

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES : 1940

POPULATION and HOUSING

FAMILIES

Characteristics of Rural-Farm
Families

Regions and Divisions

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

REPORTS ON POPULATION

Volume

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

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 tabulations of a sample of the census returns for rural-farm families. It presents family and housing statistics for the following rural-farm groups: Families of farm operators, families of farm laborers, and families of nonfarm workers who lived on farms. 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 Dorothy S. Martin, Farm Housing Analyst. The sampling procedures were under the direction of Dr. W. Edwards Deming, Mathematical Adviser.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

	Page		Page
General.....	1	Definitions of terms and explanations--Continued	
Related reports on families.....	1	Migration status and 1935 residence of head.....	3
Related reports on population and housing.....	1	Size of family.....	3
Data from previous censuses.....	2	Children under 21 years old.....	3
Arrangement of tables.....	2	Lodgers and subfamilies.....	4
Availability of unpublished data.....	2	Persons in the labor force.....	4
Definitions of terms and explanations.....	2	Family employment status.....	4
Urban and rural areas.....	2	Number of employed workers.....	4
Family, private household, and occupied dwelling unit.....	2	Class-of-worker composition.....	4
Tenure.....	2	Family wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939.....	4
Value.....	2	Number of rooms.....	5
Rent.....	2	Persons per room.....	5
Head of family.....	2	Lighting equipment.....	5
Employment status and major farm occupation group..	2	Water supply.....	5
Race.....	3	Toilet facilities.....	5
Nativity.....	3	State of repair.....	5
Sex and marital status of head.....	3	Comparison between results of sample tabulation and complete count.....	5
Age of head.....	3		

MAP

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

TEXT TABLES

Table	Page
I.--Employment status and major occupation group of family heads, for rural-farm areas of the United States: 1940....	3
II.--Sample tabulation and complete count of rural-farm families by tenure and value of home or estimated monthly rent, for the United States: 1940.....	5

DETAILED TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Rural-farm families, by race and nativity of head, and number of lodgers and subfamilies, by tenure, employment status, and major farm occupation group of employed head, for the United States, by regions (with nonwhite for the South) and divisions: 1940.....	7
2.--Rural-farm families, by size, and by number of children under 21 years old, by tenure, major farm occupation group of employed head, and value or rent, for the United States, by regions (with nonwhite for the South) and divisions: 1940.....	11
3.--Rural-farm families, by sex and marital status of head, by tenure, major farm occupation group of employed head, and value or rent, for the United States: 1940.....	21
4.--Rural-farm families, by sex of head, with age for male head, by tenure, major farm occupation group of employed head, and value or rent, for the United States: 1940.....	23
5.--Rural-farm families, by sex of head, with marital status and age for male head, by tenure, major farm occupation group of employed head, and value or rent, for regions (with nonwhite for the South) and divisions: 1940.....	25
6.--Rural-farm families, by number of persons in labor force, and family employment status, by tenure, major farm occupation group of employed head, and value or rent, for the United States, by regions (with nonwhite for the South) and divisions: 1940.....	33
7.--Rural-farm families, by number of employed persons, and class-of-worker composition, by tenure, and major farm occupation group of employed head, for the United States, by regions (with nonwhite for the South) and divisions: 1940.....	43
8.--Rural-farm families, by family wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939, by tenure, and major farm occupation group of employed head, for the United States, by regions (with nonwhite for the South) and divisions.....	47
9.--Rural-farm families, by migration status and 1935 residence of head, by tenure, major farm occupation group of employed head, and value or rent, for the United States, by regions (with nonwhite for the South) and divisions.....	57
10.--Rural-farm families, by water supply and toilet facilities of dwelling unit, by tenure, employment status, and major farm occupation group of employed head, for the United States, by regions (with nonwhite for the South) and divisions: 1940.....	68
11.--Rural-farm families, by state of repair and plumbing equipment of dwelling unit, by tenure, employment status, and major farm occupation group of employed head, for the United States, by regions (with nonwhite for the South) and divisions: 1940.....	72
12.--Rural-farm families, by number of rooms in dwelling unit, by tenure, employment status, and major farm occupation group of employed head, for the United States, by regions (with nonwhite for the South) and divisions: 1940....	76
13.--Rural-farm families, by persons per room and lighting equipment of dwelling unit, by tenure, employment status, and major farm occupation group of employed head, for the United States, by regions (with nonwhite for the South) and divisions: 1940.....	79

FAMILIES

RURAL-FARM FAMILIES

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

This report presents family and housing statistics for rural-farm families classified according to tenure of home, employment status of head and major farm occupation group of employed head. The more important family characteristics are shown for groups further classified by value of home or monthly rent. 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 age, sex, marital status, race, migration status, and residence of migrants in 1935. Dwelling units are classified by number of rooms, number of persons per room, lighting equipment, water supply, toilet facilities, and state of repair and plumbing equipment. Statistics are presented for the United States, for the four regions, and for the nine divisions.

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

General Characteristics: Characteristics of families and of family heads for urban, rural-nonfarm and rural-farm areas of States, for cities of 100,000 or more, and for metropolitan districts of 200,000 or more, are presented in this report. Heads of families are shown by race, nativity, percentage, 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.

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 urban, rural-nonfarm and rural-farm areas of regions and for 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 characteristics of the family and of the head, are presented in this report for regions, cities of 1,000,000 or more and metropolitan districts of 500,000 or more.

Employment Status: Data 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 urban, rural-nonfarm and rural-farm areas of 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 urban, rural-nonfarm and rural-farm areas of regions and for cities of 1,000,000 or more.

Income and Rent: Data on wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939 are shown in this report for urban and rural-nonfarm families classified by tenure and rent, and cross-classified by housing characteristics, family characteristics, and characteristics of the head. 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 urban, rural-nonfarm and rural-farm areas of regions and for cities of 1,000,000 or more.

Related reports on population and housing.— Volumes II, III, and IV of the Reports on Population show for individuals many of the characteristics given in the present report for families and family heads. 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.

Volume I of the Reports on Housing entitled "Data for Small Areas," presents limited housing data including number of occupied dwelling units by tenure and other characteristics for States, counties, incorporated places of 1,000 inhabitants or more, minor civil divisions, and metropolitan districts. Volume II of the Reports on Housing, 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.

Data from previous censuses.— The number of farm families classified by tenure 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.

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 (June 1943) the reports referred to in this paragraph are in various stages of completion, and it is possible that minor changes may be made before publication.

INTRODUCTION

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 data for regions and divisions.

Availability of unpublished data.—Statistics for regions and divisions were tabulated in the same detail as for the United States. The data for families that migrated from urban places, as shown in table 9, 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 are published in condensed form. Data for families with head of "other races," as shown in table 1, have been tabulated separately for those families whose head was Indian, Chinese, and Japanese. 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, without regard to occupation, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. In the present report, figures are presented only for families in rural-farm areas. (For further details on the urban-rural classification, see Population Volume I; for the number of urban-farm dwelling units, see Part 1 of Housing Volume II.)

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 in 1940) 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 family head sharing his living accommodations with one or more unrelated persons is also counted as a one-person private family.

The term "private household" is used in the 1940 Population Census to include the related family members (who constitute the private family) and the lodgers, servants, or hired hands, if any, who regularly live in the home. Thus, the number of private households is the same as the number of private families, but the total number of persons in private households includes some individuals who are not members of the private families. A family group reporting more than 10 lodgers is classified as a quasi household. Statistics on the number of private households for urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm areas of States and for 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 counted 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; moreover, they pertain chiefly to the statistics for urban and rural-nonfarm areas.

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 either 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 of farm share tenants or sharecroppers and those residing in rent-free quarters or in living accommodations which were received in payment for services performed are thus included with the tenant families.

Value.—The enumerator was instructed to obtain for each owner-occupied dwelling unit the estimated current market value of the home. In estimating the value of a farm home the enumerator was instructed to exclude the value of land on which the home was built. The data obtained for farm homes are probably somewhat less satisfactory than those for nonfarm homes because of the obvious difficulty of trying to determine what fraction the farm dwelling unit represents of the total farm value, which latter may be estimated on the basis of current market value.

Rent.—The rent for a tenant-occupied farm home represents the estimated monthly rent of the dwelling unit, that is, an estimate of the rental value of the dwelling unit alone, as distinguished from the rental of the entire farm. These estimates are at best only rough approximations of actual rental values because farm homes are not rented separately and their rental values are not necessarily related to the rent paid for the farm.

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.

Employment status and major farm occupation group of head.—All of the statistics in this report are presented separately for five economic groups of families distinguished on the basis of the labor force status of the family heads during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940; on the basis of the employment status of heads of families in which the head was in the labor force; and on the basis of major farm occupation group of employed heads of families. These groups are: (a) Employed as farmers and farm managers (or with occupation not reported), (b) employed as farm laborers and farm foremen, (c) employed in other occupations, (d) on public emergency work or seeking work (that is, unemployed), and (e) not in the labor force.

Groups (a) to (d) are limited to heads of families who were in the labor force. Persons in the labor force include those at work, those with a job but temporarily absent from work, those on public emergency work, and those who were seeking work. Group (e) (not in the labor force) includes persons reported as engaged in own home housework, in school, unable to work, others not at work and not having a job, not on public emergency work and not seeking work, and persons for whom employment status was not reported.

Within groups (a) to (d) for family heads in the labor force, the following employment status categories are distinguished:

Employed.—The group classified as employed includes heads of families who worked for pay or profit at any time during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, in private work or nonemergency 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 layoff 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 and seeking work. This category comprises: (a) Heads of families on public emergency work, including persons who, during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940, were at work 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;² and (b) heads of families seeking work. The latter 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.

The classification by major occupation group for families with employed head (groups a to c) refers to the current work or job in which the head was employed during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940. Family heads who were engaged in more than one occupation during that week were classified according to the occupation in which they worked the largest number of hours. Consequently, some of the 917,000 family heads who were farm operators are classified as employed in nonagricultural occupations. The group designated "farm laborers and farm foremen" excludes, of course, the 276,220 family heads employed as farm laborers but who lived in urban and rural-nonfarm areas.

The statistics on employment status and major occupation group of heads of rural-farm families are summarized for the United States in table I.

Table I. EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF FAMILY HEADS, FOR RURAL-FARM AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

[Statistics based on Sample F, except as otherwise specified]

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF FAMILY HEAD	Number	Percent
All rural-farm families.....	7,142,520	100.0
Employed.....	5,972,060	83.6
Farmers and farm managers ¹	4,487,120	62.8
Farm laborers and farm foremen.....	567,940	8.0
Other occupations.....	917,000	12.8
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	50,940	0.7
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm.....	118,800	1.7
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	71,380	1.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	206,240	2.9
Operatives and kindred workers.....	250,440	3.5
Domestic service workers.....	21,360	0.3
Service workers, except domestic.....	38,620	0.5
Laborers, except farm.....	164,420	2.3
On public emergency work or seeking work.....	375,460	5.3
On public emergency work.....	235,320	3.3
Seeking work.....	140,140	2.0
Farmers and farm managers ²	14,800	0.2
Farm laborers and farm foremen ²	41,900	0.6
Other occupations and not reported ²	84,140	1.2
Not in the labor force.....	795,000	11.1

¹ Includes 9,640 employed family heads for whom occupation was not reported.

² The classification by occupation for persons seeking work refers to the last job of one month or more. These data are based on Sample B, a 5-percent sample of individuals.

Statistics on major farm occupation group for all family heads in the labor force are not presented in this report because of the difficulty of interpreting an aggregate consisting of (1) current occupations (for employed heads), (2) occupations pursued on 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.

Race.— Three major racial groups of family heads are distinguished in certain tables: White, Negro, and "other races." Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who were not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race were returned as white in 1940.

For the South, statistics are presented separately for families with nonwhite heads. These are the total of Negro, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, and other nonwhite family heads, but in the South practically all nonwhite heads are Negroes.

Nativity.— White families are classified according to the nativity of the head. White heads of families are divided into

³ 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 employment status of the head presented in this report thus tend to understate the amount of 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.

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.

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.

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 as 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 living in rural areas comprise: (a) Those living in different counties in 1935 and 1940; and (b) those living in a city of 100,000 or more in 1935 but living elsewhere in the same county in 1940. In this report, immigrants, (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 place of residence in 1935 as urban or rural is based on the 1930 census.

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 status do not indicate the particular geographic areas in which the migrants lived in 1935, nor do they indicate the whole number who moved from one county to another between 1935 and 1940, since many families changed their residence several times during that period and some, of course, returned to the county where they had lived in 1935, so that the head was classified as a nonmigrant, even though he had moved at least twice in the five-year period 1935 to 1940.

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. Hired hands who live with the family, 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 Volumes II and III 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.

Children under 21 years old.— The count of children under 21 years old in the families includes all unmarried children

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

INTRODUCTION

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.

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 classified 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 comprises 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.— Families are classified in this report 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 "Employment status and major farm occupation group," above.)

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.

In the interpretation of the data on number of persons in the labor force, allowance should be made for the fact that the census was taken during a season in which agricultural employment is at a comparatively low level. If the census had been taken during the summer months, when a comparatively large number of family workers are employed on farms, the proportion of rural-farm families classified as having several members in the labor force would have been much larger.

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.

Number of employed workers.— There is presented also 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. 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). As previously stated, the statistics for farm families should be interpreted with reference to the season of the year in which the census was taken.

Class-of-worker composition.— The statistics on class-of-worker composition which are presented in this report are designed to give further information on the occupational characteristics of rural-farm families. Families are classified as having (a) all worker wage or salary workers, (b) some workers wage or salary workers, and (c) no wage or salary workers or no workers.

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.

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.

Family wage or salary income and receipt of other income in 1939.— 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. Note that statistics on wage or salary income are not as significant for farm families as for nonfarm families because farm families derive most of their income from sources other than wages and salaries. The chief purpose served by these statistics is to show the extent to which income from the farm enterprise is supplemented by earnings from work off the family farm.

Wage or salary income, as defined for the purpose of the 1940 census, includes all money received by persons as compensation for work or services performed as employees, including commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, bonuses, etc., as well as receipts commonly referred to as wages or salaries. Enumerators were instructed not to consider as wage or salary income receipts from business profits, fees, travel reimbursements, sale of crops, unemployment compensation, etc., nor compensation in forms other than money, such as crop shares, 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 receipts from the sale of farm products, income from roomers or boarders, business profits, professional fees, 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.

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.

Number of rooms.— All rooms that were used or available for use as living quarters for the household were counted in determining the number of rooms in each dwelling unit. Bathrooms, closets, pantries, halls, screened porches, or unfinished rooms in the basement or attic were not counted as rooms. A kitchen was reported as a separate room if it was partitioned off from floor to ceiling. A room used for office purposes by a person, such as a doctor or a lawyer, who lived in the dwelling unit was included, but rooms used as a store or shop for business were excluded.

Persons per room.— The number of persons per room, used as an index of crowding, was obtained by dividing the number of persons in the household by the number of rooms in the dwelling unit. This figure was computed for each occupied dwelling unit.

Lighting equipment.— "Electricity" includes lights that are wired to a power line or a home plant, even though service may be temporarily suspended. "Gas" includes equipment for gas lighting connected to a gas main or tank.

Water supply.— The statistics for water supply relate to the principal source of water supply available for household purposes (not necessarily drinking water). "Running water" may be piped from either a pressure or a gravity system. "Other" may include any source of water supply except running water.

Toilet facilities.— A flush toilet is a toilet located within the structure and flushed by means of water piped to the toilet.

State of repair.— Instructions to enumerators specified that a structure was to be reported as "needing major repairs" when parts of the structure such as floors, roof, plaster, walls, or foundations required repairs or replacements, the continued neglect of which would impair the soundness of the structure and create a hazard to its safety as a place of residence. The data on state of repair are presented in combination with data for selected types of plumbing equipment and therefore are limited to dwelling units for which all of the various items in the combination were reported.

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 dwelling units 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 value of home or estimated monthly rent based on Sample F and on the complete count are shown in table II. The differences are due partly to sampling variations and partly to errors or biases in coding, card-punching, and machine tabulation. The differences are also due in part to the enumeration of the dwelling units of families absent from their usual place of residence as vacant dwelling units, and the inclusion of the tenure and rent data reported on the Population schedule for such families in the tabulations for families. Difficulties in matching the housing data with family data were the major sources of the differences. Such differences, however, do not affect the general conclusions that may be drawn from the statistics presented in this report.

Table II. SAMPLE TABULATION AND COMPLETE COUNT OF RURAL-FARM FAMILIES BY TENURE AND VALUE OF HOME OR ESTIMATED MONTHLY RENT, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1940

TENURE AND VALUE OF HOME OR ESTIMATED MONTHLY RENT	Occupied dwelling units, based on complete count	FAMILIES, BASED ON SAMPLE F	
		Number	Percent of complete count
All rural-farm families..	7,106,559	7,142,520	100.5
Owner families.....	3,782,727	3,811,360	100.8
Value under \$500.....	851,523	855,860	100.5
\$500 to \$999.....	754,590	767,040	101.6
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	872,792	872,320	99.9
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	405,379	411,000	101.3
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	269,806	278,890	103.3
\$5,000 and over.....	120,017	124,660	103.8
Not reported.....	508,520	501,600	98.6
Tenant families.....	3,323,832	3,331,160	100.2
Rent under \$5.....	1,451,379	1,444,590	99.5
\$5 to \$9.....	896,125	895,300	99.9
\$10 to \$19.....	548,125	559,060	101.9
\$20 to \$29.....	110,569	111,960	101.2
\$30 to \$49.....	31,132	30,400	97.6
\$50 and over.....	8,590	8,440	98.3
Not reported.....	277,991	281,420	101.2

For a further discussion of the sample see the Appendix to the report entitled "Families--General Characteristics." 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 report there will be a detailed exposition of the sampling method, descriptions of the various samples that were taken, and comparisons between the samples and complete count. The purpose of the report will be to assist in evaluating the data that are published on the basis of the samples.

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

9

