the 1940 census as the family head, being usually the person regarded as head by the members of the family. The number of family members, the number of the family head, and the sex of 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 the chief wage earner or is the only adult member of the household.

Race. — Three major racial groups of family heads are distinguished in certain tables: White, Negro, and "Other races." Racial categories in the censuses of 1930 and 1920 presented the groups for white and nonwhite families. Families are classified as white or nonwhite in accordance with the race of the head of the family.

Marital status and parents. — In certain tables, white families are classified by marital status and parents. The head of families are classified as husband or wife, as classified by marital status and parents. The classification is limited to the native white population, and groups classified by marital status and parents are shown separately for white and nonwhite families. Data for persons of mixed parentage are presented separately for white and nonwhite families.

Citizenship. — The foreign-born white heads of families are classified as naturalized or alien. The aliens are subdivided into those having first papers—that is, having made formal declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States—and those not having first papers. In addition to the citizen and alien categories, there is a third group made up of foreign-born persons for whom no report on citizenship was obtained, designated "citizenship not reported." Most of the heads of families for whom no report on citizenship was obtained are probably aliens.

Sex and marital status of head. — Data are presented by sex of head and by marital status of male heads. In addition data are presented for the United States on marital status of female heads.

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 never been divorced and those who have been married only once and who are not widowed or divorced. Since it is probable that some divorced persons are reported as married, widowed, or single, the census returns double counting somewhat the actual number of divorced heads or families who have not remarried.

A male head was classified as "married, wife present," if his wife was reported as a member of the household in which he lived. Females classified as "married, wife present" if their husbands were living in the household as the time the census was taken. A family with a male head, married, wife present, is regarded as a "normal" family.
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 married heads whose families had been broken by death (often preceding divorce), immigrants whose husbands or wives were 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 spouses. Included in this group are soldiers, sailors, men in labor camps, etc., and their wives.

Age of head.—The age classification is based on the age of the head at his birthday before April 1, 1940, that is, in the age completed years.

Migration status and 1920 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 1925 of all persons five years old and over. In the present report, families are classified according to migration status, the two broad groups being designated migrants and nonmigrants, with 1925 residence in terms of urban and rural areas.

Migrants are those persons who lived in different counties (or quasi-counties) in 1940 and 1925, or who moved between 1920 and 1940 but living elsewhere in the same county in 1925; and (c) those living in a county of 100,000 or more in 1940 but living elsewhere in the same county in 1925; and (d) those living in a county of 100,000 or more in 1940 but living elsewhere in the same county in 1925. For this purpose, families are classified into six groups according to their relationship to the head of the family. The first group of subfamilies is designated "parents of the head" and includes all relatives of the head of his wife. The second group of subfamilies is designated "children of the family" and includes subfamilies in which the husband or the wife is a child, an adopted child, or a stepchild 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 classification of families by number of persons in the labor force provides an indication 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 each other, so that the family does not function as a single economic unit. It should also be borne in mind that many persons employed in the labor force derive their income from other sources such as pensions, investments, and public assistance payments, which often provide a large part, 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 in large part widows and elderly men who have retired from the labor force.

Family employment status.—The classification by family employment status is designed to show employment and unemployment among family members in the labor force. For this purpose, families with one person in the labor force are classified according to whether that person was employed for his entire week; and those with two or more persons in the labor force are classified into three groups: (a) Those in which all of the persons in the labor force were employed; (b) those with 1 or more employed persons, and 0 or more persons not in the labor force who are also 16 years old or more, and who are engaged in public emergency work; and (c) those in which none of the persons in the labor force was employed.

Data on family employment status have not been obtained in any previous census. They are presented here because of their value in the study of the impact of unemployment upon families as economic units, and in the analysis of public assistance needs resulting from unemployment.

The classification according to family employment status is based on the employment status classification for individuals in the labor force, in which the following categories are distinguished: Employed.—The group classified as employed includes persons who worked for pay or profit at any time during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, in private work or non-emergent Federal governmental work; and also persons employed without pay on a family farm or in a family business; persons not actually at work and not seeking work during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, but who held a job or other regular occupation in the previous month; and persons in such occupations as domestic servants, family gardeners, and the like. The term "employed" is used in this report to refer to the group designated "Employed (except on public emergency work)" in the publications presenting data on individuals.

On public emergency work.—This category includes persons, who, during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, were at work. percent and quarter of the 1925 population respectively, as stated above, households with more than 10 lodgers are excluded from the classification of private families. This line or division conforms with that used in the 1930 family tabulations.

"Subfamily," as the term is used in the 1940 census, is 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 are related to their heads by blood, marriage, or adoption, and includes members who are blood sisters or blood brothers, or step-siblings 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.

In the labor force.—In some of the tables 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 30, 1940. The labor force consists of persons 14 years old and over who were at work, who were self-employed, or who were paid or profit or engaged in unpaid family work, or who were on public emergency work or seeking work during the census week. (For definitions of these employment status categories, see "Employment Status," below.)

The classification of families by number of persons in the labor force provides an indication 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 each other, so that the family does not function as a single economic unit. It should also be borne in mind that many persons employed in the labor force derive their income from other sources such as pensions, investments, and public assistance payments, which often provide a large part, 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 in large part widows and elderly men who have retired from the labor force.

Family employment status.—The classification by family employment status is designed to show employment and unemployment among family members in the labor force. For this purpose, families with one person in the labor force are classified according to whether that person was employed for his entire week; and those with two or more persons in the labor force are classified into three groups: (a) Those in which all of the persons in the labor force were employed; (b) those with 1 or more employed persons, and 0 or more persons not in the labor force who are also 16 years old or more, and who are engaged in public emergency work; and (c) those in which none of the persons in the labor force was employed.

Data on family employment status have not been obtained in any previous census. They are presented here because of their value in the study of the impact of unemployment upon families as economic units, and in the analysis of public assistance needs resulting from unemployment.

The classification according to family employment status is based on the employment status classification for individuals in the labor force, in which the following categories are distinguished: Employed.—The group classified as employed includes persons who worked for pay or profit at any time during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, in private work or non-emergent Federal governmental work; and also persons employed without pay on a family farm or in a family business; persons not actually at work and not seeking work during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, but who held a job or other regular occupation in the previous month; and persons in such occupations as domestic servants, family gardeners, and the like. The term "employed" is used in this report to refer to the group designated "Employed (except on public emergency work)" in the publications presenting data on individuals.

On public emergency work.—This category includes persons, who, during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, were at work.
FAMILIES, 1940

on, or assigned to, public emergency work projects conducted by the Works Projects Administration (WPA), the National Youth Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), or State or local work relief agencies.2

Seeking work.—This category represents persons without work of any sort in the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, who were trying to get work during that week.

Number of employed workers.—A classification of families according to the number of persons who were employed during the census week, regardless of the total number of persons in the families. 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 the employment status of the head of the family, showing separately families in which the head was employed, on public emergency work, seeking 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 a measure of the economic impact of unemployment upon families. In some families, however, the head was a dependent, such as an aged father or mother supported by the children. Many of the heads who were not in the labor force were probably dependent.

Use for occupation of family head.—For families with employed heads, the classification according to the current major occupation 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 families tend to arise in 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 (2) 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 431 occupation titles. For a list of the occupations included in each major group, see Part 1 of Volume II of the Reports on Population.

Family wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939.—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 (except inmates of specified institutions) were asked to report (1) the amount of money wage or salary income received in 1940, and (2) whether income amounting to $50 or more was received in 1940 from sources other than money wages or salaries. The number of persons with included in the study of income from wages or salaries represented all or nearly all of their income.

Wage 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 wages. Wages were intended to include only the money income of families whose income from wages or salaries represented all or nearly all of their income.

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 received for all or any members of the family, or (c) not in the labor force but reported one or more weeks worked in 1939. When the question on wage or salary income was not answered for employed, own-account workers, unpaid family

2 Considerable numbers of persons actually on public emergency work projects were reported as employed, seeking work, or not in the labor force, instead of as public emergency workers. The data on employment status presented in the report thus tend to underestimate the number of families with complete and partial family unemployment at the time of the census. To correct these figures, workers were classified as employed or not in the labor force. See Part 1 of Volume III of the Report on Population for a discussion of persons on public emergency work projects.

'Other income' as defined in the 1940 census, includes all money other than wages, salaries, or wages or salaries similar to wages, from sources other than wages or salaries. Persons in the labor force for whom class of worker was not reported include women who worked in the labor force, operated their own business enterprises. It includes not only the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments, but also small merchants, independent craftsmen, farmers, professional men, peddlers, and other persons conducting 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 as having (a) all members wage or salary workers, or (b) some workers wage or salary workers, or (c) no wage or salary workers or no workers.

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 members in the labor force without previous work experience were classified as having no workers. As a result, the entries on class of worker for the experienced workers in the family.
COMPARISON BETWEEN RESULTS OF SAMPLE TABULATION AND COMPLETE COUNT

The statistics shown in this report are based on the tabulation of a sample of families, identified as Sample F. The data presented for tenure and rent are for the dwelling units occupied by private families in the sample, and were obtained from the entries on the housing schedule. The characteristics of private families in the sample were obtained from the entries on the Population schedule.

Sample F was designed so that in certain portions of the areas shown, a 24-percent sample was used (multiplied by a uniform factor of 40), and elsewhere a 6-percent sample was used (multiplied by a uniform factor of 20). Exact agreement is not to be expected between tabulations of Sample F 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 table, 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.

Statistics on tenure and on monthly contract or estimated rent based on Sample F and on the complete count are shown in table A. The differences are due partly to sampling variations and partly to errors or biases in coding, card-punching, and machine tabulation. Difficulties in matching the housing data with the family data were the major source of the differences and account for a relatively large difference in the number of families not reporting monthly rent of dwelling unit. Such differences, however, do not affect the general conclusions that may be drawn from the statistics presented in this report.

The statistics shown in some of the other reports on families are based on tabulations of Sample D and will differ slightly from the statistics shown in this bulletin. For a description of Samples D and F and a comparison of the two samples see the Appendix to the report entitled "Families—General Characteristics." In a forthcoming technical bulletin 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 bulletin will be to assist in evaluating the data that are published on the basis of the samples.

| Table A. SAMPLE TABULATION AND COMPLETE COUNT OF URBAN AND RURAL-DWELLING UNITS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940 |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| TENURE AND CONTRACT OR ESTIMATED MONTHLY RENT | Occupied dwelling units, based on complete count | Percent of complete count |
| NUMBER | FAMILY | |
| All families | 27,747,975 | 27,946,520 | 100.0 |
| Owner | 11,413,086 | 11,627,100 | 100.0 |
| Tenant | 16,334,889 | 16,319,420 | 101.1 |
| MORTGAGE | | | |
| Number reporting | 27,807,196 | 27,826,460 | 99.8 |
| Under $10 | 4,883,061 | 4,842,560 | 99.9 |
| $10 to $19 | 6,455,605 | 6,433,730 | 99.9 |
| $20 to $29 | 6,347,149 | 6,400,030 | 99.3 |
| $30 to $39 | 4,443,359 | 4,412,900 | 99.3 |
| $40 to $49 | 3,016,632 | 3,015,040 | 100.0 |
| $50 to $59 | 1,210,195 | 1,203,720 | 99.7 |
| $60 to $69 | 880,146 | 897,120 | 99.4 |
| $70 and over | 920,065 | 951,460 | 98.0 |
| Not reporting | 640,775 | 686,840 | 100.0 |