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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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TH CENSUS
OF THE UNITED STATES
1940



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POPULATION AND HOUSING

FAMILIES

Tenure and Rent

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JESSE H. JONES, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

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

PHILIP M. HAUSER, Assistant Director



SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES : 1940

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Districts of 500,000 or More**

Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. LEON E. TRUESDELL

Chief Statistician for Population

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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.

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. Brunsman, Chief of Housing Statistics, and Edward P. Staudt, Housing Analyst. The sampling procedures were under the direction of Dr. W. Edwards Deming, Mathematical Adviser.

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FAMILIES

TENURE AND RENT

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

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 and marital status, age, employment status, major occupation group, migration status, and residence of migrants 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 500,000 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.²

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 se-

lected housing characteristics, family characteristics and characteristics of the head. Statistics are presented for regions and geographic divisions.

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 for 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 for 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 for cities of 1,000,000 or more.

Related reports on population and housing.—Volumes I, II, and III of the Reports on Housing show statistics on tenure and rent. Volume I, entitled "Data for Small Areas," presents limited housing data, including number of occupied dwelling units by tenure, and average monthly rent, for States, counties, incorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, minor civil divisions, and metropolitan districts. Volume II, entitled "General Characteristics," presents statistics on tenure, value or monthly rent, size of household, race of head, number of rooms, housing facilities and equipment, and other characteristics, for States, counties, urban places, and metropolitan districts. Volume III, entitled "Characteristics by Monthly Rent or Value," presents statistics showing the relationship between rent or value and housing characteristics such as type of structure, age of dwelling unit, state of repair and plumbing equipment, number of rooms, size of household, race of head, persons per room, and housing facilities and equipment. Statistics in this volume are presented for States, cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more, and metropolitan districts having a central city of 100,000 or more or a gross population of 150,000 or more.

Volume II of the Reports on Population, entitled "Characteristics of the Population," presents data on general population characteristics and condensed labor force statistics for States, counties, all urban places, and metropolitan districts. Volume III of the Reports on Population, 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. Volume IV, entitled "Characteristics by Age - Marital Status, Relationship, Education, and Citizenship," deals with general population characteristics for States and for cities of 50,000 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 will present characteristics of the migrant population for States and large cities.

Data from previous censuses.—The number of nonfarm families classified by tenure and value or rent was first published by the Bureau of the Census in Volume VI of the 1930 Population reports. The report included statistics on characteristics of families and heads of families classified by tenure but not by value or rent. Family statistics were presented for each State by counties and for all incorporated places of 2,500 or more.

Arrangement of tables.—Tables are arranged by subject and area; for each subject the table or tables presenting data for the United States are followed by a table for regions, cities, and metropolitan districts.

Availability of unpublished data.—Statistics for regions, cities of 1,000,000 or more and metropolitan districts of 500,000

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 1943) these reports are in various stages of completion, and the titles and contents may be somewhat altered before publication.

or more were 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. Because of space limitation the data were 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 transcribing or reproducing them. Requests for such statistics, addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C., will receive a prompt reply, which will include an estimate of the cost of preparing the data.

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 the remaining rural population. 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 Censuses of Population and Housing in connection with each city of 50,000 or more, two or more such cities sometimes being in one district. The general plan is to include in the district, in addition to the central city or cities, all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions or incorporated places having a population of 150 or more per square mile. In some metropolitan districts a few less densely populated contiguous divisions are included on the basis of special qualifications. 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. In the present report, statistics are shown for urban and rural-nonfarm areas in each of the 22 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 1900 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 1850. A private family comprises a family head and all other persons in the home who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption, and who live together and share common housekeeping arrangements. A person living alone is counted as a one-person private family. 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 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 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 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., if occupied by persons having no other place of residence.

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. 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 population of hotels were excluded from the count of 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 some related member of his family living in the dwelling unit. All other families are classified as tenant families whether or not cash rent was actually paid for the living quarters. Families residing in rent-free quarters or in living accommodations which were received in payment 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 of 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 neighborhood was reported.

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

For the South, statistics are presented separately for white and nonwhite families. Families are classified as white or nonwhite in accordance with the race of the head of the family.

Nativity and parentage.—In certain tables, white families are classified according to the nativity and parentage of the head. White heads of families are divided into two fundamental nativity groups, native and foreign born. In this classification by nativity, a person 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). Data for persons of mixed parentage are not shown separately in this report.

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 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.

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. Females were not classified as heads of families if their husbands were 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.

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 separation (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 husbands or wives, including soldiers, sailors, men in labor camps, etc., and their wives.

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 in completed years.

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 migration status, the two basic groups being designated migrants and nonmigrants, with 1935 residence in terms of urban and rural areas.

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 1935³ but living elsewhere in the same county in 1940. In this report, immigrants, that is persons who were living in foreign countries or in the outlying territories or possessions of the United States in 1935, are included with migrants.⁴ The classification of migrants by place of residence in 1935 shows separately urban areas in four city 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 do not indicate the particular 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, of course, the family head returned to the city or county where he had lived in 1935, so that the head was classified as a non-migrant even though he had moved at least twice in the five-year period, 1935 to 1940.

Children under 21 years old.—The count of children under 21 years old in the families includes all unmarried 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 sons or daughters of the head are included but the number is relatively small.

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. Lodgers, resident servants, guests, and foster children or wards are omitted from the number of persons in the family but are included in the number of persons in the household, as shown in Volume II of the Reports on Housing. 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.

Lodgers and subfamilies.—In the classification of families according to number of lodgers, 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 with that used in the 1930 family tabulations.

A "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 related to the head of the family have been subdivided into three groups according to their relationship to the head. 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 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 fact that there is a subfamily in a given household is not in itself any evidence of "doubling up," that is 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.

Persons 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 employed for pay 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 "Family 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 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, 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 during the census 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 1 or more persons seeking work or on 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-emergency Federal, State, or local government work, or assisted without pay on a family farm or in a family business; and persons not actually at work and not seeking work during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, but with jobs, businesses, or professional enterprises from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or lay-off not exceeding 4 weeks with definite instructions to return to work on a specific date. For convenience in terminology, 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 for individuals.

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

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.

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

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

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 the employment status of the family head, 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 an added indication 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 dependents.

Major occupation group of head.— For families with employed heads, 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 451 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 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.

Wages 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. 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 reported one 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. This was done because relatively few of these groups of persons worked for wages or salaries in 1939, and the enumerator left the column blank in most cases because he believed that the question on wage or salary income was inapplicable.

"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. Persons engaged in home housework or in school who failed to report on the receipt or nonreceipt of other income 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 school, failed to report on the receipt or nonreceipt of other income, and no other member reported that he had received other income. Since relatively few persons engaged in home housework or in school receive 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 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 may have had \$50 or more of income from non-wage sources.

Class-of-worker composition.— An inquiry relating to class of worker was made for all persons in the labor force in the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, except those without previous work experience. For employed workers and for persons on public emergency work, the classification by class of worker refers to their current work or job during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940. For experienced workers seeking work, it refers to the last job of one month or more. 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 wages or salaries (in cash or kind). It includes not only factory operatives, laborers, clerks, etc., who worked for 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 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 workers wage or salary workers, (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 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.

* Considerable numbers of persons actually on public emergency work projects were reported as employed, seeking work, or not in the labor force, instead of on public emergency work. The data on family employment status presented in this report thus tend to understate the amount of complete and partial family unemployment at the time of the census, to the extent that emergency workers were classified as employed or not in the labor force. See Part 1 of Volume III of the Reports on Population for a discussion of persons on public emergency work.

INTRODUCTION

5

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 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 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 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.

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.

Table A. SAMPLE TABULATION AND COMPLETE COUNT OF URBAN AND RURAL-NON-FARM FAMILIES BY TENURE AND CONTRACT OR ESTIMATED MONTHLY RENT OF DWELLING UNITS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

TENURE AND CONTRACT OR ESTIMATED MONTH- LY RENT	Occupied dwelling units, based on complete count	FAMILIES, BASED ON SAMPLE F	
		Number	Percent of complete count
All families.....	27,747,973	27,946,320	100.7
TENURE			
Owner.....	11,413,036	11,437,180	100.2
Tenant.....	16,334,937	16,509,140	101.1
MONTHLY RENT			
Number reporting.....	27,307,198	27,259,660	99.8
Under \$10.....	4,364,946	4,362,560	99.9
\$10 to \$19.....	6,625,831	6,636,700	100.2
\$20 to \$29.....	6,247,149	6,246,620	100.0
\$30 to \$39.....	4,445,257	4,414,900	99.3
\$40 to \$49.....	2,518,652	2,519,560	100.0
\$50 to \$59.....	1,310,173	1,305,720	99.7
\$60 to \$74.....	860,145	857,120	99.6
\$75 and over.....	935,045	916,480	98.0
Not reporting.....	440,775	686,660	155.8

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.

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

